

APPENDIX 6 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL ASSESSMENT

Appendix 6.1: Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The following information sets out the methodology for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) and Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (CLVIA) for the proposed Garn Fach Wind Farm.

1.1.2 Landscape and visual assessments are separate, although linked, processes considering landscape and visual effects separately, followed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual effects where relevant.

1.1.3 LVIA therefore considers the likely effects of a proposed development on:

- Landscape as a resource in its own right (caused by changes to the constituent elements of the landscape, its specific aesthetic or perceptual qualities and the character of the landscape); and
- Views and visual amenity as experienced by people (caused by changes in the appearance of the landscape).

1.2 Guidance

1.2.1 This methodology has been developed by Chartered Landscape Architects (Chartered Members of the Landscape Institute (CMLI)), who have extensive experience in the assessment of landscape and visual effects arising from wind energy development, amongst a wide range of other types and scales of development.

1.2.2 The methodology has been developed primarily in accordance with the principles contained within the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition (GLVIA3)¹. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Guidance Note 46² informs the approach to LANDMAP in relation to LVIA, and NatureScot cumulative guidance³ informs the approach to the assessment of cumulative landscape and visual effects in relation to onshore wind energy development.

1.3 Scope of Assessment

1.3.1 The LVIA considers physical changes to the landscape as well as changes in landscape character. It also considers changes to areas designated for their scenic or landscape qualities, and visual impacts as perceived by people.

1.3.2 All likely significant landscape and visual effects (including cumulative effects) are examined, including those relating to construction, operation and decommissioning.

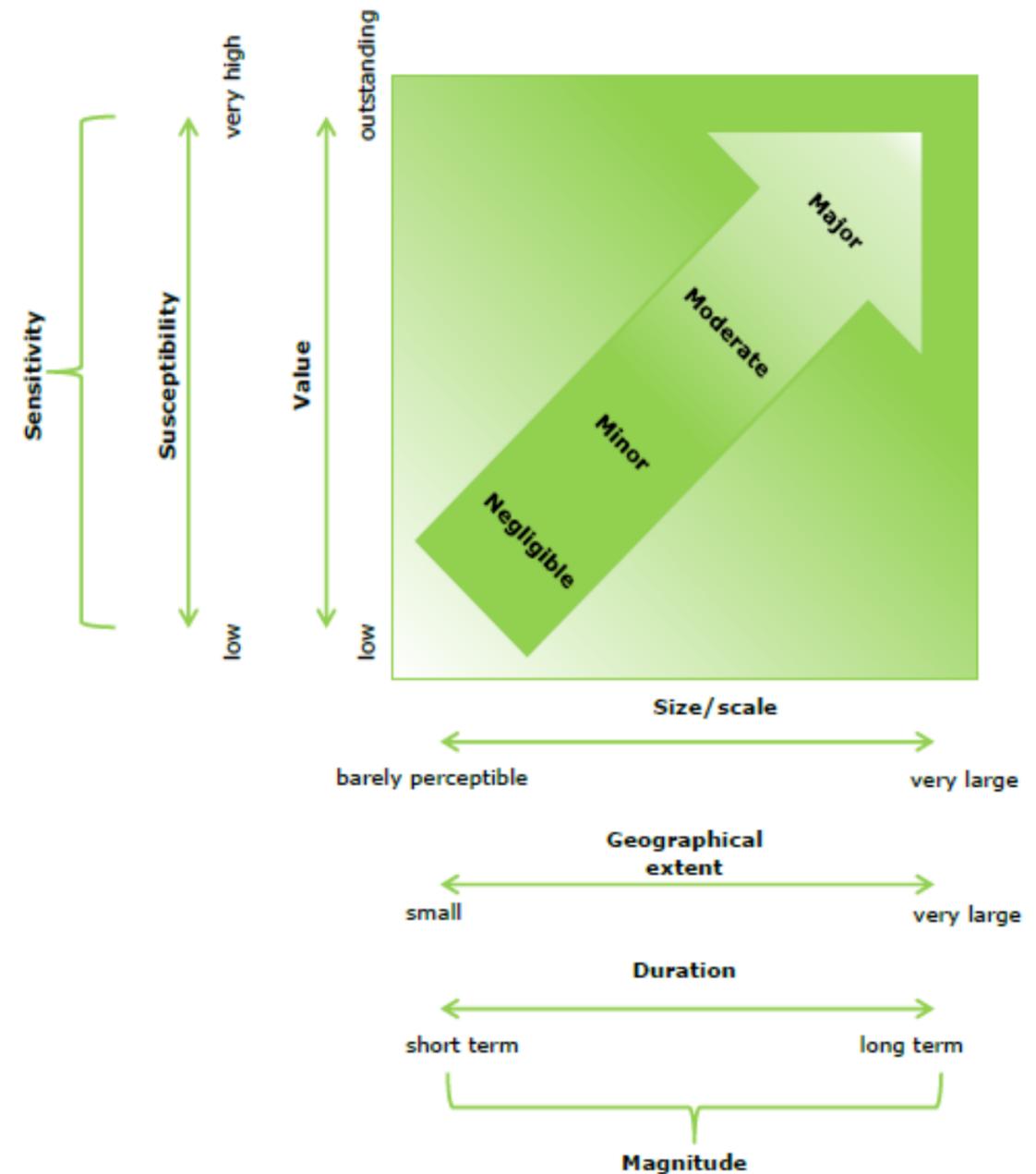
1.3.3 The assessment has allowed for any necessary micro-siting (i.e. the impact of moving turbines up to 50m as part of micro-siting has been considered for each landscape and visual receptor and it is judged that this would not change the results reported in the LVIA).

1.4 Judging the Significance of Effects

1.4.1 An assessment of landscape or visual effects requires consideration of the nature of the receptor (sensitivity of receptor) and the nature of the effect on the receptor (magnitude of change). GLVIA3 states that the nature of receptors, commonly referred to as their sensitivity, should be assessed in terms of the susceptibility of the receptor to the type of change proposed, and the value attached to the receptor. The nature of the effect on each landscape or visual receptor, commonly referred to as its magnitude, should be assessed in terms of size and scale of effect, geographical extent, duration and reversibility.

1.4.2 Sensitivity and magnitude are then considered together, to form a judgement regarding the overall significance of effects (GLVIA3, Figure 3.5, Page 39). This determination requires the application of professional judgement and experience to

take on board the many different variables which need to be considered, and which may be given different weight according to site-specific and location-specific considerations. In this assessment judgements are made on a case by case basis, guided by the principles set out in Figure 6-1.1.



¹ The Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition.

² Natural Resources Wales (2021) LANDMAP Guidance Note 46: Guidance for Wales, Using LANDMAP in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments.

³ NatureScot (2021) Guidance: Assessing the Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact of Onshore Wind Energy Developments.

1.5 Assessing Significance of Landscape Effects

1.5.1 For the purpose of this LVIA, landscape receptors are landscape units based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP as explained in **Appendix 6-3**.

1.5.2 Judging the significance of landscape effects requires consideration of the nature of the landscape receptors (sensitivity) and the nature of the effect on those landscape receptors (magnitude).

Landscape Sensitivity

1.5.3 The sensitivity of a landscape receptor to change is based on combining professional judgements on susceptibility and value as illustrated in **Table 6-1.1**.

Table 6-1.1: The principle of judging landscape sensitivity

	Higher	↔	Lower
Susceptibility	The landscape is less able to accommodate wind energy development without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation. Attributes (as set out below in Table 6-1.2) that make up the character of the landscape offer very limited opportunities for the accommodation of change without key characteristics being fundamentally altered by wind energy development, leading to a different landscape character.	↔	The landscape is more able to accommodate wind energy development without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation. Attributes (as set out below in Table 6-1.2) that make up the character of the landscape are more resilient to being changed by wind energy development.
Value	Landscapes with higher scenic quality, conservation interests, recreational value, cultural associations or rarity or uniqueness. Areas designated at a national level e.g. National Parks or AONBs with national policy level protection. LANDMAP aspect areas with higher overall evaluation scores.	↔	Landscapes of limited aesthetic qualities, low conservation interest, little recreational value, few cultural associations or of character that is frequent/ widespread. Areas or features that are not formally designated. LANDMAP aspect areas with lower overall evaluation scores.

Susceptibility of the Landscape Receptor

1.5.4 Susceptibility means “the ability of the landscape receptor (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular type or area, or an individual element and/or feature, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies” (GLVIA3 paragraph 5.40).

1.5.5 For wind energy development, a series of criteria are used to evaluate susceptibility of landscape character types or areas to wind energy development as set out in the table below. These criteria are drawn from a range of published sources relating to wind farm development, including Siting and Designing Windfarms in the Landscape (SNH, 2017) and GLVIA3.

Table 6-1.2: Criteria to determine susceptibility to wind energy development

Characteristic / attribute	Aspects indicating lower susceptibility to wind energy development	↔	Aspects indicating higher susceptibility to wind energy development
Scale	Large scale	↔	Small scale
Landform	Absence of strong topographical variety, featureless, convex or flat	↔	Presence of strong topographical variety or distinctive landform features
Land cover and landscape pattern/ complexity	Simple Regular or uniform	↔	Complex Rugged and irregular

Characteristic / attribute	Aspects indicating lower susceptibility to wind energy development	↔	Aspects indicating higher susceptibility to wind energy development
Historic landscape/ time depth	Absence of time depth and historic features	↔	Presence of historic landscapes with great time depth with a high density of historic landscape features
Settlement and manmade influences	Presence of contemporary structures e.g. utility, infrastructure or industrial elements	↔	Absence of modern development Presence of small scale, historic or vernacular settlement
Skylines	Non-prominent/screened skylines or skylines that are less important in views Presence of existing modern man-made features	↔	Distinctive, undeveloped skylines Skylines that are highly visible over large areas or exert a large influence on landscape character Skylines with important historic landmarks
Inter-visibility with adjacent landscapes	Little inter-visibility with adjacent sensitive landscapes or viewpoints	↔	Strong inter-visibility with sensitive landscapes Forms an important part of a view from sensitive viewpoints
Perceptual aspects	Presence of visible or audible signs of human activity and development. Lacking in naturalness. Threatening; unattractive; noisy. High levels of light pollution / doesn't experience dark skies	↔	Remote from visible or audible signs of human activity and development. High levels of naturalness evident. Tranquil; wild; spiritual; attractive; peaceful Low levels of light pollution / experiences dark skies

1.5.6 Information contained in the five LANDMAP aspect layers, as shown in **Table 6-1.3** below, can also be used to inform susceptibility.

Table 6-1.3: Attributes recorded in LANDMAP aspects layers that inform susceptibility

Aspect layer	Relevant information from survey details/ collector record	Relevant attributes from Table 6-1.2
Visual and sensory	Summary description (Q3) Topographic form (Q4), scale (Q8), sense of enclosure (Q9) Landcover pattern (Q5), boundary type (Q7), diversity, texture, lines, colour, balance, unity and pattern (Q10-Q16), Settlement pattern (Q6), level of human access (Q18) and use of construction materials (Q20) Attractive views (Q22) and detractive views (Q23) Night time light pollution (Q19), perceptual and other sensory qualities (Q24)	Scale; Landform; Skylines; Landcover and landscape pattern/ complexity; Settlement and man-made influence; Inter-visibility with adjacent landscapes; Skylines Perceptual aspects
Cultural landscape	Dominant cultural context (Q4)	Landscape pattern and complexity; Settlement and man-made influence; Perceptual aspects
Geological landscape	Geographical and topographical character (Q4 & 5)	Scale; Landform; Landscape pattern and complexity; Skylines; Manmade influence (e.g. quarries)

Aspect layer	Relevant information from survey details/ collector record	Relevant attributes from Table 6-1.2
Historic landscape	Dominant historic pattern (Q4 & 5), dominant chronological period (Q14) Presence of historic landscape features (Q16-22)	Historic landscape / time depth Settlement and man-made influence
Landscape habitats	Habitat types present (Q5), and biodiversity character (Q24)	Landcover and landscape pattern/ complexity; Naturalness

1.5.7 As set out in **Appendix 6-3**, landscape units have considered aspect areas relating to all aspect layers or some of them depending on the distance of the landscape unit from the outermost turbines of the Project. For landscape units that consider aspect areas from all five aspect layers, all of the characteristics / attributes in **Table 6-1.2** have been applied in the assessment. For landscape units where aspect areas for the Geological Landscape and Landscape Habitats aspect layers have not been considered, the landform, landcover and landscape pattern characteristics / attributes have been considered to a lesser degree than the other characteristics / attributes in **Table 6-1.2**. For landscape units which only consider the Visual and Sensory aspect area they are based on, the assessment has focused on scale, skylines, intervisibility and perceptual aspects.

1.5.8 Landscape susceptibility is defined as **very high, high, medium** or **low** according to **Table 6-1.4**.

Table 6-1.4: Definition of landscape susceptibility

Landscape susceptibility	Description
Very high	The landscape is not able to accommodate the type of development proposed without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation, e.g. this may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> landscapes that are small in scale or complex and distinctive topographical features; absence of any modern development and/or presence of historic landscape with great time depth and a high density of historic features. distinctive, undeveloped skylines and/ or skylines that are highly visible over large areas or exert a large influence on landscape character (which may include important historic landmarks); strong inter-visibility with highly sensitive landscapes or forms an important part of a view from highly sensitive viewpoints; very high sense of remoteness/ wildness with no visible or audible signs of human activity and development, and experiences dark skies.
High	The landscape is less able to accommodate the type of development proposed without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation, e.g. this may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> landscapes that are smaller in scale or exhibiting some complexity, perhaps with some distinctive topographical features; general absence of modern development and/ or presence of historic landscape with a degree of time depth. relatively undeveloped skylines and/ or skylines that are visible and exert an influence on landscape character (which may include some historic landmarks); may be inter-visible with sensitive landscapes or forms an important part of a view; has a sense of remoteness/ tranquillity with few visible or audible signs of human activity and development, and experiences dark skies
Medium	The landscape is able to accommodate the type of development proposed to some extent without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation, e.g. this may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> medium scale landscapes which may have some topographical variety or features present

Landscape susceptibility	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> may be some man-made features and/ or contemporary structures present skylines may be present but not likely to be the most important skylines in a region – there could be some visibility of the skyline from sensitive landscapes or views some visible or audible signs of human activity and development, but may also be some sense of tranquillity and experiences some dark skies Medium can also be a balance of indicators associated with high and low susceptibility.
Low	The landscape is more able to accommodate the type of development proposed without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation, e.g. this may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> large scale landscapes with absence of strong topographical variety and a simple form regular or uniform landcover patterns presence of man-made features and/ or contemporary structures e.g. utility, infrastructure or industrial elements skylines that are not prominent or less important in views less visible from sensitive landscapes or views presence of visible or audible signs of human activity and development, and doesn't experience dark skies lack of tranquillity

Value of the landscape receptor

1.5.9 Landscape value, for the purposes of the LVIA, is determined with reference to:

- review of designations and the level of policy importance that they signify (such as landscapes designated at international or national level⁴);
- application of criteria that indicate value (such as scenic quality, rarity, recreational value, representativeness, conservation interests, perceptual aspects and artistic associations) as described in GLVIA3, paragraphs 5.44 - 5.47; and
- review of relevant LANDMAP evaluation information for the visual and sensory aspect layer (predominantly relating to the 'overall evaluation' score but also a consideration of 'scenic quality' and 'character' which influence the 'overall evaluation' score.

1.5.10 For the purposes of this assessment, landscape value is recorded as **outstanding, high, medium** or **low**.

Table 6-1.5: Definition of landscape value

Landscape Value	Description
Outstanding	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> landscapes designated at national level (e.g National Parks, AONBs) or Registered Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest; landscapes that are in outstanding condition, have outstanding scenic quality, are rare, have outstanding recreational value, outstanding conservation interests, are particularly remote/ tranquil and/or have outstanding/ internationally recognised associations with artists, writers or events in history that contribute to perceptions of the natural beauty of the area; landscapes that have an 'outstanding' LANDMAP overall evaluation for the Visual & Sensory aspect layer where the reason provided applies to this assessment.

⁴ Powys County Council does not designate landscapes at the local level.

Landscape Value	Description
High	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> landscapes designated at national level (e.g National Parks, AONBs) or Registered Landscapes of Special Historic Interest; landscapes that are in good condition, have high scenic quality, are rare, have high recreational value, high conservation interest, are remote/ tranquil and/or have high/ nationally recognised associations with artists, writers or events in history that contribute to perceptions of the natural beauty of the area; landscapes that have a 'high' LANDMAP overall evaluation for the Visual & Sensory aspect layer where the reason provided applies to this assessment.
Medium	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> landscapes that are in a moderate condition, that have a moderate scenic quality, may have some rarity value at a local level, have some recreational value, some conservation interest, have a degree of rurality (but not a great sense of tranquillity/ remoteness) and/or have locally recognised associations with artists, writers or events in history that contribute to perceptions of the natural beauty of the area; landscapes that have a 'moderate' LANDMAP overall evaluation for the Visual & Sensory aspect layer where the reason provided applies to this assessment.
Low	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> landscapes that are in less good condition, have a low scenic quality, are not rare, lacking recreational value or conservation interest, unlikely to exhibit a sense of tranquillity/ remoteness and have no notable associations with artists, writers or events in history that contribute to perceptions of the natural beauty of the area; landscapes that have a 'low' LANDMAP overall evaluation for the Visual & Sensory aspect layer where the reason provided applies to this assessment.

Duration	Changes over a longer period.	↔	Changes over a shorter period.
Reversibility	Change to features, elements or character which are not reversible.	↔	A landscape change which is reversible.

Size and Scale Effect

1.5.14 For landscape elements/features this depends on the extent of existing landscape elements that will be lost or changed, the proportion of the total extent that this represents and the contribution of that element to the character of the landscape.

1.5.15 In terms of landscape character, this reflects the degree to which the character of the landscape will change by removal or addition of landscape components, and how the changes will affect key characteristics.

1.5.16 This assessment of size/scale is described as being **very large, large, medium, small** or **barely perceptible** according to **Table 6-1.7**.

Table 6-1.7: Size / scale of landscape change

Size / scale	Definition
Very large	Complete loss or modification of landscape elements and features, or addition of new elements and features, which completely alter the key characteristics and character of the landscape (including perceptual character).
Large	Loss or modification of landscape elements and features, or addition of new elements and features, which result in a large change to the key characteristics and character of the landscape (including perceptual character).
Medium	Loss of landscape elements and features, or addition of new ones, which result in discernible changes to landscape characteristics and character (including perceptual character).
Small	A perceptible but small change to landscape characteristics and character (including perceptual character) as a result of the loss of landscape elements and features or addition of new ones.
Barely perceptible	A barely perceptible change to landscape characteristics and character.

Combining landscape susceptibility and value judgements

1.5.11 An overall judgement of landscape sensitivity is derived by combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, as per the 'sequential combination' approach referred to in GLVIA 3 (para 5.55). The process of combining the judgements of susceptibility and value is one of professional judgement. The starting point is an even weighting given to susceptibility and value, but each situation is different and there may be instances where susceptibility or value has more influence. In each case the judgement has been clearly explained.

1.5.12 Landscape sensitivity of a landscape receptor to change is expressed as **very high, high, medium** or **low** (or the intermediate levels of **low-medium** and **medium-high**).

Nature of Landscape Effect (Magnitude of Landscape Change)

1.5.13 The magnitude of landscape change is based on combining professional judgements on size and scale; geographical extent; duration and reversibility as set out below. Further information on each criterion is provided in **Table 6-1.6**.

Table 6-1.6: The principle of judging the nature of the landscape effect (magnitude of landscape change)

	Higher	↔	Lower
Size/scale	Extensive loss of landscape features (and) or elements, and/or change in, or loss of key landscape characteristics, and/or creation of new key landscape characteristics.	↔	Some loss of landscape features (and) or elements, and/or change in or loss of some secondary landscape characteristics.
Geographical extent	Larger area across which there will be a change in landscape features and/or character.	↔	Smaller area across which there will be a change in landscape features and/or character.

Geographical Extent of Effect

1.5.17 The geographical extent over which the effect on landscape character will be felt is determined by considering the extent of direct and indirect (perceptual) changes. Extent is described as being small (up to 5km² of the landscape unit affected), medium (5-10km²), large (10-15km²), or very large (15km² and above).

Duration of Effect

1.5.18 GLVIA3 states that "Duration can usually be simply judged on a scale such as short term, medium term or long term". For the purposes of this assessment, duration will be determined in relation to the length of phases of the development, as follows:

- short-term effects generally last 0-5 years e.g. resulting from construction activities or presence of temporary structures;
- medium-term effects generally last 5-10 years e.g. resulting from longer construction periods or operational effects that may cease on growth of planting mitigation; and
- long-term effects generally last over 10 years e.g. resulting from the presence of turbines or other operational structures lasting more than 10 years

Reversibility of Effect

1.5.19 In accordance with the principles contained within GLVIA3, reversibility is reported as reversible, partially reversible or not reversible, and is related to whether the change can be reversed at the end of the phase of development under consideration (i.e. at the end of the construction or at the end of the operational lifespan of the development).

Combining magnitude of landscape change judgments

1.5.20 An overall judgement for the magnitude of landscape change is derived by combining the separate judgements on size/scale, geographical extent, duration and reversibility, as per the 'sequential combination' approach referred to in GLVIA 3 (para 5.55). In most cases, size/scale of change tends to have the largest influence on overall magnitude.

1.5.21 The magnitude of landscape change is expressed as **very high, high, medium, low** or **barely perceptible** (or the intermediate levels of **low-medium** and **medium-high**).

Table 6-1.8: Definitions of magnitude of landscape change

Magnitude of landscape change	Definition
Very high	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a very large change in landscape features, characteristics and character resulting in the creation of a new landscape character type ■ Likely to be widespread (e.g. over an area above 15km²). ■ Likely to be long term and not reversible.
High	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ an obvious (large scale) change in landscape features, characteristics and character potentially resulting in the creation of a new landscape character type ■ Likely to affect a larger geographical extent (e.g. over an area between 10km² and 15km²). ■ Likely to apply to obvious changes over the long or medium term, but could apply to very large changes over a short term
Medium	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ discernible (medium scale) changes to landscape features, characteristics and character ■ Likely to affect a moderate geographical extent (e.g. over an area between 5km² and 10km²). ■ Likely to apply to discernible changes over a long or medium term, but could include obvious changes for a short term
Low	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a perceptible but small change to landscape features, characteristics and character ■ Likely to be a lesser geographical extent (e.g. over an area up to 5km²). ■ Likely to apply to small changes over the long or medium term, but could apply to discernible (medium scale) changes over a short term
Barely perceptible	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ an imperceptible/barely perceptible change to landscape features, characteristics and character over any extent and for any duration.

Judging Levels of Landscape Effect and Significance

1.5.22 Judgements on landscape sensitivity and magnitude of landscape change are combined to assess the overall significance of each effect, guided by the principles set out in **Figure 6-1.1**

1.5.23 Sensitivity and magnitude are typically weighted evenly so that a medium sensitivity and medium magnitude will result in a moderate overall effect, while a high sensitivity combined with a high magnitude will result in a major effect and a low sensitivity combined with a low magnitude will result in a minor effect. However, there are many possible combinations and in some cases a weighting to either sensitivity or magnitude may be required to come to an overall level of effect e.g. a high sensitivity combined with a low-medium magnitude could result in either a moderate or a moderate-major effect. In these finely balanced cases magnitude tends to influence the overall level of effect slightly more than sensitivity.

1.5.24 Levels of effect are identified as **negligible, minor, moderate** or **major** (or the intermediate levels of **minor-moderate** and **moderate-major**) where effects of 'moderate' and above are considered **significant** in the context of the EIA Regulations.

Direction of Effects

1.5.25 The direction of landscape effects (**beneficial, adverse** or **neutral**) is determined in relation to the degree to which the proposal fits with landscape character and the contribution to the landscape that the development makes. For the purpose of this LVIA, all effects are considered to be adverse during construction due to the fact that construction activities do not contribute positively to landscape character. During operation the presence of the turbines is considered to be adverse because they are not installed for the benefit of landscape character and adverse covers the worst case. As effects are assumed to be adverse, the direction of effects has not been reported for each individual receptor in the assessment.

1.6 Assessing Significance of Visual Effects

1.6.1 Visual effects are experienced by people at different locations around the study area. Visual receptors are the people who will be affected by changes in views of visual amenity at different places, and they are usually grouped by what they are doing at that place (residents, road users, recreational users etc.).

1.6.2 Judging the significance of visual effects requires consideration of the nature of the visual receptors (sensitivity) and the nature of the effect on those receptors (magnitude).

Visual Sensitivity

1.6.3 The sensitivity of a visual receptor to change is based on combining professional judgements on susceptibility and value as set out in **Table 6-1.9** below. Further information on each criterion is also provided below this table.

Table 6-1.9: The principle of judging visual sensitivity

	Higher	↔	Lower
Susceptibility	Viewers whose attention or interest is focused on their surroundings including communities/ individual residential receptors/ people engaged in outdoor recreation/ visitors to heritage assets or other attractions where views of the surrounding area are an important contributor to experience.	↔	People whose attention is not on their surroundings (and where setting is not important to the quality of working life) such as commuters/ people engaged in outdoor sports/ people at their place of work.
Value	Views recorded in management plans or guide books. Views associated with nationally designated landscapes; notable views from a National Trail or promoted route; or designed views (vistas) recorded in citations for historic parks, gardens/scheduled monuments etc.	↔	Views which are not documented or protected. Views which are more incidental, and less likely to be associated with somewhere people travel to or stop.

Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor

1.6.4 The susceptibility of visual receptors to changes in views/visual amenity is a function of the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view and the extent to which their attention is focused on views (GLVIA3, paragraph 6.32).

Table 6-1.10: Definition of visual susceptibility

Susceptibility	Receptor group
Very high	Viewers whose attention or interest is highly focused on their surroundings, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Communities with outstanding views of the highest scenic quality (e.g. towards or within/ across nationally designated landscapes); ■ People engaged in outdoor recreation with outstanding views of the highest scenic quality (for example users of rights of way including national trails and promoted routes with views within, across, or of nationally designated landscapes); and ■ Visitors to heritage assets or other attractions where views are of the highest scenic quality and an important contributor to experience.

Susceptibility	Receptor group
High	Viewers whose attention or interest is focused on their surroundings, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents; People engaged in outdoor recreation (for example users of rights of way including national trails and promoted routes, whose interest is likely to be focused on the landscape, or views from nationally designated landscapes); and Visitors to heritage assets or other attractions where views of surrounding are an important contributor to experience; People travelling on scenic routes and tourist routes, where attention is focused on the surrounding landscape.
Medium	Viewers whose attention or interest is focused on their surroundings to some extent, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People travelling on local road routes, where attention may be focused on the surrounding landscape, but is transitory; People at their place of work whose attention is focused on the surroundings and where setting is important to the quality of working life.
Low	Viewers whose attention or interest is less focused on their surroundings, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People travelling more rapidly on major road, rail or transport routes (not recognised as scenic routes); People engaged in outdoor sport or recreation which does not involve or depend upon appreciation of views of the landscape; People at their place of work whose attention is not on their surroundings (and where setting is not important to the quality of working life).

Value of the Views Experienced from the Visual Receptor

1.6.5 Recognition of the value of views experienced from the visual receptor is determined with reference to:

- planning designations specific to views;
- whether it is recorded as important in relation to designated landscapes (such as views specifically mentioned as part of the special qualities of a National Park or an AONB);
- whether it is a notable view from a National Trail;
- whether it is recorded as important in citations (such as designed views recorded for Registered Parks and Gardens, or views recorded as of importance in Conservation Area Appraisals);
- the value attached to views by visitors, for example a designated viewpoint advertised on OS maps and in tourist information, or which is a significant destination, such as a popular hill summit, or a viewpoint which has facilities for enjoyment of the view, or and a view familiar from photographs or paintings; and
- 'attractiveness' of the views as referenced in existing information, such as LANDMAP/ judged on site.

The value of views experienced from the visual receptor is recorded as **outstanding, high, medium** or **low** in accordance with **Table 6-1.11** below.

Table 6-1.11: Definitions of value attached to views

Value of views experienced from the visual receptor	Description
Outstanding	This may include:

Value of views experienced from the visual receptor	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> outstanding quality views associated with nationally designated landscapes (perhaps identified in management plans), or outstanding views from National Trails; outstanding designed views recorded in citations for historic parks and gardens; outstanding views from conservation areas, as recorded in a Conservation Area Appraisal; outstanding views that are regularly used in guide books for that part of the country.
High	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> high quality views associated with nationally designated landscapes (perhaps identified in management plans), or high-quality views from National Trails; designed views recorded in citations for historic parks and gardens; valued views from conservation areas, as recorded in a Conservation Area Appraisal high quality views that are regularly used in guide books for that part of the country.
Medium	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> non-designated views, which may be noted in landscape character assessments or within LANDMAP information.
Low	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> other non-designated views (these may not be documented views but may nevertheless be valued by the local community who experience them).

Combining visual sensitivity judgements

1.6.6 An overall judgement of visual sensitivity is derived by combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced from the visual receptor, as per the 'sequential combination' approach referred to in GLVIA 3 (para 6.43). The process of combining the judgements of susceptibility and value is one of professional judgement. The starting point is an even weighting given to susceptibility and value, but each situation is different and there may be instances where susceptibility or value has more influence. If an even weighting is not applied, the reason for this is explained.

1.6.7 Visual sensitivity of a visual receptor to change is expressed as **very high, high, medium** or **low** (or the intermediate levels of **low-medium** and **medium-high**).

Nature of Visual Effect (Magnitude of Visual Change)

1.6.8 The magnitude of visual change is based on combining professional judgements on size and scale; geographical extent; duration and reversibility, the principle of which is set out in **Table 6-1.12** below. Further information on each criterion is also provided below this table.

Table 6-1.12: The principle of judging the nature of visual effects (magnitude of visual change)

	Higher	↔	Lower
Size/scale	A large visual change resulting from the development is the most notable aspect of the view perhaps as a result of the development being in close proximity, or because a substantial part of the view is affected, or because the development introduces a new focal point and/or provides contrast with the existing view and/or changes the scenic qualities of the view.	↔	A small or some visual change resulting from the development as a minor or generally unnoticed aspect of the view perhaps as a result of the development being in the distance, or because only a small part of the view is affected, and/or because the development does not introduce a new focal point or is in contrast with the existing view and/ does not change the scenic qualities of the view.

Geographical extent	The changes would be visible over a large area/ affect a large part of the receptor/ a large number of people.	↔	The changes would be visible over a small area/ affect a small part of the receptor/ affect a few people
Duration	Visual change experienced over 10 years or more.	↔	Visual change experienced over a short period of up to 5 years.
Reversibility	A permanent visual change which is not reversible or only partially reversible following decommissioning of the development.	↔	A temporary visual change which is reversible following the completion of construction or decommissioning of the development.

Size and Scale of Visual Effect

1.6.9 The size/scale of visual effect depends on:

- the scale of the change in the view with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view and changes in its composition, including the proportion of the view occupied by the development;
- the degree of contrast or integration of any new features or changes in the landscape with the existing or remaining landscape elements and characteristics in terms of form, scale and mass, line, height, colour and texture; and
- the nature of the view of the development, in terms of whether views will be fully open, partially open, glimpsed or oblique.

1.6.10 This assessment of size/scale is described as being **very large, large, medium, small** or **barely perceptible** according to **Table 6-1.13**.

Table 6-1.13: Size/ scale of visual change

Size/ scale	Description
Very large	A very large change in the available view, perhaps where the development surrounds a receptor and is in very close proximity, entirely changing the available view in all directions.
Large	Large change in the available view, perhaps where the development is in relatively close proximity in a direct line of vision, or affecting a substantial part of the view, or providing contrast with the existing view.
Medium	Clearly perceptible change in the available view, perhaps where the development is relatively close but at an oblique angle or further away in the direct line of vision, creating a distinct new element in the view.
Small	Small change in the available view, perhaps where the development is at a distance or oblique angle, or where the scale of the landscape absorbs the development well.
Barely perceptible	Change in the available view which is barely perceptible or the change may go unnoticed.

1.6.11 All effects are assumed to be during winter, being the 'worst case' situation with minimal screening by vegetation and filtering of views by deciduous trees. While coniferous forest plantations may provide some screening it is recognised that they are not always permanent features in the landscape, so the assessment has considered the 'worst-case' situation of them not being present.

Geographical Extent of Effect

1.6.12 This records the extent of the area over which the changes would be visible e.g. whether there is only one point from where the development can be glimpsed, or whether it represents a large area from which similar views are gained, i.e. the number of people who will see the change (in general rather than specific numbers).

1.6.13 The geographical extent is described as being **small** (only small part of the receptor from where the development can be glimpsed / seen by few people), **medium** (part of the receptor has views/ a medium number of people are affected), **large** (a large part of the receptor is affected by views / seen by many people), or **very large** (all of the receptor is affected/ a very large number of people are affected by the change).

1.6.14 For hill summits and specific viewpoints geographical extent does not apply as these are point locations where emphasis is on the scale of effect.

Duration of Effect

1.6.15 Duration is reported as **short term, medium term** or **long term**, as defined for landscape.

Reversibility of Effect

1.6.16 Reversibility is reported as **reversible, partially reversible** or **not reversible** (i.e. permanent) and is related to whether the change can be reversed at the end of the phase of development under consideration (i.e. at the end of the construction or at the end of the operational lifespan of the development).

Combining magnitude of visual change judgements

1.6.17 An overall judgement for the magnitude of visual change is derived by combining the separate judgements on size/scale, geographical extent, duration and reversibility, as per the 'sequential combination' approach referred to in GLVIA 3 (para 6.43).

1.6.18 The magnitude of visual change is expressed as **very high, high, medium, low** or **barely perceptible** (or the intermediate levels of **low-medium** and **medium-high**).

Table 6-1.14: Definitions of magnitude of visual change

Magnitude of change	Definition
Very high	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a very large change in available views, perhaps where the development surrounds a receptor and is in very close proximity, entirely changing the view. ■ Likely to affect a long length of a linear receptor or many people. ■ Likely to be long term.
High	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a large change in available views, perhaps where the development is in close proximity in a direct line of vision, or affecting a substantial part of the view, or providing contrast with the existing view. ■ Likely to affect a long length of a linear receptor or many people, or a very large change affecting shorter lengths of a linear receptor/ fewer people. ■ Likely to apply to large changes over the long or medium term, but could apply to very large changes over a short term.
Medium	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a clearly perceptible change in view, perhaps where the development is relatively close but at an oblique angle or further away in the direct line of vision, creating a distinct new element in the view. ■ Likely to affect a moderate number of people, or a large change affecting fewer people. ■ Likely to apply to clearly perceptible changes over a long or medium term, but could include large changes for a short term.
Low	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a small change in view, perhaps where the development is at a distance or oblique angle, or where the scale of the landscape absorbs the development well – affecting any number of people, or a medium change affecting few people. ■ Likely to apply to small changes over the long or medium term, but could apply to clearly perceptible changes over a short term.
Barely perceptible	A change in view which is barely perceptible or may go unnoticed, affecting any number of people over any timescale

Judging the Level of Visual Effect and Significance

1.6.19 Judgements on visual sensitivity and magnitude of visual change are combined to assess the significance of each effect, guided by the principles set out in **Figure 6-1.1**.

1.6.20 Sensitivity and magnitude are typically weighted evenly so that a medium sensitivity and medium magnitude will result in a moderate overall effect, while a high sensitivity combined with a high magnitude will result in a major effect and a low sensitivity combined with a low magnitude will result in a minor effect. However, there are many possible combinations and in some cases a weighting to either sensitivity or magnitude may be required to come to an overall level of effect e.g. a high sensitivity combined with a low-medium magnitude could result in either a moderate or a moderate-major effect. In these finely balanced cases magnitude tends to influence the overall level of effect slightly more than sensitivity.

1.6.21 Levels of effect are identified as **negligible, minor, moderate or major** (or the intermediate levels of **minor-moderate** and **moderate-major**) where effects of 'moderate' and above are considered **significant** in the context of the EIA Regulations.

Direction of Effects

1.6.22 The direction of visual effects (**beneficial, adverse or neutral**) is determined in relation to the degree to which the development fits with the view and the contribution to the view that the development makes. For the purpose of this LVIA, construction effects are considered to be adverse because construction activity and equipment does not contribute positively to visual amenity. Whilst people have differing opinions in terms of how they perceive operational wind turbines in views, adverse covers the 'worst case' for the operational phase. As effects are assumed to be adverse, the direction of effects has not been reported for each receptor in the assessment.

1.7 Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment

1.7.1 GLVIA 3 states *"The most significant cumulative landscape effects are likely to be those that would give rise to changes in the landscape character of the study area of such an extent as to have major effects on its key characteristics and even, in some cases, to transform it into a different landscape type. This may be the case where the project being considered itself tips the balance through its additional effects. The emphasis must always remain on the main project being assessed and how or whether it adds to or combines with the others being considered to create a significant cumulative effect"* (para 7.28 GLVIA 3).

1.7.2 The purpose of a Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (CLVIA) is to *'describe, visually represent and assess the ways in which a proposed wind farm would have additional impacts when considered with other consented or proposed windfarms. It should identify the significant cumulative impacts arising from the proposed wind farm'* (Page 8, NatureScot, 2021).

1.7.3 The detailed assessment tables therefore focus on the assessment of additional cumulative effects, i.e. the effect of adding the proposed development to a baseline of other built or unbuilt wind farms.

1.7.4 The assessment also refers to total (also referred to as combined) cumulative effects at the end of the assessment (i.e. this will consider the effects of all current and future proposals, as well as Garn Fach, against the existing baseline).

1.7.5 As with an LVIA, a CLVIA deals with cumulative landscape and visual effects separately.

Types of Cumulative Visual Effects

1.7.6 Three types of cumulative effects on visual amenity are referred to in the assessment: combined, successive and sequential:

- **Combined effects** occur where a static viewer is able to view two or more wind farms from a viewpoint within the viewers' same arc of vision (assumed to be about 90 degrees for the purpose of the assessment);
- **Successive effects** occur where a static viewer is able to view two or more wind farms from a viewpoint, but needs to turn to see them; and
- **Sequential effects** occur when a viewer is moving through the landscape from one area to another, for instance when a person is travelling along a road or footpath and is able to see two or more wind farms at the same, or at different times as they pass along the route. Frequently sequential effects occur where wind farms appear regularly, with short time lapses between points of visibility. Occasionally sequential effects occur where long periods of time lapse between views of wind farms, depending on speed of travel and distance between viewpoints.

Approach to assessment of additional cumulative effects

1.7.7 Although LVIA and CLVIA both look at the effects of a proposed development on the landscape and on views, there are differences in the baseline against which the assessments are carried out.

1.7.8 For the LVIA, the baseline includes existing developments which are present in the landscape at the time of undertaking the assessment, which may be either operational or under construction, as they form a part of the baseline situation. Their presence has the potential to influence the assessment of effects on landscape character and the assessment of effects on views. For the additional CLVIA the baseline is partially speculative and includes (in addition to existing wind farms):

- Wind farms which have been granted planning consent but are not yet constructed (consented); and
- Submitted valid wind farm applications which are currently awaiting determination by the relevant consenting authority, including those at appeal (proposed).

1.7.9 In accordance with NatureScot guidance⁵ this assessment considers two scenarios for the additional cumulative assessment:

- **Scenario A** is a more certain scenario (which also adds consented schemes to those included in the LVIA baseline); and
- **Scenario B** is a less certain scenario (which also adds undetermined planning applications and consented schemes to those included in the LVIA baseline).

1.7.10 The susceptibility and value of the landscape and visual receptors remain the same as for the LVIA. The magnitude of change is judged using the same criteria as for the LVIA (taking into account the size/scale of additional effect, the geographical extent of the additional effect and the duration).

1.7.11 The cumulative landscape assessment will consider:

- The position of the wind farms within the landscape, e.g. in similar landscape or topographical context;
- The relationship between the scale and layout of the wind farms, including turbine size/proportion/number of turbines;
- The distances between wind farms, and their distance and direction from the receptor; and
- The cumulative effect of ancillary development, e.g. access tracks.

1.7.12 The cumulative visual assessment will consider:

- The arrangement of wind farms in the landscape or view e.g. developments seen in one direction or part of the view (combined views), or seen in different directions (successive views in which the viewer must turn) or developments seen sequentially along a route;
- The relationship between the scale and layout of the wind farms, including turbine size/proportion/number of turbines;
- The position of the wind farms within the landscape, e.g. in similar landscape or topographical context; or within the view, e.g. on the skyline, against the backdrop of land;
- The distances between wind farms, and their distance and direction from the viewer; and
- In the case of routes, the relative duration of views of wind farms from routes.

1.7.13 As for the LVIA, judging the significance of cumulative landscape and visual effects requires consideration of the sensitivity (nature of the receptor) and the magnitude of effect on those receptors (nature of the effect), guided by the same principles as set out in **Figure 6-1.1**.

1.7.14 Cumulative landscape or visual effect are described as **negligible, minor, moderate or major** (or the intermediate levels of **minor-moderate** and **moderate-major**) where cumulative landscape or visual effects of 'moderate' and above are considered **significant** in the context of the EIA Regulations.

Approach to assessment of total (combined) cumulative effects

1.7.15 The assessment of *total* (also referred to as *combined*) cumulative effect considers the effect on landscape and views if all current, and future proposals, including Garn Fach, are implemented when compared to the existing baseline. GLVIA3 (paragraph 7.13) acknowledges that *"assessing combined effects involving a range of different proposals at different stages in the planning process can be very complex"* and it is acknowledged that there is a relatively high level of uncertainty regarding

⁵ NatureScot (2021) Guidance: Assessing the Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact of Onshore Wind Energy Developments

what the future scenario will look like. It is not up to one developer to assess all other developers' projects and this is also recognised in paragraph 7.13 of GLVIA3: *"the assessor will not have assessed the other schemes and cannot therefore make a fully informed judgement."* A judgement of the significance of the total cumulative effect is provided in Section 6.8 of the LVIA; however, this should have a limited influence on decision making given the uncertainty of the future scenario and therefore the unreliability of the judgement.

Appendix 6.2: ZTV Mapping and Visualisation Methodology

1.1.1 This appendix sets out the approach to the production of the visualisations which accompany the Garn Fach Wind Farm Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) and Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (CLVIA). Figures referred to in this appendix are located in the **Figures volume** and **Appendix 6-6: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA)**.

1.1.2 The methodology for the production of visualisations was based on current good practice guidance from NatureScot (formerly SNH)¹ and the Landscape Institute². Further information about the approach is provided below.

Maps Used for Field Work and Desk-based Study

- Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps:
 - Landranger 1:50,000 Scale; and
 - Explorer 1:25,000 Scale.
- Online map search engines:
 - Bing, mapping website (Online - Available at: www.bing.com/maps); and
 - Google, mapping website (Online - Available at: www.maps.google.com).

Data Used for Digital Terrain Modelling (DTM)

- OS Terrain@ 5 mid-resolution height data (DTM) (5m grid spacing, 2.5 metres RMSE); and
- OS Terrain@ 50 mid-resolution height data (DTM) (50m grid spacing, 4 metres RMSE).

Digital Base Mapping

- Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 raster data (to provide detailed maps for viewpoint locations);
- Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 raster data (to show surface details such as roads, forest and settlement detail equivalent to the 1:50,000 scale Landranger maps); and
- Ordnance Survey 1:250,000 raster data (to provide a more general location map).

1.2 Zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) mapping

1.2.1 Evaluation of the theoretical extent to which the Project would be visible across the Study Area was undertaken by establishing a ZTV using computer software designed to calculate the theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines within their surroundings. ESRI's ArcMap 10.5.1 software was used to generate the ZTV. The Viewshed tool, found in the Spatial Analyst Toolbox within the ArcMap software was used to calculate the theoretical visibility. The tool calculates areas from which the turbine hubs and maximum blade tip height are potentially visible. This is performed on a 'bare ground' computer generated terrain model, which does not take account of potential screening by buildings or vegetation. It should be noted that the software uses raster³ height data, but while it is displayed as continuous data (with each grid square referred to as a 'cell'), it assumes a single height value from the centre of that cell for the whole cell. Therefore, any height variations between centre points and edges of cells will not be recognised.

1.2.2 The DTM used for the LVIA analysis is OS Terrain@ 5 height data, obtained from Ordnance Survey in 2020. The root-mean-square error (RMSE) of this data is 2.5m. The DTM data is represented by 5x5m grids, which means that the software calculates the number of turbines visible from the centre point of each 5x5m grid/square area. This data was used to calculate visibility within the 40km Study Area. Visibility beyond the 40km buffer (which has been included to avoid an abrupt edge to the ZTV in the associated figures) was based on the OS Terrain@ 50 height data (25m contour).

1.2.3 The DTM data has not been altered (i.e. by the addition of local surface screening features) for the production of the ZTV. The effect of earth curvature and light refraction has been included in the ZTV analysis and a viewer height of 2m above ground level has been used. As it uses a 'bare ground' model, it is considered to over emphasise the extent of visibility of the Project and therefore

represents a 'maximum potential visibility' scenario. The ZTV is used as a starting point in the assessment to provide an indication of theoretical visibility.

1.2.4 The ZTV was calculated to show the potential number of turbines visible to maximum blade tip height (149.9m) and maximum hub height (83.5m). The ZTV calculated to hub height is shown in **Figures 6-2a** and **6-2b** and the ZTV calculated to tip height is shown on **Figure 6-C.3a** and **6-C.3b**. Subsequent figures which include the ZTV make use of the ZTV to maximum blade tip height.

1.2.5 To construct cumulative ZTVs (CZTVs) to illustrate the cumulative visibility of the Project in conjunction with other wind energy developments, the ZTV to tip height of each wind energy development was generated (based on the tip height of each turbine to an applicable maximum radius in accordance with the current guidance (SNH, 2017)), and then combined with the Project ZTV (40km radius). The CZTVs are colour coded to distinguish between areas where the Project is predicted to be visible (either on its own, or in conjunction with other wind energy developments), and areas where other wind energy developments would be visible, but the Project would not.

1.3 Viewpoint photography

1.3.1 The methodology for photography is in accordance with guidance from Scottish Natural Heritage⁴ and the Landscape Institute⁵. Photography was undertaken by LUC between May 2018 and March 2021. A Nikon D750 and a D700 full frame sensor digital single lens reflex (SLR) camera, with a fixed 50mm focal length lens, was used to undertake photography from the majority of viewpoint locations (Viewpoints 1-22).

1.3.2 A tripod with vertical and horizontal spirit levels was used to provide stability and to ensure a level set of adjoining images. The camera was orientated to take photographs in portrait format from Viewpoint 1, given its location within the Site and close proximity to proposed turbines, and in landscape format from Viewpoints 2 - 22. A panoramic head was used to ensure the camera rotated about the no-parallax point of the lens in order to eliminate parallax errors⁶ between the successive images and enable accurate stitching of the images. The camera was moved through increments of 15° (degrees) for Viewpoint 1 and 24° for Viewpoints 2 - 22. The camera was rotated through a full 360° at each viewpoint. 24 photographs were taken for each 360° view in portrait format, and 15 photographs for each 360° view in landscape format.

1.3.3 The location of each viewpoint and information about the conditions was recorded in the field in accordance with NatureScot (SNH, 2017) and LI guidance (LI, 2019).

1.3.4 Weather conditions and visibility were considered an important aspect of the field visits for the photography. Where possible, visits were planned around clear days with good visibility, although weather conditions can change quickly in this part of the UK. Viewpoint locations were visited at times of day to ensure, as far as possible, that the sun lit the scene from behind, or to one side of the photographer. Photography opportunities facing into the sun were avoided where possible to prevent the wind turbines appearing as silhouettes. Adjustments to lighting of the turbines were made in the rendering software to make the turbines appear realistic in the view under the particular lighting and atmospheric conditions present at the time the photography was taken.

1.4 Visualisations

Photographic Stitching, Wirelines and Photomontages

1.4.1 Wirelines are computer generated line drawings which show outlines of the proposed turbines and the bare earth topography. Photomontages are computer generated images of the proposed development modelled into the actual baseline photography. Wirelines and photomontages are assessment tools and are not a substitute for site visits. They don't convey turbine movement and are representative of views but can't represent visibility at all locations.

1.4.2 Photographic stitching software PTGui© 11.19 was used to stitch together adjoining frames to create panoramic baseline photography. A selection of identical control points was created within each of the adjoining frames to increase the level of accuracy when stitching the 360° panoramic photography.

1.4.3 The software package ReSoft© WindFarm version 4.2.5.3 was used to create a digital terrain model (DTM) from OS Terrain@ 5 height data. The DTM included the Site, viewpoint locations and all landform visible within the baseline photography. Turbine and viewpoint location coordinates were entered. Photomontages were constructed to show the candidate turbine with the specified tip and hub height. A default viewer height of 1.5m above ground level was set in the ReSoft© software, however on limited

¹ Scottish Natural Heritage (2017). Visual Representation of Wind Farms, Version 2.2.

² Landscape Institute (2019). Advice Note 01/11 Photography and photomontage in landscape and visual impact assessment.

³ Raster data is a matrix of cells (or pixels) which contain a value representing information.

⁴ Scottish Natural Heritage (2017). Visual Representation of Wind Farms, Version 2.2.

⁵ Landscape Institute (2019). Advice Note 01/11 Photography and photomontage in landscape and visual impact assessment.

⁶ Parallax is the difference in the position of objects when viewed along two different lines of sight. In the case of a camera this would occur if the rotation point of the lens was not constant and would result in stitching errors in the panorama.

occasions this viewer height was increased by a small increment to achieve a closer match between the terrain data and photographic landform content⁷. Any discrepancies between the 1.5m viewer height and the changes to that in the ReSoft© software are down to the resolution of the terrain data used in the ReSoft© software. This is the same issue with the ZTV data where the software will approximate the modelled terrain for every cell based on the value of the centre point. Deviations of height values that are different to that centre point across the cell would not be picked up, therefore is not a 1:1 match of the real world. Any adjustments made to the viewer height in the ReSoft© software account for this.

1.4.4 Wind farm layouts included within the cumulative assessment were added to the ReSoft© WindFarm model.

1.4.5 The Panoramic baseline photographic images were imported into ReSoft© WindFarm software. From Viewpoints 1-22 the wireline views of the landform model with the proposed turbines were carefully adjusted to obtain a match between the viewpoint photography and the terrain model. Adjustments made relate to view direction, viewer height, viewpoint position and micro-siting to account for GPS margins of error. Fixed features on the ground, such as buildings and roads, were located in the model and used as markers to help with the alignment process where necessary. Each view was rendered taking account of the sunlight and the position of the sun in the sky at the time the photograph was taken. The rendering process aims to replicate how the turbines will look in terms of materiality and colour from the viewpoints presented, taking into account the lighting conditions at the time the viewpoint photography is taken. The ReSoft© software determines the lighting conditions based on inputs and some manual adjustments were made in the software depending on how bright/cloudy conditions are. Hues were also taken from existing turbines in the view. For these reasons, some turbines might be less readable than others. Blade angle and orientation adjustments were also made to the turbines in the scene to represent a realistic wind direction.

1.4.6 The exported renders were imported into Adobe Photoshop© where they were aligned and composited with the baseline photography. Turbines or sections of turbines which were located behind foreground elements in the photograph were masked out (removed) to create the photomontage.

1.4.7 Infrastructure associated with the Project has been modelled into photomontages from viewpoints where it will be visible (Viewpoints 1, 3, 8, 15 and 16).

1.4.8 Shapefiles of the infrastructure footprints were used to model the associated permanent infrastructure into the chosen photomontages, inclusive of access tracks, substation, battery storage compound and borrow pits. These were modelled using specialist 3D software (Topos) and placed on a bare-earth, topographical model, created from OS Terrain@ 5 height data. The substation and battery storage compound were extruded to heights of 10m and 3m respectively, providing a 3D block representation of these two infrastructure elements.

1.4.9 Representative viewpoints were modelled into Topos using the same parameters as the corresponding views in Resoft. Exported images from each of the viewpoints were then aligned with the relevant viewpoint photomontages in Adobe Photoshop© and infrastructure located behind foreground elements was masked. A sequence of effects was then applied to each of the visible infrastructure elements to give a realistic representation of the infrastructure in each of the chosen views. The modelled block representation of the substation and battery storage compound was maintained to present the maximum-case scenario.

1.4.10 Finally, the 53.5° images were converted from Cylindrical Projection to Planar Projection using PTGui© 11.19 software.

Presentation of Visualisations

1.4.11 The visualisation pages produced in accordance with NatureScot requirements are presented in the **Figures volume and Appendix 6-6: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA)**

1.4.12 Adobe InDesign© software was used to present the visualisation pages. The dimensions for each image (printed height and field of view) are in accordance with NatureScot requirements. Photography information and viewing instructions are provided on each page where relevant.

Presentation of Viewpoint Visualisations in the Figures volume

1.4.13 The elongated A3 height /A1 width format pages for Viewpoints 1-22 in the **Figures volume** are set out as follows. This follows NatureScot visualisation standards:

- The first elongated A3 height/ A1 width page contains an OS 1:50,000 scale map showing the viewpoint location, direction of the 90° baseline photography, wireline views and 53.5° photomontage view(s). Wind turbine locations for the Project are also shown in the map view. A second map is also presented at a much smaller scale, zoomed into the viewpoint location and shows the ZTV;

- The following pages contain 90° baseline photography and a corresponding wireline below to illustrate the wider landscape and visual context including cumulative schemes. These are shown in cylindrical projection and presented on A1 width pages up to 360°; and

- The subsequent pages show a 53.5° wireline followed by a 53.5° photomontage. These images are both shown in planar projection and presented on an A1 width page in accordance with NatureScot requirements.

1.4.14 For Viewpoints 23-27 the following format has been applied:

- The first elongated A3 height/ A1 width page contains an OS 1:50,000 scale map showing the viewpoint location and direction of the 90° wireline view. Wind turbine locations for the Project are also shown in the map view. A second map is also presented at a much smaller scale, zoomed into the viewpoint location and shows the ZTV;
- The following page contains a 90° wireline based on a bare ground digital terrain model and centred on the windfarm. The wirelines illustrate the wider landscape and visual context including cumulative schemes.

Presentation of Wirelines from Residential Viewpoints in Figure Volume

1.4.15 The elongated A3 height/ A1 width format pages for each residential property viewpoint in **Figures 6-51 to 6-71** show 90° wirelines based on a bare ground digital terrain model and centred on the windfarm (they are not representative of the primary outlook of the property). The top image shows Garn Fach Wind Farm only while the image underneath shows the cumulative scenario.

⁷ An altered height above ground level was used for mountain summits where local topography did not match the wireframes due to data resolution.

1.1.8 The assessment of landscape units is provided in **Appendix 6-4**.

Appendix 6.3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas

1.1.1 LANDMAP is a GIS (Geographical Information System) based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated into a nationally consistent data set. LANDMAP separates information into five 'aspect layers' as follows:

- **Geological Landscape:** identifies those landscape qualities which are linked to the control or influence exerted by bedrock, surface processes, landforms and hydrology;
- **Landscape Habitats:** identifies the characteristics and spatial relationships of habitats and vegetation;
- **Visual & Sensory:** identifies perceptual landscape qualities as well as including information on individual physical attributes of landform and land cover, and the relationships between them;
- **Historic Landscape:** identifies those qualities that depend on key historic land uses, patterns and features; and
- **Cultural Landscape:** includes information on the relationship between people and places, meaning of places to people, how landscape has shaped peoples' actions and how peoples' actions have shaped the landscape.

1.1.2 LANDMAP also includes overall evaluation scores which are defined as 'Outstanding' (important at an international or national level), 'High' (regional or county level), 'Moderate' (local level), or 'Low' (little or no importance).

1.1.3 As agreed with consultees, this LVIA considers:

- Aspect areas directly affected / 'hosting' the Project for Geological Landscape;
- Aspect areas directly affected / 'hosting' the Project for Landscape Habitats;
- Aspect areas directly affected and intervisible with the Project within 15km for Visual & Sensory, as well as those between 15km and 20km that have an 'Outstanding' evaluation score;
- Aspect areas directly affected and intervisible with the Project within 5km for Historic Landscape; and
- Aspect areas directly affected and intervisible with the Project within 5km for Cultural Landscape.

1.1.4 Aspect areas for all aspect layers are mapped in **Figures 6-11a to 6-11e**.

Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas

1.1.5 Based on the study areas set out above, the relevant LANDMAP aspect areas within each respective aspect layer are listed in **Table 1.1** below. The theoretical intervisibility of the proposed turbine blade tips, as shown on **Figure 6-3a and Figure 6-3b**, is used as a means of identifying which aspect areas require further assessment and which can be scoped out because they are unlikely to experience significant impacts arising from the Project.

Identifying Landscape Units for Assessment

1.1.6 As the guidance on using LANDMAP in LVIA was updated during the course of this project, both NRW's LANDMAP Guidance Note 3¹ (2013) and NRW Guidance Note 46² (2021) informed the approach to defining landscape units for assessment, in consultation with Powys County Council (via Enplan). Both guidance notes recommend that LANDMAP is used as a starting point for creating suitably scaled character-based reporting units and suggests that reporting units may be LANDMAP visual and sensory aspect areas. This recommended approach has been applied to this LVIA and 'landscape units' have been identified based on visual and sensory aspect areas. The landscape units that have been considered for assessment (based on the results of the scoping exercise in **Table 6-3.1** below) are indicated on **Figures 6-12a, 6-12b and 6-12c**.

1.1.7 In accordance with the Study Areas set out in paragraph 1.1.3, landscape units directly affected / 'hosting' the Project have considered aspect areas from all five aspect layers. Landscape units that are indirectly affected (i.e. do not host the development but will have theoretical visibility of the project) up to 5km (from the outermost turbines of the Project) have considered aspect areas from the Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape aspect layers (in addition to Visual and Sensory). Landscape units beyond 5km only consider the Visual and Sensory aspect area they are based on. This therefore means that the depth of information considered for each landscape unit differs, and as such, the criteria used to assess landscape susceptibility and landscape value will either be fully considered or partially considered. This is explained further in **Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology**.

¹ Natural Resources Wales (2013) LANDMAP Guidance Note 3: Using LANDMAP for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of Onshore Wind Turbines

² Natural Resources Wales (2021) Guidance Note 46: Using LANDMAP in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments (LVIA)

Table 6-3.1: Scoping of aspect areas for inclusion in the landscape assessment

Aspect Area Code and Name	LANDMAP Overall Evaluation	Distance to Nearest Turbine (m)	Theoretical Visibility of the Proposed Development (ZTV coverage)
Visual & Sensory			
<i>Directly affected by the proposed development</i>			
MNTGMVS443 Warn Ddubarthog Wind Farm	High	Turbines within aspect area	8 turbines are located within this area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS123 Improved upland, west of upper Ithon	Moderate	Turbines within aspect area	4 turbines are located within this area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS115 Upland moor, north & west of Abbeycwmhir	Moderate	Turbines within aspect area	5 turbines are located within this area. Consider within assessment.
<i>Within 15 km</i>			
RDNRVS125 Bryn-y-Sarnau forest slopes and fields	Moderate	108	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS254 Kerry Ridgeway	High	135	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS438 Old Chapel Hill Mosaic	High	1779	Theoretical visibility indicated across the majority of the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS227 Cefn Carnedd Wooded Hillside	Moderate	1959	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS136 Valley slopes, west Ithon	Moderate	2176	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS114 Upland moor, west of Ithon	High	2286	Theoretical visibility indicated across the majority of the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS212 Llandinam Hill and Scarp Mosaic	High	3006	Some theoretical visibility indicated within the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS137 Valleys/basins north of Abbeycwmhir	Moderate	3052	Very limited theoretical visibility indicated (and of only a small number of turbines) across the area within 15 km. Not considered further.
MNTGMVS865 Caersws River Bowl	Moderate	3278	Limited theoretical visibility indicated (and of only a small number of turbines) across the area within 15 km. Not considered further.
RDNRVS140 Wye & Ithon valley floors, north	High	3525	Very limited theoretical visibility indicated (and of only a small number of turbines) across the area within 15 km. Not considered further.
RDNRVS122 Improved upland, south of Kerry Hills	Moderate	3799	Theoretical visibility indicated across the majority of the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS135 Rolling hills, between Ithon & Wye	Moderate	3995	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS128 Upland valleys south of Kerry Hills	High	4149	Very limited theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Not considered further.
RDNRVS111 Upland moor, Kerry Hills	High	4206	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.

Aspect Area Code and Name	LANDMAP Overall Evaluation	Distance to Nearest Turbine (m)	Theoretical Visibility of the Proposed Development (ZTV coverage)
MNTGMVS946 Llandyssil Hill and Scarp Grazing	Moderate	4469	Some theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS130 Ridge & valley, Ithon sides	Moderate	4586	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS204 Llanidloes Farmland	Moderate	4626	Theoretical visibility indicated across the majority of the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS124 Improved upland, between Wye & Ithon	Moderate	4637	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS211 Llandinam	Moderate	4759	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area within 15 km. Not considered further.
MNTGMVS907 Wye Valley	Moderate	6267	Some theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS143 Abbeycwmhir valley	High	6452	Very limited theoretical visibility indicated (and of only a small number of turbines) across the area within 15 km. Not considered further.
RDNRVS110 Upland moor, Beacon Hill & Gors Lydan	High	6649	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS117 Moorland, east of Ithon	Moderate	7034	Some theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS133 Rolling hills, central south-east	Moderate	7047	Some theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS551 Llanidloes	High	7506	Very limited theoretical visibility indicated (and of only a small number of turbines) across the area within 15 km. Not considered further.
MNTGMVS465 Stepside	Moderate	7554	Theoretical visibility indicated across the majority of the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS102 Mountain plateau with windfarm	Moderate	7931	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS541 Newtown	Low	8089	Theoretical visibility indicated across the majority of the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS420 Upper Severn Valley	High	8206	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS575 Caersws	Moderate	8313	Very limited theoretical visibility indicated (and of only a small number of turbines) across the area within 15 km. Not considered further.
MNTGMVS695 Trannon Uplands Bryn Crugog	Moderate	8708	Theoretical visibility indicated across the majority of the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS457 Clywedog Upland Grazing	High	8745	Some theoretical visibility indicated within the area.

Aspect Area Code and Name	LANDMAP Overall Evaluation	Distance to Nearest Turbine (m)	Theoretical Visibility of the Proposed Development (ZTV coverage)
			Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS232 Wye Valley Uplands	Moderate	9107	Theoretical visibility indicated across the majority of the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS899 Tregynon Rolling Hills	High	9286	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS316 Kerry Ridgeway Woodland	Moderate	9607	Some theoretical visibility indicated within the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS758 Trefeglwys	Moderate	9799	Theoretical visibility indicated across the majority of the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS113 Upland moor, east of Wye	High	9871	Some theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS142 Lugg & Teme floors	High	10347	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area within 15 km. Not considered further.
RDNRVS138 Valley slopes, Wye north of Rhayader	High	10563	Very limited theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Not considered further.
MNTGMVS235 Carno Mosaic	Moderate	10742	Pocket of theoretical visibility indicated from the eastern part the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS733 Esgair Cwmowen Uplands	High	10845	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS145 Lower Ithon valley	Moderate	10890	Very limited theoretical visibility indicated (and of only a small number of turbines) across the area within 15 km. Not considered further.
MNTGMVS776 Cefn Coch Rolling Pasture	Moderate	10901	Some theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS144 Ithon at Alpine Bridge	High	11352	Very limited theoretical visibility indicated (and of only a small number of turbines) across the area within 15 km. Not considered further.
RDNRVS105 Cambrian Mountain edge	High	11399	Very limited theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Not considered further.
MNTGMVS650 River Severn Flood plain	Moderate	11718	Limited theoretical visibility indicated (and of only a small number of turbines) across the area within 15 km. Not considered further.
RDNRVS101 Cambrian Mountains plateau tops	High	11835	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS119 Improved upland, Radnor Forest	Moderate	11845	Some theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS153 Rhayader	Moderate	11883	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this location. Not considered further.

Aspect Area Code and Name	LANDMAP Overall Evaluation	Distance to Nearest Turbine (m)	Theoretical Visibility of the Proposed Development (ZTV coverage)
RDNRVS131 Ridge & valley, north Teme side	Moderate	12085	Very limited theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Not considered further.
MNTGMVS589 Llangurig	Moderate	12277	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS683 Kerry	Moderate	12375	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area within 15 km. Not considered further.
MNTGMVS833 Llyn Ciywedog	High	12520	Very limited theoretical visibility indicated (and of only a small number of turbines) across the area within 15 km. Not considered further.
MNTGMVS179 Trannon Moors	Moderate	12601	Some theoretical visibility indicated within the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS141 Wye floor, south of Rhayader	High	12756	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this location. Not considered further.
RDNRVS139 Basin west of Rhayader	High	12786	Very limited theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Not considered further.
RDNRVS147 Broad valley, south of Rhayader	Moderate	13003	Very limited theoretical visibility indicated (and of only a small number of turbines) across the area within 15 km. Not considered further.
MNTGMVS672 Trannon Woodlands	Moderate	13021	Limited theoretical visibility indicated (and of only a small number of turbines) across the area within 15 km. Not considered further.
RDNRVS132 Ridge & valley, around Knucklas	High	13511	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area within 15 km. Not considered further.
MNTGMVS694 Carno Uplands	Moderate	13769	Only a small part of the area lies within 15 km, however theoretical visibility is indicated for a large number of turbines. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMVS200 Esgair Ychion	Low	13833	Very limited theoretical visibility indicated across the area within 15 km. Not considered further.
RDNRVS121 Improved upland, between Lugg & Teme	Moderate	13863	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area within 15 km. Not considered further.
RDNRVS162 Crossgates	Low	13877	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS146 Dolau valley	Moderate	14114	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area within 15 km. Not considered further.
BRCKNVS160 River Wye	Outstanding	14572	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area within 15 km. Not considered further.
BRCKNVS709 Lower Elan Valley	Moderate	14584	Some theoretical visibility indicated within the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRVS104 Cambrian Mountain open valley	High	14638	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area within 15 km.

Aspect Area Code and Name	LANDMAP Overall Evaluation	Distance to Nearest Turbine (m)	Theoretical Visibility of the Proposed Development (ZTV coverage)
			Not considered further.
RDNRVS134 Rolling hills, east	Moderate	14849	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area within 15 km. Not considered further.
MNTGMVS556 Carno	Low	14905	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area within 15 km. Not considered further.
RDNRVS167 River Wye	Outstanding	14995	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area. Not considered further.
<i>Between 15 and 20 km (with an 'outstanding' overall evaluation score)</i>			
RDNRVS100 Elan Valley reservoirs	Outstanding	15525	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area within 20 km. Not considered further.
MNTGMVS910 Plynlimon Moorlands	Outstanding	15655	Pockets of theoretical visibility indicated from this area within 20 km. Consider within assessment.
BRCKNVS114 Caban-Coch Reservoir	Outstanding	18397	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area within 20 km. Not considered further.
CRDGNVS331 Upper Ystwyth Valley	Outstanding	18840	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area within 20 km. Not considered further.
CRDGNVS508 Cambrian Mountains (north)	Outstanding	19560	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area within 20 km. Not considered further.
Geological Landscape			
<i>Directly affected by the proposed development</i>			
MNTGMGL938 Penstrowed	Outstanding	Turbines within aspect area	8 turbines are located within this area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRGL422 Pistyll-Ddyle	High	Turbines within aspect area	9 turbines are located within this area. Consider within assessment.
Landscape Habitat			
<i>Directly affected by the proposed development</i>			
MNTGMLH050 Mosaic	Moderate	Turbines within aspect area	8 turbines are located within this area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRHL012 Mosaic	Moderate	Turbines within aspect area	9 turbines are located within this area. Consider within assessment.
Historic Landscape			
<i>Directly affected by the proposed development</i>			
MNTGMHL661 Waun Llustowain	Moderate	Turbines within aspect area	8 turbines are located within this area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRHL997 Pen Ithon	Moderate	Turbines within aspect area	3 turbines are located within this area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRHL975 Bwlch-y-Sarnau	Moderate	Turbines within aspect area	6 turbines are located within this area. Consider within assessment.
<i>Within 5 km</i>			
MNTGMHL789 Mochdre	High	1073	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area.

Aspect Area Code and Name	LANDMAP Overall Evaluation	Distance to Nearest Turbine (m)	Theoretical Visibility of the Proposed Development (ZTV coverage)
			Consider within assessment.
MNTGMHL124 Kerry Hills	Outstanding	1924	Theoretical visibility indicated across the majority of the area that lies within 5 km. Consider within assessment.
RDNRHL285 Afon Marteg	High	2559	Theoretical visibility indicated across the majority of the area within 5 km. Consider within assessment.
RDNRHL808 Brynhafod	Low	2668	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this location. Not considered further.
RDNRHL613 Upper Ithon	High	2740	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRHL123 Cwmhir	Outstanding	3009	Very limited theoretical visibility indicated (and of only a small number of turbines) across the area within 5 km. Not considered further.
MNTGMHL989 Upper Severn valley	High	3509	Pocket of theoretical visibility indicated from the central part of the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMHL970 Gelli Hill	High	4148	Only a small part of the area lies within 5 km, where theoretical visibility is indicated for only a small number of turbines. Not considered further.
MNTGMHL952 Lower Clywedog / Upper Severn	High	4527	Only a very small part of the area lies within 5 km, where theoretical visibility is indicated for only a small number of turbines. Not considered further.
MNTGMHL902 Caersws basin	Outstanding	4779	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from the very small part of the area that lies within 5 km. Not considered further.
Cultural Landscape			
<i>Directly affected by the proposed development</i>			
MNTGMCL017 Windfarms	Outstanding	Turbines within aspect area	8 turbines are located within this area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRCL023 Wind Farm Landscape	High	Turbines within aspect area	7 turbines are located within this area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRCL007 Uplands & Lowlands	High	Turbines within aspect area	2 turbines are located within this area. Consider within assessment.
<i>Within 5 km</i>			
MNTGMCL051 Rural Landscapes	High	2382	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
RDNRCL010 River Ithon Valley & Tributaries	Outstanding	2991	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.
MNTGMCL013 Caersws Basin	Outstanding	4403	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area within 5 km. Not considered further.
MNTGMCL048 Kerry and Dolfor	High	4532	Only a very small part of the area lies within 5 km, however theoretical visibility is indicated for a large number of turbines. Consider within assessment.
RDNRCL024 Llanbadarn Fynydd	High	4660	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area.

Aspect Area Code and Name	LANDMAP Overall Evaluation	Distance to Nearest Turbine (m)	Theoretical Visibility of the Proposed Development (ZTV coverage)
			Consider within assessment.
MNTGMCL049 Llandinam	High	4662	ZTV output indicates no theoretical visibility from this area within 5 km. Not considered further.
MNTGMCL016 Clywedog Valley	Outstanding	4746	Only a very small part of the area lies within 5 km, where theoretical visibility is indicated for only a small number of turbines. Not considered further.
RDNRCL009 Abbey Cwmhir Landscape	Outstanding	4981	Theoretical visibility indicated across the area. Consider within assessment.

Appendix 6.4: Landscape Assessment Tables

Landscape Units (within 5km)

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Warn Ddubarthog Wind Farm (MNTGMVS443)														
Location	Encompasses most of the northern parcel of the Site, as well as the landscape immediately to the north and north-west of the Site which accommodates the existing Llandinam wind farm.														
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	<i>"An exposed area of upland moorland with a significant number of wind turbines running along the ridgeway. Open skies, exposure and remoteness dominate with dramatic views gained over the surrounding mosaic farmland and River Severn (Afon Hafren) valley. Vegetation largely bracken/heather scrub and moorland with no or little boundary definition."</i>														
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ¹ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Geological Landscape aspect area (GLAA):	Penstrowed (MNTGMGL938) <i>"Major NNE-SSW ridge of Wenlock sandstones (Middle Silurian) dissected by cwms. Very steep sided escarpment in central western area, with flattened plateau above and major wind farm. This area also includes well developed surface ridges, again with a NNE-SSW structural orientation. NNE part lower and descend towards valley to the north."</i>													
	Landscape Habitats aspect area (LHAA):	Mosaic (MNTGMLH050) <i>"A mosaic of upland vegetation types including improved and unimproved grasslands and heath land. There is also a traditional hay meadow of significant interest in Caeau Cwm Ffrwd SSSI. Much of the area is also common land. Some of the steeper hillside are covered in bracken or have some woods present."</i>													
	Historic Landscape aspect area (HLAA):	Waun Lluestowain (MNTGMHL661) <i>"Enclosed marginal land and moorland south-east of Llandinam with straight-sided and irregular boundaries probably of later medieval and post-medieval date, including a relatively high proportion of registered common land. A large 20th-century windfarm covers much of the central part of the area. Early settlement and land use indicated by isolated Neolithic to Bronze Age hilltop burial mounds. The Roman road south from Caersws and part of an early medieval short dyke system cross the area. Later settlement and land use indicated by abandoned medieval and post-medieval house sites, field systems and peat cutting."</i>													
	Cultural Landscape aspect area (CLAA):	Windfarms (MNTGMCL017) <i>"The three windfarms identified as components of a single Aspect Area designation visually dominate both the adjacent and distant landscapes within the Study Area..... At present they are Waun Ddubarthog and Waun Lluestowain, Cemmaes and Bryn Titli..... Plans for the creation of additions to existing and construction of new windfarms have recently been announced (mid-2005) at Carno North, Nnat y Moch and Netown South, Situated for practical reasons on high ground, all the windfarms in the Study Area have been built on landscapes bearing evidence of (largely) prehistoric occupation, and which have historically been used for grazing..."</i>													
Description of Landscape Unit ² <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A large-scale exposed area of upland plateau on a ridge of Wenlock sandstones. ■ Largely marginal land with a simple landscape pattern and dominated by bracken/heather scrub and moorland, with no or little boundary definition. ■ A relatively high proportion of registered common land and evidence of early settlement and land use indicated by isolated Neolithic to Bronze Age hilltop burial mounds. ■ Generally unsettled with little man-made influence except for a large number of turbines associated with the Llandinam wind farm which form features on the skyline. ■ Intervisibility with surrounding lower lying mosaic farmland landscapes, and the River Severn (Afon Hafren) valley from northern parts of the landscape unit. ■ The area has a sense of remoteness from populations and dark skies, although is affected by the presence of the existing wind farm. 														
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (large scale, simple plateau landform, simple landcover pattern, and presence of existing wind energy generation) and indicators of higher susceptibility (presence of heritage features, visible skylines/ inter-visibility and sense of remoteness/ dark skies).														
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value, as it is not designated but has some indicators of value, including being in a reasonable condition, is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality, some conservation interest (including a mixture of prehistoric and post medieval assets), and some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it and large areas being designated as open access land).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #f2f2f2;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="background-color: #f2f2f2;">Score</th> <th style="background-color: #f2f2f2;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>High</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>High</td> <td>"Display a very clear sense of place and distinctive character."</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>High</td> <td>"The juxtaposition of modern vertical elements of the turbines and natural low growing vegetation contrast and complement each other emphasising the sense of place and uniqueness of the area. Dramatic views are available out of the aspect area into the surrounding landscape and the presence of the wind turbines in turn provides a dramatic visual link looking into the area."</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A"	Q48 Character	High	"Display a very clear sense of place and distinctive character."	Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"The juxtaposition of modern vertical elements of the turbines and natural low growing vegetation contrast and complement each other emphasising the sense of place and uniqueness of the area. Dramatic views are available out of the aspect area into the surrounding landscape and the presence of the wind turbines in turn provides a dramatic visual link looking into the area."
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification													
Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A"													
Q48 Character	High	"Display a very clear sense of place and distinctive character."													
Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"The juxtaposition of modern vertical elements of the turbines and natural low growing vegetation contrast and complement each other emphasising the sense of place and uniqueness of the area. Dramatic views are available out of the aspect area into the surrounding landscape and the presence of the wind turbines in turn provides a dramatic visual link looking into the area."													

¹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

² Drawing from a combination of LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	<p>Although the overall evaluation score for the VSAA is 'High', the reason for this high score is due to the "juxtaposition of modern vertical elements of the turbines and natural low growing vegetation" which "contrast and complement each other emphasising the sense of place and uniqueness of the area" and "the presence of the wind turbines in turn provides a dramatic visual link looking into the area". These reasons are not considered to elevate the value above medium in the context of this assessment for further wind energy development.</p>					
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	<p>By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium.</p>					
<p>Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change (see Tables A.6 - A.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</p>	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
<p>Scale of effect During construction there will be direct effects upon this landscape unit as a result of the eight turbines that will be erected within it, the implementation of crane pads, the construction of the substation in the north and northern temporary compound, tracks between turbines, and the excavations associated with two borrow pits. The scale of landscape change at construction is judged to be very large within the area directly affected by the works, declining with distance from the works.</p> <p>Direct operational effects will arise as a result of eight turbines, crane pads, substation, tracks and restored borrow pits being introduced within this landscape unit, while the remaining nine turbines that are located adjacent to the landscape unit will result in indirect effects. The turbines and infrastructure will be located within an area of large scale unenclosed upland plateau, avoiding the steeper land and smaller scale valleys, and avoiding the key environmental constraints. The development will not affect the heritage features noted as important characteristics of the area in LANDMAP, the landcover will largely remain between the turbines and tracks (see Chapter 8: Ecological Assessment for further information), and aviation lighting is not required. The Garn Fach development will add turbines and tracks to a landscape unit that already contains turbines and tracks associated with Llandinam Wind Farm, although the turbines at Llandinam are smaller and so the Garn Fach turbines would change the skyline and extend the man-made influence associated with the existing wind farm development. However, the area's sense of remoteness from populations and dark skies will remain, along with other key characteristics such as the exposed upland nature of the plateau, the presence of marginal land, the high proportion of registered common land, evidence of early settlement and land use indicated by isolated Neolithic to Bronze Age hilltop burial mounds, and intervisibility with surrounding lower lying mosaic farmland landscapes. Nevertheless, the wind farm will result in a very large change in the visual and sensory character of the area directly affected, changing this area to a wind farm landscape. The scale of effect will reduce with distance from the development with the wind farm resulting in a large change in character up to 1-1.5km from the turbines and reducing further beyond that.</p> <p>Geographical extent The landscape unit covers an area of approximately 18km². The very large direct effect will occur over approximately 0.9km², i.e. a small geographical extent, and the large change to the visual and sensory character of the landscape, which is likely to extend some 1-1.5km from the turbines, will occur over approximately 7.5km² i.e. a medium geographical extent. The ZTV indicates that lesser indirect changes to the visual and sensory character outside the 1.5km zone from the turbines will occur over an area of approximately 4.5km², i.e. a small geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility During construction the changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible. During operation the borrow pits will be reinstated, but other parts of the development will remain for the long-term (beyond 10 years). The long-term changes will be partially reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased and the crane pads and other above ground infrastructure (excluding tracks) will be broken down below ground level.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change The very large scale of effect over a small geographical area / large scale of effect over a medium geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall high magnitude of change to the central, southern and eastern parts of this landscape unit. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be high.</p>						
During Construction						
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
During Operation						
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Overall Level of Effect and Significance	<p>A medium sensitivity combined with a high magnitude is judged to result in a moderate-major effect.</p>					
During Construction						
Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
During Operation						
Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: The consented Llandinam Repowering scheme is located within this landscape unit, approximately 0.4km to the north-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. This will replace the 102 no. existing turbines (45.5m tip height) with 34 no. turbines at an increased tip height of 121m, therefore resulting in a fewer number of larger-scale turbines. The change in turbine scale will result in a greater influence from Llandinam on landscape character in the cumulative baseline scenario. The scale of Garn Fach turbines beside the repowered Llandinam turbines would be more compatible than the scale of the Garn Fach turbines beside the existing Llandinam turbines. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a large scale of effect to approximately 7.5km² of the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.</p>					

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Improved upland, west of upper Ithon (RDNRVS123)																	
Location	Encompasses a small part of land within the middle parcel of the Site (west of Ddullui Bank and Custogion), as well as the landscape immediately to the east of the Site across part of the Ithon valley.																	
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Single extensive area west of the Ithon valley and stretching to the northern boundary of the county. Distinctive pattern of straight shelter belts which can be seen from the nearby hills. Upland plateau & shoulders where areas the intrinsic moorland landcover has been agriculturally improved & converted to grassland. The large scale regular fields enclosed by fences often look unnatural in association with the remnant semi-natural moorland & wetland vegetation. A pair of turbines on a gentle hillside are apparent and make the area a very occasional wind turbine landscape."																	
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ³ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Geological Landscape aspect area (GLAA):	Pistyll-Ddyle (DRDNRGL422) "Prominant scarp and ridge formed of Pentrowed Grits Formation (Silurian, Wenlock), levelling off to form a narrow plateau."																
	Landscape Habitats aspect area (LHAA):	Mosaic (RDNRHL012) "A large upland area mainly over 400 metres, mosaic of improved marshy and unimproved acid grassland. Some heathland habitats to the west. 49% improved grassland."																
	Historic Landscape aspect areas (HLAA):	<p>Pen Ithon (RDNRHL997) "Predominantly enclosed 19th-century upland common around the headwaters of the river Ithon. Mostly large, straight-sided fields defined by either hedges or post-and-wire fences. Later prehistoric activity indicated by numerous flint scatters and dispersed burial mounds. Medieval and post-medieval settlement and land use represented by house platforms, pillow mounds and small stone quarries. Dispersed farms largely of 19th-century origin. Small areas of modern forestry and planted shelter belts."</p> <p>Bwlch-y-Sarnau (RDNRHL975) "Extensive and remote area of 19th-century upland commons to the east of the Marteg valley. Early prehistoric settlement and land use suggested by scattered earlier prehistoric hilltop burial mounds. Medieval and early post-medieval activity suggested by scattered abandoned house platforms and house sites. Small post-medieval roadside nucleated settlement at Bwlch-y-sarnau. Scattered farmsteads of possibly later medieval and post-medieval origin."</p>																
	Cultural Landscape aspect areas (CLAA):	<p>Uplands & Lowlands (RDNRCL007) "The Aspect Area contains extensive upland and lowland landscape areas that demonstrate the evolution of land use from prehistory, through the small-scale but numerous quarrying efforts to the historical and present dominant agricultural practice of sheep farming."</p> <p>Wind Farm Landscape (RDNRCL023) "20th/21st century response to generation of sustainable energy and, also economic regeneration, together with locally substantial changes to the appearance of the landscape."</p>																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁴ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A large-scale landscape with gently rolling hills and plateau. ■ A matrix of upland grassland habitats including improved and unimproved grassland, moorland and wetland vegetation, with large scale regular fields defined by fences and shelterbelts. ■ Mainly enclosed upland common of 19th century origin. ■ Modern influence is limited to 19th century scattered farmsteads, the hamlets of Llaithddu and David's Well, a small quarry at Penygareg, some modern planted forestry/shelterbelts and two small wind turbines at Esgairdraenllwyn. ■ Skylines are undeveloped, marked by woodland and distinctive straight lines of shelterbelts. ■ Limited intervisibility with surrounding landscapes due to undulating topography and woodland cover. ■ A tranquil and undisturbed landscape with limited signs of human development and which experiences dark skies. ■ Representative views from this landscape unit are illustrated by Viewpoints 3 and 5. 																	
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (large scale, regular field pattern, limited historic features and some presence of modern influence including small turbines, farms, hamlets and roads) and indicators of higher susceptibility (distinctive rolling hills, some variety in landcover, undeveloped skylines and a sense of rurality and dark skies).																	
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as it is not designated and is limited in conservation interest but is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality, has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it) and a sense of rurality.</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Score</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Not particularly attractive due to patterns of straight lines."</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>High</td> <td>"Distinctive patterns of straight shelterbelts."</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Not very attractive, but quite conspicuous landscape pattern of shelterbelts of rolling hills"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"Not particularly attractive due to patterns of straight lines."	Q48 Character	High	"Distinctive patterns of straight shelterbelts."	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Not very attractive, but quite conspicuous landscape pattern of shelterbelts of rolling hills"
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Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Not very attractive, but quite conspicuous landscape pattern of shelterbelts of rolling hills"																
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium .																	
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High												

³ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁴ Drawing from a combination of LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

<p>Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change (see Tables A.6 - A.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</p>	<p>Scale of effect During construction there will be direct effects upon this landscape unit as a result of the four turbines that will be erected within it, the implementation of crane pads, the construction of the southern temporary compound and the tracks between turbines. The scale of landscape change at construction is judged to be very large within the area directly affected by the works, declining with distance from the works. Direct operational effects will arise as a result of four turbines, crane pads and tracks being introduced within this landscape unit, while some of the remaining 13 turbines that are located adjacent to the landscape unit will result in indirect effects. The turbines and infrastructure will be located within larger scale upland areas, avoiding the settled lower lying and smaller scale areas, and avoiding key environmental constraints. The development will not affect the shelterbelt features noted as important characteristics of the area in LANDMAP, the landcover will largely remain between the turbines and tracks (see Chapter 8: Ecological Assessment for further information), and aviation lighting is not required. The wind farm will however increase the presence of modern human development within the landscape and add built features to the skyline, affecting the limited modern influence/ sense of rurality and undeveloped skylines that are noted as characteristics of the landscape, particularly in the area directly affected. The large-scale rolling hills, matrix of upland habitats, settlement pattern of farms, hamlets and roads, and dark skies will continue to give the area its distinctive character. Nevertheless, the wind farm will result in a very large change in the visual and sensory character of the area directly affected, changing some of the currently undeveloped upland pastures/ moorland edge to a wind farm landscape. The scale of effect will reduce with distance from the development with the wind farm resulting in a large change in character up to 1-1.5km from the turbines and reducing further beyond that.</p> <p>Geographical extent The landscape unit covers an area of approximately 14km². The very large direct effect will occur over approximately 0.6km², i.e. a small geographical extent, and the large change to the visual and sensory character of the landscape, which is likely to extend some 1-1.5km from the turbines, will occur over approximately 4km², also a small geographical extent. The ZTV indicates that lesser indirect changes to the visual and sensory character outside the 1.5km zone from the turbines will occur over an area of approximately 8km², i.e. a medium geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility During construction the changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible. During operation the borrow pits (within adjacent landscape units) will be reinstated, but other parts of the development will remain for the long-term (beyond 10 years). The long-term changes will be partially reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased, and the crane pads and other above ground infrastructure (excluding tracks) will be broken down below ground level.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change The very large scale of effect over a small geographical area/ large scale effect over another 4km²(over a long term) is judged to result in an overall high magnitude of change to the central and western parts of this landscape unit. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be high.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="715 919 2902 1129"> <tr> <th colspan="7">During Construction</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Barely perceptible</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Low – Medium</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Medium - High</td> <td>High</td> <td>Very High</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="7">During Operation</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Barely perceptible</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Low – Medium</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Medium - High</td> <td>High</td> <td>Very High</td> </tr> </table>	During Construction							Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	During Operation							Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
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<p>Overall Level of Effect and Significance</p>	<p>A medium sensitivity combined with a high magnitude is judged to result in a moderate-major effect.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="715 1213 2902 1419"> <tr> <th colspan="6">During Construction</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Negligible</td> <td>Minor</td> <td>Minor - Moderate</td> <td>Moderate (Significant)</td> <td>Moderate-Major (Significant)</td> <td>Major (Significant)</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="6">During Operation</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Negligible</td> <td>Minor</td> <td>Minor - Moderate</td> <td>Moderate (Significant)</td> <td>Moderate-Major (Significant)</td> <td>Major (Significant)</td> </tr> </table>	During Construction						Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	During Operation						Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)				
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<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: The operational twin turbine development at Esgairdraenllwyn (35m tip height) and the consented single turbine at Ddulley Bank (20m tip height) are located within this landscape unit, situated approximately 3.3km and 0.9km respectively to the east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. The small scale of the single turbine at Ddulley Bank will not notably change the cumulative baseline scenario within this landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 1km to the north-west of this landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit, becoming visible from areas within it. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a large scale of effect to approximately 4km² of the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.</p>																												
<p>Landscape Unit (based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</p>	<p>Upland moor, north & west of Abbeycwmhir (RDNRVS115)</p>																												
<p>Location</p>	<p>This landscape unit is made up of three separate parts, which are geographically separate from each other. The north-eastern part of the landscape unit encompasses most of the middle parcel of the Site and the entire southern parcel. The western part of the landscape unit is approximately 4km to the west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine (east of Nantgwyn) and the southern part of the parcel lies approximately 4.4km south of the nearest Garn Fach turbine extending between St Harmon and Abbeycwmhir.</p>																												

<p>Summary Description of VSAA (taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</p>	<p>“Three extensive areas, adjacent to more forested hills. There are no distinct hills. Areas of large fields are interspersed with open land. Wild, open, exposed upland plateau and ridges with a smooth & rounded profile and semi-natural rough moorland landcover, plus areas of fields.”</p>																
<p>Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit⁵ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i></p>	<p>Geological Landscape aspect area (GLAA):</p>	<p>Pistyll-Ddyle (DRDNRGL422) “Prominant scarp and ridge formed of Pentrowed Grits Formation (Silurian, Wenlock), levelling off to form a narrow plateau.”</p>															
	<p>Landscape Habitats aspect area (LHAA):</p>	<p>Mosaic (RDNRLH012) “A large upland area mainly over 400 metres, mosaic of improved marshy and unimproved acid grassland. Some heathland habitats to the west. 49% improved grassland.”</p>															
	<p>Historic Landscape aspect area (HLAA):</p>	<p>Bwlch-y-Sarnau (RDNRLH975) “Extensive and remote area of 19th-century upland commons to the east of the Marteg valley. Early prehistoric settlement and land use suggested by scattered earlier prehistoric hilltop burial mounds. Medieval and early post-medieval activity suggested by scattered abandoned house platforms and house sites. Small post-medieval roadside nucleated settlement at Bwlch-y-sarnau. Scattered farmsteads of possibly later medieval and post-medieval origin.”</p>															
	<p>Cultural Landscape aspect areas (CLAA):</p>	<p>Uplands & Lowlands (RDNRL007) “The Aspect Area contains extensive upland and lowland landscape areas that demonstrate the evolution of land use from prehistory, through the small-scale but numerous quarrying efforts to the historical and present dominant agricultural practice of sheep farming.” Wind Farm Landscape (RDNRL023) “20th/21st century response to generation of sustainable energy and, also economic regeneration, together with locally substantial changes to the appearance of the landscape.”</p>															
<p>Description of Landscape Unit⁶ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A large-scale open and exposed upland plateau with gently rounded ridges formed by Silurian and Wenlock sandstones. ■ Large fields interspersed with a simple landscape pattern of semi-natural grassland and rough moorland. ■ Extensive area of 19th century upland common with evidence of early prehistoric activity (e.g presence of hilltop burial mounds including Fowler’s Armchair within the Site). ■ Settlement is limited to 19th century farmsteads scattered across the landscape. ■ Intervisibility with surrounding rural landscapes including the lower-lying Marteg valley. ■ Skylines within this upland plateau landscape are expansive and generally undeveloped, sometimes marked by the tops of coniferous plantation woodland. ■ This is a wild, open and exposed landscape with a strong sense of remoteness from populations and dark skies, although its northern part is affected by the presence of the nearby Llandinam Wind Farm to the north-west. ■ Representative views from this landscape unit are illustrated by Viewpoints 1 and 2. 																
<p>Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i></p>	<p>The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (large scale, simple plateau landform, simple landcover pattern, and presence of existing wind energy generation nearby) and indicators of higher susceptibility (presence of heritage features, visible skylines/ inter-visibility and sense of remoteness/ dark skies).</p>																
<p>Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i></p>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as it is not designated but is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality, has some conservation interest (prehistoric assets and important habitats including the small Rhos Cwmderw SSSI in the north). It also has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it and areas designated as open access land) and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is slightly reduced by the presence of existing wind energy generation nearby).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="694 1255 2855 1432"> <thead> <tr> <th>Evaluation Criteria</th> <th>Score</th> <th>Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>“Generally attractive but not special”</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>“Not particularly distinctive”</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>“Not particularly distinctive”</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	“Generally attractive but not special”	Q48 Character	Moderate	“Not particularly distinctive”	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	“Not particularly distinctive”
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<p>Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity</p>	<p>By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="694 1507 2855 1558"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Low</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Low - Medium</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Medium</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Medium - High</td> <td style="text-align: center;">High</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Very High</td> </tr> </table>					Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High						
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<p>Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i></p>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be direct effects upon the north-eastern parcel of this landscape unit as a result of the five turbines that will be erected within it, the implementation of crane pads, the tracks between turbines, and the excavations associated with two borrow pits. The scale of landscape change at construction is judged to be very large within the area directly affected by the works, declining with distance from the works.</p> <p>Direct operational effects will arise as a result of five turbines, crane pads, tracks and restored borrow pits being introduced within this landscape unit, while some of the remaining 12 turbines that are located adjacent to the landscape unit will result in indirect effects. The turbines and infrastructure will be located within larger scale upland areas, avoiding the settled lower lying and smaller scale areas, and avoiding key environmental constraints. The development will not directly affect the heritage features noted as important characteristics of the area in LANDMAP, including the Fowler’s Armchair scheduled monument (nearest turbine being approximately 380m away), the landcover will largely remain between the turbines and tracks (see Chapter 8: Ecological Assessment for further information), and aviation lighting is not required. Nevertheless, the wind farm will increase the presence of modern human development within the landscape and add built features to the skyline, affecting the wild, open and undeveloped skylines and simple landscape pattern that are</p>																

⁵ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁶ Drawing from a combination of LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	<p>noted as characteristics of the landscape, particularly in the area directly affected. The large-scale upland plateau landform, semi-natural grassland and rough moorland habitats, common, settlement pattern of 19th century farmsteads, wild, open and exposed nature sense of remoteness from populations and dark skies will continue to give the area its distinctive character. The wind farm will result in a very large change in the visual and sensory character of the area directly affected, changing some of the currently undeveloped moorland/upland pastures to a wind farm landscape. The scale of effect will reduce with distance from the development with the wind farm resulting in a large change in character up to 1-1.5km from the turbines and reducing further beyond that.</p> <p>Geographical extent The landscape unit covers an area of approximately 27km². The very large direct effect will occur over approximately 0.5km², i.e. a small geographical extent, and the large change to the visual and sensory character of the landscape, which is likely to extend some 1-1.5km from the turbines, will occur over approximately 6km² i.e. a medium geographical extent. The ZTV indicates that lesser indirect changes to the visual and sensory character outside the 1.5km zone from the turbines will occur over an area of approximately 9.5km², i.e. a medium geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility During construction the of changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible. During operation the borrow pits will be reinstated, but other parts of the development will remain for the long-term (beyond 10 years). The long-term changes will be partially reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased, and the crane pads and other above ground infrastructure (excluding tracks) will be broken down below ground level.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change The very large scale of effect over a small geographical area / large scale of effect over a medium geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall high magnitude of change to the north-eastern part of this landscape unit. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be high.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="715 688 2905 884"> <tr> <th colspan="6">During Construction</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Barely perceptible</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Low – Medium</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Medium - High</td> <td>High</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="6">During Operation</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Barely perceptible</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Low – Medium</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Medium - High</td> <td>High</td> </tr> </table>	During Construction						Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	During Operation						Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High
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Overall Level of Effect and Significance	<p>A medium sensitivity combined with a high magnitude is judged to result in a moderate-major effect.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="715 968 2905 1163"> <tr> <th colspan="6">During Construction</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Negligible</td> <td>Minor</td> <td>Minor - Moderate</td> <td>Moderate (Significant)</td> <td>Moderate-Major (Significant)</td> <td>Major (Significant)</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="6">During Operation</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Negligible</td> <td>Minor</td> <td>Minor - Moderate</td> <td>Moderate (Significant)</td> <td>Moderate-Major (Significant)</td> <td>Major (Significant)</td> </tr> </table>	During Construction						Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	During Operation						Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
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Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A: There are no existing wind energy developments located within this landscape unit. The operational single turbine developments at Bailey Bog (20m tip height) and Garth Fawr (21m tip height) are located nearby, situated approximately 3.5km to the south and 4.8km to the west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine respectively. The consented single turbine at Ddully Bank (20m tip height) is also located near to the landscape unit, approximately 0.9km to the east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. The small scale of this turbine will not notably change the cumulative baseline scenario within this landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 800m to the north-west of the northern part of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a large scale of effect to approximately 6km² of the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.</p>																								

Landscape Unit (based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)	Bryn-y-Sarnau forest slopes and fields (RDNRVS125)																	
Location	This landscape unit is made up of three separate parts, with the largest part enclosing the western edge of the Site's southern parcel and extending southwards to around Abbeycwmhir. The other two parts are smaller and are situated closer to the Site, with the northern part encompasses a small area of the Site's northern parcel (containing upland pastures) and the Garn Fach plantation. The other part lies west of the Iton valley and close to the eastern boundary of the Site's southern parcel, containing a plantation (Red Lion Hill) and Bwlch-y-sarnau Hill.																	
Summary Description of VSAA (taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)	"Large area plus two smaller nearby areas west of Ithon Valley, north of Abbeycwmhir. Upland hills, plateau & ridges which have been more than 50% covered with large scale conifer plantations. Regular straight boundaries form harsh lines in the undulating landscape. Dark conifer-clad hillsides give rather bland oppressive landscapes in parts. Felling of the plantations is evident but replacement broadleaf planting is not currently visually significant."																	
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁷ (Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)	Historic Landscape aspect areas (HLAA):	<p>Pen Ithon (RDNRHL997) "Predominantly enclosed 19th-century upland common around the headwaters of the river Ithon. Mostly large, straight-sided fields defined by either hedges or post-and-wire fences. Later prehistoric activity indicated by numerous flint scatters and dispersed burial mounds. Medieval and post-medieval settlement and land use represented by house platforms, pillow mounds and small stone quarries. Dispersed farms largely of 19th-century origin. Small areas of modern forestry and planted shelter belts."</p> <p>Bwlch-y-Sarnau (RDNRHL975) "Extensive and remote area of 19th-century upland commons to the east of the Marteg valley. Early prehistoric settlement and land use suggested by scattered earlier prehistoric hilltop burial mounds. Medieval and early post-medieval activity suggested by scattered abandoned house platforms and house sites. Small post-medieval roadside nucleated settlement at Bwlch-y-sarnau. Scattered farmsteads of possibly later medieval and post-medieval origin."</p>																
	Cultural Landscape aspect areas (CLAA):	<p>Wind Farm Landscape (RDNRCL023) "20th/21st century response to generation of sustainable energy and, also economic regeneration, together with locally substantial changes to the appearance of the landscape (Garn Fach plantation)"</p> <p>Uplands & Lowlands (RDNRCL007) "The Aspect Area contains extensive upland and lowland landscape areas that demonstrate the evolution of land use from prehistory, through the small-scale but numerous quarrying efforts to the historical and present dominant agricultural practice of sheep farming."</p> <p>Abbey Cwmhir Landscape (RDNRCL009) "Landscape influenced by the presence of the iconic site of the Welsh foundation of the Cistercian Abbey Cwmhir, last resting place of Llewelyn the Last prince of Wales."</p>																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁸ (based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A large-scale landscape, comprising a complex and strongly undulating landform with scarps, ridges and plateaus. ■ Largely covered by coniferous plantation and with a large upland area covered by a mosaic of improved and unimproved grassland. ■ Predominantly 19th century upland common with evidence of medieval settlement in the form of scattered flintstones, burial mounds and house platforms. Surviving medieval park boundaries at Great Park in the south. ■ Modern influence is limited to scattered farmsteads, the small nucleated roadside settlement at Bwlch-y-sarnau and small single turbine at Bailey Bog. ■ Skylines often contain conifer plantations which cut across hillsides, minimising the presence of the nearby Llandinam windfarm. ■ Intervisibility with surrounding upland farmland is often limited by topography and plantations, although there are some views to adjacent valleys. ■ There is some sense of remoteness and dark skies in areas away from populations, but extensive conifer forest plantations provide human influence. In contrast the Marteg valley is more open and its semi-natural land cover and agriculture provide a sense of rurality in comparison to the majority of its surrounding landscape. ■ Representative views from this landscape unit are illustrated by Viewpoints 4 and 7. 																	
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility (see Table 1.4 within Appendix 1-A: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (large scale, simple landcover pattern, human influence from conifer forest plantations, limited intervisibility) and indicators of higher susceptibility (distinctive landform features, presence of heritage features, sense of remoteness/ dark skies).																	
Judgement on Landscape Value (see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as it is not designated and is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality, has some conservation interest (medieval assets) and has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including the Glyndwr's Way national trail and areas designated as open access public forest). The landscape unit also includes the upper Marteg valley which contrasts in character from much of the landscape unit, with indicators of higher value (notably for its scenic quality, rurality and tranquillity). However, the Marteg valley is not a designated landscape and these reasons are not considered to elevate the value above medium in the context of the whole landscape unit.</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Score</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Pleasant rounded hills but marred by oppressive forestry blocks"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Character defined by forestry"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Rather unattractive & unnatural landscape due to extensive conifer forests which are not particularly well related to topography and stifle underlying intrinsic characteristics"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"Pleasant rounded hills but marred by oppressive forestry blocks"	Q48 Character	Moderate	"Character defined by forestry"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Rather unattractive & unnatural landscape due to extensive conifer forests which are not particularly well related to topography and stifle underlying intrinsic characteristics"
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⁷ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁸ Drawing from a combination of LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

<p>Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change (see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</p>	<p>Scale of effect During construction there will be direct effects from construction activity associated with the widening of an existing forestry track that links the northern and middle Site parcels, and some new track along small sections of it. There will also be indirect effects from nearby construction activities associated with the 17 turbines, the implementation of crane pads, the construction of the substation in the north and tracks between turbines and the excavations associated with borrow pits. The scale of landscape change at construction is judged to be medium.</p> <p>During operation, indirect effects will arise as a result of turbines and tracks being introduced within adjacent landscape units. The proximity of the turbines to parts of the landscape unit within the Garn Fach plantation is less than 150m in some cases, however forestry will limit the perception of the turbines from this area. The only area within 1.5km from the turbines that will experience a large scale of effect are the limited open areas between the forest plantations. The scale of effect will reduce to medium beyond 1.5km from the turbines and up to 2.5km. In these areas the presence of the Garn Fach turbines nearby will increase the presence of modern human development seen from the landscape affecting the limited modern influence and rurality that are noted as characteristics of the landscape. However, the large-scale landform, landcover (including commercial forestry) and the sense of remoteness/ dark skies in areas away from populations would continue to give the area its distinctive character. The southern half of the landscape unit, much of which lies outside of the ZTV, would largely remain unaffected by the Project.</p> <p>Geographical extent The landscape unit covers an area of approximately 41km². The large change to the visual and sensory character of the landscape, which is likely to extend some 1-1.5km from the turbines, will occur over approximately 1.3km² (this excludes the areas of forestry within 1.5km from turbines), i.e. a small geographical extent, and the medium change will occur over approximately 4.5km² i.e. a small geographical extent, The ZTV indicates that lesser indirect changes to the visual and sensory character outside the 2.5km zone from the turbines will occur over an area of approximately 16.5km², i.e. a very large geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility During construction the changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible. During operation the borrow pits (within adjacent landscape units) will be reinstated, but other parts of the development will remain for the long-term (beyond 10 years). The long-term changes will be partially reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased, and the crane pads and other above ground infrastructure (excluding tracks) will be broken down below ground level.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change Although there will be a large scale of effect to parts of this landscape unit, it will only extend across a very small geographical extent (over a long term). There will also be a medium scale of effect over a small geographical extent. The overall magnitude of change is therefore judged to be low-medium to the northern and central parts of this landscape unit. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be low-medium for the northern and central parts of this landscape unit.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="715 919 2893 1119"> <tr> <th colspan="7">During Construction</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Barely perceptible</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Low – Medium</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Medium - High</td> <td>High</td> <td>Very High</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="7">During Operation</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Barely perceptible</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Low – Medium</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Medium - High</td> <td>High</td> <td>Very High</td> </tr> </table>	During Construction							Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	During Operation							Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
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<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: The operational single turbine at Bailey Bog (20m tip height) is located within this landscape unit. Other nearby operational schemes include the twin turbine developments at Esgairdraenllwyn (35m tip height) and Brynddu (20m tip height), situated 3.3km to the east and 4.3km to the south-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine, respectively. The single operational turbine at Garth Fawr (21m tip height) is located 4.8km to the west, along with at Bryn Cwmrhiewdre (35m tip height) and Dugwm Farm (35m tip height), which are located 3.7km and 3.4km to the north-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine respectively. The consented single turbine at Ddulley Bank (20m tip height) is located 0.9km to the east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. The small scale of this consented turbine will not notably change the cumulative baseline scenario within this landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 600m to the west of the northern part of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit, becoming visible from areas within it. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a medium scale of effect to approximately 4.5km² of the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.</p>																												
<p>Landscape Unit (based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</p>	<p>Kerry Ridgeway (MNTGMVS254)</p>																												
<p>Location</p>	<p>A convoluted area located mainly to the east and partly to the north of the Site. The northern section wraps around the existing Llandinam Wind Farm and is 135m from the nearest Garn Fach turbine, while the eastern part stretches as far as the English border approximately 12km from the Site. A very small part of this area falls within the Site boundary but is not directly affected by the proposed development.</p>																												

<p>Summary Description of VSAA (taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</p>	<p>"An open and broad expanse of upland grazing with dominant open skies and wind exposure. Occasional attractive views available over the Church Stoke farmland and rolling lowland farmland to the north and dramatic upland grazing views to the south. Tranquil/spiritual setting derived from the historical drove route along the ridgeway, Offas Dyke path and the infrequent passage of traffic. Two separate single turbines on hillsides are visible in the area close to the large windfarm to west (Llandinam)."</p>	
<p>Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit⁹ (Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</p>	<p>Historic Landscape aspect areas (HLAA):</p>	<p>Waun Llustowain (MNTGMHL661) "Enclosed marginal land and moorland south-east of Llandinam with straight-sided and irregular boundaries probably of later medieval and post-medieval date, including a relatively high proportion of registered common land. A large 20th-century windfarm covers much of the central part of the area. Early settlement and land use indicated by isolated Neolithic to Bronze Age hilltop burial mounds. The Roman road south from Caersws and part of an early medieval short dyke system cross the area. Later settlement and land use indicated by abandoned medieval and post-medieval house sites, field systems and peat cutting."</p> <p>Kerry Hills (MNTGMHL124) "Predominantly straight-sided fieldscapes representing post-medieval enclosure on the upland ridge of the Kerry Hills along the border with Radnorshire and Shropshire, with large blocks of 20th-century conifer woodland. Early settlement and land use indicated by clusters of Neolithic to Bronze Age burial and ritual monuments. The area is crossed by the early medieval Offa's Dyke boundary and by several other early medieval short dyke systems. Dispersed farms and houses of medieval and post-medieval origin, with some abandoned house sites of medieval and post-medieval date."</p> <p>Mochdre (MNTGMHL789) "Irregular fieldscapes probably predominantly of medieval and earlier post-medieval date with some straight-sided enclosures of probably later 18th and 19th-century date on the flanks of the hills and lower valley sides of the Severn valley and the valley of the Mochdre Brook to the south-west of Newtown. Earlier prehistoric land use and settlement indicated by scattered lithic sites and burial mounds. Later prehistoric settlement and land use indicated by sparse small defended enclosed settlements. The Roman road southwards from Caersws to Castell Collen crosses the area. Medieval settlement and land use indicated by earthen castle sites at The Moat and Bronfelin. Dispersed farmsteads of medieval to post-medieval origin. Small nucleated church settlement of medieval origin at Mochdre and small nucleated settlement of 18th-century origin at Stepside. Small blocks of 20th-century conifer plantation on some steeper hillslopes, and strips of probably residual ancient broadleaved woodland along some steep-sided stream valleys. Small 19th-century country house and registered garden at Plas Dinam, overlooking the Severn valley."</p>
	<p>Cultural Landscape aspect areas (CLAA):</p>	<p>Windfarms (MNTGMCL017) "The three windfarms identified as components of a single Aspect Area designation visually dominate both the adjacent and distant landscapes within the Study Area....At present they are Waun Ddubertog and Waun Llustowain, Cemmaes and Bryn Titli.... Plans for the creation of additions to existing and construction of new windfarms have recently been announced (mid-2005) at Carno North, Nnat y Moch and Netown South, Situated for practical reasons on high ground, all the windfarms in the Study Area have been built on landscapes bearing evidence of (largely) prehistoric occupation, and which have historically been used for grazing."</p> <p>Kerry and Dolfor (MNTGMCL048) "This intensely rural landscape lies to the east of of the A483 trunk road in the rolling hills extended from the southern Vale of Montgomery to the English border. This "hidden" landscape bears extensive mapped evidence of evolved occupation and exploitation from prehistory to the present day, including Bronze Age funerary sites, tumulti, dykes, Norman mottes, manor houses, farmsteads and small attractive settlements. These special qualities have been recognised through the designation of high numbers of Conservation Areas."</p> <p>Rural Landscapes (MNTGMCL051) "The Aspect Area is essentially a catch-all of landscapes surrounding other Aspect Areas. It reveals an eclectic mix of landscape type, from fertile lowlands to bleak moorlands, and forms a buffer between oither Aspect Areas that are more culturally distinctive or diverse. Surprisingly, there are few statutorily protected landscape types - such as SSSIs or SLAs within the area. Nevertheless, Rural Landscapes forms the background to the more detailed painting on the canvas of Montgomeryshire, contributing greatly to the county's soubriquet of Powis paradwys Cymru."</p>
<p>Description of Landscape Unit¹⁰ (based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A medium-scale upland landscape of rolling hills and plateau with the distinctive slopes of the Kerry Ridgeway. ■ Landcover consists mainly of improved grassland used for upland grazing, and rectilinear field patterns exist on lower slopes. ■ Early settlement is indicated by prehistoric burial and ritual monuments. Historical drove route runs along the ridgeway and the area is crossed by the Crugyn Bank Dyke, Two Trumps Dyke and momentarily by the early medieval Offa's Dyke boundary. ■ Modern development is generally absent, with settlement limited to scattered farmsteads across the landscape. ■ Strong intervisibility as the expansive and generally undeveloped skylines afford long views over rolling upland and mosaic farmland landscapes. Scenic views over Wales and England from the elevated ridgeline make the area popular for recreational activities. ■ A strongly rural landscape with a sense of remoteness away from populations, experiencing tranquillity and dark skies, although is affected by the presence of the nearby wind farm at Llandinam and small section of the A483. ■ Representative views from this landscape unit are illustrated by Viewpoints 8 and 16. 	
<p>Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility (see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</p>	<p>The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be high due to the presence of a number of indicators of higher susceptibility (distinctive landform features, presence of heritage features, visible skylines/ inter-visibility, rural and tranquil landscape with minimal human influence, sense of remoteness / dark skies). In comparison there are very few indicators of low susceptibility (presence of existing wind energy generation nearby and small section of A483).</p>	

⁹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

¹⁰ Drawing from a combination of LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

<p>Judgement on Landscape Value (see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</p>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of high value as although it is not designated (apart from a small part in the east being located within a Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic interest), it is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality (including well documented outstanding views from the ridgeway), has high conservation interest (the ancient drovers route of Kerry Ridgeway is of particular historic interest as well as a mixture of prehistoric and medieval assets) and high recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including the Kerry Ridgeway long-distance footpath, a small section of the Offa's Dyke national trail and some areas designated as open access land). It also has a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is slightly reduced by the presence of the existing wind energy development close by).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="736 352 2884 571"> <thead> <tr> <th>Evaluation Criteria</th> <th>Score</th> <th>Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>High</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>High</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>High</td> <td>"A network of grazed upland farmland running along the distinct topographical feature of the Kerry Ridgeway forming a transitional area between the rolling upland and higher ground in Shropshire to the south and the drop down into the rolling mosaic farmland and valley bottom leading to Church Stoke. The proximity of upland on the Shropshire boundary lends the area a distinct character of being on the edge of the wilds".</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A"	Q48 Character	High	"N/A"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"A network of grazed upland farmland running along the distinct topographical feature of the Kerry Ridgeway forming a transitional area between the rolling upland and higher ground in Shropshire to the south and the drop down into the rolling mosaic farmland and valley bottom leading to Church Stoke. The proximity of upland on the Shropshire boundary lends the area a distinct character of being on the edge of the wilds".																												
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<p>Overall Level of Effect and Significance</p>	<p>A high sensitivity combined with a low-medium magnitude is judged to result in a moderate effect for the parts of this landscape unit within 2.5km of turbines 1-4 (i.e., approximately 6% of the entire landscape unit). Effects beyond this distance will not be significant.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="727 1806 2893 1900"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">During Construction</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Negligible</th> <th>Minor</th> <th>Minor - Moderate</th> <th>Moderate (Significant)</th> <th>Moderate-Major (Significant)</th> <th>Major (Significant)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="background-color: #0070c0; color: white;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						During Construction						Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)																												
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	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)
<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: The operational single turbine developments at Bryn Cwmrhiewdre (35m tip height) and Dugwm Farm (35m tip height) are located within this landscape unit, located 3.7km and 3.4km to the north-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. The operational twin turbine development at Esgairdraenllwyn (35m tip height) is also located nearby, situated approximately 3.3km to the east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located adjacent to the northern part of the landscape unit. This will replace the 102 no. existing turbines (45.5m tip height) with 34 no. turbines at an increased tip height of 121m, therefore resulting in a fewer number of larger-scale turbines. The change in turbine scale will result in a greater influence from Llandinam on landscape character in the cumulative baseline scenario. The scale of Garn Fach turbines beside the repowered Llandinam turbines would be more compatible than the scale of the Garn Fach turbines beside the existing Llandinam turbines. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a medium scale of effect to approximately 2.4km² of the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.</p>				

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Old Chapel Hill Mosaic (MNTGMVS438)																
Location	Approximately 1.8km west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Distinct and relatively unusual landscape type for the Study Area, upland area displaying the small to medium scale irregular field patterns and hedgerow boundaries more typical of the mid Montgomeryshire region. Strong visual links towards Waun Ddubarthog Wind Farm and Bryn Titli Wind Farm adjacent to the southern border of the aspect. Settled with an element of remoteness and wilderness brought about by the general altitude and borrowed from the adjacent wind farm".																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ¹¹ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Historic Landscape aspect area (HLAA):	Mochdre (MNTGMHL789) "Irregular fieldscapes probably predominantly of medieval and earlier post-medieval date with some straight-sided enclosures of probably later 18th and 19th-century date on the flanks of the hills and lower valley sides of the Severn valley and the valley of the Mochdre Brook to the south-west of Newtown. Earlier prehistoric land use and settlement indicated by scattered lithic sites and burial mounds. Later prehistoric settlement and land use indicated by sparse small defended enclosed settlements. The Roman road southwards from Caersws to Castell Collen crosses the area. Medieval settlement and land use indicated by earthen castle sites at The Moat and Bronfelin. Dispersed farmsteads of medieval to post-medieval origin. Small nucleated church settlement of medieval origin at Mochdre and small nucleated settlement of 18th-century origin at Stepside. Small blocks of 20th-century conifer plantation on some steeper hillslopes, and strips of probably residual ancient broadleaved woodland along some steep-sided stream valleys. Small 19th-century country house and registered garden at Plas Dinam, overlooking the Severn valley."															
	Cultural Landscape aspect area (CLAA):	Rural Landscapes (MNTGMCL051) "The Aspect Area is essentially a catch-all of landscapes surrounding other Aspect Areas. It reveals an eclectic mix of landscape type, from fertile lowlands to bleak moorlands, and forms a buffer between other Aspect Areas that are more culturally distinctive or diverse. Surprisingly, there are few statutorily protected landscape types - such as SSSIs or SLAs within the area. Nevertheless, Rural Landscapes forms the background to the more detailed painting on the canvas of Montgomeryshire, contributing greatly to the county's soubriquet of Powis paradwys Cymru."															
Description of Landscape Unit ¹² <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1A.2 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A large-scale undulating landform. ■ A mixed field pattern of small to medium scale irregular fields bound mainly by hedgerows, with fencing in some places. ■ Modern development is generally absent, with settlement limited to scattered farmsteads across the landscape. ■ Intervisibility with the surrounding landscape, particularly with the existing wind farm developments of Llandinam to the east and Bryn Titli to the south-west. ■ There is a sense of remoteness away from populations and dark skies, although is affected by the presence of existing wind energy generation nearby and the gravel / mineral workings at Brynposteg. ■ Representative view from this landscape unit is illustrated by Viewpoint 9. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (large scale, limited historic features, strong presence of existing wind energy generation nearby, presence of gravel / mineral workings) and indicators of higher susceptibility (general absence of modern development, intervisibility, and some sense of remoteness/ dark skies).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of high value as although it is not designated and is limited in conservation interest, it is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality (although no justification is provided), has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including the Glyndwr's Way national trail), and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is reduced by the presence of the existing wind energy developments close by).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Score</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>High</td> <td>"N/A".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>High</td> <td>"N/A".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>High</td> <td>"Distinct and relatively unusual landscape type for the Study Area, upland area displaying the small to medium scale irregular field patterns and hedgerow boundaries more typical of the mid Montgomeryshire region".</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A".	Q48 Character	High	"N/A".	Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"Distinct and relatively unusual landscape type for the Study Area, upland area displaying the small to medium scale irregular field patterns and hedgerow boundaries more typical of the mid Montgomeryshire region".
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Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium-high .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High												
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be indirect effects from construction activities as a result of the views (3-12km to the east) towards the upper parts of cranes that will feature on the skyline. The scale of landscape change to perceptual character at construction is judged to be barely perceptible.</p>																

¹¹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

¹² Drawing from a combination of LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

<p>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</p>	<p>During operation, there will be limited views of turbines throughout the landscape unit. The ZTV indicates that only a few turbines will be seen from within the eastern part of the landscape unit (at a distance between 3-7km) but these will be limited to blade tips due to the intervening topography of the Waun Ddubarthog ridge (as a result of the proposed Garn Fach turbines being set back from the break of the slope and into the interior of the plateau). Most of the blade tips that are visible will be seen beyond the Llandinam turbines and would therefore blend into this existing development. The ZTV indicates that the western part of the landscape unit will see a greater number of turbines, however they will be seen as a distant element 7-12km to the east and in context of the existing Llandinam turbines. At this distance, the key characteristics and character of this landscape unit will be unaffected while there will be only a barely perceptible change to visual and sensory characteristics. The absence of modern development within the landscape unit, intervisibility with the surrounding landscape, sense of remoteness away from populations and dark skies will continue to contribute to the area's distinctive character. The existing Bryn Titli wind farm will have a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines.</p> <p>Geographical extent Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility During construction the changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible. During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	

<p>Overall Level of Effect and Significance</p>	<p>A medium-high sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.</p>					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: The operational turbine at Garth Fawr (21m tip height) is located within this landscape unit, situated 4.3km to the south-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. Bryn Titli Wind Farm (13 turbines at 54m tip height) is situated adjacent to the south-western corner of this landscape unit, approximately 10.8km to the south-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 1.2km to the east of the landscape unit. This will replace the 102 no. existing turbines (45.5m tip height) with 34 no. turbines at an increased tip height of 121m, therefore resulting in a fewer number of larger-scale turbines. The change in turbine scale will result in a greater influence from Llandinam on landscape character in the cumulative baseline scenario. The scale of Garn Fach turbines beside the repowered Llandinam turbines would be more compatible than the scale of the Garn Fach turbines beside the existing Llandinam turbines. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>					
	<p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.</p>					

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Cefn Carnedd Wooded Hillside (MNTGMVS227)																	
Location	Approximately 2km north-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																	
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Mosaic patchwork of small irregular sized fields mostly grazed with summer cultivation for silage and hay. Field boundaries have a high proportion of hedgerow trees and there is a significant incidence of small to medium sized woodland blocks between areas of cultivation. Woodland is predominantly mixed deciduous broadleaf woodland. Area exhibits a strong sense of settled domesticity through cultivation and relative intimacy through the sized of field parcels. Views are extensive from within the field system over the surrounding floodplain / valley bottom and towards the dramatic upland windfarm at Waun Ddubarthog."																	
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ¹³ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Historic Landscape aspect area (HLAA):	Mochdre (MNTGMHL789) "Irregular fieldscapes probably predominantly of medieval and earlier post-medieval date with some straight-sided enclosures of probably later 18th and 19th-century date on the flanks of the hills and lower valley sides of the Severn valley and the valley of the Mochdre Brook to the south-west of Newtown. Earlier prehistoric land use and settlement indicated by scattered lithic sites and burial mounds. Later prehistoric settlement and land use indicated by sparse small defended enclosed settlements. The Roman road southwards from Caersws to Castell Collen crosses the area. Medieval settlement and land use indicated by earthen castle sites at The Moat and Bronfelin. Dispersed farmsteads of medieval to post-medieval origin. Small nucleated church settlement of medieval origin at Mochdre and small nucleated settlement of 18th-century origin at Stepside. Small blocks of 20th-century conifer plantation on some steeper hillslopes, and strips of probably residual ancient broadleaved woodland along some steep-sided stream valleys. Small 19th-century country house and registered garden at Plas Dinam, overlooking the Severn valley."																
	Cultural Landscape aspect area (CLAA):	Windfarms (MNTGMCL017) "The three windfarms identified as components of a single Aspect Area designation visually dominate both the adjacent and distant landscapes within the Study Area..... At present they are Waun Ddubarthog and Waun Lluestowain, Cemmaes and Bryn Titli..... Plans for the creation of additions to existing and construction of new windfarms have recently been announced (mid-2005) at Carno North, Nnat y Moch and Netown South, Situated for practical reasons on high ground, all the windfarms in the Study Area have been built on landscapes bearing evidence of (largely) prehistoric occupation, and which have historically been used for grazing."																
Description of Landscape Unit ¹⁴ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A small-scale undulating landscape on the valley sides of the River Severn. ■ A mosaic of small fields, irregular in size and shape. Field boundaries are formed by hedgerows, trees and small areas of mixed woodland. Blocks and bands of mixed broadleaf woodlands are a regular feature of the landscape. ■ Late prehistoric activity indicated by the Cefn Carnedd hillfort and other smaller defended enclosures. Medieval settlement and land use in parts of the area is indicated by the Pen y Castell motte and bailey castle. ■ Modern influence is limited to scattered farmsteads and cottages, and the town of Llandiloes is directly adjacent to the south-west of the landscape unit. ■ Intervisibility with surrounding floodplain and valley bottom landscapes, as well as towards the existing Llandinam Wind Farm upon the Waun Ddubarthog ridge. ■ There is some sense of remoteness away from populations and dark skies, although is affected by the proximity of Llandiloes, the A470 trunk road (which runs along the valley floor between Llandiloes and Newtown) and the presence of the existing wind energy generation. 																	
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (presence of nearby existing wind energy generation, Llandiloes and the A470 trunk road) and indicators of higher susceptibility (small scale, presence of heritage features, some sense of remoteness/ dark skies).																	
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as it is not designated (apart from a small part in the south-west being located within a Registered Landscape of Special Historic interest) but is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality (although no justification is provided). It also has some conservation interest (including a mixture of prehistoric and medieval assets), has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including the Severn Way long-distance footpath and crossed momentarily by the Glyndwr's Way national trail), and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is reduced by the presence of the nearby existing wind energy development A470 trunk road).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td style="text-align: center;">High</td> <td style="text-align: center;">"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td style="text-align: center;">High</td> <td style="text-align: center;">"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Moderate</td> <td style="text-align: center;">"An area of higher incidence of small/medium sized wooded areas associated with a relatively intimate field pattern than is common elsewhere within the Study Area, however many of the field boundaries to the west of the area are patchy and would benefit from medium to long term management to raise the overall value of the area".</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A"	Q48 Character	High	"N/A"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"An area of higher incidence of small/medium sized wooded areas associated with a relatively intimate field pattern than is common elsewhere within the Study Area, however many of the field boundaries to the west of the area are patchy and would benefit from medium to long term management to raise the overall value of the area".
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Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium .																	
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High												
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be indirect effects from construction activities as a result of the limited views (2.5-8km to the south-east) towards the upper parts of cranes that will feature on the skyline. The scale of landscape change to perceptual character at construction is judged to be barely perceptible.</p>																	

¹³ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

¹⁴ Drawing from a combination of LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

<p>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</p>	<p>During operation, there will be limited views of turbines throughout the landscape unit. The ZTV indicates that only a few turbines will be seen from the landscape unit (at a distance between 2.5-8km) but these will generally be limited to blade tips due to the intervening topography of the Waun Ddubarthog ridge (as a result of the proposed Garn Fach turbines being set back from the break of the slope and into the interior of the plateau). Views will be limited further by the extensive coverage of woodland blocks across the landscape unit that provide screening. Most of the blade tips that are visible will be seen beyond the Llandinam turbines and would therefore blend into this existing development. The key characteristics and character of this landscape unit will be unaffected while there will be only a barely perceptible change to visual and sensory characteristics. The landscape unit's small-scale landform, presence of heritage features, sense of remoteness away from populations and dark skies will continue to contribute to the area's distinctive character.</p> <p>Geographical extent Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
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<p>Overall Level of Effect and Significance</p>	<p>A medium sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)		
<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: There are no existing wind energy developments located within this landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 1km to the east of the southern part of the landscape unit. This will replace the 102 no. existing turbines (45.5m tip height) with 34 no. turbines at an increased tip height of 121m, therefore resulting in a fewer number of larger-scale turbines. The change in turbine scale will result in a greater influence from Llandinam on landscape character in the cumulative baseline scenario. The scale of Garn Fach turbines beside the repowered Llandinam turbines would be more compatible than the scale of the Garn Fach turbines beside the existing Llandinam turbines. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>						
	<p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.</p>						

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Valley slopes, west Ithon (RDNRVS136)																	
Location	Approximately 2.2km east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																	
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Single area. Important component of attractive view from busy A483 in valley. Moderately sloping valley sides & shoulders forming a transition zone between upland moor & hills and valley floor, with a mixture of semi-natural rough grassland, wetland, improved & traditional pastures, scattered scrub, woodland & trees, and some craggy parts."																	
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ¹⁵ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Historic Landscape aspect area (HLAA):	Upper Ithon (RDNRHL613) "Extensive, irregular fieldscape encompassing the tributaries of the upper Ithon valley. Mixed, medium-sized fields, predominantly enclosed by hedged boundaries, including irregular field patterns of medieval and early post-medieval origin together with areas of more regular, straight-sided fields probably representing 19th-century enclosure of former commons. Isolated residual areas of common land. Earlier prehistoric activity suggested by scattered chance finds. Medieval settlement and land use denoted by small nucleated, valley-bottom, medieval church settlements at Llanbadarn Fynydd, Llananno and Llanbister, masonry castle occupying site of later prehistoric hillfort at Castelltinboeth, and by dispersed abandoned house platforms and existing farmsteads. Isolated areas of abandoned ridge and furrow cultivation on the margins of the uplands. Dispersed farmsteads, former watermills and small stone quarries of post-medieval date."																
	Cultural Landscape aspect area (CLAA):	Uplands and Lowlands (RDNRCL007) "The Aspect Area contains extensive upland and lowland landscape areas that demonstrate the evolution of land use from prehistory, through the small-scale but numerous quarrying efforts to the historical and present dominant agricultural practice of sheep farming."																
Description of Landscape Unit ¹⁶ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A medium-scale sloping valley side of the Ithon Valley. ■ Medium-sized mixed fields typically bound by hedgerows. ■ Occasional scattered farmsteads, but settlement is mainly confined to the valley bottom (outside of landscape unit). ■ Intervisibility is limited by enclosing hillsides that provide an attractive backdrop to the A483. Hedgerows, scrub, woodland & trees also create a sense of enclosure. ■ An attractive valley landscape which experiences some dark skies in areas away from the A483. ■ Sense of tranquillity is degraded in part by the constant traffic flow of the A483. 																	
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be low due to the indicators of lower susceptibility (limited intervisibility, limited historic features, human influence from busy road). In comparison there are only a few indicators of higher susceptibility (attractiveness, some dark skies).																	
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as it is not designated and is limited in conservation interest but is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality, has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including being crossed by the Glyndwr's Way national trail) and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is reduced by the busy A483 close by).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Score</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>High</td> <td>"Attractive enclosing hillsides that are highly visible".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Generally quite clearly part of distinct valley landscape".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"This is a diverse reasonably coherent transitional or edge landscape".</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"Attractive enclosing hillsides that are highly visible".	Q48 Character	Moderate	"Generally quite clearly part of distinct valley landscape".	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"This is a diverse reasonably coherent transitional or edge landscape".
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Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be low-medium .																	
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High												
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, indirect effects will arise as a result of the 17 turbines being constructed within adjacent and nearby landscape units. The construction of turbines will be seen 2.5-7.5km to the west. The proximity of construction activity to parts of the landscape unit (approximately 2.5km in some cases) will result in a small change in the visual and sensory character for the area within the northern part of this landscape unit (north of Llanbadarn Fynydd),</p> <p>During operation, indirect effects will arise as a result of the 17 turbines being introduced within adjacent and nearby landscape units. The Garn Fach Wind Farm will add a new feature to the skyline (although the dark skies will be unaffected as aviation lighting is not required). The proximity of the development to parts of the landscape unit (approximately 2.5km in some cases) will result in a small change in the visual and sensory character for the area within the northern part of this landscape unit (north of Llanbadarn Fynydd). The presence of the Garn Fach turbines nearby will increase the presence of modern human development seen from the landscape affecting the attractive enclosing hillsides that are noted as characteristics of the landscape. However, the medium-scale landform, attractive valley landscape and dark skies will continue to give the area its distinctive character. The remainder of the landscape unit that extends to the south of Llanbadarn Fynydd lies mostly outside of the ZTV and would largely remain unaffected.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p>																	

¹⁵ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

¹⁶ Drawing from a combination of LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

<p>The landscape unit covers an area of approximately 11km². The ZTV indicates that the small change to the visual and sensory character will occur over an area of approximately 4km², although vegetation is likely to reduce views from the lower-lying areas of the valley. The geographical extent of this small effect is therefore small.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change The small scale of effect over a small geographical area (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change to the northern part of this landscape unit. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be low for the area within the northern part of this landscape unit.</p>						
During Construction						
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
During Operation						
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A low-medium sensitivity combined with a low magnitude is judged to result in a minor effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A: The operational twin turbine development at Brynddu (20m tip height) is located within this landscape unit, situated 4.3km to the south-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. The operational twin turbine development at Esgairdraenllwyn (35m tip height) is also located nearby, situated approximately 3.3km to the east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. The single operational turbines at Bryn Cwmrhiewdre (35m tip height) and Dugwm Farm (35m tip height) are also nearby, located 3.7km and 3.4km to the north-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine respectively. The existing Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height) is located approximately 3.8km to the east of the landscape unit. The consented single turbine at Ddulley Bank (20m tip height) is nearby and located 0.9km to the east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. The small scale of this consented turbine will not notably change the cumulative baseline scenario within this landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 3km to the north-west of the northern part of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit, becoming visible from within it. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: The landscape unit will mostly be affected by visibility of the other wind energy developments listed above, as well as the proposed nearby development of Bryngydfa (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) which will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm, approximately 3.8km to the east of the landscape unit. The Project will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing, consented or proposed schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
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Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Upland moor, west of Ithon (RDNRVS114)																
Location	Approximately 2.3km south-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Three north-south aligned areas of hills overlooking Ithon Valley, forming skyline. Wild, open, exposed upland hills and ridges with a smooth & rounded profile and semi-natural rough moorland landcover."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ¹⁷ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Historic Landscape aspect area (HLAA):	Bwlch-y-Sarnau (RDNRHL975) "Extensive and remote area of 19th-century upland commons to the east of the Marteg valley. Early prehistoric settlement and land use suggested by scattered earlier prehistoric hilltop burial mounds. Medieval and early post-medieval activity suggested by scattered abandoned house platforms and house sites. Small post-medieval roadside nucleated settlement at Bwlch-y-sarnau. Scattered farmsteads of possibly later medieval and post-medieval origin."															
	Cultural Landscape aspect area (CLAA):	Uplands and Lowlands (RDNRCL007) "The Aspect Area contains extensive upland and lowland landscape areas that demonstrate the evolution of land use from prehistory, through the small-scale but numerous quarrying efforts to the historical and present dominant agricultural practice of sheep farming."															
Description of Landscape Unit ¹⁸ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Large scale upland landscape of distinct hills with a smooth rounded profile. ■ There is no settlement or modern development within the area. ■ Early prehistoric settlement indicated by presence of scattered burial mounds. Medieval settlement and land use in parts of the area is indicated by the Tomen Bedd Ugre motte and bailey castle. ■ The hills are a skyline feature seen from the A483 and provide an attractive backdrop to nearby settlements. ■ Strong intervisibility with surrounding landscapes with uninterrupted long views to and from surrounding rural areas. ■ A wild, open and exposed upland moor landscape which experiences dark night skies. ■ Strong sense of tranquility due to the landscape's remoteness from human activity or development (slightly detracted by traffic on the A483 to the east). ■ Representative view from this landscape unit is illustrated by Viewpoint 6. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be high due to the presence of a number of indicators of higher susceptibility (distinctive landform features, presence of heritage features, strong intervisibility, wild and tranquil landscape with minimal human influence, sense of remoteness / dark skies). In comparison there are very few indicators of low susceptibility (presence of A483 to the east).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of high value, as although it is not designated, it is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality, has some conservation interest (including a mixture of prehistoric and medieval assets), has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including the Glyndwr's Way national trail and being mostly designated as open access land), and a strong sense of rurality and tranquillity (although slightly reduced by the presence of the A483 close by).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Score</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>High</td> <td>"High scenic quality due to attractive wild moorland hills with distinctive rounded topography clothed in diverse semi-natural vegetation mosaic. Seen as skyline from main road".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>High</td> <td>"Strong, distinct character".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>High</td> <td>"Attractive wild areas, seen from main road".</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"High scenic quality due to attractive wild moorland hills with distinctive rounded topography clothed in diverse semi-natural vegetation mosaic. Seen as skyline from main road".	Q48 Character	High	"Strong, distinct character".	Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"Attractive wild areas, seen from main road".
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification															
Q46 Scenic quality	High	"High scenic quality due to attractive wild moorland hills with distinctive rounded topography clothed in diverse semi-natural vegetation mosaic. Seen as skyline from main road".															
Q48 Character	High	"Strong, distinct character".															
Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"Attractive wild areas, seen from main road".															
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be high .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, indirect effects will arise as a result of the 17 turbines being constructed within adjacent and nearby landscape units. The construction of turbines will be seen 2.5-10km to the north-west, towards the upper parts of cranes that will feature on the skyline. The proximity of construction activity to parts of the landscape unit (approximately 2.5km in some cases) will result in a small change in the visual and sensory character.</p> <p>During operation, indirect effects will arise as a result of the 17 turbines being introduced within adjacent and nearby landscape units. The Garn Fach Wind Farm will add a new feature to the skyline (although the dark skies will be unaffected as aviation lighting is not required). The proximity of turbines within the central parcel of the Site to the landscape unit (approximately 2.5km in some cases) will result in a small change in the visual and sensory character. The presence of the Garn Fach turbines nearby will increase the presence of modern human development seen from the landscape affecting the strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness from human activity that are noted as characteristics of the landscape. However, the large scale wild, open and exposed upland moor landscape (with distinct hills), early prehistoric settlement and land use indicated by the presence of scattered burial mounds, strong intervisibility with surrounding landscapes and dark skies will continue to give the area its distinctive character.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p>																

¹⁷ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

¹⁸ Drawing from a combination of LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	The landscape unit covers an area of approximately 8km ² . The ZTV indicates that the small change to the visual and sensory character will occur over an area of approximately 4km ² . The geographical extent of this small effect is therefore small .					
	Duration/reversibility					
	During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible .					
	During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.					
Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change						
The small scale of effect over a small geographical area (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change to this landscape unit. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is judged to be the same as at operation.						
During Construction						
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
During Operation						
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A high sensitivity combined with a low magnitude is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A:					
	There are no existing wind energy developments located within this landscape unit. The operational twin turbine development at Brynddu (20m tip height) is located nearby, situated 4.3km to the south-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. The existing Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height) is located approximately 4.9km to the north-east of the landscape unit. The consented single turbine at Ddulley Bank (20m tip height) is located nearby, situated 0.9km to the east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. The small scale of this consented turbine will not notably change the cumulative baseline scenario within this landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 4.8km to the north-west of the northern part of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above .					
	Scenario B:					
	The landscape unit will mostly be affected by visibility of the other wind energy developments listed above, as well as the proposed nearby development of Bryngydfa (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) which will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm, approximately 5km to the north-east of the landscape unit. The Project will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing, consented or proposed schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above .					

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Llandinam Hill and Scarp Mosaic (MNTGMVS212)																
Location	Approximately 3km north of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Network of small field parcels within strongly defined hedgerow with tree boundaries. Mixed deciduous woodland lines many of the watercourses running down slope and creates a distinct visual identity for the area. Variation in character found adjacent to Penstrowed Quarry where restoration of the workings has disturbed the overall field pattern. Strong sense of place with small field parcels lending intimacy and security to the area."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ¹⁹ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Historic Landscape aspect area (HLAA):	Mochdre (MNTGMHL789) "Irregular fieldscapes probably predominantly of medieval and earlier post-medieval date with some straight-sided enclosures of probably later 18th and 19th-century date on the flanks of the hills and lower valley sides of the Severn valley and the valley of the Mochdre Brook to the south-west of Newtown. Earlier prehistoric land use and settlement indicated by scattered lithic sites and burial mounds. Later prehistoric settlement and land use indicated by sparse small defended enclosed settlements. The Roman road southwards from Caersws to Castell Collen crosses the area. Medieval settlement and land use indicated by earthen castle sites at The Moat and Bronfelin. Dispersed farmsteads of medieval to post-medieval origin. Small nucleated church settlement of medieval origin at Mochdre and small nucleated settlement of 18th-century origin at Stepside. Small blocks of 20th-century conifer plantation on some steeper hillslopes, and strips of probably residual ancient broadleaved woodland along some steep-sided stream valleys. Small 19th-century country house and registered garden at Plas Dinam, overlooking the Severn valley."															
	Cultural Landscape aspect area (CLAA):	Rural Landscapes (MNTGMCL051) "The Aspect Area is essentially a catch-all of landscapes surrounding other Aspect Areas. It reveals an eclectic mix of landscape type, from fertile lowlands to bleak moorlands, and forms a buffer between other Aspect Areas that are more culturally distinctive or diverse. Surprisingly, there are few statutorily protected landscape types - such as SSSIs or SLAs within the area. Nevertheless, Rural Landscapes forms the background to the more detailed painting on the canvas of Montgomeryshire, contributing greatly to the county's soubriquet of Powis paradwys Cymru."															
Description of Landscape Unit ²⁰ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Small-scale rolling mosaic farmland landscape. ■ Irregular, small-scale field pattern with boundaries strongly defined by a network of hedgerows and trees. ■ Indication of medieval settlement in scattered lithic sites and burial mounds. Later prehistoric settlement and land use indicated by sparse small defended enclosed settlements. ■ Dispersed settlement pattern of traditional farmsteads and small, nucleated settlements at Mochdre and Stepside. ■ There is some intervisibility with surrounding rural landscapes although undeveloped skylines, rolling topography and woodland cover create an intimate landscape with a strong sense of place. ■ There is some sense of remoteness away from populations and dark skies, although is affected by the proximity of the A489 (which bounds the north of the landscape unit). 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (limited intervisibility, human influence from nearby A489) and indicators of higher susceptibility (small scale, presence of heritage features, some sense of remoteness/ dark skies).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of high value as although it is not designated (apart from a small area in the west being located within a Registered Landscape of Special Historic interest), it is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality (although no justification is provided) and has some conservation interest (including a mixture of prehistoric and medieval assets). It also has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it) and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is reduced by the presence of the A489 close by).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>High</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>High</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>High</td> <td>"The aspect displays a fine example of the small wooded and mosaic field pattern that is an integral part of Montgomeryshires landscape character in the eastern and central areas".</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A"	Q48 Character	High	"N/A"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"The aspect displays a fine example of the small wooded and mosaic field pattern that is an integral part of Montgomeryshires landscape character in the eastern and central areas".
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification															
Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A"															
Q48 Character	High	"N/A"															
Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"The aspect displays a fine example of the small wooded and mosaic field pattern that is an integral part of Montgomeryshires landscape character in the eastern and central areas".															
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium-high .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be indirect effects from construction activities as a result of the limited views (4-8km to the south) towards the upper parts of cranes that will feature on the skyline. The scale of landscape change to perceptual character at construction is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>During operation, there will be limited views of turbines from within the eastern part of the landscape unit. The ZTV indicates that only a few turbines will be seen (at a distance between 4-8km) but these will generally be limited to blade tips due to the intervening topography of the Waun Ddubarthog ridge. Views will be limited further by the extensive coverage of woodland blocks across the landscape unit providing screening. Most of the blade tips that are visible will be seen beyond or adjacent to the Llandinam turbines and would therefore blend into this existing development. The key characteristics and character of this landscape unit will be unaffected while there will be only a barely perceptible change to visual and sensory characteristics. The landscape unit's small scale rolling mosaic farmland landscape, presence of heritage features, sense of</p>																

¹⁹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

²⁰ Drawing from a combination of LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	remoteness away from populations and dark skies will continue to contribute to the area's distinctive character. The western part of the landscape unit, much of which lies outside of the ZTV, would largely remain unaffected.					
	Geographical extent					
	Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.					
	Duration/reversibility					
During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible .						
During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.						
Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change						
As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
During Construction						
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
During Operation						
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 61A: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A:					
	There are no existing wind energy developments located within this landscape unit. The operational single turbine at Dugwm Farm (35m tip height) is located nearby, situated 3.4km to the north-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 1km to the south of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above .					
	Scenario B:					
	Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.					

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Improved upland, south of Kerry Hills (RDNRVS122)																
Location	Approximately 3.8km east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Seven areas between Ithon & Teme valleys in north of the county, interspersed with a complex of smaller scale valleys which they overlook. Upland plateaux & shoulders where areas the intrinsic moorland landcover has been agriculturally improved & converted to grassland, where the large-scale regular fields enclosed by fences often look unnatural in association with the remnant semi-natural moorland & wetland vegetation."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ²¹ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Historic Landscape aspect area (HLAA):	Pen Ithon (RDNRHL997) "Predominantly enclosed 19th-century upland common around the headwaters of the river Ithon. Mostly large, straight-sided fields defined by either hedges or post-and-wire fences. Later prehistoric activity indicated by numerous flint scatters and dispersed burial mounds. Medieval and post-medieval settlement and land use represented by house platforms, pillow mounds and small stone quarries. Dispersed farms largely of 19th-century origin. Small areas of modern forestry and planted shelter belts."															
	Cultural Landscape aspect area (CLAA):	Uplands and Lowlands (RDNRCL007) "The Aspect Area contains extensive upland and lowland landscape areas that demonstrate the evolution of land use from prehistory, through the small-scale but numerous quarrying efforts to the historical and present dominant agricultural practice of sheep farming."															
Description of Landscape Unit ²² <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Large scale upland plateau landscape incised by small stream valleys. ■ Large-scale rectangular fields enclosed by fences. ■ Prehistoric settlement indicated by burial mounds and medieval settlement indicated by earthworks of enclosures and house platforms. ■ Modern development is generally absent except for the large-scale turbines associated with the Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm. Settlement is limited to dispersed pattern of 19th century farmsteads across the landscape. ■ Strong intervisibility with surrounding landscapes with long views within and out of the landscape, including to higher Kerry Hills and across small valleys. ■ An open and exposed landscape with some sense of remoteness and dark skies in areas away from populations, however intensive farming has eroded the inherent wild upland open moorland character. The presence of the existing wind farm also reduces levels of tranquillity. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (large scale, human influence from intensive farming and existing wind energy generation) and indicators of higher susceptibility (presence of heritage features, strong intervisibility to higher Kerry Hills and across small valleys, sense of remoteness / dark skies).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as although it is not designated and is recorded in LANDMAP as having low scenic quality, it has some conservation interest (including a mixture of prehistoric and medieval assets), some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including the Glyndwr's Way national trail) and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is reduced by the existing wind energy development).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Low</td> <td>"Visually unattractive due to intensive farming".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Low</td> <td>"Lacking in strong, well defined, well composed elements".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Landscape value has been degraded by intensive farming with conversion of rough grassland/moorland areas to improved grassland fields by drainage, enlargement and reseeded, plus fencing. Not particularly memorable".</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Low	"Visually unattractive due to intensive farming".	Q48 Character	Low	"Lacking in strong, well defined, well composed elements".	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Landscape value has been degraded by intensive farming with conversion of rough grassland/moorland areas to improved grassland fields by drainage, enlargement and reseeded, plus fencing. Not particularly memorable".
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification															
Q46 Scenic quality	Low	"Visually unattractive due to intensive farming".															
Q48 Character	Low	"Lacking in strong, well defined, well composed elements".															
Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Landscape value has been degraded by intensive farming with conversion of rough grassland/moorland areas to improved grassland fields by drainage, enlargement and reseeded, plus fencing. Not particularly memorable".															
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, indirect effects will arise as a result of the 17 turbines being constructed within nearby landscape units. The construction of turbines will be seen as a relatively distant element 4-11km to the west. At this distance, the key characteristics and character of this landscape unit will be unaffected while there will be only a small change to visual and sensory characteristics.</p> <p>During operation, indirect effects will arise as a result of the 17 turbines being introduced within nearby landscape units. The Garn Fach Wind Farm will add a new feature to the skyline (although the dark skies will be unaffected as aviation lighting is not required). The proposed wind farm will be seen as a relatively distant element 4-11km to the west. At this distance, the key characteristics and character of this landscape unit will be unaffected while there will be only a small change to visual and sensory characteristics from areas up to about 7km from the turbines (being the area west of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm). The presence of the Garn Fach turbines will increase the presence of modern human development seen from the landscape; however, the large-scale open and exposed upland plateau landscape, the small stream valleys, early prehistoric and medieval settlement, strong intervisibility with surrounding landscapes (including the long views extending towards the higher Kerry Hills and across small valleys), sense of remoteness / dark skies in areas away from populations will continue to give the area its distinctive character. The existing Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm will have a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p>																

²¹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

²² Drawing from a combination of LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	<p>The landscape unit covers an area of approximately 19km². The ZTV indicates that visibility will be patchy across the unit, with some parts of the unit not affected by any visibility. Visibility from the area that lies within 7km of the turbines (and likely to experience a small change to perceptual character) is about 5.2km² i.e. a medium geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change The small scale of effect over a medium geographical area (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change to this landscape unit. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is judged to be the same as at operation.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a low magnitude is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A: The operational Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height) is located within this landscape unit, situated approximately 8.2km east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. The operational twin turbine developments at Brynddu (20m tip height) and Esgairdraenllwyn (35m tip height) are also located nearby to the landscape unit, situated 4.3km to the south-east and 3.3km east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 4km to the north-west of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>					
	<p>Scenario B: The landscape unit will mostly be affected by visibility of the other wind farms listed above, as well as the proposed development of Bryngydfa (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) which will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm within the landscape unit. The Project will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing, consented or proposed schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>					

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Rolling hills, between Ithon & Wye (RDNRVS135)																	
Location	Approximately 4km south-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																	
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Single large area between lower Ithon & upper Wye valleys. Includes some distinct hills & some recent field enclosures. Gently rolling lowland hills & valleys with strong pastoral field patterns, wooded watercourses and scattered trees & small woodlands. Mainly scattered farms."																	
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ²³ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Historic Landscape aspect area (HLAA):	Afon Marteg (RDNRHL285) "Undulating upland valley with predominantly medium-sized, regular, straight-sided fields possibly of medieval and late medieval origin. Some areas of regular field pattern representing 19th-century enclosure of former open commons. Medieval settlement and land use represented by the small nucleated church settlement at St Harmon and evidence of relict settlement around the upland fringe. The modern settlement pattern is predominantly one of dispersed farmsteads probably of late medieval and post-medieval origin. Prehistoric settlement suggested by scattered chance finds and burial and ritual monuments."																
	Cultural Landscape aspect area (CLAA):	Uplands and Lowlands (RDNRCL007) "The Aspect Area contains extensive upland and lowland landscape areas that demonstrate the evolution of land use from prehistory, through the small-scale but numerous quarrying efforts to the historical and present dominant agricultural practice of sheep farming."																
Description of Landscape Unit ²⁴ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medium scale gently rolling lowland hills & valleys landscape. ■ Traditional pastoral landscape with medium-sized, regular fields, often defined by hedgerows. ■ Medieval settlement and land use represented by the small, nucleated church settlement at St Harmon and evidence of relict settlement around the upland fringe. ■ Settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and small hamlets. ■ Wooded watercourses scattered trees and untrimmed hedgerows create a sense of intimacy in the valleys. ■ Intervisibility with surrounding landscapes is limited as undeveloped skylines are well wooded (with little modern development) and provide a contained rural backdrop for settlements in the area. ■ An attractive rural landscape which experiences dark skies in areas away from Rhayadar. ■ Sense of tranquillity is degraded in part by the constant traffic flow of the A44. ■ Representative views from this landscape unit are illustrated by Viewpoints 10, 11 and 17. 																	
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (limited intervisibility, human influence from busy road), medium susceptibility (medium landscape scale, rolling landform) and indicators of higher susceptibility (attractiveness, general absence of modern development, presence of heritage features and dark skies).																	
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as although it is not designated it is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality, has some conservation interest (including a mixture of prehistoric, medieval and post medieval assets), some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including the Wye Valley Walk long-distance footpath which momentarily crosses the landscape) and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is reduced by the A44).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Pleasant pastoral farmland generally".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Not very distinctive".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Attractive traditional pastoral landscape with strong field pattern, often with well laid hedges. Similar to large areas of the county."</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"Pleasant pastoral farmland generally".	Q48 Character	Moderate	"Not very distinctive".	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Attractive traditional pastoral landscape with strong field pattern, often with well laid hedges. Similar to large areas of the county."
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Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium .																	
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High												
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be relatively distant views (4-11km to the north-east) towards the upper parts of cranes that will feature on the skyline. The scale of landscape change to perceptual character at construction is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, there will be limited views of turbines from upland locations, with a fewer number of turbines also visible from towards the bottom of valleys where vegetation allows. The Garn Fach Wind Farm will add a new feature to the skyline (although the dark skies will be unaffected as aviation lighting is not required). The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element in views from elevated parts of the unit between 4-11km to the north-east. At this distance, the key characteristics and character of this landscape unit will be unaffected while there will be only a small change to visual and sensory characteristics from areas up to about 7km from the turbines. The presence of the Garn Fach turbines will increase the presence of modern human development seen from the landscape affecting the rurality of the landscape. However, the medium-scale landform, pastoral character, early medieval settlement, sense of intimacy in the valleys, and dark skies will continue to give the area its distinctive character.</p>																	

²³ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

²⁴ Drawing from a combination of LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	Geographical extent The landscape unit covers an area of approximately 86km ² . The ZTV indicates that visibility will be patchy across the unit, with many parts of the unit not affected by any visibility. Visibility from the area that lies within 7km of the turbines (and likely to experience a small change to perceptual character) is about 7.7km ² i.e. a medium geographical extent.						
	Duration/reversibility During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible . During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.						
	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change The small scale of effect over a medium geographical area (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change to this landscape unit. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is judged to be the same as at operation,						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
During Operation							
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a low magnitude is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A: There are no existing wind energy developments located within this landscape unit. However, the area is affected by visibility of existing wind farms outside the landscape unit, notably the nearby development of Bryn Titli (13 turbines at 54m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 4.2km to the north-east of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.					
	Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.					

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Upland moor, Kerry Hills (RDNRVS111)																
Location	Approximately 4.2km east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Single area on south west to north east alignment. Forms part of northern edge of county, crossed by two minor roads. Provides long views, especially northward across Severn Valley lowlands. This plateau forms the skyline from these lowlands to north. Wild, open exposed upland line of hills, with a smooth & rounded profile and semi-natural rough moorland landcover."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ²⁵ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Historic Landscape aspect area (HLAA):	Pen Ithon (RDNRHL997) "Predominantly enclosed 19th-century upland common around the headwaters of the river Ithon. Mostly large, straight-sided fields defined by either hedges or post-and-wire fences. Later prehistoric activity indicated by numerous flint scatters and dispersed burial mounds. Medieval and post-medieval settlement and land use represented by house platforms, pillow mounds and small stone quarries. Dispersed farms largely of 19th-century origin. Small areas of modern forestry and planted shelter belts."															
	Cultural Landscape aspect area (CLAA):	Uplands and Lowlands (RDNRCL007) "The Aspect Area contains extensive upland and lowland landscape areas that demonstrate the evolution of land use from prehistory, through the small-scale but numerous quarrying efforts to the historical and present dominant agricultural practice of sheep farming."															
Description of Landscape Unit ²⁶ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Large scale upland plateau landscape with gently rounded hills. ■ The area is unsettled apart from very occasional isolated farmsteads. ■ Early land use indicated by scattered burial mounds. Some more recent enclosure on lower slopes. ■ The hills are a skyline feature seen from adjacent landscape units. ■ Strong intervisibility with surrounding landscapes with uninterrupted long views to and from surrounding rural areas including across the Severn Valley lowlands to the north. ■ A wild, open and exposed upland moor landscape which experiences a strong sense of remoteness and dark skies. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be high due to the indicators of higher susceptibility (distinctive landform feature, presence of heritage features, strong intervisibility with the Severn Valley lowlands, wild and tranquil landscape with minimal human influence, sense of remoteness / dark skies). In comparison there are very few indicators of low susceptibility (large scale).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of high value, as although it is not designated, it is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality, has some conservation interest (including a mixture of prehistoric and post medieval assets), has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it and being mostly designated as open access land), and a strong sense of rurality and tranquillity.</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Score</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>High</td> <td>"High scenic quality due to attractive wild moorland hills with distinctive rounded topography clothed in diverse semi-natural vegetation mosaic".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>High</td> <td>"Strong, distinct character".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>High</td> <td>"Good example of wild, open, spacious, natural, diverse, tranquil upland moorland which is generally well managed".</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"High scenic quality due to attractive wild moorland hills with distinctive rounded topography clothed in diverse semi-natural vegetation mosaic".	Q48 Character	High	"Strong, distinct character".	Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"Good example of wild, open, spacious, natural, diverse, tranquil upland moorland which is generally well managed".
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Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"Good example of wild, open, spacious, natural, diverse, tranquil upland moorland which is generally well managed".															
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be high .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High												
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, indirect effects will arise as a result of the 17 turbines being constructed within nearby landscape units. The construction of turbines will be seen as a distant element 4-11km to the west. At this distance, the key characteristics and character of this landscape unit will be unaffected while there will be only a small change to visual and sensory characteristics.</p> <p>During operation, indirect effects will arise as a result of the 17 turbines being introduced within nearby landscape units. The Garn Fach Wind Farm will add a new feature to the skyline (although the dark skies will be unaffected as aviation lighting is not required). The proposed wind farm will be seen as a relatively distant element 4-11km to the west. At this distance, the key characteristics and character of this landscape unit will be unaffected while there will be only a small change to visual and sensory characteristics from up to about 7km from the turbines. The presence of the Garn Fach turbines will increase the presence of modern human development seen from the landscape affecting the hills as a skyline feature of the landscape. However, the large-scale wild, open and exposed upland moor landscape, early settlement indicated by scattered burial mounds, strong intervisibility with surrounding landscapes (including the long views extending across the Severn Valley lowlands), and remoteness / dark skies will continue to give the area its distinctive character.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>The landscape unit covers an area of approximately 11km². The ZTV indicates that large parts of the unit not affected by any visibility. Visibility from the area that lies within 7km of the turbines (and likely to experience a small change to perceptual character) is only about 3.5km² i.e. a small geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p>																

²⁵ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

²⁶ Drawing from a combination of LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible . During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.						
	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change						
	The small scale of effect over a small geographical area (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change to this landscape unit. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is judged to be the same as at operation,						
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Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A high sensitivity combined with a low magnitude is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A:</p> <p>There are no existing wind energy developments located within this landscape unit. However, the area is affected by visibility of existing wind farms outside the landscape unit, notably the existing Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height), located approximately 2.7km to the south of the landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 4km to the west of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
	<p>Scenario B:</p> <p>The landscape unit will mostly be affected by visibility of the other wind energy development listed above, as well as the proposed development of Bryngydfa (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) which will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm, approximately 1.9km south of the landscape unit. The Project will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing, consented or proposed schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Llandyssil Hill and Scarp Grazing (MNTGMVS946)																
Location	Approximately 4.5km north-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"An area of rolling upland grazing centre on an intricate patchwork of small field parcels bounded by treed hedgerows... Majority of the area is of a more open nature with larger grazed and cultivated fields and dispersed settlements / farmsteads overlooking the flat open farmland of the Severn Vale."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ²⁷ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Historic Landscape aspect area (HLAA):	Mochdre (MNTGMHL789) "Irregular fieldscapes probably predominantly of medieval and earlier post-medieval date with some straight-sided enclosures of probably later 18th and 19th-century date on the flanks of the hills and lower valley sides of the Severn valley and the valley of the Mochdre Brook to the south-west of Newtown. Earlier prehistoric land use and settlement indicated by scattered lithic sites and burial mounds. Later prehistoric settlement and land use indicated by sparse small defended enclosed settlements. The Roman road southwards from Caersws to Castell Collen crosses the area. Medieval settlement and land use indicated by earthen castle sites at The Moat and Bronfelin. Dispersed farmsteads of medieval to post-medieval origin. Small nucleated church settlement of medieval origin at Mochdre and small nucleated settlement of 18th-century origin at Stepside. Small blocks of 20th-century conifer plantation on some steeper hillslopes, and strips of probably residual ancient broadleaved woodland along some steep-sided stream valleys. Small 19th-century country house and registered garden at Plas Dinam, overlooking the Severn valley."															
	Cultural Landscape aspect area (CLAA):	Rural Landscapes (MNTGMCL051) "The Aspect Area is essentially a catch-all of landscapes surrounding other Aspect Areas. It reveals an eclectic mix of landscape type, from fertile lowlands to bleak moorlands, and forms a buffer between other Aspect Areas that are more culturally distinctive or diverse. Surprisingly, there are few statutorily protected landscape types - such as SSSIs or SLAs within the area. Nevertheless, Rural Landscapes forms the background to the more detailed painting on the canvas of Montgomeryshire, contributing greatly to the county's soubriquet of Powis paradwys Cymru."															
Description of Landscape Unit ²⁸ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A medium scale rolling upland landscape of mixed arable and livestock farming. ■ Extensive patchwork of small to medium sized fields, some of which have been amalgamated to form larger parcels. Fields are bound by hedgerows with frequent hedgerow trees. ■ Settlement comprises the village of Llandyssil to the north, and a scattered pattern of traditional farmsteads. ■ Late prehistoric activity indicated by the Cefn Llan hillfort and other smaller defended enclosures. ■ Some intervisibility with surrounding landscapes including long views extending over the flat open farmland of the Severn Vale. ■ A settled rural landscape with some sense of remoteness and dark skies in areas away from populations, although with some disturbance around the settlement edge of Newtown and through arable cultivation that has led to some loss of character. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (human influence around Newtown, loss of character from arable cultivation), medium susceptibility (medium landscape scale, rolling landform and settled but rural landscape), and indicators of higher susceptibility (presence of heritage features, intervisibility with the Severn Vale, some sense of remoteness/ dark skies).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as it is not designated but has some conservation interest (including a mixture of prehistoric, medieval and post medieval assets), has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it), and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is reduced in areas near to Newtown). Although it is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality (although no justification is provided), the overall evaluation is judged to be moderate.</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>High</td> <td>"N/A".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"N/A".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Typical example of mixed arable and livestock farming that is evident throughout the Study Area... Displays an extensive patchwork of small to medium sized fields that are good examples of this aspect type but are suffering from some loss of character to the outer edges of the aspect due to the amalgamation of smaller fields for easier cultivation".</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A".	Q48 Character	Moderate	"N/A".	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Typical example of mixed arable and livestock farming that is evident throughout the Study Area... Displays an extensive patchwork of small to medium sized fields that are good examples of this aspect type but are suffering from some loss of character to the outer edges of the aspect due to the amalgamation of smaller fields for easier cultivation".
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	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, indirect effects will arise as a result of the 17 turbines being constructed within nearby landscape units. The construction of turbines will be seen as a distant element 5-22km to the south-west. At this distance, the key characteristics and character of this landscape unit will be unaffected while there will be only a small change to visual and sensory characteristics.</p> <p>During operation, indirect effects will arise as a result of the 17 turbines being introduced within nearby landscape units. The Garn Fach Wind Farm will add a new feature to the skyline (although the dark skies will be unaffected as aviation lighting is not required). The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element in views from elevated parts of the unit between 5-22km to the south-west. At this distance, the key characteristics and character of this landscape unit will be unaffected while there will be only a small change to visual and sensory characteristics from areas up to about 7km from the turbines. The presence of the Garn Fach turbines will increase the presence of modern human development seen from the landscape; however, the medium scale rolling landform, extensive patchwork of small to medium fields, scattered settlement</p>																

²⁷ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

²⁸ Drawing from a combination of LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	<p>pattern, late prehistoric activity, intervisibility with surrounding landscapes (including the long views extending over the Severn Vale), and remoteness / dark skies in areas away from populations will continue to give the area its distinctive character.</p> <p>Geographical extent The landscape unit covers an area of approximately 63km². The ZTV indicates that visibility will be patchy across the unit, with many parts of the unit not affected by any visibility. Visibility from the area that lies within 7km of the turbines (and likely to experience a small change to perceptual character) is only about 1.7km² i.e. a small geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change The small scale of effect over a small geographical area (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change to this landscape unit. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is judged to be the same as at operation.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
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Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A high sensitivity combined with a low magnitude is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.					
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	During Operation					
Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A: There are no existing wind energy developments located within this landscape unit. The existing Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height) is located approximately 6km to the south of the landscape unit; however, the ZTV indicates that visibility of this development from the landscape unit is obscured by the Kerry Hills. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 3.5km to the south-west of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>					
	<p>Scenario B: The landscape unit will mostly be affected by visibility of the other wind farms listed above. The proposed development of Bryngydfa (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) which will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm approximately 6km south of the landscape unit, will be obscured by the Kerry Hills. The Project. will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing, consented or proposed schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>					

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Ridge & valley, Ithon sides (RDNRVS130)																
Location	Approximately 4.6km south-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Single area to east of Ithon Valley between Llanbister & Llanbadarn-Fynydd, with south west flowing streams. Pastoral hill land ridges & alternating narrow more wooded and settled valleys with a distinct south west to north-east axis, with a logical pattern of large more improved fields on the ridges and smaller more traditional fields on the valley slopes. An attractive, small scale landscape."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ²⁹ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Historic Landscape aspect area (HLAA):	Upper Ithon (RDNRHL613) "Extensive, irregular fieldscape encompassing the tributaries of the upper Ithon valley. Mixed, medium-sized fields, predominantly enclosed by hedged boundaries, including irregular field patterns of medieval and early post-medieval origin together with areas of more regular, straight-sided fields probably representing 19th-century enclosure of former commons. Isolated residual areas of common land. Earlier prehistoric activity suggested by scattered chance finds. Medieval settlement and land use denoted by small nucleated, valley-bottom, medieval church settlements at Llanbadarn Fynydd, Llananno and Llanbister, masonry castle occupying site of later prehistoric hillfort at Castelltinboeth, and by dispersed abandoned house platforms and existing farmsteads. Isolated areas of abandoned ridge and furrow cultivation on the margins of the uplands. Dispersed farmsteads, former watermills and small stone quarries of post-medieval date."															
	Cultural Landscape aspect area (CLAA):	Uplands and Lowlands (RDNRCL007) "The Aspect Area contains extensive upland and lowland landscape areas that demonstrate the evolution of land use from prehistory, through the small-scale but numerous quarrying efforts to the historical and present dominant agricultural practice of sheep farming."															
Description of Landscape Unit ³⁰ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Small scale rolling landscape of valleys and ridges. ■ Field pattern of larger improved fields on the ridges and smaller fields on the valley slopes, defined by hedgerows. Blocks of woodland are found in the valleys. ■ Modern development is generally absent with settlement comprising scattered farmsteads concentrated in the valleys. ■ Remains of Tinboeth Castle indicates medieval settlement. ■ Some intervisibility with surrounding landscapes (including across the Wye valley to wider hills), although views are mostly towards small valleys and ridges within the landscape unit. ■ Strongly rural character of attractive traditional farmland with sense of remoteness and dark skies away from populations (although with some disturbance from the presence of the adjacent A483 and the nearby Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm). ■ Representative view from this landscape unit is illustrated by Viewpoint 12. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be high due to the presence of a number of indicators of higher susceptibility (small scale, distinctive landform features, presence of heritage feature, minimal human influence, sense of remoteness/ dark skies). In comparison there are relatively few indicators of low susceptibility (limited intervisibility, presence of adjacent A483 and existing wind energy generation nearby).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as it is not designated but has some conservation interest (medieval assets), has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including being crossed momentarily by the Glyndwr's Way national trail), and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is slightly degraded by the adjacent A483 and nearby wind farm). Although it is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality, the overall evaluation is judged to be moderate.</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>High</td> <td>"Very attractive "traditional" farmland".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Not particularly distinctive".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Rolling pastoral landscape is typical of much of the County but more pronounced ridge & valley landform makes area distinct".</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"Very attractive "traditional" farmland".	Q48 Character	Moderate	"Not particularly distinctive".	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Rolling pastoral landscape is typical of much of the County but more pronounced ridge & valley landform makes area distinct".
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Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium-high .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be distant views (5-9km to the north-west) towards the upper parts of cranes that will feature on the skyline. The scale of landscape change to perceptual character at construction is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, there will be limited views of turbines from upland locations, with a fewer number of turbines also visible from along the bottom of valleys where vegetation allows. The Garn Fach Wind Farm will add a new feature to the skyline (although the dark skies will be unaffected as aviation lighting is not required). The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element in views from elevated parts of the unit between 5-9km to the north-west. At this distance, the key characteristics and character of this landscape unit will be unaffected while there will be only a small change to visual and sensory characteristics from areas up to about 7km from the turbines. The presence of the Garn Fach turbines will increase the presence of modern human development seen from the landscape affecting the limited human influence and rurality of the landscape. However, the small-scale rolling landform, field pattern, early medieval settlement indicated by the remains of Tinboeth Castle, intervisibility with surrounding landscapes (including the long views extending across the</p>																

²⁹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

³⁰ Drawing from a combination of LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

<p>Wye valley to wider hills), and remoteness / dark skies in areas away from populations will continue to give the area its distinctive character. The existing Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm will have a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines.</p> <p>Geographical extent The landscape unit covers an area of approximately 12km². The ZTV indicates that visibility will be patchy across the unit, with many parts of the unit not affected by any visibility. Visibility from the area that lies within 7km of the turbines (and likely to experience a small change to perceptual character) is only about 3.5km² i.e. a small geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change The small scale of effect over a small geographical area (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change to this landscape unit. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is judged to be the same as at operation,</p>						
During Construction						
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
During Operation						
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a low magnitude is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A: There are no existing wind energy developments located within this landscape unit. The existing Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height) is located less than 500m to the north-east of the landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 7.2km to the north-east of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: The landscape unit will mostly be affected by visibility of the other wind farms listed above. The proposed development of Bryngydfa (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) which will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm, is located less than 600m west of the landscape unit. The Project. will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing, consented or proposed schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
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Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Llanidloes Farmland (MNTGMVS204)																	
Location	Approximately 4.6km north-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																	
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"A relatively small area of irregular, well defined small to medium scale field pattern... Grazed fields associated with small patches of mixed broadleaf woodland - oak, beech woodland and relict mining works... Small scale clustered and scattered settlements the larger ones associated with the former small scale mining of the area... In main the area is characterised by the small mixed woodland blocks that follow the underlying landform and drainage pattern."																	
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ³¹ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Cultural Landscape aspect area (CLAA):		Rural Landscapes (MNTGMCL051) "The Aspect Area is essentially a catch-all of landscapes surrounding other Aspect Areas. It reveals an eclectic mix of landscape type, from fertile lowlands to bleak moorlands, and forms a buffer between other Aspect Areas that are more culturally distinctive or diverse. Surprisingly, there are few statutorily protected landscape types - such as SSSIs or SLAs within the area. Nevertheless, Rural Landscapes forms the background to the more detailed painting on the canvas of Montgomeryshire, contributing greatly to the county's soubriquet of Powis paradwys Cymru."															
Description of Landscape Unit ³² <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A small-scale undulating and enclosed landscape. ■ Largely grazed land with a well-defined small to medium irregular field pattern. Field boundaries formed by hedgerows, trees and small mixed woodland blocks. ■ Evidence of former mining and quarrying activity with some relic features. ■ Small-scale clustered and scattered settlement pattern, that has become eroded slightly by modern expansion/ development. ■ Some intervisibility with surrounding landscapes. ■ A rural landscape of attractive traditional farmland with sense of remoteness and dark skies away from populations (although with some disturbance from past mining and quarrying and expanded modern settlement). ■ Representative view from this landscape unit is illustrated by Viewpoint 13. 																	
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to the balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (modern development / human influences) and indicators of higher susceptibility (small-scale, historic mining relics, intervisibility, some sense of remoteness/ dark skies).																	
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as over half of it is within the Clywedog Valley Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest, and is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality (although no justification is provided), It also has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including both the Glyndwr's Way national trail and Severn Way long-distance footpath), and some sense of rurality (although tranquillity is slightly degraded by modern expansion/ development).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"N/A".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>High</td> <td>"Small mixed woodland parcels and relict mining/quarrying features/settlements".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"A relatively small aspect containing a diverse range of vegetation cover and land use, small scale residential settlements that have had additional cul-de-sac development/expansion are at odds with the existing settlement pattern however of limited impact on the overall aspect".</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"N/A".	Q48 Character	High	"Small mixed woodland parcels and relict mining/quarrying features/settlements".	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"A relatively small aspect containing a diverse range of vegetation cover and land use, small scale residential settlements that have had additional cul-de-sac development/expansion are at odds with the existing settlement pattern however of limited impact on the overall aspect".
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Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 -1A.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be distant views (5-12km to the south-east) towards the upper parts of cranes that will feature on the skyline. The scale of landscape change to perceptual character at construction is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, there will be distant views of turbines from upland locations. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 5-12km to the south-east. The Garn Fach Wind Farm will add a new feature to the skyline (although the dark skies will be unaffected as aviation lighting is not required). At this distance, the key characteristics and character of this landscape unit will be unaffected while there will be only a small change to visual and sensory characteristics from areas up to about 7km from the turbines. The presence of the Garn Fach turbines will increase the presence of modern human development seen from the landscape affecting the rurality of the landscape. However, the small-scale undulating landform, small to medium irregular field pattern, historic mining relics, intervisibility with surrounding landscapes, and remoteness / dark skies in areas away from populations will continue to give the area its distinctive character.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p>																	

³¹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

³² Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

<p>The landscape unit covers an area of approximately 15km². The ZTV indicates that parts of the unit will not be affected by any visibility. Visibility from the area that lies within 7km of the turbines (and likely to experience a small change to perceptual character) is only about 2km² i.e. a small geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change The small scale of effect over a small geographical area (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change to this landscape unit. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is judged to be the same as at operation,</p>						
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	During Construction					
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Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A: There are no existing wind energy developments located within this landscape unit. The existing Bryn Blaen Hill Wind Farm (6 turbines at 100m tip height) is located approximately 5km to the south-west of the landscape unit. Carno I (56 turbines at 54m tip height) and Carno II (12 turbines at 80m tip height) are located 6km and 9km to the north-west of the landscape unit, respectively; however, intervening landform restricts views towards these developments from areas within the landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 4km to the south-east of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: The landscape unit will mostly be affected by visibility of the other wind farms listed above. The proposed development of Carno III (13 turbines at 149.9m tip height), which will form an extension to the south of Carno I Wind Farm, is located approximately 5km north-west of the landscape unit. However, intervening landform will largely restrict views of it from within the landscape unit. The Project. will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing, consented or proposed schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
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Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Improved upland, between Wye & Ithon (RDNRVS124)																
Location	This landscape unit is made up of four separate parts, which are geographically separate from each other. The northern part of the landscape unit is approximately 6.8km west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. The two central parts of the landscape unit are approximately 4.6km and 8.4km south-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine. The southern part of the landscape unit is approximately 8.9km south of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Four dispersed areas of plateau land lying centrally between the Wye and the Ithon valleys. Upland plateaux & hills with or adjacent to forests and where the intrinsic moorland landcover has been agriculturally improved & converted to grassland. The large-scale regular fields enclosed by fences often look unnatural in association with the remnant semi-natural moorland & wetland vegetation."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ³³ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Historic Landscape aspect area (HLAA):	Bwlch-y-Sarnau (RDNRHL9750) "Extensive and remote area of 19th-century upland commons to the east of the Marteg valley. Early prehistoric settlement and land use suggested by scattered earlier prehistoric hilltop burial mounds. Medieval and early post-medieval activity suggested by scattered abandoned house platforms and house sites. Small post-medieval roadside nucleated settlement at Bwlch-y-sarnau. Scattered farmsteads of possibly later medieval and post-medieval origin."															
	Cultural Landscape aspect area (CLAA):	Uplands & Lowlands (RDNRCL007) "The Aspect Area contains extensive upland and lowland landscape areas that demonstrate the evolution of land use from prehistory, through the small-scale but numerous quarrying efforts to the historical and present dominant agricultural practice of sheep farming."															
Description of Landscape Unit ³⁴ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A large-scale upland plateau landscape. ■ Large scale regular fields of improved grassland enclosed by fences. ■ Early prehistoric settlement indicated by hilltop burial mounds. ■ Modern development is generally absent except for the nearby turbines associated with the Bryn Titli Wind Farm. Settlement is limited to dispersed pattern of occasional isolated farmsteads. ■ Intervisibility with surrounding lower-lying valley landscapes. ■ Skylines are generally undeveloped and form a rural backdrop to settlements in the Wye and Ithon Valleys. ■ An open and exposed landscape with some sense of remoteness and dark skies in areas away from populations, however intensive farming has eroded the inherent wild upland open moorland character. The presence of the nearby existing wind farm also reduces levels of tranquillity. ■ Representative view from this landscape unit is illustrated by Viewpoint 17. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (large scale, human influence from intensive farming and existing wind energy generation nearby) and indicators of higher susceptibility (presence of heritage features, intervisibility, sense of remoteness / dark skies).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as although it is not designated, it is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality, has some conservation interest (prehistoric assets), some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it) and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is reduced by the existing wind energy development nearby).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Pleasant rounded hills and ridges but marred by large scale fence alignments".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Not very distinct character".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Intrinsically higher landscape value has been degraded by insensitive intensive farming with conversion of rough grassland/moorland areas to improved grassland fields by drainage, enlargement and reseeded, plus fencing - resulting in disturbed messy rather barren unattractive landscape".</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"Pleasant rounded hills and ridges but marred by large scale fence alignments".	Q48 Character	Moderate	"Not very distinct character".	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Intrinsically higher landscape value has been degraded by insensitive intensive farming with conversion of rough grassland/moorland areas to improved grassland fields by drainage, enlargement and reseeded, plus fencing - resulting in disturbed messy rather barren unattractive landscape".
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Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, indirect effects will arise as a result of the 17 turbines being constructed within nearby landscape units. The construction of turbines will be seen as a distant element 5-11km to the north-east. At this distance, the key characteristics and character of this landscape unit will be unaffected while there will be only a small change to visual and sensory characteristics.</p> <p>During operation, indirect effects will arise as a result of the 17 turbines being introduced within nearby landscape units. The Garn Fach Wind Farm will add a new feature to the skyline (although the dark skies will be unaffected as aviation lighting is not required). The proposed wind farm will be seen as a relatively distant element in views from elevated parts of the unit between 5-11km to the north-east. At this distance, the key characteristics and character of this landscape unit will be unaffected while there will be only a small change to visual and sensory characteristics from areas up to about 7km from the turbines. The presence of the Garn Fach turbines will increase the presence of modern human development seen from the landscape affecting the undeveloped skylines. However, the large-scale open and exposed upland plateau, improved</p>																

³³ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

³⁴ Drawing from a combination of LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

<p>grassland landcover, early prehistoric settlement indicated by hilltop burial mounds, intervisibility with surrounding lower-lying valley landscapes and remoteness / dark skies in areas away from populations will continue to give the area its distinctive character. The existing Bryn Tittli Wind Farm will have a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines.</p> <p>Geographical extent The landscape unit covers an area of approximately 15km². The ZTV indicates that visibility will be patchy across the unit, with many parts of the unit not affected by any visibility. Visibility from the area that lies within 7km of the turbines (and likely to experience a small change to perceptual character) is only about 2.7km² i.e. a small geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change The small scale of effect over a small geographical area (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change to this landscape unit. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is judged to be the same as at operation, .</p>						
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	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A: There are no existing wind energy developments located within this landscape unit. The existing Bryn Tittli Wind Farm (13 turbines at 54m tip height) is located less than 500m to the south-west of the northern part of the landscape unit and Bryn Blaen Hill Wind Farm (6 turbines at 100m tip height) is located approximately 5km to the north-west. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 4.8km to the north-east of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>					
	<p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.</p>					

Landscape Units (5-10km)

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Wye Valley (MNTGMVS907)																
Location	Approximately 6.3km west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Wide flat bottomed valley containing the meandering upper reaches of the River Wye... Steep valley sides enclose much of the aspect with the valley widening out Llanifyny and Llangurig... The western extent of the valley becomes narrow and almost gorge like in its enclosure and steep dominating side slopes... Small scale regular field patterns dominate the valley floor and comprises damp/marshy grazing with little improved grassland - upslope the field sizes become larger with their upper edges dominated by bracken and gorse scrub...The eastern valley is of a wider more domestic character and is dominated by the brooding nature of the Bryn Titli Wind Farm."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ³⁵ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ³⁶ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Limited intervisibility with surrounding landscapes as views are contained by steep valley sides and focused along the valley floor. ■ An attractive valley landscape which experiences dark skies in areas away from Llanidloes and Llangurig. ■ Sense of tranquillity is degraded in part by the constant traffic flow of the A44 and A470. ■ Bryn Titli Wind Farm dominates skylines to the south-east. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be low due to the indicators of lower susceptibility (limited intervisibility, human influence from busy roads and presence of existing wind energy generation). In comparison there are only a few indicators of higher susceptibility (attractiveness and dark skies).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as it is not designated but it has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including the Wye Valley Walk national trail), and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is reduced by the busy roads and the presence of the existing wind energy development close by). Although it is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality, the overall evaluation is judged to be moderate.</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td style="text-align: center;">High</td> <td>"Attractive valley landscape."</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Moderate</td> <td>Not provided.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Moderate</td> <td>"Displays a wide range of land management practices and vegetation cover that is of high quality and representative of the Study Area, but is degraded in some part by the constant traffic flow of the A44 (T) and some small scale afforestation out of keeping with the landform on upper slopes and the brooding presence of the Bryn Titli Wind Farm."</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"Attractive valley landscape."	Q48 Character	Moderate	Not provided.	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Displays a wide range of land management practices and vegetation cover that is of high quality and representative of the Study Area, but is degraded in some part by the constant traffic flow of the A44 (T) and some small scale afforestation out of keeping with the landform on upper slopes and the brooding presence of the Bryn Titli Wind Farm."
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification															
Q46 Scenic quality	High	"Attractive valley landscape."															
Q48 Character	Moderate	Not provided.															
Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Displays a wide range of land management practices and vegetation cover that is of high quality and representative of the Study Area, but is degraded in some part by the constant traffic flow of the A44 (T) and some small scale afforestation out of keeping with the landform on upper slopes and the brooding presence of the Bryn Titli Wind Farm."															
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be low - medium .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there may be some glimpsed distant views (7-15km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline in upland locations. The scale of effect to the character of the landscape at construction is judged to be barely perceptible as views are contained by steep valley sides and focused along the valley floor.</p> <p>During operation, there will be limited views of turbines from upland locations, with a fewer number of turbines also visible from along the valley floor where vegetation allows. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 7-15km to the east. At this distance, the scale of effect to the key characteristics and character of this landscape is judged to be barely perceptible. The existing Bryn Titli Wind Farm will have a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change</p> <p>As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.</p>																

³⁵ Refer to Appendix 63E: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

³⁶ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A low-medium sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A: There are no existing wind energy developments located within this landscape unit. However, the area is affected by visibility of existing wind farms outside the landscape unit, notably the nearby development of Bryn Titli (13 turbines at 54m tip height), as well as Bryn Blaen (7 turbines at 100m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 5km to the north-east of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.
	Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Upland moor, Beacon Hill & Gors Lydan (RDNRVS110)																	
Location	Approximately 6.6km east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																	
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Two areas in north east of county, between Wye and Teme valleys. Relatively gentle slopes. Line of wild, exposed upland hills, with smooth & rounded profile and semi-natural rough moorland landcover."																	
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ³⁷ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																	
Description of Landscape Unit ³⁸ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strong intervisibility with surrounding landscapes with attractive long views to and from surrounding rural areas. ■ A wild, open and exposed upland moor landscape which experiences dark skies. ■ Strong sense of tranquility due to the landscape's remoteness from human activity or development. ■ Turbines at Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm punctuate the skyline to the north-west. ■ Representative view from this landscape unit is illustrated by Viewpoint 15. 																	
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be high due to the presence of a number of indicators of higher susceptibility (strong intervisibility, wild and tranquil landscape with minimal human influence, sense of remoteness / dark skies). In comparison there are very few indicators of low susceptibility (presence of existing wind energy generation).																	
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of high value, as although it is not designated, it is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality, has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including the Glyndwr's Way national trail and being mostly designated as open access land), and a strong sense of rurality and tranquillity (although slightly reduced by the presence of the existing wind energy development close by).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td style="text-align: center;">High</td> <td>"High scenic quality due to attractive wild moorland hills with distinctive rounded topography clothed in diverse semi-natural vegetation mosaic"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Moderate</td> <td>"Not very distinctive"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">High</td> <td>"Good example of wild, open, spacious, natural, diverse, tranquil upland moorland which is generally well managed"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"High scenic quality due to attractive wild moorland hills with distinctive rounded topography clothed in diverse semi-natural vegetation mosaic"	Q48 Character	Moderate	"Not very distinctive"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"Good example of wild, open, spacious, natural, diverse, tranquil upland moorland which is generally well managed"
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification																
Q46 Scenic quality	High	"High scenic quality due to attractive wild moorland hills with distinctive rounded topography clothed in diverse semi-natural vegetation mosaic"																
Q48 Character	Moderate	"Not very distinctive"																
Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"Good example of wild, open, spacious, natural, diverse, tranquil upland moorland which is generally well managed"																
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be high .																	
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High												
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be some distant views (7-15km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline from west facing hillsides and hill summits. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its remoteness from human activity is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance.</p> <p>During operation, there will be distant views of turbines from west facing hillsides and hill summits. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 7-15km to the west. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its remoteness from human activity is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. The existing Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm has a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines will.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible.</p>																	

³⁷ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

³⁸ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.						
	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change						
	As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A high sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)	Scenario A:						
	There are no existing wind energy developments located within this landscape unit. However, the area is affected by visibility of existing wind farms outside the landscape unit, notably the nearby development of Garreg Lwyd Hill (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 8.3km to the north-west of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above. Scenario B: The landscape unit will mostly be affected by visibility of the Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm, as well as the proposed nearby development of Bryngydfa (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) which will be seen as an extension to Garreg Lwyd Hill. The Project will not result in a perceptible <i>additional</i> change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing, consented or proposed schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.						

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Moorland, east of Ithon (RDNRVS117)																
Location	Approximately 7.1km south-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Six areas of fairly flat land. Minor unfenced roads across the area give pleasant views. Plateau moorland with a mosaic of semi-natural rough moorland, grassland, wetland, scrub & bracken, mainly common land. There is an increase in gorse and bracken apparent in northern and southern areas."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ³⁹ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁴⁰ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Some intervisibility with surrounding landscapes, but often limited by local undulations. ■ An attractive, open and wild moorland landscape with limited human influence and few detractors. ■ A rural landscape with a strong sense of tranquillity which experiences dark skies. ■ Skylines are generally undeveloped. The undulating hills provide a rural backdrop to surrounding settlements. ■ Representative view from this landscape unit is illustrated by Viewpoint 14. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be high due to the presence of a number of indicators of higher susceptibility (attractive views, wild and tranquil landscape with minimal human influence, sense of remoteness / dark skies). In comparison there are only a few indicators of lower susceptibility (limitations to intervisibility).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as although it is not designated, it is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality, has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it and being mostly designated as open access land) and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is slightly reduced by minor disturbance around the settlement of Penybont).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"moderately attractive hilly landscape with reasonable diversity"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"nothing striking nor visually intrusive- but overall slightly degraded by overgrazing"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"pleasant moderately attractive open commons with fair diversity, integrity"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"moderately attractive hilly landscape with reasonable diversity"	Q48 Character	Moderate	"nothing striking nor visually intrusive- but overall slightly degraded by overgrazing"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"pleasant moderately attractive open commons with fair diversity, integrity"
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Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"moderately attractive hilly landscape with reasonable diversity"															
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Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium-high .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be distant views (8-16km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline from north-west facing slopes and hill summits. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its strong sense of tranquillity and limited human influence is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance.</p> <p>During operation, there will be limited views of turbines from upland locations including north-west facing slopes and hill summits. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 8-16km to the north-west. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its strong sense of tranquillity and limited human influence is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change</p>																

³⁹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁴⁰ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A: Not applicable as there are no existing or consented wind energy developments located within or near to this landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located beyond 10km from the landscape unit.</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.</p>						

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Rolling hills, central south-east (RDNRVS133)																
Location	Approximately 7km south-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Two large convoluted areas comprising most of the landscape, other than distinct hills and valleys, in centre and south east of county. Area extends from Wye/Ithon Valleys across to New Radnor basin. Generally peaceful, settled farmland with pleasant views. Gently rolling hills & valleys with strong pastoral field patterns, wooded watercourses and scattered trees & small woodlands. Numerous small villages and scattered farms."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁴¹ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁴² <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strong intervisibility with surrounding landscapes, with some long views across the traditional pastoral landscape and to higher land, open hills and across valleys. ■ A strongly rural landscape with a sense of tranquillity away from main roads and settlements. ■ The area experiences dark skies with only slight disturbance around Llandrindod Wells and Builth Wells. ■ Wooded watercourses, scattered trees and small woodlands limit views out and create a sense of intimacy and enclosure. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (human influence from activity along the A483 trunk road and around settlements), and indicators of higher susceptibility (strong intervisibility, sense of remoteness / dark skies).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as although it is not designated, it is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality, has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it) and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is reduced by human activity and development in the valleys and around larger settlements).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"pleasant archetypal pastoral farmland with various attractive corners"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"not particularly distinct"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"attractive traditional pastoral landscape with strong field pattern, often with well laid hedges typifies Radnor - and results in overall moderate values as it is not unusual or particularly distinctive"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"pleasant archetypal pastoral farmland with various attractive corners"	Q48 Character	Moderate	"not particularly distinct"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"attractive traditional pastoral landscape with strong field pattern, often with well laid hedges typifies Radnor - and results in overall moderate values as it is not unusual or particularly distinctive"
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Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be distant views (8-23km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline from upland locations and hill summits. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its rurality and strong sense of tranquillity is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance.</p> <p>During operation, there will be limited views of turbines from upland locations and hill summits. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 8-23km to the north-west. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its rurality and strong sense of tranquillity is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p>																

⁴¹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁴² Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change					
	As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the magnitude of change, both at construction and operation.					
	During Construction					
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	Very High
	During Operation					
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	Very High
	Overall Level of Effect and Significance					
	A medium sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A:					
	There are no existing wind farms located within or close to this landscape unit. However, the area is affected by visibility of existing wind farms outside the landscape unit, notably the nearby development of Hendy Wind Farm (7 turbines at 110m tip height) which is under-construction. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 9.8km to the north-west of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.					
	Scenario B:					
	Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.					

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Stepaside (MNTGMVS465)																
Location	Approximately 7.6km north-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Dispersed outlier settlement of Newtown, no centre and amenities... Relatively modern development, uniform generally single storey and bungalow development with little reference to local vernacular detailing or traditional building materials."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁴³ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁴⁴ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Topography and woodland cover limit intervisibility with adjacent landscapes. ■ A small-scale, intimate landscape on the valley sides of the Mochdre Brook. ■ A rural landscape with a strong sense of enclosure and which experiences some dark skies in areas away from Newtown. ■ Sense of tranquillity is degraded in part by the proximity to Newtown. ■ Views across the valley are free from modern development. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (limited intervisibility, presence of human development around Newtown) and indicators of higher susceptibility (undeveloped views across the valley, some sense of remoteness/ dark skies).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as although it is not designated and is recorded in LANDMAP as having low scenic quality, it does have some recreational value (provided by a section of the National Cycle Network route 81 which runs through the village) and some sense of rurality (although tranquillity is reduced by human activity and development in the village and further afield towards Newtown).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Low</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Low</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Moderate</td> <td>"Unremarkable settlement with no distinct focus but no specific detractors"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Low	"N/A"	Q48 Character	Low	"N/A"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Unremarkable settlement with no distinct focus but no specific detractors"
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification															
Q46 Scenic quality	Low	"N/A"															
Q48 Character	Low	"N/A"															
Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Unremarkable settlement with no distinct focus but no specific detractors"															
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be distant views (7-8km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its rurality and the undeveloped views across the valley is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. During operation, there will be limited views of turbines from across the landscape unit. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 7-8km to the south-east. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its rurality and the undeveloped views across the valley is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.</p> <p>During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change</p>																

⁴³ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁴⁴ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A: There are no existing wind energy developments located within this landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 5km to the south-west of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.						
	Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.						

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Mountain plateau with windfarm (RDNRVS102)																
Location	Approximately 7.9km south-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Single area, to east of Wye Valley in north of county. Mainly open, with parts comprising large regular fields. Windfarm, which can be glimpsed from main road in valley below, is spread along top. Exposed open Cambrian Mountain with generally smooth profile above 350m & steep edges with semi-natural rough moorland and grassland cover."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁴⁵ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁴⁶ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ An open and exposed upland landscape with attractive long views in most directions from the hill tops. ■ The smooth hills provide an attractive, undeveloped backdrop to surrounding landscapes. ■ Generally unsettled with little man-made influence except for turbines associated with the Bryn Titli Wind Farm which form features on the skyline. ■ The area has a sense of remoteness from populations and dark skies, although is affected by the presence of the existing wind farm. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (large scale landscape, presence of existing wind energy generation) and indicators of higher susceptibility (visible skylines/ inter-visibility, sense of remoteness/ dark skies).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as although it is not designated, it is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality, has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it and being mostly designated as open access land) and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is reduced by the existing wind energy development).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Mix of recent enclosures and windfarm detract"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Mountain scenery but not distinctly different"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Attractive but not of particular landscape merit"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"Mix of recent enclosures and windfarm detract"	Q48 Character	Moderate	"Mountain scenery but not distinctly different"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Attractive but not of particular landscape merit"
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification															
Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"Mix of recent enclosures and windfarm detract"															
Q48 Character	Moderate	"Mountain scenery but not distinctly different"															
Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Attractive but not of particular landscape merit"															
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be very distant views (8-11km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline from north-east facing slopes and hill summits. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its little man-made influence is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance.</p> <p>During operation, there will be limited views of turbines from north-east facing slopes and hill summits. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 8-11km to the north-east. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its little man-made influence is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. The existing Bryn Titli Wind Farm will have a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines will.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.</p> <p>During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased</p>																

⁴⁵ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁴⁶ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change					
	As the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.					
	During Construction					
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High
During Operation						
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A:					
	Bryn Titli Wind Farm (13 turbines at 54m tip height) is located within this landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 8.1km to the north-east of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.					
	Scenario B:					
	Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.					

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Newtown (MNTGMVS541)																
Location	Approximately 8.1km north-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Thriving market / commercial town lying within the River Severn (Afon Hafren) floodplain, has a close relationship with the river which winds through the centre of town... The principal commercial and business development within Montgomeryshire, Newtown also serves as an administrative centre... The core of the older development is concentrated around the main river crossing, Broad Street and a tight network of streets surrounding it this area retains much of the original market town character... New developments surround the outskirts with light industrial development predominating on the southern, northern and eastern approaches (Mochdre, St Giles and Vastre industrial estates)... Due to the predominantly north south traffic flow the centre of the town is bypassed leaving the casual visitor with little idea of the character of the centre of town... Designation as a new town and subsequent 60's/70's development has degraded the original market town character."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁴⁷ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁴⁸ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Visible skylines of surrounding hills and farmland, which provide an attractive rural backdrop to the town. ■ One of the main urban settlements within Montgomeryshire, which experiences high volumes of trade and tourist traffic. ■ Experiences a limited sense of tranquillity. ■ Modern infill housing and industrial estates detract from the Victorian market town character of the town centre. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be low due to the presence of a number of indicators of lower susceptibility (prominent and detracting modern development, human influence throughout, limited tranquillity). In comparison there are only a few indicators of higher susceptibility (visible skylines / intervisibility)																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of low value as it is not designated, and tranquillity is limited by the presence of modern development and other human influences which detract from the historic character of the town centre. There is some recreational value (provided by a section of the Severn Way national trail which runs through the town). Although it is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality, the overall evaluation is judged to be low.</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Low</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Low</td> <td>"Original market town character that typifies larger settlements within Montgomeryshire has been degraded by bland characterless modern housing and industrial developments = Low"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"N/A"	Q48 Character	Low	"N/A"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Low	"Original market town character that typifies larger settlements within Montgomeryshire has been degraded by bland characterless modern housing and industrial developments = Low"
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification															
Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"N/A"															
Q48 Character	Low	"N/A"															
Q50 Overall Evaluation	Low	"Original market town character that typifies larger settlements within Montgomeryshire has been degraded by bland characterless modern housing and industrial developments = Low"															
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be low-medium .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be very distant views (8-13km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its visible skylines of surrounding hills and farmland is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. During operation, there will be limited views of turbines from within the town centre. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 8-13km to the south-west. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its visible skylines of surrounding hills and farmland is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.</p> <p>During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p>																

⁴⁷ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁴⁸ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change						
	As the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	Overall Level of Effect and Significance						
	A low sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A: There are no existing wind energy developments located within this landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 5.9km to the south-west of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.</p>						

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Upper Severn Valley (MNTGMVS420)																	
Location	Approximately 8.2km north-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																	
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"A relatively steep sided valley complex containing the upper Severn and Trannon rivers. The valley sides are generally well wooded with a well defined network of field patterns running at right angles to the river course. Woodland is a well balanced mixed of broadleaf and deciduous species with oak dominant. Settled and domestic setting acting as a contrast with the upland grazing and open farming of the upper slopes and Llyn Clywedog reservoir above."																	
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁴⁹ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																	
Description of Landscape Unit ⁵⁰ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Intervisibility limited by intervening landform and vegetation. ■ The area has a strongly rural character with a strong sense of tranquillity and dark skies. ■ Skylines are generally undeveloped and often well-wooded. ■ Turbines punctuate skylines to the north (Carno I Wind Farm) and south (Bryn Blaen Wind Farm). 																	
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (limited intervisibility, presence of existing wind energy generation) and indicators of higher susceptibility (undeveloped skylines, sense of remoteness/ dark skies).																	
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of high value as although it is not designated (apart from a small area in the south being located within a Registered Landscape of Special Historic interest), it is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality (although no justification is provided) and has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including sections of the Severn Way and Glynidwrs Way long distance trails) and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is slightly degraded around the settlement edge of Llanidloes and from the presence of nearby wind energy development).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td style="text-align: center;">High</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td style="text-align: center;">High</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">High</td> <td>"Well wooded with small scale well defined field patterns, unusual to see a valley complex this well wooded within the Study Area"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A"	Q48 Character	High	"N/A"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"Well wooded with small scale well defined field patterns, unusual to see a valley complex this well wooded within the Study Area"
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification																
Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A"																
Q48 Character	High	"N/A"																
Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"Well wooded with small scale well defined field patterns, unusual to see a valley complex this well wooded within the Study Area"																
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium-high .																	
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High												
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be distant views (9-16km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline from upper valley slopes. The scale of effect to the character of the landscape at construction is judged to be barely perceptible as views are contained by the steep, well wooded valley sides.</p> <p>During operation, there will be some distant views of turbines from upper slopes of the valleys. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 9-16km to the south-east. At this distance, the scale of effect to the key characteristics and character of this landscape unit is judged to be barely perceptible as views are contained by the steep, well wooded valley sides.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.</p>																	

⁴⁹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁵⁰ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased						
	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change						
	As the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
During Operation							
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A:					
	There are no wind farms located within this landscape unit. The area will mostly be affected by visibility of other wind farms, notably the nearby development of Bryn Blaen (6 turbines at 100m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 7.4km to the south-east of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.					
	Scenario B:					
	The area will mostly be affected by visibility of Bryn Blaen Wind Farm, as well as the proposed nearby development of Carno III (13 turbines at 150m tip height). The Project will not result in a perceptible <i>additional change</i> in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit in combination with other existing, consented and proposed schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.					

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Trannon Uplands Bryn Crugog (MNTGMVS695)																
Location	Approximately 8.7km north-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"An area spreading over the gently rolling hill and scarp slopes that form the upper reaches and valley sides of the Trannon valley complex. The aspect contains an intimate and small scale field pattern with a rich patchwork of mixed vegetation cover and well defined hedgerow with hedgerow trees. Small incidental parcels of mixed woodland are also present. Domestic in settlement scale with a scattered rural farmstead pattern and well maintained marginal farming landscape. Field pattern is typified by overgrown hedgerows and wire fences and containing a proportion of bracken and gorse scrub. The area is predominantly southerly facing and has clear views available from within the dense field pattern over the surrounding valley bottoms. A number of small winding stream valleys and networks of narrow twisting lanes typify the area, many of which have a strongly vegetated course and in the case of the stream courses often run through the incidental woodland parcels. There is a strong physical and visual contrast between the lower lying and winding lanes and the upper reaches of open marginal farmland. Good long distance views from the upper reaches of the aspect area with clear and open views to the south and east. Views on the plateau edge are drawn towards the movement of the wind turbines on the Trannon Moors."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁵¹ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁵² <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Some intervisibility with surrounding landscapes, although outward views are often screened by woodland and topographical variation. ■ The absence of modern development results in a strongly rural character with sense of remoteness and dark skies. ■ There are long and open views south and east from elevated parts of the landscape unit. ■ Carno I and Carno II wind farms on Trannon Moor are prominent on skylines to the north west. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (limited intervisibility, presence of existing wind energy generation) and indicators of higher susceptibility (absence of modern development, long uninterrupted views south and east, sense of remoteness / dark skies).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value as it is not designated (apart from a very small part in the east being located within a Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest) but is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality, has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it), and a strong sense of rurality (although tranquillity is slightly reduced by the presence of existing wind energy development close by).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Score</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>High</td> <td>"Attractive and intimate scale rural aspect area displaying a number of common attractive and "traditional rural farming characteristics. Views within and to the surroundings areas maintain a high aesthetic appearance"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Exhibits a number of common characteristics - topography, stream courses within wooded valleys and scattered farm holdings that all contribute towards a relatively strong sense of place and overall character but not one that is unique within the Study Area"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Small intimate field pattern that typifies much of mid Montgomeryshire, would benefit from enrichment planting for field boundaries and wooded patches. Exhibits a number of common characteristics - topography, stream courses within wooded valleys and scattered farm holdings that all contribute towards a relatively strong sense of place and overall character but not one that is unique within the Study Area. = Moderate"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"Attractive and intimate scale rural aspect area displaying a number of common attractive and "traditional rural farming characteristics. Views within and to the surroundings areas maintain a high aesthetic appearance"	Q48 Character	Moderate	"Exhibits a number of common characteristics - topography, stream courses within wooded valleys and scattered farm holdings that all contribute towards a relatively strong sense of place and overall character but not one that is unique within the Study Area"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Small intimate field pattern that typifies much of mid Montgomeryshire, would benefit from enrichment planting for field boundaries and wooded patches. Exhibits a number of common characteristics - topography, stream courses within wooded valleys and scattered farm holdings that all contribute towards a relatively strong sense of place and overall character but not one that is unique within the Study Area. = Moderate"
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Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be glimpsed distant views (9-15km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline from upper south-east facing slopes. The scale of effect to the character of the landscape at construction is judged to be barely perceptible as views are generally contained by the rolling topography and woodland cover. During operation, there will be limited views of turbines from upper south-east facing slopes, where vegetation allows. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 9-15km to the south-east. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its absence from modern development is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance.</p>																

⁵¹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁵² Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	The existing Carno I and Carno II wind farms will have a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines.						
	Geographical extent						
	Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.						
	Duration/reversibility						
	During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible . Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.						
	During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.						
	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change						
	As the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A:	There are no wind farms located within this landscape unit. The area will mostly be affected by visibility of other wind farms, notably the nearby development of Carno I (6 turbines at 100m tip height) and Carno II (12 turbines at 80m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 7.4km to the south-east of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above .
	Scenario B:	The area will mostly be affected by visibility of the Carno I and Carno II wind farms, as well as the proposed nearby development of Carno III (13 turbines at 150m tip height). The Project will not result in a perceptible <i>additional change</i> in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit in combination with other existing, consented and proposed schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above .

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Clywedog Upland Grazing (MNTGMVS457)																
Location	Approximately 8.7km north-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"An extensive area of upland grazing forming part of the watershed area between the River Severn and Dyfi catchments. Slightly bleak and remote upland area that has few settlements and has a range of diverse vegetation cover - marginal upland grazing, bracken and gorse scrub with rock exposure and relict mining excavation present adjacent to Dylife. Two single turbines are apparent in the area, locally prominent, and Carno is visible in glimpses to the north. The area could be described as a very occasional wind turbine landscape."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁵³ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁵⁴ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Some intervisibility with surrounding landscapes although limited by topography. ■ Sparsely settled with a strong rural character and some sense of remoteness and dark skies in areas away from populations. ■ Skylines are often marked by conifer plantations and are generally undeveloped, with the exception of a transmission mast near Staylittie. ■ There are occasional views of Carno I, Carno II and Bryn Blaen wind farms from parts of the landscape unit. ■ Representative view from this landscape unit is illustrated by Viewpoint 19. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (limited intervisibility, presence of existing wind energy generation close by) and indicators of higher susceptibility (undeveloped skylines, absence of modern development, sense of remoteness / dark skies).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of high value as it is mostly within a Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest, is recorded in LANMAP as having high scenic quality, has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including the Glyndwr Way national trail and scattered areas designated as open access land), and a strong sense of rurality (although tranquillity is slightly reduced by the presence of existing wind energy development close by).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>High</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>High</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>High</td> <td>"The mined landscape adjacent to Dylife forms an important part of the development of the landscape character - still at a small enough scale that makes a positive not negative contribution to the appreciation of the landscape, couple with the panoramic views available at points within the aspect"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A"	Q48 Character	High	"N/A"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"The mined landscape adjacent to Dylife forms an important part of the development of the landscape character - still at a small enough scale that makes a positive not negative contribution to the appreciation of the landscape, couple with the panoramic views available at points within the aspect"
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification															
Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A"															
Q48 Character	High	"N/A"															
Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"The mined landscape adjacent to Dylife forms an important part of the development of the landscape character - still at a small enough scale that makes a positive not negative contribution to the appreciation of the landscape, couple with the panoramic views available at points within the aspect"															
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium-high .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be distant views (9-22km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline. The scale of effect to the character of the landscape at construction is judged to be barely perceptible as views are limited by intervening vegetation, including conifer plantations. During operation, there will be limited views of turbines from elevated upland areas. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 9-22km to the south-east. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its rurality is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. The existing Carno I, Carno II and Bryn Blaen wind farms have a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines will.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p>																

⁵³ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁵⁴ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible . Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects. During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased. Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A: There are no wind energy developments located within this landscape unit. The area will mostly be affected by visibility of other wind farms, notably the nearby development of Carno I (6 turbines at 100m tip height), Carno II (12 turbines at 80m tip height) and Bryn Blaen Hill Wind Farm (6 turbines at 100m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 7.7km to the south-east of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above .
	Scenario B: The area will mostly be affected by visibility of the Carno I, Carno II and Bryn Blaen Hill wind farms, as well as the proposed nearby development of Carno III (13 turbines at 150m tip height). The Project will not result in a perceptible <i>additional change</i> in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit in combination with other existing, consented and proposed schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above .

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Wye Valley Uplands (MNTGMVS232)																
Location	Approximately 9.1km north-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	<i>"An area to the upper slopes of the Wye Valley comprising small to medium scale field systems of upland grazing. Weakly enclosed in places by fences and managed hedgerows there is a general absence of mature trees. Vegetation cover largely rough grazing with marginal upland grazing dominated by bracken and gorse scrub belying the areas proximity to the exposed upland areas of Plynlimon. Open exposed with strong/dramatic views into the Wye Valley and over the mosaic farmland of the Upper Severn Valley, strong visual link with Bryn Titli Wind Farm. Two separate single turbines are apparent on the hillsides making the area a landscape with very occasional wind turbines."</i>																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁵⁵ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁵⁶ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strong intervisibility with surrounding landscapes including the Wye and Severn valleys. ■ Generally unsettled with little man-made influence except for turbines associated with the Bryn Blaen Hill Wind Farm which form features on the skyline. The nearby Bryn Titli Wind Farm also punctuates the skyline south of Llangurig. ■ Skylines are largely undeveloped (except for existing wind energy developments) and provide a rural setting to the small settlements and farmsteads in the area. ■ The area has a sense of remoteness from populations and dark skies, although is affected by the constant traffic flow of the A44 and A470 trunk roads which pass through Llangurig and the presence of existing wind energy generation. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (disturbance from busy roads, presence of existing wind energy generation) and indicators of higher susceptibility (strong intervisibility, undeveloped skylines, some dark skies).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value, as although it is not designated, is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality (although no justification is provided), has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including part of the Wye Valley Walk national trail and areas designated as open access land), and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is reduced by the busy transport corridor running through it and the presence of existing wind energy development).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Upland grazing with an unusual small scale field pattern and wide variety of vegetation cover in a relatively small area and is typical of the upper reaches of the Study Area"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"N/A"	Q48 Character	Moderate	"N/A"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Upland grazing with an unusual small scale field pattern and wide variety of vegetation cover in a relatively small area and is typical of the upper reaches of the Study Area"
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification															
Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"N/A"															
Q48 Character	Moderate	"N/A"															
Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Upland grazing with an unusual small scale field pattern and wide variety of vegetation cover in a relatively small area and is typical of the upper reaches of the Study Area"															
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be distant views (9-16km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline from upper valley slopes. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its little man-made influence is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. During operation, there will be limited views of turbines from upper valley slopes. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 9-16km to the south-east. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its little man-made influence is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. The existing Bryn Blaen and Bryn Titli wind farms have a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines will.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p>																

⁵⁵ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁵⁶ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	Duration/reversibility						
	During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible . Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.						
	During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.						
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Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A:
	Bryn Blaen Wind Farm (6 turbines at 100m tip height) is located within this landscape unit. The area is also affected by visibility of existing wind farms outside the landscape unit, notably the nearby Bryn Titli Wind Farm (22 turbines at 53.5m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 8.1km to the east of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above .
	Scenario B:
	Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Tregynon Rolling Hills (MNTGMVS899)																
Location	Approximately 9.3km north-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"An extensive area of rolling hillsides and pasture land with gently sloping sides and rounded tops. Views across the area are generally from a succession of rolling ridges and due to the size of the area long distance views are limited / insignificant to far distant ridgelines of upland areas. Sense of place is settled, safe and relatively intimate. Vegetation is predominantly Oak/mixed broadleaf woodland patched with a strong field pattern defined by hedgerows. General landscape character is defined strongly by the rolling farmed landscape with traditional farming techniques common ie hedge laying and few intensive farming practices employed."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁵⁷ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁵⁸ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Limited intervisibility with adjacent landscape units due to the rolling topography. There are occasional long views out to distant hills. ■ A strongly rural landscape with sense of remoteness and dark skies. ■ Sparsely settled with limited intrusion by modern development, apart from the settlement edge of Newtown. ■ Skylines are undeveloped and often marked by woodland. ■ Representative view from this landscape unit is illustrated by Viewpoint 18. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be high due to the presence of a number of indicators of higher susceptibility (undeveloped skylines, limited modern development, sense of remoteness/ dark skies). In comparison there are only a few indicators of lower susceptibility (limited intervisibility, human influence around Newtown).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1A: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of high value, as although it is not designated, it is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality (although no justification is provided), has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including part of the Severn Way long distance footpath), and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is slightly reduced around the settlement edge of Newtown).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td style="text-align: center;">High</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td style="text-align: center;">High</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">High</td> <td>"An extensive area of well-defined traditional farming landscape, high aesthetic qualities with well-defined field boundaries and wooded areas and limited intrusion by modern development = High"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A"	Q48 Character	High	"N/A"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"An extensive area of well-defined traditional farming landscape, high aesthetic qualities with well-defined field boundaries and wooded areas and limited intrusion by modern development = High"
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification															
Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A"															
Q48 Character	High	"N/A"															
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Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be high .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be distant views (9-21km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline from elevated ridges and hill summits. The scale of effect to the character of the landscape at construction is judged to be barely perceptible as a result of the rolling topography and large scale of the landscape. During operation, there will be limited distant views of turbines from hill summits and upper slopes, where vegetation allows. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 9-21km to the south. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its rurality and limited intrusion by modern development is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible. Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.</p> <p>During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased</p>																

⁵⁷ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁵⁸ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change						
	As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A high sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A:					
	There are no wind energy developments within this landscape unit. The area is affected by visibility of existing wind farms outside the landscape unit, notably the nearby Mynydd Clogau Wind Farm (17 turbines at 66m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 6.4km to the south-west of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.					
	Scenario B:					
	Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit					

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Kerry Ridgeway Woodland (MNTGMVS316)																
Location	Approximately 9.6km north-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Area dominated by large coniferous plantations with isolated expanses of upland grazing. Broad expanse of rolling uplands and peaks to the south and infrequent human traffic lends the area a remote and isolated character. In unwooded areas open skies dominate. The plantations are on the skyline in places. Significant felling has been carried out and some is very apparent on the skyline with abrupt edges."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁵⁹ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁶⁰ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Limited intervisibility with surrounding landscapes due to extensive conifer plantations which dominate landcover and views within the landscape unit. Where woodland is absent there are long views over surrounding landscapes. ■ A remote and isolated upland landscape with little disturbance and a strong sense of wilderness, remoteness and dark skies. ■ Skylines are undeveloped and provide a wooded backdrop to the surrounding area. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be high due to the presence of a number of indicators of higher susceptibility (undeveloped skylines, limited modern development, strong sense of remoteness/ dark skies). In comparison there are very few indicators of lower susceptibility (limited intervisibility).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value, as although it is not designated, it is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality (although no justification is provided), has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including the Kerry Ridgeway long distance footpath and around half of the landscape unit being designated open access public forest), and a strong sense rurality.</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Score</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Low</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Within the area the scenic quality is of limited interest however the borrowed views from the adjacent rolling upland benefit the area as a whole"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"N/A"	Q48 Character	Low	"N/A"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Within the area the scenic quality is of limited interest however the borrowed views from the adjacent rolling upland benefit the area as a whole"
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification															
Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"N/A"															
Q48 Character	Low	"N/A"															
Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Within the area the scenic quality is of limited interest however the borrowed views from the adjacent rolling upland benefit the area as a whole"															
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium-high .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be very distant glimpsed views (10-15km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline from upper slopes. The scale of effect to the character of the landscape at construction is judged to be barely perceptible as views are largely contained by the extensive conifer plantation coverage within this landscape unit. During operation, there will be some limited views of turbines from upper slopes, although views will largely be screened by vegetation. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 10-15km to the west. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its remoteness and wilderness is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.</p> <p>During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change</p>																

⁵⁹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁶⁰ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: There are no wind energy developments located within or near to this landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 8.4km to the south-west of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.</p>						
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Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Trefeglwys (MNTGMVS758)																
Location	Approximately 9.8km north-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Dispersed farming based settlement with local amenities including school and church."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁶¹ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁶² <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is limited intervisibility with adjacent landscape units, however in some places, long views extend across open fields to wooded hills. ■ The area has a sense of tranquillity and experiences some dark skies, despite the presence of modern development. ■ A static caravan park to the south of the area detracts from the rural character. ■ Skylines within the village comprise rooftops of houses and farm buildings. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (modern development, disturbance from human activity, developed skylines, limited intervisibility) and indicators of higher susceptibility (rural character, some long views out to wooded hills, sense of tranquillity/ some dark skies).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value, as although it is not designated, it is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality (although no justification is provided). The landscape unit is limited in recreational value and views of a local static caravan park detract from the rural character.</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Score</th> <th style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Small scale farming based settlement with some older built development that reflects the local vernacular style and materials but is also associated with recreational medium scale development of caravan parks that is out of keeping with the landscape type"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"N/A"	Q48 Character	Moderate	"N/A"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Small scale farming based settlement with some older built development that reflects the local vernacular style and materials but is also associated with recreational medium scale development of caravan parks that is out of keeping with the landscape type"
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification															
Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"N/A"															
Q48 Character	Moderate	"N/A"															
Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Small scale farming based settlement with some older built development that reflects the local vernacular style and materials but is also associated with recreational medium scale development of caravan parks that is out of keeping with the landscape type"															
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be some distant views (9-10km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline. The scale of effect to the character of the landscape at construction is judged to be barely perceptible as views are often contained by vegetation. During operation, there will be distant views of turbines from upper slopes, where vegetation allows. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 9-10km to the south-east. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its sense of tranquillity is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.</p> <p>During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change</p> <p>As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and operation.</p>																

⁶¹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁶² Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: There are no wind energy developments located within or near to this landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 8.6km to the south-east of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.</p>						
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Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Upland moor, east of Wye (RDNRVS113)																
Location	Approximately 9.9km south-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Four distinct, separate, hog-backed hills alongside the Wye Valley, between Newbridge and Rhayader. Overlooking the A470 road along the Wye valley. Wild, open, exposed upland hills with a mix of smooth and rounded profiles and craggy areas."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁶³ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁶⁴ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is some intervisibility with views in from the adjacent valley and out to lower farmland and valleys. ■ A wild and exposed landscape (especially on the hill tops), with some sense of remoteness and dark skies. ■ Traffic on the valley road detracts from the sense of tranquillity. ■ The ridges of the hills form the skylines of adjacent landscape units and provide an attractive setting to the A470 Road along the Wye Valley. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be high due to the presence of a number of indicators of higher susceptibility (intervisibility, undeveloped skylines, sense of remoteness/ dark skies). In comparison there are only a few indicators of lower susceptibility (disturbance from human activity).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of high value, as although it is not designated, it is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality, has some recreational value (with public right of way running through it including the Wye Valley Walk long distance footpath and areas designated as open access land), and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is slightly reduced by the nearby A470).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>High</td> <td>"high scenic quality due to attractive wild moorland hills seen from main road"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>High</td> <td>"strong, distinct character"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>High</td> <td>"Attractive wild areas seen from main road"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"high scenic quality due to attractive wild moorland hills seen from main road"	Q48 Character	High	"strong, distinct character"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"Attractive wild areas seen from main road"
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification															
Q46 Scenic quality	High	"high scenic quality due to attractive wild moorland hills seen from main road"															
Q48 Character	High	"strong, distinct character"															
Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"Attractive wild areas seen from main road"															
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be high .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High												
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be very distant glimpsed views (11-15km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline from upper north-east facing slopes. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its wildness and remoteness is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance.. During operation, there will be some very distant views of turbines from the exposed upper north-east facing slopes. Views from lower slopes are likely to be partially screened by intervening woodland. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 11-15km to the north-east. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its wildness and remoteness is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. The existing Bryn Titli Wind Farm has a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines will.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.</p> <p>During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased</p>																

⁶³ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁶⁴ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change						
	As the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	Overall Level of Effect and Significance						
	A high sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A: There are no wind farms located within this landscape unit. However, the area is affected by visibility of existing wind farms outside the landscape unit, notably the nearby development of Bryn Titli (13 turbines at 54m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located beyond 10km from the landscape unit. The Project will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing or consented schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.</p>						

Landscape Units (10-15km)

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Carno Mosaic (MNTGMVS235)																
Location	Approximately 10.7km north of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"A traditional livestock farming landscape with well wooded and strongly defined field pattern - overgrown and managed hedgerow boundaries with intermittent grouped broadleaf trees a signature element for many of the boundaries. The area forms part of the A470 transport corridor and as such is an important thoroughfare and tourist route. Grazing types range from semi improved grassland to marginal grazing on the upper slopes. Settlements tend to be small, clustered and other than Carno in the centre of the area have few facilities. Some new development has taken place in the form of caravan parks and campsites that need careful design to integrate into the existing field patterns."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁶⁵ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁶⁶ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Some intervisibility with surrounding landscapes although often limited by surrounding hills and the rolling topography of the landscape. ■ An attractive settled landscape which experiences dark skies in some areas, away from Carno and Clatter. ■ Sense of tranquillity is degraded in part by disturbance from the busy transport corridor comprising the A470 trunk road and railway line running through centre of area, which is a popular tourist route providing access to North Wales. ■ Skylines are largely undeveloped and provide a rural setting to the small settlements and farmsteads in the area. Turbines on Trannon Moor (Carno Wind Farm) punctuate the skyline to the west. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (limited intervisibility, human influence from busy transport corridor and presence of existing wind energy generation) and indicators of higher susceptibility (attractiveness, undeveloped skylines and some dark skies).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value, as it is not designated (apart from a very small part in the south-east being located within a Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest) but is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality, has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it), and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is reduced by the busy transport corridor running through it and the presence of existing wind energy development close by).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not provided</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not provided</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Typical traditional farming landscape of the mid and eastern extents of the Study Area exhibiting some degradation through pressure from development due to its proximity to the A470(T) transport corridor and tourist route to North Wales"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	Not provided	Q48 Character	Moderate	Not provided	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Typical traditional farming landscape of the mid and eastern extents of the Study Area exhibiting some degradation through pressure from development due to its proximity to the A470(T) transport corridor and tourist route to North Wales"
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification															
Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	Not provided															
Q48 Character	Moderate	Not provided															
Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Typical traditional farming landscape of the mid and eastern extents of the Study Area exhibiting some degradation through pressure from development due to its proximity to the A470(T) transport corridor and tourist route to North Wales"															
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	<p>By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 16.6%;">Low</td> <td style="width: 16.6%;">Low - Medium</td> <td style="width: 16.6%;">Medium</td> <td style="width: 16.6%;">Medium - High</td> <td style="width: 16.6%;">High</td> <td style="width: 16.6%;">Very High</td> </tr> </table>					Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High						
Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High												
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be some very distant views (11-17km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline from upper valley slopes. The scale of effect to the character of the landscape at construction is judged to be barely perceptible as views are contained by the rolling topography of the surrounding landscape. During operation, there will be limited views of turbines from upper valley slopes where vegetation allows. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 11-17km to the south. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its undeveloped skylines and rurality is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. The existing Carno Wind Farm has a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines will.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p>																

⁶⁵ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁶⁶ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible . Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects. During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased. Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A:</p> <p>There are no existing wind farms located within this landscape unit. However, the area is affected by visibility of existing wind farms outside the landscape unit, notably the nearby operational developments of Carno I (56 turbines at 54m tip height), Carno II (12 turbines at 80m tip height), Tirgwynt (12 turbines at 116m tip height) and Mynydd Clogau (17 turbines at 66m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 8.7km to the south-east of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
	<p>Scenario B:</p> <p>The landscape unit will mostly be affected by visibility of the other wind farms listed above, as well as the proposed nearby developments of Carno III (13 turbines at 150m tip height) and Esgair Cwmowen (18 turbines at 125m tip height). The Project will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing, consented or proposed schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Esgair Cwmowen Uplands (MNTGMVS733)																	
Location	Approximately 10.8km north of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																	
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"An extensive area of upland grazing with a patchwork vegetation cover of rough grazing, heather and bracken, irregular field patterns running with the topography and intermittent small blocks of coniferous and mixed woodland. Exposure and wind are dominant features with isolated more intimate areas with small irregular hedged fields in sheltered areas to the edge of the area. Mynydd y Clogau wind farm is located in the area to the east and an isolated single turbine is on the hillside below Llyn y Grinwydden and is visible to the north. There is also a further smaller single turbine associated with a farm. Views are possible to Carno 1 and 2 wind farms to the south. The presence of wind energy developments of various sizes mean the area could be described as a landscape with wind farms/turbines."																	
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁶⁷ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																	
Description of Landscape Unit ⁶⁸ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strong intervisibility with surrounding upland landscape and adjacent lowland. ■ Largely influenced by presence of wind energy development, which form features on the skyline. ■ An exposed and wild landscape with some sense of remoteness / dark skies, although detracted by the presence of wind turbines. ■ Some long-distance views towards Carno I and Carno II wind farms within adjacent landscape unit to the south. ■ Representative view from this landscape unit is illustrated by Viewpoint 22. 																	
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (presence of wind energy generation, human activity) and indicators of higher susceptibility (strong intervisibility, wilderness, sense of remoteness/ dark skies).																	
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of high value, as although it is not designated (apart from a very small part in the south being located within a Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest), it is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality (although no justification is provided), has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it and being mostly designated as open access land), and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is slightly reduced by the presence of existing wind energy development within and close by).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>High</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>High</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>High</td> <td>"Good example of patchwork upland grazing that is characterised by the field patterns and land use emulating the topography"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A"	Q48 Character	High	"N/A"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"Good example of patchwork upland grazing that is characterised by the field patterns and land use emulating the topography"
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Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A"																
Q48 Character	High	"N/A"																
Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"Good example of patchwork upland grazing that is characterised by the field patterns and land use emulating the topography"																
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium-high .																	
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High												
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be some very distant views (11-22km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline from upper slopes. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its wildness is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. During operation, there will be distant views of turbines from upper valley slopes. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 11-22km to the south. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its wildness is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. The existing Mynydd y Clogau, Tirgwynt and Carno I and Carno II wind farms have a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines will.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p>																	

⁶⁷ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁶⁸ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible . Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects. During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased. Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
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Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
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Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A: There are two existing wind farms located within this landscape unit: Mynydd y Clogau (17 turbines at 66m tip height) and Tirgwynt (12 turbines at 116m tip height). The area is also affected by visibility of existing wind farms outside the landscape unit, notably the nearby operational developments of Carno I (56 turbines at 54m tip height) and Carno II (12 turbines at 80m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 8.7km to the south-east of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.
	Scenario B: The landscape unit will mostly be affected by visibility of the wind farms listed above, as well as by the proposed developments of Esgair Cwmowen (18 turbines at 125m tip height) within the landscape unit, the nearby Carno III (13 turbines at 150m tip height) and Llanbryn-mair (30 turbines at 126.5m tip height). The Project will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing, consented or proposed schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Cefn Coch Rolling Pasture (MNTGMVS776)																	
Location	Approximately 10.9km north of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																	
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Very similar rolling hills and slopes to the Tregynon Rolling Farmlands with a succession of steeper sided ridgelines rising to higher upland grazing at Esgair Cwmowen in the west. Field boundaries are still very well defined with a lower incidence of wooded areas - tree cover is confined to hedgerow boundaries. Relatively open aspect due to lesser amount of tree cover, settled, traditional farmed landscape. Mynydd y Clogau turbines are visible on the adjacent upland, sometimes on the skyline, from valley sides."																	
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁶⁹ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																	
Description of Landscape Unit ⁷⁰ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is some intervisibility with adjacent farmland, with some long-distance views to the Kerry Ridgeway upland landscape to the south and east. The limited tree cover affords long views over fields. ■ A traditional pastoral landscape with limited intrusion by modern development and sense of remoteness with dark skies. ■ Skylines are relatively open and undeveloped. ■ Turbines at Mynydd y Clogau and Tirgwynt wind farms punctuate the skyline to the west. 																	
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (large scale, presence of wind energy generation nearby) and higher susceptibility (visible skylines / intervisibility, limited modern development, sense of remoteness/ dark skies).																	
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value, as although it is not designated (apart from a very small part in the south being located within a Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest), it is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality, has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it), and a sense of rurality (although tranquillity is slightly reduced by the presence of existing wind energy development nearby).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"An extensive area of well defined traditional farming landscape, that would benefit from further enhancement of the field boundaries through supplementary plantings. Limited intrusion by modern development but where occurring needs to be integrated into the existing landscape character"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"N/A"	Q48 Character	Moderate	"N/A"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"An extensive area of well defined traditional farming landscape, that would benefit from further enhancement of the field boundaries through supplementary plantings. Limited intrusion by modern development but where occurring needs to be integrated into the existing landscape character"
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Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium .																	
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High												
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be some very distant views (12-21km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline. The scale of effect to the character of the landscape at construction is judged to be barely perceptible as views from lower elevations are contained by the rolling topography. During operation, there will be limited views of turbines from upper valley slopes where vegetation allows. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 12-21km to the south. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its limited intrusion by modern development is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. The existing Mynydd y Clogau and Tirgwynt Wind Farms have a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines will.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.</p>																	

⁶⁹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁷⁰ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.						
	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change						
	As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
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Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
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Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A:</p> <p>There is no existing wind energy development located within this landscape unit. However, the area is affected by visibility of existing wind farms outside the landscape unit, notably the nearby operational developments of Mynydd y Clogau (17 turbines at 66m tip height) and Tirgwynt (12 turbines at 116m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located approximately 8.1km to the south of the landscape unit and will result in a greater influence of wind energy development on the surrounding character of the landscape unit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a barely perceptible scale of effect to the landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
	<p>Scenario B:</p> <p>The landscape unit will mostly be affected by visibility of the wind farms listed above, as well as the proposed development of Esgair Cwmowen (18 turbines at 125m tip height) to the west. The Project will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing, consented or proposed schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Cambrian Mountains plateau tops (RDNRVS101)																
Location	Approximately 11.8km south-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Two extensive areas, west of Wye Valley, divided by upper Elan Valley, continuing westward beyond into Ceredigion. Very remote area with one minor road, having few paths and open access. Summits are over 500m high. This area is very bleak and exposed with extensive views in all directions. Cambrian Mountain plateau has generally smooth profiles above 350m with semi-natural rough moorland & grassland cover."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁷¹ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁷² <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strong intervisibility with adjacent landscapes from the elevated mountain plateau. ■ Modern development limited to a radio mast in the south and some views to existing wind energy generation nearby. ■ A wild mountainous landscape with limited human influence and a strong sense of remoteness and which experiences dark skies. ■ Undeveloped skylines which have open and expansive views in all directions. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be high due to the presence of a number of indicators of higher susceptibility (strong intervisibility, open and undeveloped skylines, limited modern development, strong sense of remoteness/ dark skies). In comparison there are only a few indicators of lower susceptibility (large scale).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of high value, as although it is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality, around half of it is within the Elan Valley Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest, it has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it and being mostly designated as open access land), and a strong sense of rurality.</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Rather featureless"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>High</td> <td>"Distinctive and large scale wilderness"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>High</td> <td>"Generally high because of extensive unspoilt area" "a wilderness mountain landscape of high value"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"Rather featureless"	Q48 Character	High	"Distinctive and large scale wilderness"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	High	"Generally high because of extensive unspoilt area" "a wilderness mountain landscape of high value"
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Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be very distant views (12-22km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline from upper valley slopes. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its wildness and limited human influence is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. During operation, there will be very limited views of turbines from upper valley slopes. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 12-22km to the north-east. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its wildness and limited human influence is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. The existing Bryn Tittli Wind Farm has a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines will.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.</p> <p>During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change</p>																

⁷¹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁷² Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
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Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A high sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A: There is no existing wind energy generation located within this landscape unit. However, the area is affected by visibility of existing wind farms outside the landscape unit, notably the nearby operational development of Bryn Tittli (13 turbines at 54m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located beyond 13km from the landscape unit. The Project will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing or consented schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.						
	Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.						

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Improved upland, Radnor Forest (RDNRVS119)																
Location	Approximately 11.8km south-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Six areas on fringes of Radnor Forest, including either side of A44. Upland plateaux & shoulders where areas of intrinsic moorland landcover has been agriculturally improved & converted to grassland, where the large scale regular fields enclosed by fences often look unnatural in association with the remnant semi-natural moorland and wetland vegetation."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁷³ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁷⁴ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is some intervisibility with adjacent landscapes, with long views over lower farmland and to open hills beyond. ■ A degraded moorland landscape with some disturbance through arable cultivation that has led to some loss of character. ■ Some sense of remoteness and dark skies, especially on the hill tops. ■ There are some detracting views out to nearby roads. ■ Skylines are undeveloped and provide a rural backdrop for nearby settlements. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower sensitivity (loss of character from arable cultivation, views of nearby roads) and indicators of higher susceptibility (strong intervisibility, undeveloped skylines, some sense of remoteness/ dark skies).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value, as although it is not designated, it is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality, has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it and a small area being designated as 'public forest' open access land in the east), and some sense rurality (although tranquillity is reduced by nearby roads).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Part of distinctive hills but spoilt by "unnatural" enclosures that detract"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Low</td> <td>"lacking in strong, well defined, well composed elements - appears messy, fragmented and unnatural"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"intrinsically higher landscape value has been degraded by insensitive intensive farming with conversion of rough grassland/moorland areas to improved grassland fields by drainage, enlargement and reseeded, plus fencing -resulting in disturbed messy rather barren unattractive landscape"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"Part of distinctive hills but spoilt by "unnatural" enclosures that detract"	Q48 Character	Low	"lacking in strong, well defined, well composed elements - appears messy, fragmented and unnatural"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"intrinsically higher landscape value has been degraded by insensitive intensive farming with conversion of rough grassland/moorland areas to improved grassland fields by drainage, enlargement and reseeded, plus fencing -resulting in disturbed messy rather barren unattractive landscape"
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Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be very distant views (12-25km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its undeveloped skylines and sense of remoteness is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. During operation, there will be limited views of turbines from upper valley slopes where vegetation allows, with some screening provided by intervening woodland. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 12-25km to the north-east. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its undeveloped skylines and sense of remoteness is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.</p> <p>During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p>																

⁷³ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁷⁴ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change						
	As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A:					
	Not applicable as there are no existing or consented wind energy developments within or near to this landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located beyond 15km from the landscape unit.					
	Scenario B:					
	Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.					

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Llangurig (MNTGMVS589)																
Location	Approximately 12.3km west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Relatively dispersed, cluster settlement with a few traditional older stone built buildings ie village hall and school room towards the centre and an infill of more modern development beyond. No evident centre as the A44 passes through and bisects the existing community."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁷⁵ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁷⁶ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Intervisibility with the surrounding rolling farmland levels and up towards the rising valley sides and ridges. ■ Sense of tranquillity is disturbed by the A44 road which passes through the settlement. ■ A traditional valley village in a rural setting with limited modern influence. ■ Skylines are undeveloped apart from a transmission mast on Llwyn-gwyn to the south west. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to a balance of indicators of lower susceptibility (human influence from busy road, limited sense of tranquillity) and indicators of higher susceptibility (intervisibility, undeveloped skylines).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value, as although it is not designated, it is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality, has limited recreational value (National Cycle Network route 81 follows the road through the village) and some sense of rurality (although tranquillity is reduced by disturbance from traffic on the A44).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"No distinct centre due to A44 bisecting village"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"No distinct character"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"One of many similar settlements typical of the valley bottoms and associated with transport routes found throughout the Study Area Llangurig has had some infill development but this is largely limited and well vegetated and away from the main road. One of many similar settlements typical of valley bottoms and associated with transport routes found throughout the Study Area, however the village has no distinct centre or significant character = Moderate"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"No distinct centre due to A44 bisecting village"	Q48 Character	Moderate	"No distinct character"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"One of many similar settlements typical of the valley bottoms and associated with transport routes found throughout the Study Area Llangurig has had some infill development but this is largely limited and well vegetated and away from the main road. One of many similar settlements typical of valley bottoms and associated with transport routes found throughout the Study Area, however the village has no distinct centre or significant character = Moderate"
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Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be very distant views (12-13km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline. The scale of effect to the character of the landscape at construction is judged to be barely perceptible as longer views are contained by the rising valley sides. During operation, there will be very limited views of turbines from the village, however intervening woodland is likely to provide some screening. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 12-13km to the east. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its limited modern influence and rurality is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. The existing turbines at Bryn Blaen Wind Farm has a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines will.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.</p>																

⁷⁵ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁷⁶ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.						
	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change						
	As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
During Operation							
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A:					
	There is no existing wind energy development located within this landscape unit. However, the area is affected by visibility of existing wind farms outside the landscape unit, notably the operational development at Bryn Blaen (7 turbines at 100m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located beyond 11km from the landscape unit. The Project will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing or consented schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.					
	Scenario B:					
	Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.					

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Trannon Moors (MNTGMVS179)																	
Location	Approximately 12.6km north west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																	
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"An isolated area of upland moorland more usually found to the southern and western borders of the Study Area. Open, exposed and wide open skies dominate with heather/bilberry and rough unimproved grassland predominant with bracken and gorse growth to lower edges adjacent upland grazing. An extensive wind farm, Carno 1, development dominates the central and southern half of the area and provides a dramatic feature in an otherwise open but dramatic landscape. Carno 2 extends wind energy development to the west and has larger additional turbines, more widely spaced. Both developments are accessed by a pattern of access roads across upland."																	
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁷⁷ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																	
Description of Landscape Unit ⁷⁸ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Some intervisibility with surrounding landscapes with attractive views in and out. ■ A wild and exposed landscape with a strong sense of remoteness and which experiences dark skies. ■ Expansive skylines with long views. ■ Carno I and Carno II wind farm form a prominent man-made feature in the landscape and dominates skylines to the north and north-west. 																	
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to indicators of lower susceptibility (large scale, presence of existing wind energy generation) and indicators of higher susceptibility (intervisibility, expansive open skylines, strong sense of remoteness/ dark skies).																	
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value, as although it is not designated, it has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it and being mostly designated as open access land), and has a sense of remoteness (although tranquillity is slightly by the presence of existing wind energy generation). Although it is recorded in LANDMAP as having high scenic quality (although no justification is provided), the overall evaluation is judged to be moderate.</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>High</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Upland moorland that suffers from some degradation due to the extensive forestry adjacent to the south and extensive wind farm development"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A"	Q48 Character	Moderate	"N/A"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Upland moorland that suffers from some degradation due to the extensive forestry adjacent to the south and extensive wind farm development"
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Q46 Scenic quality	High	"N/A"																
Q48 Character	Moderate	"N/A"																
Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Upland moorland that suffers from some degradation due to the extensive forestry adjacent to the south and extensive wind farm development"																
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium .																	
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High												
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be very distant views (12-19km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline from upper south-east facing hill slopes. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its expansive skylines and long views is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. During operation, there will be limited views of turbines from upper south-east facing hill slopes, although intervening forestry is likely to provide some screening. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 12-19km to the south-east. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its expansive skylines and long views is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. The existing turbines at Carno I and Carno II wind farms have a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines will.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p>																	

⁷⁷ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁷⁸ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible . Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects. During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased. Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
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Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
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Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A: There are two existing wind farms located within this landscape unit: Carno I (56 turbines at 54m tip height) and Carno II (12 turbines at 80m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located beyond 10km from the landscape unit. The Project will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing or consented schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.
	Scenario B: The landscape unit will mostly be affected by visibility of the wind farms listed above, as well as the nearby proposed development of Carno III (13 turbines at 150m tip height). The Project will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing, consented or proposed schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Carno Uplands (MNTGMVS694)																
Location	Approximately 13.8km north-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"A relatively small area of upland to the north of Carno which forms the visual backdrop to both the settlement and Carno valley itself. A series of rounded peaks -Allt Fawr, Cryniarth and Yr Allt-rising in places to 450 metres AOD. The openness is somewhat compromised by the presence of large blocks of conifer plantations with hard often angular edges which pay little respect to landform and landscape character. The area is dissected by a number of streams and small watercourses inc. Nant Cwmgerwyn."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁷⁹ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁸⁰ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Some intervisibility with surrounding landscapes including towards existing wind turbines. The undulating hills form an attractive rural setting to the settlement of Carno. ■ Traffic on the A470 detracts from the sense of tranquillity. ■ Skylines are generally undeveloped. ■ There are some longer views out from open higher ground. Lower views are often screened by vegetation (including conifer plantations). 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be medium due to indicators of lower susceptibility (large scale, presence of existing wind energy generation nearby) and indicators of higher susceptibility (intervisibility, expansive open skylines, strong sense of remoteness/ dark skies).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value, as although it is not designated, it is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality, has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it and a small area designated as open access land) and some sense of rurality (although tranquillity is slightly degraded by traffic noise from the nearby A470 road and existing wind energy generation).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Underlying upland landscape type compromised by plantations"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Mixed with no discernable overall character"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>"Typical of much of the area with open heath and moor adversely affected by conifer plantations."</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	"Underlying upland landscape type compromised by plantations"	Q48 Character	Moderate	"Mixed with no discernable overall character"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	"Typical of much of the area with open heath and moor adversely affected by conifer plantations."
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Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be very distant views (13-16km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline. The scale of effect to the character of the landscape at construction is judged to be barely perceptible as views are contained by the surrounding undulating hills.</p> <p>During operation, there will be some distant views of turbines from upper slopes and hill summits, although intervening forestry is likely to provide some screening. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 13-16km to the south-east. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its undeveloped skylines is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. The existing turbines at Tirgwynt and Mynydd Clogau have a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines will.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.</p>																

⁷⁹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁸⁰ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.						
	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change						
	As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
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Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A:					
	There is no existing wind energy development within this landscape unit. The area will mostly be affected by visibility of other wind farms, notably the nearby development of Tirgwynt (12 turbines at 116m tip height) and Mynydd Clogau (17 turbines at 66m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located beyond 11km from the landscape unit. The Project will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing or consented schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.					
	Scenario B:					
	The landscape unit will mostly be affected by visibility of the wind farms listed above, as well as the proposed Esgair Cwmowen (18 turbines at 125m tip height) nearby to the east. The Project will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing, consented or proposed schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.					

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Crossgates (RDNRVS162)																
Location	Approximately 13.9km south-east of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	"Small village at busy north-south/east-west crossroads on slopes of Ithon valley. Dominated by roads, railway and recent housing estates and business developments."																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁸¹ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁸² <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There are some intermittent views out to undeveloped hills and farmland of adjacent landscape units. ■ A strongly urban landscape with little sense of tranquillity. ■ Skylines generally contain man-made features associated with industrial estates on the outskirts of the settlement. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be low due to the presence of a number of indicators of lower susceptibility (presence of man-made features, urban character, limited sense of tranquillity). In comparison there are only a few indicators of higher susceptibility (some intervisibility with surrounding landscapes).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of low value, as it is not designated, and is recorded in LANDMAP as having low scenic quality. It has little recreational value and exhibits a low sense of tranquillity.</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Low</td> <td>"Not attractive"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Low</td> <td>"Roundabout is only distinguishing feature"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Low</td> <td>"few quality elements/generally indistinct/incoherent with spreading transport & agricultural related uses & buildings that have just happened rather than being planned"</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Low	"Not attractive"	Q48 Character	Low	"Roundabout is only distinguishing feature"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Low	"few quality elements/generally indistinct/incoherent with spreading transport & agricultural related uses & buildings that have just happened rather than being planned"
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification															
Q46 Scenic quality	Low	"Not attractive"															
Q48 Character	Low	"Roundabout is only distinguishing feature"															
Q50 Overall Evaluation	Low	"few quality elements/generally indistinct/incoherent with spreading transport & agricultural related uses & buildings that have just happened rather than being planned"															
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be low .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be some very distant views (14-15km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline. The scale of effect to the character of the landscape at construction is judged to be barely perceptible as views are generally limited by infrastructure within the settlement. During operation, there will be some limited distant views of turbines from more open areas of the settlement, although intervening vegetation is likely to provide some screening. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 14-15km to the south-east. At this distance, the scale of effect to the key characteristics and character of this landscape unit is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.</p> <p>During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change</p>																

⁸¹ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁸² Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A low sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A:						
	Not applicable as there are no existing or consented wind energy developments within or near to this landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located beyond 16km from the landscape unit.						
	Scenario B						
	Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.						

Landscape Unit <i>(based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)</i>	Lower Elan Valley (BRCKNVS709)																
Location	Approximately 14.6km south-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine.																
Summary Description of VSAA <i>(taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)</i>	<i>"Part of wider pastoral valley landscape with steep valley sides falling from Carn Gafallt at around 380mAOD to the relatively wide and flat valley floor of the Elan at around 190mAOD. The stony upland river has a strong riparian vegetation of alders/willows. The fields on the valley floor are drained by ditches and are enclosed by fences and outgrown hedges in places, dominated by willow, pollarded in places. Further up the valley sides the fields reduce in size and are enclosed by outgrown hedges. Further enclosure is offered by deciduous woodland blocks and a small coniferous plantation. Settlement consists of scattered farmsteads and a minor road and footpaths pass through the area. Overall, the area is quiet, away from main roads, and sheltered."</i>																
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁸³ <i>(Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)</i>	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers.																
Description of Landscape Unit ⁸⁴ <i>(based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Limited intervisibility with surrounding landscapes due to the steeply sloping topography. ■ A tranquil landscape with limited modern human influence. The area experiences dark skies. ■ There are attractive views within the valley, along the river, and to slopes of nearby upland landscapes. ■ Representative views from this landscape unit are illustrated by Viewpoint 21. 																
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be high due to the presence of a number of indicators of higher susceptibility (limited modern influence, sense of remoteness/ dark skies, attractive views) and few indicators of lower susceptibility (limited intervisibility with adjacent landscapes).																
Judgement on Landscape Value <i>(see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of medium value, as although it is not designated, it is recorded in LANDMAP as having moderate scenic quality, has some recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including the Wye Valley Walk long distance footpath) and has a sense rurality (although tranquillity is slightly degraded by traffic noise from the nearby A470 road).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not provided</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>Not provided</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td><i>"The contrast of the steep, wooded valley sides and flat pastoral bottom with the river course is attractive with some scenic quality."</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	Not provided	Q48 Character	Moderate	Not provided	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	<i>"The contrast of the steep, wooded valley sides and flat pastoral bottom with the river course is attractive with some scenic quality."</i>
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification															
Q46 Scenic quality	Moderate	Not provided															
Q48 Character	Moderate	Not provided															
Q50 Overall Evaluation	Moderate	<i>"The contrast of the steep, wooded valley sides and flat pastoral bottom with the river course is attractive with some scenic quality."</i>															
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be medium-high .																
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High											
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change <i>(see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be some very distant views (14-15km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline. The scale of effect to the character of the landscape at construction is judged to be barely perceptible due to the steeply sloping topography. During operation, there will be some distant views of turbines from elevated north-facing slopes. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 14-15km to the north-east. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its limited modern influence is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible. Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects.</p> <p>During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p>																

⁸³ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁸⁴ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change						
	As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A: Not applicable as there are no existing or consented wind energy developments within or near to this landscape unit. Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located beyond 15km from the landscape unit.					
	Scenario B Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.					

Landscape Units (15-20km with an 'outstanding' overall evaluation score)

Landscape Unit (based on the Visual & Sensory aspect area (VSAA) of LANDMAP)	Plynlimon Moorlands (MNTGMVS910)																	
Location	Approximately 15.6km west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine																	
Summary Description of VSAA (taken from Q3 of VSAA Survey)	"An extensive complex of open moorland that occupies much of the borderlands between Ceredigion and Montgomeryshire. Wide expanses of heather and bilberry low vegetation with numerous stream courses including the source of the River Severn and River Wye, exposed rock outcrops and screes are frequent features in the higher areas. Open, exposed wide skies dominate with long distance dramatic views north towards the upland peaks of SNP, Cadair Idris and west to Plynlimon in Ceredigion. Cefn Croes wind farm is highly visible from the southern parts of the area."																	
Other relevant LANDMAP aspect areas that fall within this Landscape Unit ⁸⁵ (Summary descriptions taken from their respective LANDMAP surveys)	Not applicable as other LANDMAP aspect areas fall outside of the study areas considered for the aspect layers																	
Description of Landscape Unit ⁸⁶ (based on the criteria for determining susceptibility to wind energy development – see Table 1.2 within Appendix 6.1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strong intervisibility with surrounding landscapes as a result of the elevated topography. ■ A wild and remote landscape with a strong sense of tranquillity and which experiences dark skies. ■ Open, exposed, and undeveloped skylines afford long views to distant hills. ■ Turbines at Cefn Croes Wind Farm punctuate skylines to the south. 																	
Judgement on Landscape Susceptibility (see Table 1.4 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)	The landscape susceptibility of this landscape unit is judged to be high due to the presence of a number of indicators of higher susceptibility (undeveloped skylines, strong sense of tranquillity, intervisibility with surrounding landscapes, dark skies). In comparison there are only a few indicators of lower susceptibility (large scale, presence of existing wind energy generation nearby).																	
Judgement on Landscape Value (see Table 1.5 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)	<p>This landscape unit is judged to be of outstanding value, as although it is not designated (apart from a very small area in the west of the landscape unit which falls within a Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest), it is recorded in LANDMAP as having outstanding scenic quality (although no justification is provided), has high recreational value (with public rights of way running through it including the Severn Way, Wye Valley Walk and Glyndwrs Way and mostly designated as open access land), and a strong sense of rurality (although tranquillity is slightly degraded by the existing wind energy generation nearby).</p> <p>The following table sets out the scenic quality, character and overall evaluation taken from the LANDMAP VSAA survey:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Evaluation Criteria</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Score</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Justification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q46 Scenic quality</td> <td>Outstanding</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q48 Character</td> <td>Outstanding</td> <td>"N/A"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q50 Overall Evaluation</td> <td>Outstanding</td> <td>"Outstanding area of remote upland moorland with dramatic views to the upland peaks to the north and west, however the aspect has suffered in areas through the introduction of large scale forestry which subdivided the area."</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification	Q46 Scenic quality	Outstanding	"N/A"	Q48 Character	Outstanding	"N/A"	Q50 Overall Evaluation	Outstanding	"Outstanding area of remote upland moorland with dramatic views to the upland peaks to the north and west, however the aspect has suffered in areas through the introduction of large scale forestry which subdivided the area."
Evaluation Criteria	Score	Justification																
Q46 Scenic quality	Outstanding	"N/A"																
Q48 Character	Outstanding	"N/A"																
Q50 Overall Evaluation	Outstanding	"Outstanding area of remote upland moorland with dramatic views to the upland peaks to the north and west, however the aspect has suffered in areas through the introduction of large scale forestry which subdivided the area."																
Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value, the sensitivity of this landscape is judged to be High .																	
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High												
Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change (see Tables 1.6 - 1.8 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be very distant views (16-23km) towards the upper parts of cranes on the skyline from upper east-facing slopes. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its wildness and undeveloped skylines is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. During operation, there will be some distant glimpsed views of turbines from elevated east-facing slopes, although intervening vegetation, especially conifer plantations, are likely to provide some screening. The proposed wind farm will be seen as a distant element 16-23km to the east. The scale of effect on the fundamental character of the landscape including its wildness and undeveloped skylines is judged to be barely perceptible at this distance. The existing Cefn Croes and Bryn Blaen wind farms have a greater influence on this area than the proposed Garn Fach turbines will.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p>																	

⁸⁵ Refer to Appendix 6-3: Scoping of LANDMAP Aspect Areas for explanation of the LANDMAP aspect areas that have been considered in the LVIA and the study areas considered for the aspect layers.

⁸⁶ Drawing from information within LANDMAP aspect area survey(s) and site visits.

	During construction changes to the landscape character would be short-term (up to 5 years) and reversible . Although there will be the presence of partially constructed turbines throughout the construction period, these will be comparable to the operational effects. During operation the changes to the landscape character would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased. Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Landscape Change As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium – High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium – High	High	Very High	

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A very high sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor – Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
Negligible	Minor	Minor – Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A: There is no existing wind energy development within this landscape unit. The area will mostly be affected by visibility of other wind farms, notably the nearby development of Cefn Croes (39 turbines at 100m tip height) and Bryn Blaen (6 turbines at 100m tip height). Llandinam Repowering (consented) is located beyond 14km from the landscape unit. The Project will not result in a perceptible additional change in the character and characteristics of this landscape unit when considered against a baseline containing other existing or consented schemes, and so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.
	Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications within or near to this landscape unit.

Appendix 6.5: Visual Assessment Tables

Local Communities (within 5km)

Visual Receptor	David's Well					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13a and Figure 6-14a					
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 3: Minor Road at Davids Well (1.1km from the nearest turbine – T17)					
Description of Visual Receptor	David's Well is a rural linear hamlet comprising dispersed properties along an unnamed road running along the valley floor of the Llaithddu Brook. Access to these scattered properties is from the unnamed road, which meets the A483 approximately 4.8 km north-east of the settlement. This road also connects the A483 with Bwlch-y-Sarnau, located further to the south-west. Views from residential properties are partially screened by intervening vegetation within their curtilage but some outward views to the east and west are afforded. From these locations the operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) is seen in relatively distant views (approximately 4km to the north-west), although partially screened by intervening landform and woodland. The Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height) is located approximately 7km to the east; however intervening vegetation and landform obscure views towards it.					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as local communities have an interest in their surroundings, and views from this settlement are enjoyed by residents and contribute to the landscape setting of the settlement.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the <i>Improved upland, west of upper Ithon</i> VSAA notes the area as having attractive views "out across hills", but with the presence of Llandinam Wind Farm detracting from views.					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium-high .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, cranes erecting the turbines will be visible on the skyline from some parts of this hamlet. There will also be some visibility of construction activities relating to the implementation of crane pads, tracks and the southern temporary compound affecting rural views. The scale of visual effect from David's Well is judged to be large.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen to occupy 68 degrees of the available views of the skyline to the west and north-west from within David's Well as shown on the visualisation for Viewpoint 3. The Project will be seen extending across much of the ridgeline above the Llaithddu Brook valley and direct views into the middle parcel of the Site will be afforded (Viewpoint 3). Intervening landform will partially screen the bases of turbines further to the north but tower hubs and blade tips will be prominent on the skyline. Although all 17 turbines will be visible, spacing will be relatively consistent and even. There will however be some 'stacking' or overlapping of turbine blades when viewed from David's Well (specifically T5, T7, T9, T10 and T3, T6, T11). The nature of the views will vary depending on the receptor's position within the settlement but will generally be oblique when travelling along the unnamed road through the hamlet. The scale of visual effect during operation is judged to be large where vegetation does not screen the view, given the relatively close proximity of the Project to this hamlet (between 945m and 1.2km) and the extent of turbines on the skyline which will affect the rural views that are experienced by residents and contribute to the landscape setting of the settlement.</p> <p>Individual properties have variable view directions and different levels of screening (see Appendix 6-6: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) for assessment of effects on individual properties within 2km of the turbines).</p> <p>Geographical Extent</p> <p>As indicated by the ZTV and confirmed through ground-truthing, views of the Project will be experienced from a number of locations within David's Well. The geographical extent of the large effect is therefore medium.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years). The long-term changes will be partially reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased and the crane pads and other above ground infrastructure (excluding tracks) will be broken down below ground level.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p>					

	The large scale of effect over a medium geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall medium-high magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be medium-high .						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a medium-high magnitude is judged to result in a moderate-major effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: Combined: The consented Llandinam Repowering scheme (4-5km to the north-west) will replace the 102 no. existing turbines (45.5m tip height) with 34 no. turbines at an increased tip height of 121m, therefore resulting in a fewer number of larger-scale turbines. The change in turbine scale will result in a greater visual influence from Llandinam in the cumulative baseline scenario. The scale of Garn Fach turbines beside the repowered Llandinam turbines would be more compatible than the scale of the Garn Fach turbines beside the existing Llandinam turbines. . Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a large scale of visual effect over a medium geographical extent to the local community when considered against a baseline containing these consented schemes, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>There will be no successive cumulative effects as there will be no additional consented schemes visible from this local community to those mentioned above (i.e. outside of the 90 degrees arc of vision).</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications visible from this local community. The proposed development of Bryngydfa (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) which will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm, is located approximately 8.3km to the east; however intervening vegetation and landform will obscure views towards it.</p>
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Visual Receptor	Pentre						
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13a and Figure 6-14a						
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 23: Pentre (4.2km from the nearest turbine – T1)						
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>Pentre is a small rural settlement comprising a linear cluster of properties located on upper slopes of the valley above the Mochdre Brook. Access to this settlement is from an unnamed road that connects to Mochdre and Stepside to the north, and Seven Wells and Bryn Dadlau in the south, in addition to a number of dispersed residential properties and farmsteads. A number of local footpaths provide access to dispersed residential properties and lanes to the east and west of the settlement. Views from residential properties are partially screened by intervening vegetation, including hedgerows located along the road and areas of woodland. Where outward views are afforded, landform to the west, south and east forms the skyline in the middle distance of available views. More distant views are afforded looking north and north-east from the settlement towards the Severn Valley. A church and graveyard are located in the north-east of the settlement, with relatively open views afforded from the graveyard looking west and north-east. Views to the south are obscured by the church building and vegetation.</p> <p>The operational single turbine at Dugwm Farm (34.4m tip height) is evident on the skyline approximately 750m south of the settlement. The blade tips of the operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) are barely perceptible against the skyline beyond intervening landform in views south-west from the settlement. The blade tips of the operational Mynydd Clogau (17 turbines at 66m tip height) and Tirgwynt (12 turbines at 116m tip height) wind farms are also barely perceptible on the skyline of views to the north-west.</p>						
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as local communities have an interest in their surroundings, and views from this settlement are enjoyed by residents and contribute to the landscape setting of the settlement.						
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the <i>Kerry Ridgeway</i> VSAA notes “ <i>broad dramatic views to upland to the south and rolling farmland to the north</i> ” in this area.						
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium-high .						
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be limited views towards the upper parts of cranes that will feature on the skyline, at a distance of approximately 3.9km from the south-west of the settlement. Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be obscured by intervening landform along the north-eastern Site boundary. Partially constructed structures will also largely be screened by intervening landform. The scale of visual effect during construction is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, the Project will be seen to occupy part of the skyline in available views to the south-west. Turbines will be mostly screened by intervening landform to the south of the settlement and located along the north-eastern Site boundary. The hubs and blade tips of turbines located in the north of the northern parcel (T1, T2, T3, T4) and the blade tips of a further 3-4 turbines (dependent on location within the settlement) will be visible beyond intervening landform. Turbines will be seen as part of a separate development occupying a different angle of the view than the operational single turbine at Dugwm Farm, however given the proximity of this turbine, those associated with Garn Fach will appear similar in scale. The nature of the views will vary depending on the receptor’s position within the settlement but will be partially open from some locations, where intervening vegetation and other buildings do not obscure views, and direct (in the direction of travel) for receptors travelling south on the unnamed road that passes through the settlement. The scale of visual effect during operation is judged to be small, as the introduction of the Project will result in a small change to the rural views that are experienced by residents and that contribute to the landscape setting of the settlement. where screening is not provided by intervening landform.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>As indicated by the ZTV and confirmed through ground-truthing, views of the Project will be experienced from most of the local community where intervening buildings and vegetation do not obscure views south. However, this is a relatively quiet local community and therefore views are likely to be seen by a few number of people. The geographical extent of the small scale of visual effect is therefore small.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The small scale of effect over a small geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change in views from the local community. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be low for the settlement.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a low magnitude is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A:</p> <p>Combined: The consented Llandinam Repowering scheme (2km to the south-west) will replace the 102 no. existing turbines (45.5m tip height) with 34 no. turbines at an increased tip height of 121m, therefore resulting in a fewer number of larger-scale turbines. The change in turbine scale will result in a greater visual influence from Llandinam in the cumulative baseline scenario, with the turbines of Llandinam Repowering occupying a wide angle of skyline in available views from the settlement. The scale of Garn Fach turbines beside the repowered Llandinam turbines would be more compatible than the scale of the Garn Fach turbines beside the existing Llandinam turbines. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a medium geographical extent to the local community when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>There will be no successive cumulative effects as there will be no additional consented schemes visible from this local community (i.e. outside of the 90 degrees arc of vision).</p> <p>Scenario B:</p> <p>Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications visible from this local community.</p>						

Visual Receptor	Bwlch-y-Sarnau					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13a and Figure 6-14a					
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 4: Glyndwr's Way, Bwlch-y-Sarnau (4.1km from the nearest turbine – T17) Viewpoint 7: Minor Road West of Bwlch-y-Sarnau (4.1km from the nearest turbine – T15)					
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The hamlet of Bwlch-y-Sarnau is situated on the middle slopes of the Afon Marteg valley. Access to this settlement is from an unnamed road that connects to Pant-y-dwr in the east and Abbeycwmhir in the south-east, as well as via Llwybr Y Gath which connects to Davids Well in the north-east. The Glyndwr's Way long distance footpath and national trail crosses through the settlement and local footpaths meet this route at the northern edge of Bwlch-y-Sarnau. A cluster of properties are situated along the unnamed road and are typically enclosed by vegetation from within their curtilages. The hamlet also features a community centre and chapel which are more elevated with limited boundary vegetation resulting in open views across the valley and towards the Site.</p> <p>The single operational turbine at Bailey Bog (20m tip height) is seen in close views (approximately 750m to the north-east). The operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) is seen in relatively distant views (approximately 5.6km to the north-west) from the western extents of the hamlet but obscured by intervening landform when viewed from areas within the east. The operational Bryn Titli Wind Farm (22 turbines at 54m tip height) is seen against the skyline in long-distance views (approximately 8.1km to the west) and the operational Bryn Blaen Wind Farm (6 turbines at 100m tip height) is barely perceptible in long-distance views (approximately 13km to the north-west).</p>					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as local communities have an interest in their surroundings, and views from this settlement are enjoyed by residents and contribute to the landscape setting of the settlement.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the <i>Bryn-y-Sarnau forest slopes and fields</i> VSAA notes the views in this area as "moderately attractive to and from valleys adjacent and to these rounded hills" although views are also "marred by oppressive forestry blocks".					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium - high .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, cranes erecting the turbines will be visible on the skyline from some parts of the hamlet (particularly from the northern edge of the settlement) affecting rural views. Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be limited, obscured mainly by the landform of the Site and partially by intervening vegetation including coniferous plantations on the slopes of the Brondre-fawr ridge. The scale of visual effect at construction within views from along the northern edge of the settlement is judged to be medium.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen to occupy between 22 – 26 degrees of the available views of the skyline to the north, extending across most of the ridge that is visible between Brondre-fawr and Crugyn Llwyd, as shown on the visualisations for Viewpoint 4 and 7 which is from the northern edge of the settlement and approach road to the west respectively. Although all 17 turbines will be visible to an extent (T12 limited to blade tips), spacing will be relatively consistent and even, resulting in a balanced visual arrangement. The nature of the views will vary depending on the receptors position within the settlement but will generally be open from along the northern edge of the hamlet (e.g. within the grounds to the rear of the chapel and community centre) and glimpsed/oblique when travelling along the road that passes through the settlement. The scale of visual effect during operation is judged to be medium as there will be a clearly perceptible change creating a distinct element within rural views that are experienced by residents and contribute to the landscape setting from some parts of the settlement.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>As indicated by the ZTV and confirmed through ground-truthing, views of the Project will range from open views on the northern side of the hamlet, glimpsed views from its centre and no views from the south-east of this small settlement. The geographical extent of the medium effect is therefore medium.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The medium scale of effect over a medium geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall medium magnitude of change to this local community. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be medium.</p>					
	During Construction					
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High
	During Operation					

	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a medium magnitude could result in either a moderate or a moderate-major effect. In these situations, magnitude tends to have a greater influence on the overall judgement than sensitivity (as explained in Appendix A: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology) and therefore in this case the overall effect is judged to be moderate .						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A:</p> <p>Combined: The consented Llandinam Repowering scheme (5.6km to the north) will replace the 102 no. existing turbines (45.5m tip height) with 34 no. turbines at an increased tip height of 121m, therefore resulting in a fewer number of larger-scale turbines. The change in turbine scale will result in a greater visual influence from Llandinam in the cumulative baseline scenario. The scale of Garn Fach turbines beside the repowered Llandinam turbines would be more compatible than the scale of the Garn Fach turbines beside the existing Llandinam turbines. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a medium scale of visual effect over a medium geographical extent to the local community when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>There will be no successive cumulative effects as there will be no additional consented schemes visible from this local community (i.e. outside of the 90 degrees arc of vision). There will be close views of the operational single turbine at Bailey Bog and distant views of the operational wind farm at Bryn Titli but these have been considered in the baseline for the LVIA above already.</p> <p>Scenario B:</p> <p>Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications visible from this local community.</p>						

Local Communities (5-10km)

Visual Receptor	Pant-y-dwr (small village)						
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13a and Figure 6-14a						
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 24: Pant-y-dwr (7.0km from the nearest turbine – T15)						
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The small linear village of Pant-y-dwr is located along the B4518, situated on the lower slopes of the Afon Marteg. Two PROWs extend from the settlement up the valley slopes to the east and west. Views are limited to the east as steep valley slopes enclose the settlement, although views open up across the Marteg Valley towards the southern end of the settlement. Views are mainly focused west across a rolling landscape and towards the prominent hills of the Nant Tawelan. An inn, chapel and parish hall are located in the southern end of the settlement from which open views east and west are afforded. Longer-distance views north-east are partially screened by intervening landform, vegetation (including hedgerow and woodland) and other built form within the settlement.</p> <p>The operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) is seen as a relatively distant feature (approximately 6.4km to the north-east). The operational Tirgwynt Wind Farm (12 turbines at 116m tip height) is barely perceptible in long-distance views (approximately 24km to the north).</p>						
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as local communities have an interest in their surroundings, and views from this settlement are enjoyed by residents and contribute to the landscape setting of the settlement.						
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the <i>Rolling hills between Ithon & Wye</i> VSAA notes that the area has “ <i>generally pleasant rural views</i> ”.						
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium-high .						
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be distant views (approximately 7.2km to the north-east) towards cranes erecting the turbines and partially built structures on the skyline from the southern extents of the village where vegetation allows affecting rural views. Visibility of other construction activities will be limited, obscured mainly by the landform of the Site and at Pistyll. The scale of visual effect during construction is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will occupy a relatively small angle of the available views of the skyline in distant views north-east from the southern extents of the village, although turbines will be partially screened by intervening landform at Pistyll. The hubs and blade tips of five turbines in the south of the Site’s middle parcel (T13-T17) will be visible against the skyline. Spacing of turbines, where visible, will appear relatively even. The elevation of turbines appears to slightly vary with T15 sitting higher than other turbines. The nature of the views will vary depending on the receptors position within the settlement but will be partially open (limited from some positions given the screening by intervening landform), and oblique when travelling on the B4518 that passes through the settlement (glimpsed in places by roadside vegetation). The scale of visual effect during operation is judged to be small, as the introduction of the Project will result in only a small change to the rural views that are experienced by residents (and contribute to the landscape setting of the settlement), given the intervening distance from which few turbines will be seen.</p> <p>Geographical Extent</p> <p>As indicated by the ZTV and confirmed through ground-truthing, views of the Project will be experienced from the southern and eastern extents of this small settlement where intervening buildings and vegetation do not obstruct views. The Project will not be visible from the north and centre of the settlement due to intervening landform and buildings. This is a relatively quiet local community and therefore views are likely to be seen by a few number of people. The geographical extent of the small scale of visual effect is therefore small.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The small scale of effect over a small geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change to this local community. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be low.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						

	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a low magnitude is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A:</p> <p>Combined: The consented Llandinam Repowering scheme (6.4km to the north-east) will replace the 102 no. existing turbines (45.5m tip height) with 34 no. turbines at an increased tip height of 121m, therefore resulting in a fewer number of larger-scale turbines. The change in turbine scale will result in a greater visual influence from Llandinam in the cumulative baseline scenario. The scale of Garn Fach turbines beside the repowered Llandinam turbines would be more compatible than the scale of the Garn Fach turbines beside the existing Llandinam turbines. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent to the local community when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>There will be no successive cumulative effects as there will be no additional consented schemes visible from this local community (i.e. outside of the 90 degrees arc of vision). There will be distant views towards the operational Tirgwynt Wind Farm, but this has been considered in the baseline for the LVIA above already.</p> <p>Scenario B:</p> <p>There will be no combined cumulative effects as there will be no undetermined planning applications visible from this local community within the 90 degrees arc of vision.</p> <p>Successive: The proposed development of Esgair Cwmowen (30 turbines at 126.5m tip height) is located approximately 24km to the north; however, it will be barely perceptible at this distance. The Project will not result in a perceptible additional visual change to the local community when considered against a baseline containing this undetermined proposed scheme in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>						

Visual Receptor	St Harmon (small village)						
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13a and Figure 6-14a						
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 11: B4518 at St Harmon (7.9 km from the nearest turbine – T15)						
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The small village of St Harmon is a nucleated settlement formed by two distinct clusters, located on the lower slopes either side of the Afon Marteg. The village is accessed via the B4518 and a minor road which runs perpendicular to the B4518 towards the A470. A local PRow passes from the settlement up the valley side towards elevated landform at Pyllau Clais, to the west and north-west of the settlement. A number of PRows run to the north-east and east of the settlement towards the Glyndwr's Way national trail and the wider network of PRows. From the northern cluster of properties, views are afforded east looking across the flat plain of the Afon Marteg towards a backdrop of more distant hills. Whilst being more enclosed to the east from the slopes associated with Moel Hywel, the southern cluster experiences some open views to the west, looking along the course of the Afon Marteg as it cuts through a landscape of rolling hills.</p> <p>The operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) is seen as a relatively distant feature (approximately 8.4km to the north-east) in views from areas around the northern cluster of properties and area around some peripheral properties in the south.</p>						
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as local communities have an interest in their surroundings, and views from this settlement are enjoyed by residents and contribute to the landscape setting of the settlement.						
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the <i>Rolling hills, between Ithon & Wye</i> VSAA notes the area as having "generally pleasant rural views".						
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium-high .						
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be limited distant views (approximately 7.9km to the north-east) towards the upper parts of cranes that will feature on the skyline. Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be obscured by intervening landform, including at Moelfre and Pistyll. Partially constructed structures will largely be screened by intervening landform, however the base of T15 will be barely perceptible beyond intervening landform during construction. The scale of visual effect during construction is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, the Project will be seen to occupy 22 degrees of the available views of the skyline to the north-east, as illustrated in the visualisation for Viewpoint 11. Turbines will be mostly screened by intervening landform. The hub and blade tips of one turbine (T15) and blade tips of a further seven turbines (T2-T3, T5, T12-T14, T17) will be seen against the skyline in distant views from the northern extents of the village. Intervening landform at Moelfre and Pistyll will screen views of turbines located within the centre of the Site's middle parcel. Turbines in the north of the cluster (T2, T3, T5) will appear comparable in scale to the operational turbines at Llandinam Wind Farm. Turbines in the south of the Site's middle parcel (T12, T13, T14, T15, T17) will appear as a separate cluster of development, separated by the landform of Moelfre and Pistyll, and partially screened by intervening woodland and forestry. The nature of the views will vary depending on the receptors position within the settlement but will be partially open from areas in the north and south of the settlement, and oblique for receptors travelling on the B4518 that passes through the settlement (glimpsed in places by roadside vegetation). The scale of visual effect during operation is judged to be small, as the introduction of the Project will result in only a small change to the rural views that are experienced by residents (and contribute to the landscape setting of the settlement), given the intervening distance from which few turbines (limited mostly to blade tips) will be seen.</p> <p>Geographical Extent</p> <p>As indicated by the ZTV and confirmed through ground-truthing, views of the Project will be experienced from around the northern cluster of properties and around some scattered properties in the south of the settlement. This is a relatively quiet local community and therefore views are likely to be seen by a few number of people. The geographical extent of the small scale of visual effect is therefore small.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The small scale of effect over a small geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change to the northern and southern extents of this local community. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be low for localised extents of the settlement.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						

	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
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Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a low magnitude is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: Combined: The consented Llandinam Repowering scheme (8.3km to the north-east) will replace the 102 no. existing turbines (45.5m tip height) with 34 no. turbines at an increased tip height of 121m, therefore resulting in a fewer number of larger-scale turbines. The change in turbine scale will result in a greater visual influence from Llandinam in the cumulative baseline scenario. The scale of Garn Fach turbines beside the repowered Llandinam turbines would be more compatible than the scale of the Garn Fach turbines beside the existing Llandinam turbines. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent to the local community when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>There will be no successive cumulative effects as there will be no additional consented schemes visible from this local community (i.e. outside of the 90 degrees arc of vision).</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications visible from this local community.</p>
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Visual Receptor	Llanbister (small village)						
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13a and Figure 6-14a						
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 25: Llanbister (8.3km from the nearest turbine – T17)						
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The small village of Llanbister is a linear settlement located along the B4356 near to its junction with the A483, situated on the lower slopes of the River Ithon. A number of PRowers pass from the settlement up the valley sides and elevated landform located south and east of the settlement. Much of the settlement is enclosed by vegetation associated with roads and gardens; however the elevated nature of the settlement (particularly at its north-eastern part), allows for some views north and west across the valley floor towards prominent hilltops including at Ysgwd-ffordd. Llanbister Church and graveyard are located in the east of the settlement at the junction of the B4356 and a minor road. Given the location of the church and graveyard at a slightly elevated position within the settlement, relatively open views north-west to south-west are afforded.</p> <p>Blade tips of the operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) and twin turbine development at Brynddu (20m tip height) are barely perceptible beyond intervening landform in views (approximately 11.3km and 4.3km to the north-west respectively). In views from the B4356 travelling into the village from the north-east, these operational developments form a distant feature with turbine hubs and blade tips of Llandinam Wind Farm seen against the skyline.</p>						
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as local communities have an interest in their surroundings, and views from this settlement are enjoyed by residents and contribute to the landscape setting of the settlement.						
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the <i>Wye & Ithon valley floors, north</i> VSAA notes the area has “ <i>attractive views in from main roads throughout</i> ” and outward views “ <i>to steep varied valley sides</i> ”.						
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium-high .						
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be limited distant views (approximately 8km to the north-west) towards the upper parts of cranes that will feature on the skyline, affecting rural views from properties located in the south and north-east of the settlement (including Llanbister church and graveyard). Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be obscured by intervening landform including Moel Dod and Castle Bank. The scale of visual effect during construction is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen to occupy part of the skyline in distant views north-west. The hubs and blade tips of two turbines in the south of the Site's middle parcel (T15, T17) and the blade tips of a further six turbines (T1, T4, T12-14, T16) will slightly breach the skyline above intervening landform, including Moel Dod and Castle Bank. However much of the Project will be entirely screened by intervening landform. The nature of the views will vary depending on the receptors position within the settlement but will generally be partially open and direct from around properties located in the south and north-east of the settlement (including Llanbister church and graveyard) and glimpsed (by surrounding vegetation) for receptors travelling north-west on sections of the B4356 that passes through the settlement, where intervening vegetation and buildings do not fully screen outward views. The scale of visual effect during operation is judged to be small, as the introduction of the Project will result in only a small change to the rural views that are experienced by residents (and contribute to the landscape setting of the settlement), given the intervening distance from which few turbines (limited mostly to blade tips) will be seen.</p> <p>Geographical Extent</p> <p>As indicated by the ZTV and confirmed through ground-truthing, views of the Project will be limited to open views from around properties located in the south and north-east of the settlement and glimpsed views from sections of the B4356 that passes through the settlement. The geographical extent of the small scale of visual effect is therefore small.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The small scale of effect over a small geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change to the southern and north-eastern extents of this local community, and from intermittent sections of the B4356. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be low for localised extents of the settlement.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a low magnitude is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: Combined: The consented Llandinam Repowering scheme (11.1km to the north-west) will replace the 102 no. existing turbines (45.5m tip height) with 34 no. turbines at an increased tip height of 121m, therefore resulting in a fewer number of larger-scale turbines. The change in turbine scale will result in a greater visual influence from Llandinam in the cumulative baseline scenario. The scale of Garn Fach turbines beside the repowered Llandinam turbines would be more compatible than the scale of the Garn Fach turbines beside the existing Llandinam turbines. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent to the local community when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>There will be no successive cumulative effects as there will be no additional consented schemes visible from this local community to those mentioned above (i.e. outside of the 90 degrees arc of vision).</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications visible from this local community.</p>
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Visual Receptor	Newtown (town)						
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13a and Figure 6-14a						
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 26: Newtown (10.6km from the nearest turbine – T1)						
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>Newtown is a large town located along the River Severn, served by several roads including the A483, A489 and B4568. Overall views are limited by vegetation associated with roadsides, gardens and woodland blocks that surround the settlement, as well as by the high density of buildings that make up the town. There are some views along the valley floor, which is flanked by steep slopes to the north and south, forming hill tops that provide a backdrop to many of the views. NCN Route 81 passes through the town on a south-west to north-east alignment and The Severn Way Path passes through the northern extents of the town, following the footprint of NCN Route 81 to the south of its crossing over the River Severn.</p> <p>The operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) is barely perceptible in long-distance views (approximately 7-9km to the south-west) from the northern extents of the settlement. Turbines appear as a relatively distant feature beyond intervening landform.</p>						
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as local communities have an interest in their surroundings, and views from this settlement are enjoyed by residents and contribute to the landscape setting of the settlement.						
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the <i>Newtown</i> VSAA notes the area has attractive outward views “into the surrounding rolling farmland and rising upland beyond”, however, detractive views of “modern housing estates and industrial developments” on the outskirts of the settlement are also noted.						
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium-high .						
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be distant views (approximately 8-13km to the south-west) towards cranes erecting the turbines and partially built structures on the skyline within the northern parcel of the Site, affecting rural views from some parts of the town (particularly from the slightly elevated northern edge of the settlement). Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be obscured by the intervening landform of the Site and Wuan Lluestowain to the north of the Site. The scale of visual effect at construction from along the northern edge of the settlement is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen to occupy part of the skyline in distant views 8-13km south-west from the northern extents of the settlement. The hubs and blade tips of six turbines (T1, T2, T3, T4, T7 and T8) will be visible against the skyline, with bases of turbines partially screened by landform. The blade tip of T5 will breach the skyline and be seen above intervening landform whilst the blade tips of two turbines (T9, T10) will be barely perceptible beyond forested landform. Turbines will appear as a compact cluster although with relatively even spacing. The nature of the views will vary depending on the receptors position within the settlement but will generally be partially open from around properties located in the northern extents of the village, and oblique/glimpsed by receptors travelling on the A4811 and the local minor road network through the settlement. The scale of visual effect during operation is judged to be small as the introduction of the Project will result in only a small change to the rural views that are experienced by residents (and contribute to the landscape setting of the settlement), given the intervening distance from which few turbines will be seen.</p> <p>Geographical Extent</p> <p>As indicated by the ZTV and confirmed through ground-truthing, views of the Project will be limited from the northern extents of this settlement (north of the A4811) where intervening buildings and vegetation do not obstruct views. The geographical extent of the small effect is judged to be small.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The small scale of effect over a small geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change to the northern extents of this local community. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be low for localised extents of the settlement.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a low magnitude is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: Combined: The consented Llandinam Repowering scheme (6km to the south-west) will replace the 102 no. existing turbines (45.5m tip height) with 34 no. turbines at an increased tip height of 121m, therefore resulting in a fewer number of larger-scale turbines. The change in turbine scale will result in a greater visual influence from Llandinam in the cumulative baseline scenario. The scale of Garn Fach turbines beside the repowered Llandinam turbines would be more compatible than the scale of the Garn Fach turbines beside the existing Llandinam turbines. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent to the local community when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>There will be no successive cumulative effects as there will be no additional consented schemes visible from this local community to those mentioned above (i.e. outside of the 90 degrees arc of vision).</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications visible from this local community.</p>
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Local Communities (10-15km)

Visual Receptor	Crossgates (large village)						
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13a and Figure 6-14a						
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 27: Crossgates (14.0km from the nearest turbine – T17)						
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>Crossgates is a large nucleated village located along the A483 and A44, situated to the east of the Clywedog Brook, on its lower slopes. Views are mostly limited by vegetation, particularly that associated with the Clywedog Brook to the west, railway line to the south and mature field boundaries to the north. Views are therefore more focused to the east, looking across the Ithon Valley towards the hills associated with the Radnor Forest in the distance.</p> <p>Blade tips of the under-construction Hendy Wind Farm (7 turbines at 100m tip height) are barely perceptible beyond intervening landform in views (approximately 5.5km to the south-east).</p>						
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as local communities have an interest in their surroundings, and views from this settlement are enjoyed by residents and contribute to the landscape setting of the settlement.						
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of low value. Views are not protected or designated and the <i>Crossgates VSAA</i> notes that there are “no good views out”. Nevertheless, they are valued by the local community who experience them.						
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium .						
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be limited distant views (approximately 14km to the north-west) towards the upper parts of cranes that will feature on the skyline. Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be obscured, partially by intervening vegetation (including woodland associated with Clywedog Brook), and by intervening landform (including Waun Geseg and Cwmcrlinglyn) where longer-distance views are afforded. The scale of visual effect during construction is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>During operation, turbine blade tips will be barely perceptible against the skyline in distant views (approximately 14km to the north-west). The nature of the views will vary depending on the receptors position within the settlement but will generally be glimpsed (between vegetation) from around a limited number of residential properties, or oblique for receptors travelling on the A483 that passes through the settlement (glimpsed in places by roadside vegetation). The scale of visual effect during operation is judged to be barely perceptible as the change in views is likely to go unnoticed given the intervening distance from which few blade tips of the Project will be seen.</p> <p>Geographical Extent</p> <p>Not applicable as the scale of effect is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>As the scale of effect is barely perceptible, so is the overall magnitude of change, both at construction and during operation.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a barely perceptible magnitude is judged to result in a negligible effect.						
	During Construction						

	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: Not applicable as there are no consented schemes visible from this local community. There will be limited views towards the under-construction Hendy Wind Farm, but this has been considered in the baseline for the LVIA above already.</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications visible from this local community.</p>
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Road Users (within 10km)

Visual Receptor	Motorists on the minor road network around the eastern side of the Site (between the Site and the A483)					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13a and Figure 6-14a					
Representative Viewpoints	<p>Viewpoint 2: Minor Road near Bwlch-y-Sarnau Hills (1.9 km from the nearest turbine – T17)</p> <p>Viewpoint 3: Minor Road at Davids Well (1.1 km from the nearest turbine – T11)</p> <p>Viewpoint 5: Minor Road near Ddullui Bank (1.7 km from the nearest turbine – T11)</p>					
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The minor road network around the eastern side of the Site typically comprises rural lanes that connect to/from the A483 in the east and provide linkages between small communities. They also provide access points to local footpaths which tend to run from one lane to another. The main route within this immediate network is a minor road that leaves the A483 at Esgairdraenllwyn (approximately 4km to the east of the Site) and heads to the south-west, following the course of the Llaithddy Brook. It passes by the small hamlets / farmsteads of Pen-y-cwm, Llaithddu and David's Well before joining the hamlet of Bwlch-y-sarnau in the south. The road is afforded with varying levels of enclosure with high hedgebanks providing immediate containment along its northern extent before opening up more between Llaithddu and Bwlch-y-sarnau through a combination of lower hedgerows and post and wire fencing. This results in varying open and enclosed views along the Llaithddy valley to the south and east, including some views towards the Site. Other narrow lanes adjoin this minor road and extend towards the east or west, often terminating at local farms, from which there are some open views (including towards the Site). There is another narrow lane that extends westwards from the A483 at Gwynant to the north-eastern corner of the Site. It passes by the access to the existing Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) and turbines associated with this development are visible from parts of this road, as it allows open views along most of its length. Llandinam Wind Farm is also visible from other parts of the minor road network although partially screened by intervening landform and vegetation.</p> <p>There are also some views of the twin turbine operational development at Esgairdraenllwyn (35m tip height) and the single operational turbine at Bryn Cwmrhiewdre (34m tip height) from the minor road network north of Llaithddu, particularly where lanes running to the west pass near to these. Towards the southern extent of the minor road network, there is limited visibility of the single operational turbine at Bailey Bog (20m tip height) from the minor road as it approaches Bwlch-y-sarnau. There are also relatively distant views (approximately 6-8.5km to the east) towards Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height) from more open areas north of Llaithddu, including from the lanes that extend westwards towards the Site (when looking to the east).</p>					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be medium as people travelling on local road routes are likely to have some attention focused on the surrounding landscape, but views are transitory.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the <i>Improved upland, west of upper Ithon</i> VSAA (which encompasses most of the minor road network) notes the area as having attractive views "out across hills", but with the presence of Llandinam wind farm detracting from views. The narrow lane that extends westwards from the A483 at Gwynant to the north-eastern corner of the Site falls within the <i>Kerry Ridgeway</i> VSAA which notes the area as having "broad dramatic views to upland to the south and rolling farmland to the north".					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, cranes erecting the turbines will be visible on the skyline, affecting rural transitory views from parts of the minor road network, particularly from the sections of road between the southern edge of Llaithddu and Bwlch-y-sarnau (including around David's Well), between the northern edge of Llaithddu and Pen-y-cwm Farm, and the lanes running towards the west. There will also be some visibility of construction activities relating to the implementation of crane pads, tracks and the southern temporary compound from areas where views are more open (i.e. between the southern edge of Llaithddu and Bwlch-y-sarnau) but this will be limited by intervening vegetation and landform from other parts of the minor road network. There will also be some road widening works and construction vehicles visible along the narrow lane that extends westwards from the A483 at Gwynant to the north-eastern corner of the Site to facilitate the access into the Site from the A483. The scale of visual effect at construction will vary from different parts of the minor road network, but from the stretches of road between the southern edge of Llaithddu and Bwlch-y-sarnau, between the northern edge of Llaithddu and Pen-y-cwm Farm and from the lanes that run to the west, it is judged to be large.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen on the skyline at a distance of between 1km and 5km, with limited views of tracks between the turbines. Visibility of the turbines and tracks will be intermittent, particularly as sections of the minor road network are enclosed by vegetation. From some areas the turbines will be clearly visible and will affect rural transitory views such as from the lanes that extend towards the west (e.g. Viewpoint 5) while from other areas there will be oblique and incidental views such as from along the minor road between the A483 and Bwlch-y-sarnau (e.g. Viewpoints 2 and 3), or even no view where landform and vegetation provide screening. From positions that are more level with the central part of the Site (e.g. Viewpoint 5), turbines will generally be evenly spaced resulting in a balanced visual arrangement, whereas brief incidents of stacking will occur when viewed at angles further towards the north and south of the minor road network (e.g. Viewpoints 2 and 3). The scale of visual effect during operation is judged to be large, given the relatively close proximity of the Project to parts of the minor road network and the extent of turbines on the skyline.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Whilst the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility from much of the minor road network, actual visibility will be limited by intervening vegetation, including the high hedgebanks along lanes. The large effect will occur to stretches of road between the southern edge of Llaithddu and Bwlch-y-sarnau, between the northern edge of Llaithddu and Pen-y-cwm Farm and from the lanes that run to the west. The geographical extent of the large effect is therefore medium.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p>					

	<p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years). The long-term changes will be partially reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased and the crane pads and other above ground infrastructure (excluding tracks) will be broken down below ground level.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The large scale of effect over a medium geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall medium-high magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be medium-high.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="635 499 2822 709"> <tr> <th colspan="7">During Construction</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Barely perceptible</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Low – Medium</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Medium - High</td> <td>High</td> <td>Very High</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="7">During Operation</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Barely perceptible</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Low – Medium</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Medium - High</td> <td>High</td> <td>Very High</td> </tr> </table>	During Construction							Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	During Operation							Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
During Construction																													
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High																							
During Operation																													
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High																							
<p>Overall Level of Effect and Significance</p>	<p>A medium sensitivity combined with a medium-high magnitude is judged to result in a moderate-major effect.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="635 804 2822 1014"> <tr> <th colspan="6">During Construction</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Negligible</td> <td>Minor</td> <td>Minor - Moderate</td> <td>Moderate (Significant)</td> <td>Moderate-Major (Significant)</td> <td>Major (Significant)</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="6">During Operation</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Negligible</td> <td>Minor</td> <td>Minor - Moderate</td> <td>Moderate (Significant)</td> <td>Moderate-Major (Significant)</td> <td>Major (Significant)</td> </tr> </table>	During Construction						Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	During Operation						Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)				
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During Operation																													
Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)																								
<p>Additional Cumulative Effects</p> <p>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A:</p> <p>Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together and in the same direction of view from much of the minor road network where intervening vegetation does not obstruct views. Ddulley Bank (20m tip height) will also be seen in combination with Garn Fach and Llandinam Repowering from a relatively small part of the route, particularly where a lane extending to the west passes near to this turbine. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a large scale of visual effect over a medium geographical extent to the minor road network when considered against a baseline containing these consented schemes and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B:</p> <p>There will be occasional sequential effects from the proposed development of Bryngydfa (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) which will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm and seen intermittently 5.8 – 8.5km to the east (in the opposite direction to Garn Fach) as the receptor moves along the minor road network. However, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a large scale of visual effect over a medium geographical extent to the minor road network when considered against a baseline containing this undetermined proposed scheme in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>																												

Visual Receptor	Motorists on the minor road network around the southern side of the Site (between the A483 near Llananno and the B4518 at Pant-y-dwr)					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13a and Figure 6-14a					
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 7: Minor Road West of Bwlch-y-Sarnau (4.1 km from the nearest turbine – T15)					
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The minor road network around the southern side of the Site typically comprises rural lanes that connect to/from the A44 in the south, A483 in the east and B518 in the west and provide linkages between small communities. They also provide access points to local footpaths, which tend to run from one lane to another, and Glyndwr's Way, which crosses broadly on a north-south alignment in this area and connects to the minor road at Abbeycwmhir 4.8km to the south of the Site before crossing east and north towards the A483. The main routes within this immediate network include a minor road that leaves the B4518 at Pant-y-dwr and passes east towards Bwlch-y-sarnau, then crosses south towards Abbeycwmhir and eventually connects to the A483 approximately 10km to the south-east of the Site. Views from the road are generally open, with some occasional screening of outward views by intervening woodland, forestry, mature hedgerows and localised gently sloping landform. From the western sections of the road, oblique distant views are afforded looking south across the Marteg Valley. The alignment of the road slightly changes to head further south-east near Wuan Marteg; views from this section of the road are slightly more enclosed, however distant outward views looking north-east towards the Site are afforded from parts of the road. At Bwlch-y-sarnau, the road junctions with another minor road which crosses north-east towards the network of minor roads to the east of the Site. Other narrow lanes adjoin this minor road, often terminating at local farms, from which there are some open views (including towards the Site).</p> <p>The single operational turbine at Bailey Bog (20m tip height) is visible from some of the minor road network. The operational Bryn Blaen Hill Wind Farm (6 turbines at 100m tip height) forms a fairly distant feature and is partially screened by landform in views looking north-west from limited extents of the road located north-west of Bwlch-y-Sarnau. The operational Bryn Titi Wind Farm (22 turbines at 53.5m tip height) forms a distant feature on the skyline of views looking east from sections of the road. Glimpsed views of the operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) are afforded from very limited extents of the road to the north-west of Bwlch-y-sarnau, in which turbine blade tips are barely perceptible above intervening landform.</p>					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be medium as people travelling on local road routes are likely to have some attention focused on the surrounding landscape, but views are transitory.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the <i>Bryn-y-Sarnau forest slopes and fields</i> VSAA (which encompasses part of the road west of Bwlch-y-sarnau) notes the views in this area as " <i>moderately attractive to and from valleys adjacent and to these rounded hills.</i> " although views are also " <i>marred by oppressive forestry blocks</i> ". Most of the road between Pant-y-dwr and Penrhos falls within the <i>Rolling hills, between Ithon & Wye</i> VSAA which notes the area as having " <i>generally pleasant rural views within but not many notable longer views</i> ".					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, cranes erecting the turbines will be visible on the skyline, affecting rural transitory views from some parts of the minor road network, particularly from sections of road between the western edge of Bwlch-y-Sarnau and Penrhos and from a small section of another lane between Penrhos and Woodhouse. Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be limited, obscured mainly by the landform of the Site and partially by intervening vegetation including coniferous plantations on the slopes of the Brondre-fawr ridge. The scale of visual effect at construction will vary from different parts of the minor road network, but from the section of road between Bwlch-y-Sarnau and Penrhos and the small section between Penrhos and Woodhouse it is judged to be medium.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen on the skyline at a distance of between 4km and 6.7km, affecting rural transitory views looking to the north and north-east. Turbines will extend across most of the ridge that is visible between Brondre-fawr and Crugyn Llwyd as shown on the visualisation for Viewpoint 4 which is from the section of road between Bwlch-y-Sarnau and Penrhos. The intervening landform of Pistyll will provide screening to some of the turbines and this level of screening will increase the further to the west of the minor road network the viewer is (e.g. there will not be any visibility of all turbines within the northern parcel of the Site when viewed from Penrhos). Overall, visibility of the turbines will be intermittent, particularly as sections of the minor road network are enclosed by vegetation and intervening localised landform. The Project will be seen in direct views (travelling north-east) from the western extents of the minor road and the lane connecting Bailey-coch and Penrhos and will be seen in oblique views from sections of the road directly to the west of Bwlch-y-Sarnau. Turbine spacing will be relatively consistent and even, resulting in a balanced visual arrangement. Overall, it is considered that there will be a clearly perceptible change in views from the minor road network around the southern side of the Site during operation, creating a distinct new element in the view i.e. a medium scale of visual effect.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Whilst the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility from much of the minor road network (within approximately 5km to the south-west of the nearest Garn Fach turbine), actual visibility will be limited by intervening vegetation that encloses the lanes. Very limited theoretical visibility is indicated for sections of the minor road network directly to the south of the Site due to intervening landform. The medium effect will occur to sections of road between Bwlch-y-Sarnau and Penrhos and the short section between Penrhos and Woodhouse. The geographical extent of the medium effect is therefore medium.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The medium scale of visual effect over a medium geographical extent during operation (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall medium magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be medium.</p>					

	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a medium magnitude is judged to result in a moderate effect.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A: Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together and in the same direction of view from intermittent sections of the minor road network between Bwlch-y-Sarnau and Pant-y-dwr where the intervening landform of Pistyll and vegetation do not obstruct views. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a medium scale of visual effect over a medium geographical extent to the minor road network when considered against a baseline containing the consented Llandinam Repowering scheme and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications visible from this minor road network. Although the proposed Carno III (13 turbines at 149.9m tip height) is shown as theoretically visible (approximately 21km to the north-west) from this minor road network, in reality vegetation will obscure views towards it.</p>
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Visual Receptor	Motorists on the A483					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13a and Figure 6-14a					
Representative Viewpoints	None from the road itself (nearest is VP 8: Footpath North-east of Devil's Elbow)					
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The A483 is a major road which connects Swansea (south Wales) to Chester (north-west England). The road passes approximately 3.3km to the east of the Site at its nearest point, connecting to the A44 to the south of the Site at Crossgates and the A489 to the north of the Site at Newtown. The road passes a number of small settlements and hamlets including Crossgates, Fron, Llanddewi Ystradenni, Llanbister, Llanbadarn Fynydd, Dolfor and Newtown. Between Crossgates and Newtown, the road generally passes on a north-south alignment and follows the Ithon Valley from Llanddewi Ystradenni northwards. Within the Study Area, outward views from the road vary but are occasionally obscured by intervening mature woodland associated with the River Ithon and hedgerow field boundaries. Distant views are afforded from sections of the road, including near Crossgates, where glimpsed oblique views north-west are afforded towards distant hills associated with the Radnor Forest, and to the south of Newtown, where oblique and direct views from the road are focused north and north-east looking across the Severn Valley.</p> <p>From parts of the road to the north of Llanbadarn Fynydd, the operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) is seen in long-distance views west from the road. There are also some views of the twin turbine operational development at Esgairdraenllwyn (35m tip height) and the single operational turbine at Bryn Cwmrhiewdre (34m tip height). The road passes approximately 1km to the east of the twin turbine operational development at Brynnddu (20m tip height) however views of its turbines are afforded from very limited extents of the road (including glimpsed oblique views near Rhydmoelddu).</p>					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be low as people travelling more rapidly on major road routes are less likely to have interest or attention focused on their surroundings.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the <i>Wye & Ithon valley floors, north</i> VSAA (which encompasses most of the road within 10km from the nearest Garn Fach turbine) notes the area as having attractive views <i>"In from main roads throughout. Out to steep varied valley sides"</i> . The section of the road at Gwynant falls within the <i>Kerry Ridgeway</i> VSAA which notes the area as having <i>"broad dramatic views to upland to the south and rolling farmland to the north"</i> .					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be low-medium .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, cranes erecting the turbines will be visible on the skyline from parts of the road, affecting rural transitory views particularly from localised extents of the road near Gwynant and Crochran. The section of the A483 near Gwynant will be used by construction vehicles in order to join onto the access road that runs westwards towards the Site. The widening of this access road and the movement of construction vehicles will be evident in views from this stretch of the A483 which is afforded with relatively open views. There will also be some visibility of excavations associated with the two borrow pits within the northern parcel of the Site, and the implementation of crane pads, tracks, substation and northern temporary compound; albeit seen as distant elements in oblique views approximately 4.5-6.6km to the west and south-west. The scale of visual effect at construction will vary from different parts of the road, but from localised extents of the road near Gwynant, it is judged to be medium. The scale of visual effect at construction will reduce with distance from the Project, as for most of the road within the Study Area, oblique intermittent views will be limited to distant cranes erecting the turbines on the skyline (often glimpsed between intervening vegetation).</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen across much of the skyline from available oblique views that will be experienced from limited extents of the road near Gwynant. All 17 turbines will be visible at a distance of between 4.7km and 6.7km, with tracks seen between the turbines in the middle and northern parcels of the Site (T1-T12) and the substation visible in the north. The borrow pits will be restored at operation but may leave scars in the early years. The Project will be seen partially in front of the operational turbines at Llandinam Wind Farm and will also increase the horizontal extent of wind farm development to the south. The scale of visual effect at operation will vary from different parts of the road, but from localised extents of the road near Gwynant where rural transitory views are affected, it is judged to be medium.</p> <p>The scale of change will reduce with distance from the Project and where vegetation and steep sided landform (to the west of the road) provide intervening elements within views. Beyond the localised section of the A483 at Gwynant, there will be a small scale of visual effect in relatively distant views where turbines will appear on the skyline but will be partially screened by intervening landform and vegetation such as near Crochran. The scale of visual effect will reduce further from distant views where only blade tips are visible above intervening landform (such as from sections of the road near Llanbister, north of Crossgates and near Dolfor).</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Whilst the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility from much of the road, actual visibility will be limited by intervening vegetation, including woodland associated with the River Ithon. The medium scale of visual effect will occur only on a localised section of road near Gwynant, i.e. a small geographical extent. The small scale of visual effect will occur intermittently across several parts of the road, i.e. across a medium geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the borrow pits will be reinstated, but other parts of the Project will remain for the long-term (beyond 10 years). The long-term changes will be partially reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased and the crane pads and other above ground infrastructure (excluding tracks) will be broken down below ground level.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p>					

	The medium scale of effect over a small geographical extent / small scale of effect over a medium geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low-medium magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be low-medium .						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A low-medium sensitivity combined with a low-medium magnitude is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together in oblique views (and in the same direction) from intermittent sections of the road where intervening vegetation does not obstruct views. The scale of Garn Fach turbines will appear slightly larger than the scale of the Llandinam Repowering turbines and they will increase the horizontal extent of turbines in views from intermittent sections of the road, including near Gwynant and Crochran. However, there will be sections of the road from which the Llandinam Repowering turbines will appear more prominent than those of Garn Fach, including near Dolfor and a stretch of the road to the south of Gwynant where intervening landform will partially screen views of Garn Fach. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a medium scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent / small scale of visual effect over a medium geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing the consented Llandinam Repowering scheme and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: There will be occasional sequential effects from the proposed Carno III Wind Farm (13 turbines at 149.9m tip height) and Esgair Cwmoen Wind Farm (18 turbines at 125m tip height), although these developments will be barely perceptible in distant views north-west from limited extents of the road between Dolfor and Newtown and seen in a different direction of view to Garn Fach as the receptor moves along the road. However, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a medium scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent / small scale of visual effect over a medium geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing these undetermined proposed schemes in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
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Visual Receptor	Motorists on the B4518					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13a and Figure 6-14a					
Representative Viewpoints	<p>Viewpoint 10: B4518 at Nantgwyn (6.6km from the nearest turbine – T15)</p> <p>Viewpoint 11: B4518 at St Harmon (7.9km from the nearest turbine – T15)</p> <p>Viewpoint 17: B4518 South of St Harmon (9.7km from the nearest turbine – T15)</p> <p>Viewpoint 19: Llyn Clywedog Roadside Viewpoint (13.3km from the nearest turbine – T2)</p>					
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The B4518 is a relatively long minor road connecting Elan Village and Llanbrynmair. The road provides access to a number of dispersed residential properties, small communities and settlements from the A470 including Elan Village, Rhayader, St Harmon, Pant-y-dwr, Nantgwyn, Llanidloes and Llanbrynmair. A number of lanes and footpaths connect farmsteads and properties to the east and west of the road. From a section of the road between St. Harmon and Nantgwyn, outward views are afforded looking across the flat plain of the Afon Marteg and towards more distant landform to the east. Views to the west are more frequently foreshortened by intervening landform. Views are occasionally screened by mature hedgebanks, woodland and buildings where the road passes through communities. From the part of the road between Nantgwyn and Llandiloes, landform to the west of the road becomes slightly steeper and more rolling, and often screens distant views west. Intervening vegetation, including woodland and hedgerow, and the intervening landform of Oldchapel Hill screens many of the views east from this road, however occasional glimpsed views of more distant landform to the north-east are afforded from parts of the road. To the north of Llanidloes, the road passes through steep rolling landform with occasional screening by intervening woodland and forestry. Here views are focused west looking across the Llyn Clywedog reservoir.</p> <p>The operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) and the single operational turbine at Garth Fawr (20.9m tip height) are seen as relatively distant features in views north-east and east from parts of the road. The operational Bryn Blaen Wind Farm (6 turbines at 100m tip height) is seen in distant views north-east from limited extents of the road between Nantgwyn and Llanidloes where intervening features do not obscure views. The operational Carno I (56 turbines at 54m tip height) and Carno II (12 turbines at 80m tip height) wind farms are barely perceptible above intervening landform in views north-east from this part of the road. The operational Tirgwynt Wind Farm (12 turbines at 116m tip height) forms a distant feature in views north from intermittent sections of the road.</p>					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be medium as people travelling on local road routes are likely to have some attention focused on the surrounding landscape, but views are transitory.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-A: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the <i>Rolling hills, between Ithon & Wye</i> VSAA (which encompasses the section of road between Rhayader and Tylwch) notes the views in this area as <i>"generally pleasant rural views within but not many notable longer views"</i> .					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be limited distant views (approximately 6-12km) towards the upper parts of cranes that will feature on the skyline, affecting rural transitory views north-east and east from parts of the road between the south of St. Harmon and Nantgwyn. Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be obscured by intervening landform, including by the hills of Moelfre and Pistyll. From parts of the road further north of Nantgwyn, views of cranes erecting the turbines become more intermittent due to intervening landform. The scale of visual effect at construction will vary from different parts of the road, but from localised extents of the road between the south of St Harmon and Nantgwyn, it is judged to be small, but will reduce with distance from the Project.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen on the skyline (approximately 6-12km) and will occupy between 10-22 degrees of available oblique views to the north-east from sections of the road between the south of St Harmon and Pant-y-dwr, as illustrated in the visualisations for Viewpoint 11 and Viewpoint 17. Intervening landform at Moelfre and Pistyll will partially screen views of turbines located within the Site's middle and northern parcel and at times lead to the perception of two separate clusters of development. The Project will be seen in combination with the turbines at Llandinam and will increase the horizontal extent of wind farm development to the south. The scale of visual effect at operation will vary from different parts of the road, but from localised extents of the road between the south of St Harmon and Pant-y-dwr where rural transitory views are affected, it is judged to be small.</p> <p>The scale of visual effect will reduce with distance from the development and where vegetation and landform (to the east of the road) provide intervening elements within views. Beyond the localised section of the B4518 between St Harmon and Pant-y-dwr, the blade tips of turbines will become barely perceptible above intervening landform (near Nantgwyn and to the south-east of Llanidloes) in relatively distant oblique views from the road as illustrated in the visualisation for Viewpoint 10. In more distant views from parts of the road to the north-west of Llanidloes, including near the Llyn Clywedog reservoir (beyond 10km), the Project will form a distant feature on the skyline, partially screened by intervening landform (as illustrated in the visualisation for Viewpoint 19), and seen in combination with the operational Llandinam Wind Farm in direct views in the direction of travel (south-east) on the road. The scale of visual effect at operation from these parts of the road is judged to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Whilst the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility from much of the road, actual visibility will be limited to some degree by intervening vegetation to the east. From much of the road the effect will be barely perceptible and the small scale of effect will occur only at the localised extent of the road between St Harmon and Pant-y-dwr, i.e. a small geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p>					

	During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.						
	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change						
	The small scale of effect over a small geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of change at construction is also judged to be low .						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
During Operation							
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a low magnitude of change is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A:</p> <p>Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together in oblique distant views (and in the same direction) from intermittent sections of the road where intervening vegetation does not obstruct views. The scale of Garn Fach turbines will be comparable to the scale of the Llandinam Repowering turbines, however they will increase the horizontal extent of turbines in views from intermittent sections of the road between the south of St. Harmon and Pant-y-dwr. In views from sections of the road between Nantgwyn and Llanidloes, the proposed turbines of Garn Fach will appear barely perceptible beyond the turbines of Llandinam Repowering, which will appear prominently against the skyline. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing the consented Llandinam Repowering scheme and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
	<p>Scenario B:</p> <p>There will be occasional sequential effects from the proposed Carno III Wind Farm (13 turbines at 149.9m tip height) and Esgair Cwmoen Wind Farm (18 turbines at 125m tip height), although these developments will be seen in distant views (10-13km to the north-west and 16-18km to the north respectively) from limited extents of the road to the south of Llanidloes and seen in a different direction of view to Garn Fach as the receptor moves along the road. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing these undetermined proposed schemes in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>

Visual Receptor	Motorists on the B4569						
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13a and Figure 6-14a						
Representative Viewpoints	--						
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The B4569 is a relatively short minor road connecting Llanidloes and Caersws. From Llanidloes, the road passes north-east through rolling farmland on the northern slopes of the Severn Valley before crossing the Cerist and Trannon Valleys. The road then runs broadly parallel to Colwyn Brook before reaching Caersws in the Carno Valley. The road provides access from the A470 for a number of dispersed residential properties and small communities, including Cerist and Trefeglwys. A number of minor roads, lanes and footpaths connect to further residential properties and farmsteads to the north and south of the road. From the south-western extents of the road, oblique views are focused towards containing landform to the south of the Severn Valley, with occasional woodland and mature hedgerows screening oblique views. Where the road descends into the Cerist and Trannon Valleys, views are focused north-east along the valley floors. Intervening landform screens more distant views south from this part of the road. Where the road slightly gains in elevation to the north-east of Trefeglwys, more open and distant oblique views north and south are afforded from the road, although intervening landform does obscure some of the views north.</p> <p>The operational Bryn Blaen Wind Farm (6 turbines at 100m tip height) forms a distant feature on the skyline in direct views (travelling south-west) from intermittent parts of the road (e.g. to the north-east of Trefeglwys and south of Cerist). The operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) is seen in oblique views south and south-east from much of the road; however, turbines appear as a relatively distant feature on the skyline, partially screened by intervening landform. The operational Bryn Titli Wind Farm (22 turbines at 53.5m tip height) is barely perceptible against the skyline in more distant views from the stretch of the road north-east of Trefeglwys. The operational Tirgwynt Wind Farm (12 turbines at 116m tip height) is barely perceptible within distant views from the north-east of Llanidloes.</p>						
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be medium as people travelling on local road routes are likely to have some attention focused on the surrounding landscape, but views are transitory.						
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the <i>Caersws River Bowl</i> VSAA (which encompasses sections of road between Cerist and Caersws) notes the area as having "open and expansive" attractive views "to surrounding higher ground".						
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium .						
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction there will be distant oblique views (approximately 8.3-10.1km to the south) towards the upper parts of cranes erecting the turbines and partially built structures on the skyline, affecting rural transitory views from intermittent sections of the road to the north-east of Trefeglwys, north of Cerist and to the north-east of Llanidloes. Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be limited, obscured mainly by the landform of the Waun Ddubarthog ridge. The scale of visual effect at construction will vary from different parts of the road, but from localised extents of the road north-east of Trefeglwys, north of Cerist and to the north-east of Llanidloes, it is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen on the skyline in distant oblique views (approximately 8.3-10.1km to the south), affecting rural transitory views from sections of the road to the north-east of Trefeglwys, north of Cerist and to the north-east of Llanidloes. Depending on the viewing location from the road, the hubs of three to five turbines (including T1, T2, T3, T4, T5) will be seen sitting just above intervening landform and the blade tips of a further four to seven turbines (including those located in the northern parcel and northern extents of the middle parcel of the Site) seen against the skyline beyond intervening landform. The southernmost turbines of the Project, located in the south of the middle parcel of the Site, will be screened by intervening landform. Turbine spacing will be relatively consistent and even, resulting in a balanced visual arrangement. Turbines will appear to fill a gap between the two clusters of turbines forming the operational Llandinam Wind Farm layout; however, the scale of turbines of the development will appear perceptibly larger than the turbines at Llandinam. Overall, it is considered that there will be a small scale of visual effects in distant oblique views from sections to the north-east of Trefeglwys, north of Cerist and to the north-east of Llanidloes.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Whilst the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility from much of the road, actual visibility of Garn Fach will be from intermittent sections of the road north-east of Trefeglwys, north of Cerist and to the north-east of Llanidloes. The geographical extent of the small scale of visual effect is therefore medium.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The small scale of effect over a medium geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low-medium magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of change at construction is also judged to be low-medium.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a low-medium magnitude of change is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A: Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together in oblique distant views (and in the same direction) from intermittent sections of the road where intervening vegetation does not obstruct views. Whereas the proposed turbines of Garn Fach will be partially screened by intervening landform, the north-western turbines of the consented Llandinam Repowering will at times appear prominent along the containing ridgeline. The Project will occupy a smaller angle of the view than Llandinam Repowering and will appear to fill a gap in the middle of the Llandinam layout, improving the overall composition of wind farm development. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a medium geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing the consented Llandinam Repowering scheme and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: There will be occasional sequential effects from the proposed Carno III Wind Farm (13 turbines at 149.9m tip height), although turbine blade tips of this development will be barely perceptible in views north and north-west from the B4569. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a medium geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing this undetermined proposed scheme in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>						

Visual Receptor	Motorists on B4355						
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13a and Figure 6-14a						
Representative Viewpoints	--						
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The B4355 is a long minor road that connects Dolfor and Kington. From the A483 at Dolfor the road passes broadly on a north-west to south-east alignment following the River Teme Valley to Knighton. From Knighton, the road crosses south-west across rolling farmland towards the River Lugg Valley at Prestiegne and crosses the Hindwell Brook shortly thereafter. The road then crosses rolling farmland and meets the A44 at Kington.</p> <p>Within 10km of the Site, views from the road are relatively contained by localised rolling landform and vegetation, including woodland associated with farmsteads and residential properties and mature hedgerow field boundaries. There is a brief open and elevated view towards the Site near Cider House that is framed by two areas of woodland.</p> <p>The operational Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height) is prominent in views (2.8km to the south) from a localised extent of the road near Ddol. The operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) is barely perceptible against the skyline in distant views from the open area near Cider House.</p>						
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be medium as people travelling on local road routes are likely to have some attention focused on the surrounding landscape, but views are transitory.						
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the section of road near Cider House falls within the <i>Kerry Ridgeway</i> VSAA which notes the area as having "broad dramatic views to upland to the south and rolling farmland to the north".						
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium .						
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be limited distant views (approximately 7km to the south-west) towards the upper parts of cranes and partially built structures that will feature on the skyline from the localised extent of the road near Cider House, affecting rural transitory views. Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be limited mainly due to distance. The scale of visual effect at construction from this localised extent of the road is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will extend across part of the skyline in distant oblique views south-west from the localised extent of road near Cider House. All 17 turbines of the Project will be seen and will affect rural transitory views but only for a very brief moment as woodland framing the open view near Cider House will begin to obscure turbines as the receptor moves along this section of the road. The scale of visual effect at operation from this localised extent of the road is judged to be small.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Whilst the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility from some of the road near Cider House (along a length of approximately 2km), actual visibility will be very limited by intervening vegetation and localised landform, resulting in only a very brief view. The geographical extent of the small effect is therefore small.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The small scale of effect over a small geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of change at construction is also judged to be low.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a low magnitude of change is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.						

	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together in oblique distant views (and in the same direction) from the localised extent of road near Cider House where intervening vegetation does not obstruct views. The scale of Garn Fach turbines will be comparable to the scale of the Llandinam Repowering turbines, however they will increase the horizontal extent of turbines in views. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing the consented Llandinam Repowering scheme, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: The proposed Bryngydfa Wind Farm (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm and will be seen in direct views (2.5km) to the south from the localised extent of the road near Ddol, although seen in a different direction of view to Garn Fach. This development will increase the prominence and visibility of turbines in views south from this section of the road, however, there will not be any interactions with Garn Fach due to the intervening distance between developments and different angles of views in which the developments are experienced. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing this undetermined proposed scheme in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Although the proposed Carno III (13 turbines at 149.9m tip height), Esgair Cwmoen (18 turbines at 125m tip height) and Llanbrynmair (30 turbines at 126.5m tip height) wind farms are shown as theoretically visible (between 17-24km to the north-west) from some of this road, in reality vegetation and localised landform will obscure views towards them.</p>
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Visual Receptor	Motorists on B4356					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13a and Figure 6-14a					
Representative Viewpoints	--					
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The B4356 is a medium length minor road which connects Llanbister and Presteigne. From the A483 at Llanbister, the road ascends the eastern slopes of the Ithon Valley and passes broadly east through rolling pastoral fields with occasional pockets of woodland and scrub. From The Pound, the road crosses south-east towards Gravel and Crug and then follows the Lugg Valley to Presteigne. The road provides access from the A483 and A488 to a number of small communities, including Llanbister, Llangunllo, Whitton and Presteigne, dispersed residential properties and farmsteads. A number of lanes and footpaths connect farmsteads and properties located on either side of the road. Given the relatively higher elevation of the road above the Ithon and Lugg valleys, outward distant views are afforded from sections of the road. As the road rises in elevation to the east of Llanbister, views are focused towards the containing landform to the west of the Ithon Valley and north-east towards distant landform including Gors Lydan and Newhouse Hill. Outward views are generally open from the western part of the road with occasional screening by vegetation associated with residential properties and farmsteads. As the road approaches The Pound, localised intervening landform screens views west, whilst open direct views are focused north-east and east towards elevated landform including Tylcau Hill and Beacon Hill. Intervening vegetation, including woodland and mature hedgerows, screens outward views from much of the road between The Pound and Gravel. Where the road passes at a lower elevation through the Lugg Valley, views are generally more contained by landform on either side of the valley and intervening vegetation.</p> <p>From the western parts of the road, the operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) and twin turbine development at Brynddu (20m tip height) are seen against the skyline in distant views to the north-west. The road passes approximately 4km to the south of the operational Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height), which is evident in views north from the western sections of the road. The hubs and blade tips of turbines are seen against the skyline across a relatively small angle of the view, with part of the development screened by intervening landform.</p>					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be medium as people travelling on local road routes are likely to have some attention focused on the surrounding landscape, but views are transitory.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the <i>Ridge & valley, Ithon sides</i> VSAA notes the area as having attractive views "from small roads through area to small valleys and ridges" and the <i>Moorland, east of Ithon</i> VSAA notes that there are "Generally pleasant views to and from adjacent farmland." Together these VSAA's encompass the section of road between Llanbister and The Pound.					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be limited distant views (approximately 8-10km to the north-west) towards the upper parts of cranes and partially built structures that will feature on the skyline for approximately 2km of the road to the north-east of Llanbister, affecting rural transitory views. Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be obscured by intervening landform including Moel Dod and Castle Bank. Limited glimpsed views of the upper parts of cranes and partially built structures will be afforded in between intervening vegetation near Crossways, however outward views north-west are generally screened from this part of the road. The scale of visual effect at construction will vary from different parts of the road, but from localised extents of the road (for 2km to the north-east of Llanbister), it is judged to be small, but will reduce with distance from the Project.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will extend across part of the skyline in distant oblique views north-west from the western extents of the road between the properties of Brynwydoc and Bryn-du. All 17 turbines of the development will be seen to some extent affecting rural transitory views, although some will be partially screened by intervening landform resulting in the hubs of eight turbines to be visible against the skyline (the remaining turbines being limited to blade tips). Turbines will be seen in combination with the operational Llandinam Wind Farm and will slightly increase the horizontal extent and prominence of wind farm development in views. The scale of visual effect at operation will vary from different parts of the road, but from localised extents of the road between the properties south of Brynwydoc and Bryn-du, it is judged to be small.</p> <p>The scale of change will reduce with distance from the Project and where vegetation and steep sided landform (to the west and north of the road) provide intervening elements within views. As the road descends towards Llanbister, turbines will occupy a smaller angle of the view due to screening by intervening landform. The development will be seen in distant views in the direction of travel (north-west) from a short section of the road to the north-west of Gravel and intermittent glimpsed views between Brynmelyn and Crossways, however turbines will be seen as a distant feature on the skyline, partially screened by intervening landform. The scale of visual effect during operation from these sections of the road will reduce to barely perceptible.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Whilst the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility from some of the road, actual visibility will be limited by intervening vegetation. The small scale of visual effect will occur only at the localised extent of road between the properties of Brynwydoc and Bryn-du, i.e. a small geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p>					

	The small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of change at construction is also judged to be low .						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a low magnitude is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together in distant views from intermittent sections of the road, including for approximately 2km of the road to the north-east of Llanbister, between Brynmelyn and Crossways and to the north-west of Gravel. The turbines at Garn Fach and Llandinam Repowering will be seen extending across a similar angle of the view, with those at Garn Fach slightly increasing the prominence and horizontal extent of turbines further south. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing the consented Llandinam Repowering scheme and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: There will be frequent sequential effects from the proposed Bryngydfa Wind Farm (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) which will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm. This development will be seen in oblique views (4-5km) to the north from all of the road between Llanbister and The Pound, although seen in a different direction of view to Garn Fach as the receptor moves along the road. Bryngydfa Wind Farm will increase prominence and visibility of turbines in views north and north-east from this section of the road, however, interactions with Garn Fach will be minimal given the intervening distance between developments and different angles of views in which the developments are experienced. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing this undetermined proposed scheme in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
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Users of Recreational Routes (within 15km)

Visual Receptor	Users of PRowS and open access land within the Site					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13b and Figure 6-14b					
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 1: Bridleway at Banc Du / Fowler's Arm Chair (375m from the nearest turbine – T14)					
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The northern parcel of the Site is predominantly characterised by upland moorland vegetation and improved grazing and a large proportion is designated as open access land. Bridleways run north-south and east-west (connecting to Glyndwr's Way in the west) across this parcel of the Site including along its highest part (approximately 520m AOD). Users of the open access land and the bridleways are afforded long distance panoramic views including across the Ithon valley to the east and along the Marteg valley to the south. Views to the north and west are immediately contained by rising slopes to the Waun Ddubarthog ridge, and turbines from the existing Llandinam Wind Farm form prominent features. A small proportion of the central parcel is also designated as open access land and footpaths and bridleways cross it from north-south and east-west. One of the bridleways runs along the top of the Brondre-fawr ridge, including across the highest part (503m AOD), and passes by the Fowler's Arm Chair scheduled monument. Like the northern parcel, long-distance panoramic views extend across the surrounding valleys, with views across the Marteg valley opening up more to the south and east.</p> <p>In addition to the turbines at Llandinam, there are views of several other wind energy developments due to the elevated nature of the Site. There are views from across most of the Site (8-9.7km to the east) towards Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height), and there are limited long-distance views (18-19km to the north-west) from the highest parts of the northern parcel towards Tirgwynt (12 turbines at 116m tip height). The under-construction Hendy Wind Farm (7 turbines at 100m tip height) is barely perceptible in long-distance views (approximately 19.5-25km to the south-east) from the highest parts of the Site. The single operational turbines of Bailey Bog (20m tip height) and Bryn Cwmrhiewdre (34.4m tip height), as well as the twin turbine development at Esgairdraenllwyn (34.6m tip height) are also visible from parts of the Site.</p>					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor group is judged to be high as people's interest is likely to be focused on the landscape as they engage in outdoor recreation. Users of the open access land and bridleway within the middle parcel of the Site will include those visiting the Fowler's Armchair scheduled monument (although it is acknowledged that this feature is not publicly accessible and is located approximately 60m to the west of the nearest bridleway).					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor group are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the Warn Ddubarthog Wind Farm VSAA (that encompasses the northern parcel of the Site) notes that <i>"Dramatic views are available out of the aspect area into the surrounding landscape..."</i> and the Upland moor, north & west of Abbeycwmhir VSAA (that encompasses most of the middle parcel of the Site) notes there are <i>"Pleasant rural views in and out"</i> .					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views, the sensitivity of this visual receptor group is judged to be medium-high .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be clear open views towards all construction activity occurring within the Site (including excavations for borrow pits, implementation of crane pads and tracks, cranes erecting turbines and construction of the substation), some of which will be very close to the receptors and will affect the generally rural views (albeit containing some existing turbines). The scale of visual effect at construction is judged to be very large.</p> <p>During operation, the turbines (and associated transformers) will be dominant within the generally rural and panoramic views, and will surround the receptors in places as they engage in outdoor recreation. The tracks will also be very visible, and the substation and energy storage facility will be visible from PRowS and open access land within the northern parcel of the Site. There will also be views of the cycle path car park from areas within the southern extent of the Site's middle parcel. There will remain open views between the turbines so that the long-distance views to surrounding landscapes can continue to be appreciated, including south-west across the Marteg valley from the bridleway close to the Fowler's Arm Chair scheduled monument (Viewpoint 1). Nevertheless, the scale of visual effect during operation is judged to be very large, as views in most directions will include turbines and tracks at relatively close proximity.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>As indicated by the ZTV and confirmed through ground-truthing, views of the Project would be experienced from all of the receptor group i.e. a very large geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor would be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the construction compound and borrow pits will be restored/ vegetation reinstated, but other parts of the Project will remain for the long-term (beyond 10 years). The long-term changes will be partially reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased and the crane pads and other above ground infrastructure (excluding tracks) will be broken down below ground level.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The very large scale of effect over a very large geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall very high magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than the operation phase because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be very large.</p>					

	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a very large magnitude is judged to result in a major effect.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together from much of the routes that cross the Site and areas designated as open access land where intervening vegetation do not obstruct views. The consented single turbine at Ddulley Bank (20m tip height) will also be seen together with Garn Fach and Llandinam Repowering from across much the middle parcel of the Site. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a very large scale of visual effect over a very large geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing these consented schemes and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: There will be frequent sequential effects from the proposed development of Bryngydfa (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) which will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm and seen 8-10km to the east with regular interactions with Garn Fach. There will also be some occasional sequential effects with the proposed developments at Esgair Cwmowe (18 turbines at 125m tip height) and Llanbrynmair (30 turbines at 126.5m tip height), although turbines from these developments will be barely perceptible within most views (due to distances of over 17km and 24km to the north-west respectively). The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a very large scale of visual effect over a very large geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing these undetermined proposed schemes in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
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Visual Receptor	Users of PRowS and open access land within 5km of the turbines				
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13b and Figure 6-14b				
Representative Viewpoints	<p>Viewpoint 8: Footpath North-east of Devil's Elbow (5.5km from the nearest turbine – T1 and 4.9km from the Site boundary)</p> <p>Viewpoint 9: Footpath North of Old Chapel Hill (5.4km from the nearest turbine – T5 and 5km from the Site boundary)</p>				
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The area within 5km of the Site is predominantly characterised by upland moorland vegetation, improved grazing, conifer forestry (to the south and east of the Site) and occasional pockets of woodland. Much of this area is designated as open access land, including open country, common land and public forest. A number of footpaths and bridleways are located within this area, connecting small settlements and dispersed residential properties, and crossing from lower elevations (including from Glyndwrs Way) towards elevated landform. From elevated sections, long distance panoramic views are afforded, including across the Ithon Valley to the east and the Marteg Valley to the south. Some outward views are partially or fully screened, including views afforded by receptors within the public forest to the south of the Site and between the northern and central site parcels.</p> <p>Turbines of the operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) are evident across the skyline in views from PRowS in this area, particularly from footpaths and bridleways to the west and north-west of the Site, in addition to areas of designated open country and common land which partially cover the Llandinam Wind Farm site. In addition to the turbines at Llandinam, views are afforded of several other wind energy developments due to the elevated nature of the receptor. The wind farms of Tirgwynt (12 turbines at 116m tip height), Carno I (56 turbines at 54m tip height) and Carno II (12 turbines at 80m tip height), Bryn Blaen (6 turbines at 100m tip height), Bryn Titli (22 turbines at 53.5m tip height) and Cefn Croes (39 turbines at 110m tip height) form distant features in views north-west and west from PRowS and public access land to the north-west and west of the Site. The operational Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height) forms a relatively distant feature in views north-east from footpaths and bridleways to the east of the Site. Footpaths and bridleways pass within close proximity of the single operational turbines of Bailey Bog (20m tip height) and Bryn Cwmrhiewdre (34.4m tip height), Garth Fawr (20.9m tip height) as well as the twin turbine developments at Esgairdraenllwyn (34.6m tip height) and Brynddu (20.4m tip height), which feature in views from intermittent sections of PRowS to the south-west and east of the Site.</p>				
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as people's interest is likely to be focused on the landscape as they engage in outdoor recreation.				
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, they are experienced from a variety of VSAs which note generally attractive views along valleys, across rolling upland and toward more distant hills.				
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium-high .				
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-A: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be clear open views towards construction activity (including excavations for borrow pits, implementation of crane pads and tracks, cranes erecting turbines and construction of the substation in the north), affecting rural views from footpaths, bridleways and common land within approximately 1km to the east, south-west and north of the Site. However, construction activity will be seen in combined views with the operational Llandinam Wind Farm, which is evident in views from these areas. More distant views of construction activity will be afforded from footpaths and bridleways beyond this distance to the north, east and south-west of the Site, however intervening landform and forestry will partially screen views including ground level activities. In views from limited sections of common land, footpaths and bridleways within 1km to the north, east and west of the Site, the scale of visual effect at construction is judged to be large. However, where views of construction activity will be seen at a greater intervening distance or partially screened by intervening landform and vegetation, the scale of visual effect at construction is judged to be medium.</p> <p>During operation, the Project will form a prominent feature across the skyline in views from footpaths, bridleways and common land within 5km of the Site. Within approximately 1km to the east, south-west and north of the Site, views of turbines, tracks between turbines and the substation will be open and seen in combined views with Llandinam Wind Farm, which is evident in views from these areas. Turbine hubs and blade tips extend across a wide angle of the view from these locations. In views from limited sections of common land, footpaths and bridleways within 1km to the north, east and west of the Site, the scale of visual effect at operation is judged to be large, affecting the rural views experienced by people as they engage in outdoor recreation. In views from footpaths, bridleways and common land beyond approximately 1km to the north, west and south-west, turbines will be partially screened by intervening landform and vegetation, including forestry. Views from these extents will remain relatively open, however the prominence of turbines will decrease with distance. Where views of operational turbines are partially screened or seen at greater intervening distance from these locations, the scale of visual effect is judged to be medium.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>As indicated by the ZTV and confirmed through ground-truthing, views of the development would be experienced from many of the routes to the east, south and north-west of the Site, and areas designated as open access land. Open access land to the south of the Site is public dedicated forest; outward views towards the Project would be screened by intervening vegetation in views from this area. Visibility from areas beyond approximately 1km to the west and north of the Site is limited by intervening landform. The large scale of visual effect will be experienced from limited extents of common land, footpaths and bridleways within 1km to the north, east and west of the Site, i.e. a small geographical extent. More distant and partially screened views will be seen from footpaths and bridleways to the north-west, south-west and east of the Site, i.e. a large geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p>				

	<p>During construction the changes in views from this receptor would be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the borrow pits will be reinstated, but other parts of the development will remain for the long-term (beyond 10 years). The long-term changes will be partially reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased and the crane pads and other above ground infrastructure (excluding tracks) will be broken down below ground level.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The large scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent/ medium scale of visual effect over a large geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall medium-high magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be medium-high.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Overall Level of Effect and Significance	<p>A medium-high sensitivity combined with a medium-high magnitude is judged to result in a moderate-major effect.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A:</p> <p>Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together from much of the common land, footpaths and bridleways where intervening vegetation do not obstruct views. They will also be seen with the consented single turbine at Ddulley Bank (20m tip height) from across footpaths and bridleways to the north and east of the Site. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a large scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent/ medium scale of visual effect over a large geographical extent, when considered against a baseline containing these consented schemes and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B:</p> <p>There will be frequent sequential effects from the proposed development of Bryngydfa (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) which will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm. There will also be some sequential effects with the proposed developments at Llanbrynmair (30 turbines at 126.5m tip height) and Esgair Cwmowen (18 turbines at 125m tip height) although turbines from these developments will be barely perceptible within most views. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a large scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent/ medium scale of visual effect over a large geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing these undetermined proposed schemes in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>						

Visual Receptor	Users of PRowS and open access land within 5-15km of the turbines					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13b and Figure 6-14b					
Representative Viewpoints	<p>Viewpoint 8: Footpath North-east of Devil's Elbow (5.5km from the nearest turbine – T1)</p> <p>Viewpoint 9: Footpath North of Old Chapel Hill (5.4km from the nearest turbine – T5)</p> <p>Viewpoint 18: Minor Road, Pen-shwa Lane, North of Newtown (12.3km from the nearest turbine – T1)</p>					
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The area within 5-15km of the Site is predominantly characterised by upland moorland vegetation, improved grazing, conifer forestry (to the south and east of the Site) and occasional pockets of woodland. There are a number of footpaths, bridleways and areas designated as open access land located across this area. Footpaths and bridleways generally cross from lower elevations, including from settlements, and provide connections to dispersed residential properties and areas of elevated landform/uplands. Some footpaths and bridleways also provide connections to the long-distance routes which cross the area, including Glyndwrs Way, Severn Way, Wye Valley Walk and Kerry Ridgeway. Lower-lying footpaths and bridleways in this area follow both intimate and broad valleys, where outward views are partially screened by intervening landform and vegetation. Where footpaths and bridleways cross at higher elevation, more open views are afforded looking across river valleys, rolling pastoral fields and towards more distant landform.</p> <p>A number of operational wind energy developments are located within 5-15km of the Site and are evident in close proximity views from footpaths, bridleways and areas of open access land. The wind farms of Tirgwynt (12 turbines at 116m tip height), Carno I (56 turbines at 54m tip height) and Carno II (12 turbines at 80m tip height), and Mynydd Clogau (17 turbines at 66m tip height) are located approximately 14-17km to the north-west and north of the Site. Bryn Blaen (6 turbines at 100m tip height) and Bryn Titli (22 turbines at 53.5m tip height) wind farms are located approximately 11-12km to west of the Site. Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm is located approximately 8.2km to the east of the Site. Receptors travelling across open access land and on the footpaths and bridleways in this area are likely to have close and longer distance views of these developments. More distant views are afforded towards wind farms outside of this area, including towards Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height).</p>					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as people's interest is likely to be focused on the landscape as they engage in outdoor recreation.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 1-A: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced from by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, they are experienced from a variety of VSAs which note generally attractive views along valleys, across rolling upland and toward more distant hills.					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced from the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium-high .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 1-A: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, the upper parts of cranes erecting turbines and partially built structures will form distant features on the skyline, affecting rural views from footpaths, bridleways and areas of open access land. In views from limited extents of the footpaths and bridleways to the north-east and south-east of the Site, there will also be some visibility of excavations associated with the two borrow pits within the northern parcel of the Site, and the implementation of crane pads, tracks, substation and northern temporary compound; albeit seen as distant elements in views approximately 5-6.5km to the south-west and north-west. The scale of visual effect at construction will vary from different parts of the PRow and public access land network, however from localised extents to the north-east and south-east of the Site, it is judged to be medium. In views from other areas of public access land, footpaths and bridleways within 5-15km of the Site, visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be obscured by intervening landform, or, where visible will be barely perceptible given the intervening distance. Beyond the localised extents to the north-east of the Site, the scale of visual effect at construction from open access land, footpaths and bridleways within 5-15km of the Site is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, all 17 turbines will extend across the skyline in views from footpaths and bridleways to the north-east and south-east of the Site (as illustrated in the visualisation for Viewpoint 8). Turbines will be seen alongside the operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) and the operational twin turbine development at Esgairdraenllwyn (35m tip height), however proposed turbines will appear perceptibly larger in scale than these operational turbines and will increase the horizontal extent of turbines in views. In views from these localised areas, turbines, tracks between turbines and the substation will be seen at distances of approximately 5.5-7.9km. The scale of visual effect at operation will vary from different parts of the PRow and public access land network, however from the localised extents to the north-east and south-east of the Site it is judged to be medium, affecting the rural views experienced by people as they engage in outdoor recreation..</p> <p>In views from other areas of public access land, footpaths and bridleways within 5-15km of the Site, turbines will be partially screened by intervening landform (as illustrated in the visualisation for Viewpoint 9) or, where visible, will appear as a relatively distant feature across a small angle of the skyline (as illustrated in the visualisation for Viewpoint 18). Tracks between turbines and the substation will be screened by intervening landform from these locations. The scale of visual effect at operation from these areas is judged to be small.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>As indicated by the ZTV and confirmed through ground-truthing, the development will be visible from many of the areas of public access land, local footpaths and bridleways within 5-15km where intervening vegetation does not screen outward views. The medium scale of visual effect will be experienced from localised sections of the public footpath and bridleway network to the north-east and south-east of the Site, i.e. a small geographical extent. The small scale of visual effect will be experienced from a wider area, including to the north, west and more distant views to the east and south-east, i.e. a large geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views from this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the site once the operational period has ceased.</p>					

	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change					
	The medium scale of effect over a small geographical extent / small scale of effect over a large geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low-medium magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of change at construction is also judged to be low-medium .					
	During Construction					
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High
	During Operation					
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a low-medium magnitude of change is judged to result in a moderate effect. However a significant effect is judged to only apply to the views experienced from open elevated sections of public access land, footpaths and bridleways that are within 5.5-8km to the north-east and south-east of the Site. All other views from public access land, footpaths and bridleways within 5-15km of the Site are judged to not be significant.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A:					
	Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together in distant views from intermittent sections of public access areas and the local footpath and bridleway network. The scale of Garn Fach turbines will be comparable to the scale of the Llandinam Repowering turbines, however the proposed Garn Fach turbines will increase the horizontal extent of turbines in some views. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a medium scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent/ small scale of visual effect over a large geographical extent, when considered against a baseline containing this consented scheme and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above .					
	Scenario B:					
	There will be frequent sequential effects from the proposed development of Bryngydfa (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) which will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm. There will also be some sequential effects with the proposed developments at Llanbrynmair (30 turbines at 126.5m tip height) and Esgair Cwmowen (18 turbines at 125m tip height), however interactions between these developments and Garn Fach will be limited given the intervening distances between the developments. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a medium scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent/ small scale of visual effect over a large geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing these undetermined proposed schemes in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above .					

Visual Receptor	Users of Glyndŵr's Way long distance footpath and national trail (between Waun Marteg and Abbeycwmhir)					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13b and Figure 6-14b					
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 4: Glyndwr's Way, Bwlch-y-Sarnau (4.1km from the nearest turbine – T17)					
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>Glyndŵr's Way is a long distance footpath and national trail which passes 217km between Knighton and Welshpool. Within the Study Area the route broadly crosses from east to west, and passes to the east, west and south of the Site. The section of the route between Waun Marteg and Abbeycwmhir passes approximately 3.2km to the south-west of the Site. This section of the route crosses through an area of coniferous forestry at Bryn y Wyntyll, passing south-east through the hamlet of Bwlch-y-Sarnau before climbing up onto rolling farmland at Upper Esgair Hill (450m AOD). The route then crosses the minor road near Y Glog before passing into more coniferous forestry to the north of Abbeycwmhir. Views are relatively open from sections of the route passing near Waun Marteg and at higher elevation near Upper Esgair Hill, however intervening vegetation screens outward views from sections of the route as it approaches the minor road and where it passes through coniferous forestry to the north of Abbeycwmhir.</p> <p>The single operational turbine at Bailey Bog (20m tip height) is evident in views east and north from this section of the route. The operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) is seen in relatively distant views (approximately 5.6km to the north-west) from the section of the route where it passes through Bwlch-y-sarnau. The operational Bryn Titli Wind Farm (22 turbines at 54m tip height) is seen against the skyline in long-distance views (approximately 9km to the west) from intermittent sections of the route near Bwlch-y-sarnau, and the operational Bryn Blaen Wind Farm (6 turbines at 100m tip height) is barely perceptible in long-distance views (approximately 14km to the north-west) from these same sections. From the section of the route near Upper Esgair Hill, Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height) is visible on the distant skyline approximately 12km to the north-east and the under-construction Hendy Wind Farm (7 turbines at 100m tip height) is barely perceptible 16km to the south-east.</p>					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as people's interest is likely to be focused on the landscape as they engage in outdoor recreation.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of high value as they are seen from a national trail.					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be high .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, cranes erecting the turbines will be visible on the skyline from some parts of the route, most evidently within rural views from sections of the route passing through Bwlch-y-sarnau and to the south-east of Wuan Marteg. Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be limited, obscured mainly by the landform of the Site and partially by intervening vegetation including coniferous plantations on the slopes of the Brondre-fawr ridge. The scale of visual effect at construction within views from along the route passing through Bwlch-y-sarnau and to the south-east of Wuan Marteg, is judged to be medium. From available views near Upper Esgair Hill, intervening landform of Lan-fraith will partially screen views of cranes erecting the turbines and visibility of other construction activities at ground level will be fully screened. The scale of visual effect for this section of the route is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen to occupy a part of the skyline from available views to the north, extending across most of the ridge that is visible between Brondre-fawr and Crugyn Llwyd from sections of the route near Bwlch-y-Sarnau, as shown on the visualisation for Viewpoint 4. From this section of the route, all 17 turbines will be visible to an extent (T12 limited to blade tips). In views from sections of the route near Wuan Marteg, the hubs and blade tips of six turbines within the middle parcel of the Site will be evident against the skyline (including T10, T12-T17) with just the blade tips of additional turbines visible beyond intervening landform. Turbines located in the northern parcel are screened in views from this section of the route. The nature of the views towards the Project will vary depending on the receptors position along the route but will generally be oblique as they travel along the northeast-southwest axis but direct from the small section that approaches Bwlch-y-sarnau from the south-west. Overall, the scale of visual effect during operation from these sections of the route is judged to be medium as there will be a clearly perceptible change creating a distinct element within rural views that are experienced by walkers as they engage in outdoor recreation. From available views near Upper Esgair Hill, intervening landform will screen much of the Project, apart from the hubs of two turbines (T15, T17) that will be glimpsed for very limited extents of the route and the blade tips of a further three turbines glimpsed beyond intervening landform. The scale of visual effect when viewed from this section of the route is judged to be small.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Whilst the ZTV indicates visibility from much of this section of the route, actual visibility from the northern extents of this section will be limited by coniferous forestry (although will vary due to the changing nature of working forestry). The medium scale of visual effect will be experienced from limited extents of the route near Wuan Marteg and Bwlch-y-Sarnau, i.e. a small geographical extent. The small scale of visual effect will be experienced from a very limited extent of the route near Upper Esgair Hill, and therefore also resulting in a small geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views from this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p>					

	The medium scale of effect over a small geographical extent/ small scale of effect over a small geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low-medium magnitude of change for this section of Glyndŵr's Way. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, the nature of construction can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be low-medium .						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A high sensitivity combined with a low-medium magnitude of change is judged to result in a moderate effect.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A:</p> <p>Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together from limited sections of the route near Bwlch-y-sarnau where intervening landform and vegetation do not obstruct views. The scale of Garn Fach turbines beside the repowered Llandinam turbines would be more compatible than the scale of the Garn Fach turbines beside the existing Llandinam turbines. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a medium scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when viewed from this section of the route, when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>						
	<p>Scenario B:</p> <p>There will be occasional sequential effects from the proposed Bryngydfa Wind Farm (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) which will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm, although this development will be seen in distant oblique views 12km to the north-east and will be seen from limited sections of the route near Upper Esgair Hill. Interactions between this development and Garn Fach will be minimal given the intervening distance between the developments. The proposed Carno III Wind Farm (13 turbines at 149.9m tip height) will be barely perceptible in distant views 22km to the north-west from a very limited section of the route to the south-west of Bwlch-y-sarnau. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a medium scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent/ small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing these undetermined proposed schemes in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>						

Visual Receptor	Users of Glyndŵr's Way long distance footpath and national trail (between Ysgwd-ffordd and A483)					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13b and Figure 6-14b					
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 6: Glyndwr's Way at Upper Lethr (3.6km from the nearest turbine – T17)					
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>Glyndŵr's Way is a long distance footpath and national trail which passes 217km between Knighton and Welshpool. Within the Study Area the route broadly crosses from east to west, and passes to the east, west and south of the Site. The section of the route between Ysgwd-ffordd and the A483 (near Llanbadarn Fynydd) passes through undulating pastoral fields, upland moor and occasional pockets of woodland. Views are relatively open, and are focused south-west towards rolling landform and the incised Abbeycwmhir Valley and north-west across plateau landform. Outward views become slightly more contained on the descent towards the A483 where intervening vegetation and landform screen views south and west. Views from this section of the route are instead focused north looking across the wooded Ithon Valley.</p> <p>The operational Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height) is seen from much of this section of the route, with turbine hubs and blade tips extending across a small angle of the skyline in distant views 4-7.5km north-east. The operational Bryn Titli (22 turbines at 53.5m tip height) and Cefn Croes (39 turbines at 110m tip height) Wind Farms are barely perceptible in combined distant views (15km and 25km west respectively) from limited extents of the route north of Ysgwd-ffordd. The route passes within approximately 650m of the twin turbine development at Brynddu (20m tip height), which is evident in intermittent views north-east and south of the route. The operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) forms a relatively distant feature (7.5-9.5km) and extends across the skyline in views north-west from intermittent sections of the route.</p>					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as people's interest is likely to be focused on the landscape as they engage in outdoor recreation.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of high value as although they are seen from a national trail.					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be high .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be views towards the upper parts of cranes and partially built structures that will feature on the skyline to the north-west at a distance of approximately 3.6-6.2km, affecting rural views from parts of the route near Upper Lethr and Ysgwd-ffordd. Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be limited, obscured mainly by the landform of the Site. The scale of visual effect at construction will vary from different parts of the route, but from the section of the route near Upper Lethr and Ysgwd-ffordd it is judged to be medium. In more distant and partially screened views from sections of the route near the A483, the scale of visual effect at construction is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen on the skyline at a distance of 3.6-6.2km in views looking to the north-west from sections of the route. In views from the route near Upper Lethr, the hubs and blade tips of turbines in the south of the middle parcel of the Site (T12-T17) are evident across the skyline (as illustrated in the visualisation for Viewpoint 6). Turbines in the north of the middle parcel and northern parcel of the Site are partially screened by intervening landform at Castle Bank. In views from the route near Ysgwd-ffordd, all 17 turbines of the Project are visible, however turbine bases are partially screened by intervening landform. Turbines will be seen within the same angle of the view as the operational Llandinam Wind Farm, and will appear to fill a gap between two clusters of turbines. However, the scale of turbines of Garn Fach will appear perceptibly larger than the turbines at Llandinam. The Project will form a distinct new element in views experienced at distances of 3.6-6.2km. The scale of visual effect during operation from these sections of the route is judged to be medium, affecting the rural views experienced by walkers as they engage in outdoor recreation.</p> <p>From sections of the route near the A483, the hubs and blade tips of three turbines (T1, T2, T4) and the blade tips of the remaining 14 turbines will be glimpsed just above intervening landform. The scale of visual effect during operation from this section of the route will reduce to small.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>As indicated by the ZTV and confirmed through ground-truthing, the Project will be visible from intermittent sections of the route. The medium scale of visual effect will be experienced from localised sections of the route near Upper Lethr and Ysgwd-ffordd, i.e. a small geographical extent. The small scale of visual effect will be experienced from very limited sections of the route to the west of the A483, and therefore also resulting in a small geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views from this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The medium scale of effect over a small geographical extent/ small scale of effect over a small geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low-medium magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of change at construction is also judged to be low-medium.</p>					
	During Construction					

	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A high sensitivity combined with a low-medium magnitude of change is judged to result in a moderate effect.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	

Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)	<p>Scenario A:</p> <p>Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together in views north-west from intermittent sections of the route. The turbines of Llandinam Repowering will appear beyond Garn Fach as a more distant feature on the skyline; however, the scale of Garn Fach turbines will be more compatible to the scale of the Llandinam Repowering turbines than the operational Llandinam turbines. Both developments will be seen within a similar angle of the view and the turbines of Garn Fach will appear to fill a gap in the middle of the Llandinam layout, improving the overall composition of wind farm development in views from Upper Lethr and Ysgwd-ffordd. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a medium scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when viewed from these sections of the route (and a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent for sections of the route near the A483) when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
	<p>Scenario B:</p> <p>There will be frequent sequential effects between Garn Fach and the proposed Bryngydfa Wind Farm (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) which will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm. This development will be seen across a small angle of the skyline in distant views north-east from much of this section of the route. Garn Fach and the proposed Bryngydfa will be seen in different angles of the view, and interactions between this development and Garn Fach will be minimal given the intervening distance between the developments. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a medium scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent/ small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing this undetermined proposed scheme in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>

Visual Receptor	Users of Glyndŵr's Way long distance footpath and national trail (between A483 and B4355)					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13b and Figure 6-14b					
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 12: Glyndwr's Way from Top (6.5km from the nearest turbine – T16)					
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>Glyndŵr's Way is a long distance footpath and national trail which passes 217km between Knighton and Welshpool. Within the Study Area the route broadly crosses from east to west, and passes to the east, west and south of the Site. The section of the route between the A483 (at Llanbadarn Fynydd) and B4355 passes rolling upland, pastoral fields and occasional pockets of woodland. From the A483, the route passes on a minor road, ascending the containing western slope of the Ithon Valley and passes through pastoral fields towards the Fron Top ridgeline. Outward views from this section of the route are occasionally screened by mature hedgerows and occasional woodland; however, more distant views of elevated landform to the west are afforded. To the north-east of the Fron Top ridgeline, the route passes north-east from the minor road through rolling upland fields. The route passes east on a minor road and tracks, leading to Hope's Castle Farm and passing Rhuvid Bank. Near the named residential property of Rhuvid and on approach to the B4355, outward views from the road are more often contained by intervening woodland; however, glimpsed views east overlook the Teme Valley.</p> <p>The route passes 170m to the west of the operational Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height) from its nearest turbine and is prominent in close and middle-distance views from much of this section of the route. The operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) is seen in relatively distant views (8.2-10.4km) north-west from Rhuvid Bank and the western extents of this section of the route. Smaller operational developments including the single operational turbine at Bryn Cwmrhiewdre (34m tip height), twin turbine development at Brynddu (20m tip height) and the twin turbine development at Esgairdraenllwyn (35m tip height) are seen in distant views north-west from the western extents of this section of the route. Tirgwynt Wind Farm (12 turbines at 116m tip height) and Mynydd Clogau (17 turbines at 66m tip height) are barely perceptible in distant views north-west.</p>					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as people's interest is likely to be focused on the landscape as they engage in outdoor recreation.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of high value as although they are seen from a national trail.					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be high .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, cranes erecting the turbines and partially built structures will be visible across part of the skyline, affecting rural views looking west and north-west, particularly from localised extents of the route nearest the A483 and at the Fron Top ridgeline. Ground level construction activities including the implementation of crane pads, tracks, and southern temporary compound will be seen as distant elements approximately 5.6km-8.8km to the west and north-west. The scale of visual effect at construction will vary from different parts of the route, but from localised extents of the route between the A483 and the Fron Top ridgeline, it is judged to be medium. In more distant views from sections of the route passing Cwm Rhos-goch, Bryngydfa and Rhuvid Bank, views of construction activities will be partially screened by intervening landform. The scale of visual effect at construction from these extents of the route is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen across part of the skyline approximately 5.6-8.8km to the west and north-west. In rural views from sections of the route between the A483 and the Fron Top ridgeline, all 17 turbines of the Project will be seen, with tracks between the turbines forming distant elements (as illustrated in the visualisation for Viewpoint 12). The Project will be seen partially in front of the operational turbines at Llandinam Wind Farm and will also increase the horizontal extent of wind farm development to the south. The scale of visual effect at operation will vary from different parts of the route, but from localised extents of the route between the A483 and the Fron Top ridgeline it is judged to be medium, affecting the rural views experienced by walkers as they engage in outdoor recreation. In more distant views from sections of the route passing Cwm Rhos-goch, Bryngydfa and Rhuvid Bank, intervening localised landform to the west of the route partially screens views of turbines. Turbines will form a relatively small feature in distant views, resulting in a small visual effect at operation.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>As indicated by the ZTV and confirmed through ground-truthing, the Project will be visible from intermittent sections of the route. Localised intervening landform to the north of the Fron Top ridge will partially screen views of turbines from sections of the route. The medium scale of visual effect will be experienced from the westernmost parts of this section of the route, between the A483 and the Fron Top ridgeline, i.e. a small geographical extent. The small scale visual effect will be experienced from intermittent extents of the route near Cwm Rhos-goch, Bryngydfa and Rhuvid Bank, and therefore also resulting in a small geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views from this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p>					

	The medium scale of effect over a small geographical extent/ small scale of effect over a small geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low-medium magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of change at construction is also judged to be low-medium .						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A high sensitivity combined with a low-medium magnitude of change is judged to result in a moderate effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together in views west and north-west from intermittent sections of the route. The turbines of Llandinam Repowering will appear beyond Garn Fach as a more distant feature on the skyline; however, the scale of Garn Fach turbines will be more compatible to the scale of the Llandinam Repowering turbines than the operational Llandinam turbines. Both developments will be seen within a similar angle of the view and the turbines of Garn Fach will appear to fill a gap in the middle of the Llandinam layout, improving the overall composition of wind farm development in views near the A483 and at the Fron Top ridgeline. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a medium scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when viewed from these sections of the route (and a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent for sections of the route passing Cwm Rhos-goch, Bryngydfa and Rhuvid Bank) when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: The proposed Bryngydfa Wind Farm (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm and will be located less than 300m from Glyndŵr's Way where it passes Brvngydfa and Rhuvid Bank, although seen in a different direction of view to Garn Fach. There will not be any interactions with Garn Fach due to the intervening distance between developments and different angles of views in which the developments are experienced. There will also be some occasional sequential effects with the proposed developments at Esgair Cwmowe (18 turbines at 125m tip height) and Llanbrynmair (30 turbines at 126.5m tip height), although turbines from these developments will be barely perceptible within most views (due to distances of over 23km and 29km to the north-west respectively). The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a medium scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent/ small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing these undetermined proposed schemes in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
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Visual Receptor	Users of The Severn Way long distance footpath					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13b and Figure 6-14b					
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 13: Severn Way North of Llanidloes (6.5km from the nearest turbine – T2)					
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The Severn Way is a long distance footpath which follows the River Severn for approximately 360km through Mid Wales and western England. The route passes approximately 5km to the north and north-west of the Site at its closest point. From the west, the route starts at the source of the River Severn and crosses through the Hafren Forest and the Plynlimon plateau. The route passes through Llanidloes, running broadly parallel to the A470 towards Caersws. From Caersws, it passes through rolling pastoral fields and occasional pockets of woodland at Melin-y-gloch and Bryn-y-pentre Wood. The route passes Newtown and from which it runs broadly parallel to the A483 along the floor of the Severn Valley north-east towards Berriew/Abberriw and Welshpool. Apart from the westernmost extents of the route nearest the source of the River Severn, the route passes at relatively low elevation with outward views occasionally screened by intervening vegetation and woodland associated with the river and built form at the settlements situated along the valley floor and sides. Sections of the route, including to the north-east of Llanidloes and Caersws, pass through rolling pastoral fields on the sides of the valley, from which outward views are slightly more open.</p> <p>A number of operational wind energy developments are visible from intermittent extents of the route. The route passes approximately 1.6km to the north of the operational Bryn Blaen Wind Farm (6 turbines at 100m tip height). Intervening landform screens views of this development from these nearest sections of the route, however turbine hubs and blade tips are occasionally visible beyond intervening landform and against the skyline in more distant views south from the route. The operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) forms a relatively distant feature extending across a medium angle of the skyline in views 8-11km south-east, south and south-west from intermittent extents of the route between Llanidloes and Newtown. The operational Carno I (56 turbines at 54m tip height) and Carno II (12 turbines at 80m tip height), Cemmaes 2 (18 turbines at 66m tip height), Tirgwynt (12 turbines at 116m tip height) and Mynydd Clogau (17 turbines at 66m tip height) wind farms are barely perceptible in long-distance views north-west from localised extents of the route.</p>					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as people's interest is likely to be focused on the landscape as they engage in outdoor recreation.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are seen from a promoted route, they are not protected or designated. The <i>Upper Severn Valley</i> VSAA notes there are attractive views "down valley slope over Llanidloes and the patchwork of fields and woodland". The <i>Cefn Carnedd Wooded Hillside</i> VSAA states that views are "extensive from within the field system over the surrounding floodplain / valley bottom and towards the dramatic upland windfarm at Waun Ddubarthog". The <i>Caersws River Bowl</i> VSAA notes there attractive "open and expansive views to surrounding higher ground" but "of moderate interest within the aspect itself" and "some limited detractive views to industrial areas associated with Caersws". The <i>Tregynon Rolling Hills</i> VSAA notes there are attractive views "over a succession of rolling hills and traditionally farmed pasture/woodland, and beyond to distant upland". Together these VSAA's encompass the route of The Severn Way which falls within the Study Area. Part of the route near Caersws crosses through an area designated as the Caersws Basin Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest.					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium-high .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be limited distant views towards the upper parts of cranes and partially built structures that will feature on the skyline, affecting rural views from sections of the route to the north-east of Llanidloes (5-9km to the north-west of the outermost turbine of the Project) and from localised extents of the route to the north-west of Newtown (approximately 10.8km to the north-east of the outermost turbine of the Project). Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be obscured by intervening landform to the south of the Severn Valley. From other parts of the route, views of cranes erecting turbines will become more glimpsed and intermittent due to intervening landform. The scale of visual effect at construction will vary from different parts of the route, but from localised extents to the north-east of Llanidloes and to the north-west of Newtown, it is judged to be small, but will reduce with distance from the Project.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen on the skyline and will occupy a small part of available oblique views south-east, south and south-west from intermittent sections of the route. From localised sections of the route to the north-east of Llanidloes (as illustrated in the visualisation for Viewpoint 13) and to the north-west of Newtown, the hubs of three to six turbines will be seen above landform (including T1, T3, T4, T9, T10, T12) Further turbine blade tips will be seen beyond intervening landform across a small angle of the skyline in views south-east and south-west. The Project will be seen in combination with the turbines at Llandinam. In views from sections of the route to the north-east of Llanidloes, Garn Fach turbines will appear to fill a gap between the two clusters of turbines of Llandinam; however, the scale of turbines of the Project will appear perceptibly larger than these turbines. The scale of visual effect at operation will vary from different parts of the route, but from sections of the route to the north-east of Llanidloes and to the north-west of Newtown the scale of visual effect in distant oblique views is judged to be small, affecting the rural views experienced by walkers as they engage in outdoor recreation.</p> <p>More distant views of the Project will be afforded from limited sections of the route to the north-east of Newtown and west of Llanidloes, however, turbine blade tips will be barely perceptible against the skyline beyond intervening landform in these distant glimpsed views.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>As indicated by the ZTV and confirmed through ground-truthing, the Project will be visible from intermittent sections of the route, including from where it passes through rolling pastoral fields between Llanidloes and Newtown, and from some lower-lying sections of the route to the east of Llanidloes and north-east of Newtown. The small scale of visual effect will be experienced from localised sections of the route to the north-east of Llanidloes and to the north-west of Newtown i.e. a small geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p>					

	The small scale of effect over a small geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of change at construction is also judged to be low .						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a low magnitude of change is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together in oblique distant views south-east, south and south-west from intermittent sections of the route. Whereas the proposed turbines of Garn Fach will be partially screened by intervening landform, the north-western turbines of the consented Llandinam Repowering will at times appear prominently along the containing ridgeline. The proposed turbines of Garn Fach will occupy a smaller angle of the view than Llandinam Repowering. In views from the route to the north-east of Llandidloes, the turbines of Garn Fach will appear to fill a gap in the middle of the Llandinam layout, improving the overall composition of wind farm development. Combined views of Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering will be experienced from intermittent sections of the route from the west of Llandidloes to the north-east of Newtown. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: The proposed Carno III Wind Farm (13 turbines at 149.9m tip height) will form a distant feature (approximately 15km from the outermost turbine of the Project), increasing the prominence and horizontal extent of wind farm development in views north-west from limited extents of the route, including to the north-east of Llandidloes and to the east and west of Caersws. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing this undetermined proposed scheme in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
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Visual Receptor	Users of Kerry Ridgeway long distance footpath					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13b and Figure 6-14b					
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 16: Kerry Ridgeway near Two Tumps (8.1km from the nearest turbine – T1)					
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The Kerry Ridgeway is a long distance footpath which stretches 24km from the village of Kerry in Powys, to the market town of Bishop's Castle, over the Wales-England border in Shropshire. The route passes approximately 7km to the north-east of the Site. It crosses at relatively high elevation along ridgelines through open moorland, heaths and occasional woodland and forestry, including the Ceri Forest. Terrain is varied, but the route generally follows tracks, rural roads and bridleways. From the west, the route starts at a car park and picnic area located on the B4355 near Cider House and follows a bridleway to Kerry Hill, where there is a scenic outlook with interpretation boards. The bridleway soon turns to tracks, which cross the B4368 near Block Wood and follows a track along the southern edge of this woodland, which obscures views to the north. From the minor road at Kerry Pole, the route then follows a rural lane through the Ceri Forest (which occasionally screens outward views north and south from this section of the route) before leaving the Study Area where it then goes on to follow the northern boundary of the Shropshire Hills AONB. Where intervening forestry does not screen outward views, distant views across the AONB are afforded.</p> <p>A number of operational wind energy developments are visible from intermittent sections of the route. The operational Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height) is visible from much of the route where outward oblique views south are afforded, and seen at a distance of approximately 5km. The operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) is seen in direct views 7-9km south-west from the western extents of the route with turbines appearing as relatively distant features. The single operational turbine at Bryn Cwmrhiewdre (34.4m tip height) and the twin turbine operational development at Esgairdraenllwyn (35m tip height) are seen in a similar angle of the view as the Project, and appear as relatively distant features (4km and 5km respectively) backclothed by landform. The operational Carno I (56 turbines at 54m tip height) and Carno II (12 turbines at 80m tip height) wind farms are barely perceptible in long-distance oblique views north-west from the western extents of the route. The operational Cemmaes 2 (18 turbines at 66m tip height), Tirgwynt (12 turbines at 116m tip height), Mynydd Clogau (17 turbines at 66m tip height) Wind Farms are also seen in distant oblique views north-west. These developments appear against the skyline within a similar angle of the view, however a clear separation exists between clusters of turbines. The operational Cefn Croes Wind Farm (39 turbines at 100m tip height) is barely perceptible beyond the turbines of Llandinam Wind Farm.</p>					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as people's interest is likely to be focused on the landscape as they engage in outdoor recreation.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are seen from a promoted route, they are not protected or designated. The <i>Kerry Ridgeway</i> VSAA (which encompasses the section between B4355 and Block Wood) notes there are " <i>broad dramatic views to upland to the south and rolling farmland to the north</i> " in this area. The <i>Kerry Ridgeway Woodland</i> VSAA (which encompasses the remainder of the route within the Study Area) states that there are " <i>expansive views available to the south over the adjacent rolling upland and peaks</i> " although there are also " <i>monotonous views within coniferous forestry</i> ".					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium-high .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, cranes erecting the turbines and partially built structures will be visible across part of the skyline, affecting rural views from intermittent sections of the route (when travelling towards the south-west) at a distance of approximately 7-10km. Ground level construction activities including excavations associated with borrow pits, the implementation of crane pads and tracks, the construction of the substation in the north and the construction of temporary compounds will be seen as distant elements. The scale of visual effect at construction will vary from different parts of the route, but from localised extents (approximately 1.7km of the westernmost extents of the route) it is judged to be medium. Beyond this section of the route, intervening landform partially screens views of the Site. The scale of visual effect will reduce with distance from the Project, and for longer extents of the route is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen on the skyline within available views south-west from limited extents, i.e. approximately 1.7km of the westernmost extents of the route. All 17 turbines will be visible at a distance of approximately 7-10km (as illustrated in the visualisation for Viewpoint 16). Tracks between the turbines and the substation will form distant features. The Project will be seen partially in front of the operational turbines at Llandinam Wind Farm and will also increase the horizontal extent of wind farm development to the south. The scale of visual effect at operation will vary from different parts of the route, but from localised sections of the westernmost extent, it is judged to be medium, affecting the rural views experienced by walkers as they engage in outdoor recreation. The scale of visual effect will reduce with distance from the Project and where vegetation, including coniferous forestry, provide intervening elements within views. Beyond this localised section of the route, there will be a small scale of visual effect in relatively distant views, where turbines will appear on the skyline but will be partially screened by intervening landform, including localised rolling landform near the route such as Bryn Coch and Citfaesty Hill.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Whilst the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility from much of the route, actual visibility will be limited by intervening vegetation including coniferous forestry at the Ceri Forest. The medium scale of visual effect will occur only for approximately 1.7km of the westernmost extents of the route, i.e. a small geographical extent. The small scale of visual effect will occur intermittently across several parts of the route where outward views are not obscured by intervening features, i.e. a medium geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p>					

	During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible .					
	During operation the borrow pits will be reinstated, but other parts of the Project will remain for the long-term (beyond 10 years). The long-term changes will be partially reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased and the crane pads and other above ground infrastructure (excluding tracks) will be broken down below ground level.					
	Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change					
	The medium scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent/ small scale of visual effect over a medium geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low-medium magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be low-medium .					
	During Construction					
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
During Operation						
Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a low-medium magnitude is judged to result in a moderate effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A:</p> <p>Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together in direct distant views south-west from intermittent sections of the route. The scale of Garn Fach turbines will appear slightly larger than the scale of the Llandinam Repowering turbines and they will increase the horizontal extent of turbines in views from the westernmost extents of the route, and in more distant views where the proposed Garn Fach turbines are partially screened by intervening landform. However, the horizontal extent of the view occupied by turbines will not vary substantially from that of Garn Fach in combination with the operational Llandinam Wind Farm (as assessed in the LVIA above). Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a medium scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent / small scale of visual effect over a medium geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B:</p> <p>There will be occasional sequential effects from the proposed Carno III Wind Farm (13 turbines at 149.9m tip height), Esgair Cwmoen Wind Farm (18 turbines at 125m tip height) and Llanbrynmair Wind Farm (30 turbines at 126.5m tip height), although these developments will be barely perceptible in distant views north-west from the route. The addition of these proposed wind farms will consolidate the operational Carno I and Carno II, Cemmaes 2, Tirgwynt and Mynydd Clogau wind farms into two distinct clusters of development. The proposed Bryngydfa Wind Farm (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height), which will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm, will be seen in views south and south-west from the route, within perceptibly closer distance (within approximately 4.2km) and in a different angle of the view than the turbines of Garn Fach. Bryngydfa Wind Farm will increase prominence and visibility of turbines in views north and north-east from this section of the road, however, interactions with Garn Fach will be minimal given the intervening distance between developments and different angles of views in which the developments are experienced. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a medium scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent / small scale of visual effect over a medium geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing these undetermined proposed schemes in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
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Visual Receptor	Users of Wye Valley Walk long distance footpath					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13b and Figure 6-14b					
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 21: Wye Valley Walk south of Rhayader (16km from the nearest turbine – T17)					
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The Wye Valley Walk is a long distance footpath which crosses approximately 220km between Chepstow and the Hafen Forest. The route passes approximately 15km to the south-west of the Site at its closest point. Within the Study Area, much of the route follows the floor and lower slopes of the Wye Valley, where outward views are largely contained by the landform of the valley sides and woodland associated with the river. However, sections of the route cross at higher elevation on the valley sides and across mountainous sections, including to the west and south of Llangurig, to the north of Rhayader, north-west and south-east of Llanwrthwl and south of Builth Wells. More distant outward views are afforded from sections of the route which cross at higher elevation, including views looking across the Wye Valley to more distant landform to the north-east and east and occasional distant views west and north-west towards the Cambrian Mountains. The route passes through a varied landscape of woodland, pastoral fields and open moorland.</p> <p>From intermittent sections of the route to the south and west of Llangurig, the operational Bryan Blaen Wind Farm (6 turbines at 100m tip height) is seen on the skyline in views 2-3km north and north-east. Some glimpsed views of the operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) are experienced from intermittent sections of the route north of Rhayader and south and west of Llangurig, from which the wind farm appears as a distant feature (11-12km) and is partially screened by intervening landform and vegetation. The route passes within 900m of the operational Bryn Titli wind farm (22 turbines at 53.5m tip height), however views nearest the wind farm are partially screened by intervening landform and vegetation. Bryn Titli is more evident in open views afforded from elevated sections of the route near Esgair y Graig, Llaniwared and Llwyn-gwyn.</p>					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as people's interest is likely to be focused on the landscape as they engage in outdoor recreation.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are seen from a promoted route, they are not protected or designated. The <i>Wye Valley VSAA</i> notes that there are attractive views "along the valley floor farmland and from the upper slopes into the valley". The <i>Wye Valley Uplands VSAA</i> states that it is "open exposed with strong/dramatic views into the Wye Valley and over the mosaic farmland of the Upper Severn Valley". The <i>Rolling hills, between Ithon & Wye VSAA</i> notes the area as having "generally pleasant rural views". Together these VSAs encompass the majority of the Wye Valley Walk which falls within the Study Area					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium-high .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be limited distant (direct and oblique) views towards the upper parts of cranes and partially built structures that will feature on the skyline from localised sections of the route affecting rural views, including to the north of Rhayader (approximately 10.6km south-west of the outermost turbine of the Project), north-west and south-east of Llanwrthwl (approximately 15-16km south-west of the outermost turbine of the Project) and south of Llangurig (approximately 14.2km west of the outermost turbine of the Project). Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be obscured by intervening landform. More distant views of the Project are afforded from limited extents of the route to the south of Builth Wells, however the upper parts of cranes and partially built structures will be barely perceptible from this distance. The scale of visual effect at construction will vary from different parts of the route, but from localised extents of the route (north of Rhayader, north-west and south-east of Llanwrthwl and south of Llangurig) it is judged to be small but will reduce with distance from the Project.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will extend across a small part of the skyline in distant direct views from localised sections of the route to the south-west of the Site (as illustrated in the visualisation for Viewpoint 21) and distant oblique views from localised sections of the route to the west of the Site. In views from localised sections of the route to the south-west of the Site, turbines in the northern parcel will be partially screened by intervening landform. The hubs and blade tips of five to nine turbines located in the middle parcel of the Site will form a distant feature on the skyline of views north-east. In views from localised sections of the route to the west of the Site, turbines are partially screened by intervening landform with blade tips appearing as a distant and small scale change in the view. In views from the south and south-west of the Site, the Project will increase the horizontal extent of the operational Llandinam Wind Farm further south-east. The scale of visual effect at operation will vary from different parts of the route, but from localised elevated sections of the route north of Rhayader, north-west and south-east of Llanwrthwl and south of Llangurig, it is judged to be small, affecting the rural views experienced by walkers as they engage in outdoor recreation..</p> <p>More distant views of the Project will be afforded from limited sections of the route to the south of Builth Wells; however, turbines will be barely perceptible against the skyline in these distant glimpsed views.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>As indicated by the ZTV and confirmed through ground-truthing, intermittent visibility of the Project will be experienced from localised sections of the route which pass at higher elevation across mountainous landform and on the upper sides of the valley (north of Rhayader, north-west and south-east of Llanwrthwl and south of Llangurig). The geographical extent is considered to be small.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p>					

	The small scale of effect over a small geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of change at construction is also judged to be low .						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a low magnitude is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together in oblique distant views from intermittent sections of the route. The scale of Garn Fach turbines will be comparable to the scale of the Llandinam Repowering turbines, however they will increase the horizontal extent of turbines in views from intermittent sections of the route to the south-west of the Site (as illustrated in the visualisation for Viewpoint 21). In views from the route to the west of the Site, the proposed turbines of the Project will appear barely perceptible beyond the turbines of Llandinam. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: There will be occasional sequential effects from the proposed Carno III (13 turbines at 149.9m tip height) and Esgair Cwmowen (18 turbines at 125m tip height) Wind Farms, which will be seen in glimpsed distant views north and north-east from limited extents of the route to the south, west and north-west of Llangurig, although in an opposite direction of view to Garn Fach. In views from limited extents of the route to the south-west of the Site the proposed Bryngydfa Wind Farm (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) will be barely perceptible alongside the operational Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm in distant views (as illustrated in the visualisation for Viewpoint 21). The proposed Bryngydfa Wind Farm will be seen in a similar angle of the view as Garn Fach, however a clear separation will be seen between the two clusters of development. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing these undetermined proposed schemes in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
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Visual Receptor	Users of National Cycle Network Route 81					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13b and Figure 6-14b					
Representative Viewpoints	None from the NCN itself (nearest is Viewpoint 13: Severn Way North of Llanidloes)					
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>National Cycle Network (NCN) Route 81 is a 191.2km cycle route connecting Aberystwyth and Wolverhampton. The section of the route within Wales is referred to as the Lôn Cambria route, which passes 5.4km to the north-west of the Site. Within 10km of the Site, the route passes north-east from NCN Route 8 at Llanidloes along the lower slopes and floor of the Severn Valley broadly parallel to the A470, A489 and A483. The route follows rural roads to Caersws before crossing south-east towards Stepaside, passing north-east towards Newtown and then through the Severn Valley before leaving the Study Area and heading towards Welshpool. The Severn Valley is relatively broad in this part of the Study Area, and outward views from the route are afforded looking across the valley floor and towards the enclosing ridgelines on either side of the valley. Outward views are occasionally screened by intervening vegetation, including woodland and mature hedgerows, rolling localised landform and buildings associated with settlements. The route also runs broadly parallel to the Severn Way, with both routes following the same alignment from Newtown to the north-east along the valley.</p> <p>A number of operational wind energy developments are visible from intermittent extents of the route. The route passes close by to the operational Bryn Blaen Wind Farm (6 turbines at 100m tip height) which is seen against the skyline from intermittent sections of the route including 1km to the north and more distant views approximately 7km to the south-west. The operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) forms a relatively distant feature (6.5-7.5km) extending across a medium angle of the skyline in views south-east, south and south-west from intermittent extents of the route between Llanidloes and Newtown. The operational Carno I (56 turbines at 54m tip height) and Carno II (12 turbines at 80m tip height), Cemmaes 2 (18 turbines at 66m tip height), Tirgwynt (12 turbines at 116m tip height) and Mynydd Clogau (17 turbines at 66m tip height) wind farms are barely perceptible in long-distance views north-west from localised extents of the route.</p>					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be medium as cyclists travelling on local road routes are likely to be focused on the surrounding landscape, but are transitory.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are seen from a promoted cycle route, they are not protected or designated. The <i>Cefn Carnedd Wooded Hillside</i> VSAA states that views are "extensive from within the field system over the surrounding floodplain / valley bottom and towards the dramatic upland windfarm at Waun Ddubarthog". The <i>Caersws River Bowl</i> VSAA notes the area as having "open and expansive" attractive views "to surrounding higher ground". The <i>Llandinam Hill and Scarp Mosaic</i> VSAA notes that there are "attractive mosaic field patterns within the aspect and attractive views out of the area to surrounding landscape". Together these VSAA's encompass the majority of NCN Route 81 which falls within the Study Area. Part of the route near Caersws crosses through an area designated as the Caersws Basin Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest.					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be limited distant views approximately 7.2km to the south-east towards the upper parts of cranes that will feature on the skyline and affect rural views from sections of the route to the north-east of Llanidloes. Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be obscured by intervening landform to the south of the Severn Valley. From other parts of the route, views of cranes erecting turbines will become more glimpsed and intermittent due to intervening landform. The scale of visual effect at construction will vary from different parts of the route, but from localised extents to the north-east of Llanidloes, it is judged to be small, but will reduce with distance from the Project.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen on the skyline and will occupy a small part of available oblique views south-east, south and south-west from intermittent sections of the route. From localised sections of the route to the north-east of Llanidloes (approximately 7.2km north-west of the outermost turbine of the Project), the hubs of three turbines will be seen (T1, T2, T3) sitting just above intervening landform. Further turbine blade tips will be seen beyond intervening landform across a small part of the skyline in views south-east and south-west. The Project will be seen in combination with the turbines at Llandinam, and Garn Fach turbines will appear to fill a gap between the two clusters of turbines of this development; however, the scale of turbines of the Project will appear perceptibly larger than them. The scale of visual effect at operation will vary from different parts of the route, but from sections of the route to the north-east of Llanidloes the scale of visual effect in distant oblique views is judged to be small, affecting the rural views experienced by cyclists as they engage in outdoor recreation..</p> <p>Views of the Project will also be afforded from limited extents of the route near Stepaside (approximately 7.1km north-east of the outermost turbine of the Project), where turbines blade tips will be seen beyond intervening landform across a small part of the skyline. More distant views of the Project will be afforded from limited sections of the route to the north-east of Newtown, however, turbines blade tips will be barely perceptible against the skyline beyond intervening landform in these distant glimpsed views. The scale of visual effect during operation from these sections of the road will reduce to barely perceptible.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>As indicated by the ZTV and confirmed through ground-truthing, the Project will be visible from intermittent sections of the route, including as it passes through rolling pastoral fields to the north-east of Llanidloes, near Stepaside and to the north-east of Newtown. The small scale of visual effect will be experienced from localised section of the route to the north-east of Llanidloes i.e. a small geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The small scale of effect over a small geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of change at construction is also judged to be low.</p>					

	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a low magnitude of change is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together in oblique distant views from intermittent sections of the route to the south-east, south and south-west. Whereas the proposed turbines of Garn Fach will be partially screened by intervening landform, the north-western turbines of the consented Llandinam Repowering will at times appear prominently along the containing ridgeline, and will therefore occupy a larger angle of the view than Garn Fach. In views from the route to the north-east of Llanidloes, the turbines of Garn Fach will appear to fill a gap in the middle of the Llandinam layout, improving the overall composition of wind farm development. Combined views of Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering will be experienced from intermittent sections of the route to the north-east of Llanidloes and near Stepside. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent) when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: There will be occasional sequential effects from the proposed Carno III Wind Farm (13 turbines at 149.9m tip height) which will form a fairly distant feature, increasing the prominence and horizontal extent of wind farm development in views north-west from limited extents of the route, including to the north-east of Llanidloes and to the south of Caersws. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect when considered against a baseline containing this undetermined proposed scheme in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
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Visual Receptor	Users of National Cycle Network Route 825					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13b and Figure 6-14b					
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 14: NCN Route 825 North of Llanbister (7.8km from the nearest turbine – T17)					
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>National Cycle Network (NCN) 825 forms most of the promoted Radnor Ring cycle route and passes approximately 107km between Rhayader and Llandrindod Wells. The route is broadly circular, passing east from Rhayader and crossing the A483 to the north of Llanbister. The route follows the Teme Valley to Knighton, where the direction shifts south-east and south, passing Presteigne and Kington. From Kington, the route heads west towards the A481 near Hundred House before running north to Brynthomas and west again to end at the B4358 to the west of Llandrindod Wells. The northernmost section of the route between Rhayader and Knighton passes approximately 3km to the south of the Site at its nearest point. The route primarily runs along rural lanes and minor roads, with some traffic free sections. The north-eastern section of the route, nearest Rhayader, is at relatively low elevation, following watercourses and river valleys. To the east and west of the A483, the route passes at higher elevation through a landscape of rolling enclosed pastoral fields and occasional open areas of rough grazing. On approach to the B4356 near Crug, the road passes at lower elevation through the Lugg Valley and Teme Valley to Knighton. From sections of the route at a lower elevation, distant outward views from the route are relatively enclosed by intervening landform and vegetation, including blocks of forestry, woodland and mature hedgerow. From sections of the route at a higher elevation to the east of the A483, outward distant views are afforded to the west overlooking the Ithon Valley and north-east towards distant landform.</p> <p>The route passes approximately 4.3km to the south of the operational Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height), which is evident in glimpsed oblique and direct views north from limited extents of the route between Llananno and the Llanister Road Train Station. The operational Llandinam Wind Farm Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) forms a relatively distant feature which extends across a small angle of the skyline in views 11-14km to the north-west from sections of the route. The twin turbine development at Brynddu (20m tip height) is also seen in views 3-6km north-west from sections of the route. The route passes within approximately 1km to the west of the under-construction Hendy Wind Farm (7 turbines at 110m tip height); from extents of the route to the east of Llandrindod Wells oblique views of the wind farm are afforded.</p>					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be medium as cyclists travelling on local road routes are likely to be focused on the surrounding landscape but are transitory.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are seen from a promoted cycle route, they are not protected or designated. The <i>Rolling hills, between Ithon & Wye</i> VSAA notes the area as having “generally pleasant rural views”. The <i>Valleys/basins north of Abbeycwmhir</i> VSAA notes that there are attractive views “along valleys and to wooded hills” although “dense forests may be considered to degrade views”. The <i>Ridge & valley, Ithon sides</i> VSAA notes the area as having attractive views “from small roads through area to small valleys and ridges” and the <i>Moorland, east of Ithon</i> VSAA notes that there are “Generally pleasant views to and from adjacent farmland.” Together these VSAA’s encompass the majority of NCN Route 825 which falls within the Study Area.					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 1-A: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be limited distant oblique views towards the upper parts of cranes and partially built structures that will feature on the skyline and affect rural views for approximately 2km of the route to the east of the A483 (approximately 7-9km south-east of the outermost turbine of the Project) and approximately 1km of the route to the west of Abbeycwmhir (approximately 7km south-west of the outermost turbine of the Project). Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be obscured by intervening landform. More distant views of the Site are afforded from limited extents (approximately 3.6km) of the route to the east of Llandrindod Wells (approximately 16-18km to the south of the outermost turbine of the Project), however the upper parts of cranes and partially built structures will be barely perceptible from this distance. The scale of visual effect at construction will vary from different parts of the route, but from localised extents of the route (for 2km of the route to the east of the A483 and 1km of the route west of Abbeycwmhir) it is judged to be small but will reduce with distance from the Project.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will extend across part of the skyline in distant oblique views (7-9km to the north-west) from approximately 2km of the route to the east of the A483. All 17 turbines of the Project will be seen to some extent, although some will be partially screened by intervening landform resulting in the hubs of eight turbines visible against the skyline (visibility of the remaining turbines being limited to blade tips, as illustrated in the visualisation for Viewpoint 14). Turbines will be seen in combination with the operational Llandinam Wind Farm and will slightly increase the horizontal extent and prominence of wind farm development in views. The scale of visual effect at operation will vary from different parts of the route, but from localised elevated sections of the route east of the A483, it is judged to be small, affecting the rural views experienced by cyclists as they engage in outdoor recreation. In views from extents of the route to the west of Abbeycwmhir, the blade tips of turbines in the northern parcel of the Site will be barely perceptible beyond intervening landform, including forested landform at Cefn-crin. There is theoretical visibility of the hubs of six turbines located within the middle parcel of the Site, however intervening coniferous forestry is likely to limit views of these too. More distant views of the Project will be afforded from limited sections of the route to the east of Llandrindod Wells; however, turbines will be barely perceptible against the skyline in these distant glimpsed oblique views. The scale of visual effect during operation from these sections of the route will reduce to barely perceptible.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>Whilst the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility from some of the route, actual visibility will be limited by intervening vegetation including coniferous forestry at Cefn-crin. The small scale of visual effect will occur only for approximately 2km east of the A483, i.e. a small geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p>					

	The small scale of effect over a small geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of change at construction is also judged to be low .						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium sensitivity combined with a low magnitude is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6.1: Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together from intermittent sections of the route, including approximately 2km of the route to the east of the A483, approximately 1km of the route to the west of Abbeycwmhir and more distant views from sections of the route to the east of Llandrindod Wells. The turbines at Garn Fach and Llandinam Repowering will be seen extending across a similar angle of the view, with those at Garn Fach slightly increasing the prominence and horizontal extent of turbines further south. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Scenario B: There will be occasional sequential effects between Garn Fach and the proposed Bryngydfa Wind Farm (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) which will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm. This development will be seen in views looking north from the route, in a different direction of view than Garn Fach and Llandinam Repowering (consented). Turbines of Bryngydfa Wind farm will be evident in oblique views north, at distances of approximately 3.4-5km from the section of the route to the east of the A483, at distances of approximately 12.9-14km from the section of the route to the west of Abbeycwmhir (although limited further by intervening coniferous forestry) and more distant views from sections of the route to the east of Llandrindod Wells. Bryngydfa Wind Farm will increase the prominence and visibility of turbines in views north and north-east from this section of the route, however, interactions with Garn Fach will be minimal given the intervening distance between developments and different angles of views in which the developments are experienced. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing this undetermined proposed scheme in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>
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Visitors to summits reached by recreational routes and to other attractions

Visual Receptor	Visitors to Gors Lydan						
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13b and Figure 6-14b						
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 15: Gors Lydan (8.1km from the nearest turbine – T16)						
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The summit of Gors Lydan is located to the east of the Site and situated between the Ithon and Teme valleys. Along with a series of other neighbouring hilltops, it is designated as open access land and at an elevation of 529m AOD, forms the highest hilltop out of these. The summit is accessible via a byway open to all traffic (BOAT) which connects a bridleway in the north to a minor lane in the south and that also crosses the adjacent Moelfre Hill and Tynybryniau Hill. The summit provides expansive 360° views, including westwards across the Ithon valley towards the Site.</p> <p>Within panoramic views that look directly west towards the Site, the operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) is visible at a distance of approximately 11km. The turbines of the operational Bryn Titli (22 turbines at 53.5m tip height), Cefn Croes (39 turbines at 100m tip height), Tirgwynt (12 turbines at 116m tip height) and Mynydd Clogau (19 turbines at 50m tip height) wind farms are barely perceptible at distances between 19km and 29km respectively. Turbines from the operational Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height) are relatively close to the receptor (<2.5km) and feature within views that look away from the Site to the north.</p>						
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as people's interest is likely to be focused on the landscape as they engage in outdoor recreation. Views of the surroundings are an important contribution towards the experience afforded to those at the summit.						
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the <i>Upland moor, Beacon Hill & Gors Lydan</i> VSAA notes that there are "Generally attractive long views to surrounding rural areas".						
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium-high .						
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be distant views (approximately 8.1km to the north-west) towards cranes erecting the turbines and partially built structures on the skyline affecting scenic and panoramic views. Ground level construction activities including excavations associated with borrow pits, the implementation of crane pads and tracks, the construction of the substation in the north and the construction of temporary compounds will be seen as distant elements. The scale of visual effect at construction is judged to be small-medium.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen to occupy 24 degrees (and only 7 degrees when viewed from the BOAT) of the available panoramic views of the skyline and will form a feature on the plateau within the middle distance of views (approximately 8.1km to the north-west). The number of turbines visible would be dependent on the position of the viewer, as intervening landform from the summit would obscure the turbines within the northern parcel of the Site when viewed from the BOAT (e.g. Viewpoint 15), whereas more open views of all 17 turbines are afforded when stood further to the west. Nevertheless, the turbines from the Project would be seen to add to the existing turbines at Llandinam that can be seen on the distant skyline, increasing the horizontal extent of wind farm development to the south and affecting the scenic views experienced by visitors as they engage in outdoor recreation. The proposed turbines would be evenly spaced resulting in a balanced visual arrangement. The scale of visual effect during operation is judged to be small-medium with the Project being a discernible feature within panoramic views albeit seen at a distance.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>For hill summits the geographical extent does not apply as these are point locations where emphasis is on the scale of effect.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor would be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the borrow pits will be reinstated, but other parts of the Project will remain for the long-term (beyond 10 years). The long-term changes will be partially reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased and the crane pads and other above ground infrastructure (excluding tracks) will be broken down below ground level.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The small-medium scale of effect (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low-medium magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be low-medium.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High

	During Operation						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a low-medium magnitude is judged to result in a moderate effect.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A:</p> <p>Combined: The consented Llandinam Repowering scheme (11km to the north-west) will replace the 102 no. existing turbines (45.5m tip height) with 34 no. turbines at an increased tip height of 121m, therefore resulting in a fewer number of larger-scale turbines. The change in turbine scale will result in a greater visual influence from Llandinam in the cumulative baseline scenario. The scale of Garn Fach turbines beside the repowered Llandinam turbines would be more compatible than the scale of the Garn Fach turbines beside the existing Llandinam turbines. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small-medium scale of visual effect from the summit when considered against a baseline containing this consented scheme and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>There will be no successive cumulative effects as there will be no additional consented schemes visible from this summit to those mentioned above (i.e. outside of the 90 degrees arc of vision).</p> <p>Scenario B:</p> <p>Combined: The proposed Esgair Cwmowen (18 turbines at 125m tip height) and Llanbrynmair (30 turbines at 126.5m tip height) wind farms will be barely perceptible at distances of 26km and 33km to the north-west respectively. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small-medium scale of visual effect from the summit when considered against a baseline containing these proposed schemes, in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>Successive: The proposed development of Bryngydfa (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm and seen <2km north-east from the summit. However, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small-medium scale of visual effect to the summit when considered against a baseline containing this undetermined proposed scheme in addition to Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>						

Visual Receptor	Visitors to Garreg-hir						
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13b and Figure 6-14b						
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 22: Garreg-hir (15.1km from the nearest turbine – T2)						
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The summit of Garreg-hir is located to the north-west of the Site and forms part of the enclosing ridgeline to the north of the Carno valley. Along with a series of other neighbouring hilltops, it is designated as open access land and at an elevation of 485m AOD, forms the highest hilltop out of these. The summit is accessible via a bridleway which forms part of a wider network of PRowS that traverse the northern slopes of the Carno valley and provide access to other hilltops. The summit provides expansive 360° views, including southwards across the Carno valley towards the Site. The southern extents of the Snowdonia National Park is also visible on clear days in views to the north-west.</p> <p>The operational developments at Tirgwynt (12 turbines at 116m tip height) and Mynydd Clogau (19 turbines at 50m tip height) are located approximately 2.5km to the north and north-east respectively and are therefore prominent within foreground views. Within panoramic views that look directly south towards the Site, the operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) is visible at a distance of approximately 13km. The turbines of the operational Bryn Blaen (6 turbines at 100m tip height), Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height), Bryn Titli (22 turbines at 53.5m tip height) and Cefn Croes (39 turbines at 100m tip height) wind farms are barely perceptible at distances ranging between 17km and 25km. Within panoramic views that look directly west, Carno I (56 turbines at 54m tip height) and Carno II (12 turbines at 80m tip height) wind farms are visible at a distance of 7.5km to the south-west and 8km to the west respectively. Cemmaes 2 Wind Farm (18 turbines at 66m tip height) is barely perceptible at a distance of 15km to the north-west.</p>						
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as people's interest is likely to be focused on the landscape as they engage in outdoor recreation. Views of the surroundings are an important contribution towards the experience afforded to those at the summit.						
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of medium value as although they are not protected or designated, the <i>Esgair Cwmowen Uplands</i> VSAA notes that there are attractive views "to surrounding upland areas and down into lowland adjacent".						
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be medium-high .						
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be very distant views (approximately 15.1km to the south-east) towards cranes erecting the turbines and partially built structures on the skyline affecting scenic and panoramic views. Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be barely perceptible due to distance. The scale of visual effect at construction is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen to occupy 4 degrees of the available panoramic views of the skyline (approximately 15.1km to the south-east) as illustrated by Viewpoint 22, affecting the scenic views experienced by visitors as they engage in outdoor recreation. The Project will be seen in combination with the turbines at Llandinam and Garn Fach turbines will appear to fill a gap in the middle of the Llandinam layout, improving the overall composition of wind farm development. The scale of visual effect during operation is judged to be small with the Project seen at a distance and the large scale of the Garreg-hir landscape absorbing the Project well.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>For hill summits the geographical extent does not apply as these are point locations where emphasis is on the scale of effect.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor would be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views experienced by this receptor would be long-term (beyond 10 years) and partially reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The small scale of effect (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of change at construction is also judged to be low.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						

	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Overall Level of Effect and Significance	A medium-high sensitivity combined with a low magnitude is judged to result in a minor-moderate effect.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	Scenario A:						
	Combined: The consented Llandinam Repowering scheme (12.8km to the south-east) will replace the 102 no. existing turbines (45.5m tip height) with 34 no. turbines at an increased tip height of 121m, therefore resulting in a fewer number of larger-scale turbines. The change in turbine scale will result in a greater visual influence from Llandinam in the cumulative baseline scenario. The scale of Garn Fach turbines beside the repowered Llandinam turbines would be more compatible than the scale of the Garn Fach turbines beside the existing Llandinam turbines. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect from the summit when considered against a baseline containing this consented scheme and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above .						
	There will be no successive cumulative effects as there will be no additional consented schemes visible from this summit to those mentioned above (i.e. outside of the 90 degrees arc of vision).						
	Scenario B:						
	Combined: The proposed development of Bryngydfa (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm but will be barely perceptible at a distance of 21km to the south-east from the summit. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect from the summit when considered against a baseline containing this proposed scheme, in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above .						
	Successive: The proposed Esgair Cwmowen (18 turbines at 125m tip height) will form an extension to the south of Tirgwynt Wind Farm and seen approximately 2km to the north from the summit. The proposed developments at Llanbrynmair (30 turbines at 126.5m tip height) and Carno III (13 turbines at 149.9m tip height) will be seen approximately 8km to the north-west and south-west respectively. However, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect to the summit when considered against a baseline containing these undetermined proposed schemes in addition to those considered in the LVIA, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above .						

Visual Receptor	Visitors to designated viewpoint / picnic area at Llyn Clywedog					
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13b and Figure 6-14b					
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 19: Llyn Clywedog Roadside Viewpoint (13.3km from the nearest turbine – T2)					
Description of Visual Receptor	Llyn Clywedog is a reservoir on the head-waters of the River Severn, located near to the town of Llanidloes. A designated viewpoint / picnic area is located on the north-eastern edge of the reservoir located along the B4518 and this area provides parking, picnic benches and access to the north-eastern shore of the reservoir via a PRow. Views from the designated viewpoint/ picnic area are focused southwards and look over the convoluted water body and the distinctive landform which conceals parts of it. The Site is visible to the south-east, seen along a small section of skyline that is framed by foreground landform surrounding the reservoir. The operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) can be seen on this skyline at a distance of approximately 12km. Bryn Blaen Wind Farm (6 turbines at 100m tip height) is also visible approximately 5.9km to the south and Cefn Croes Wind Fam (39 turbines at 100m tip height) is seen at a distance of 13.2km to the south-west.					
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as views of the surrounding area are an important contributor to the experience when stopping at this roadside viewpoint.					
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The view experienced by this receptor is judged to be of high value as it is a designated viewpoint advertised on OS maps and located within the Clywedog Valley Registered Landscape of Special Historic Interest. The <i>Clywedog Upland Grazing VSAA</i> notes that there are <i>"fine panoramic views from high points along its western edge over Mid Wales and over the surrounding rolling mosaic farmland"</i> .					
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be high .					
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be limited distant views (approximately 13.3km to the south-east) towards the upper parts of cranes and partially built structures that will feature on the skyline affecting rural views. This construction activity will be seen on the skyline that is framed by distinctive landform features which surround the reservoir in the foreground (and which effectively enhance the view towards the Site). However, at this roadside viewpoint, the receptor is likely to be focusing on more scenic views that look south across Llyn Clywedog as they engage in outdoor recreation, and therefore views south-east towards the Site are likely to be oblique and incidental. Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be obscured by intervening landform including the Waun Ddubarthog ridge along the north-western Site boundary. The scale of visual effect at construction is judged to be small.</p> <p>During operation, turbines will be seen to extend across 14 degrees of the skyline affecting rural views. Only turbines within the northern parcel of the Site will be visible although mostly limited to blade tips except for four turbines where hubs breach the skyline. Turbines within the middle parcel of the Site will be obscured by intervening landform. The turbines from the Project would be seen at an equivalent scale to the existing turbines at Llandinam and would be evenly spaced, infilling gaps between clusters of the Llandinam turbines, resulting in a balanced visual arrangement. At this roadside viewpoint, the receptor is likely to be focusing on more scenic views that look south across Llyn Clywedog as they engage in outdoor recreation, and therefore views south-east towards the Site are likely to be oblique and incidental. The scale of visual effect at operation is judged to be small.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>For designated viewpoints the geographical extent does not apply as these are point locations where emphasis is on the scale of effect.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The small scale of effect (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of change at construction is also judged to be low.</p>					
	During Construction					
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High
	During Operation					
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High
	Very High	High	Medium - High	Medium	Low – Medium	Low

Overall Level of Effect and Significance	Although the receptor is of high sensitivity, the overall effect is judged to be minor-moderate as the magnitude of visual change is considered to be so low and views of the project will be incidental as receptors focus on views across Llyn Clywedog (in a different direction of view to the Project).					
	During Construction					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	During Operation					
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

<p>Additional Cumulative Effects (see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</p>	<p>Scenario A: Combined: The consented Llandinam Repowering scheme (12.3km to the south-east) will replace the 102 no. existing turbines (45.5m tip height) with 34 no. turbines at an increased tip height of 121m, therefore resulting in a fewer number of larger-scale turbines. The change in turbine scale will result in a greater visual influence from Llandinam in the cumulative baseline scenario. The scale of Garn Fach turbines beside the repowered Llandinam turbines would be more compatible than the scale of the Garn Fach turbines beside the existing Llandinam turbines. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect from the designated viewpoint / picnic area when considered against a baseline containing this consented scheme, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p> <p>There will be no successive cumulative effects as there will be no additional consented schemes visible from the designated viewpoint / picnic area to those mentioned above (i.e. outside of the 90 degrees arc of vision).</p> <p>Scenario B: Not applicable as there are no undetermined planning applications visible from the designated viewpoint / picnic area.</p>
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Designated Landscapes

Visual Receptor	Residents of / visitors to Shropshire Hills AONB						
Location of Visual Receptor	Shown on Figure 6-13b and Figure 6-14b						
Representative Viewpoints	Viewpoint 20: Intersection of Minor Roads at Black Mountain, Shropshire AONB (14.1km from the nearest turbine – T11)						
Description of Visual Receptor	<p>The Shropshire Hills area is in the English county of Shropshire and designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). It is located in the south of the county, extending to its border with Wales. A small part of the AONB falls within the Study Area, approximately 12km from the outermost turbines of the Project. This area comprises rolling hills with regular fields of pasture and blocks of woodland, situated between the Teme and Clun valleys. The B4368 runs along the River Clun through the area providing a connection between the A489 near Newtown (approximately 4km to the north-west of the area) and the A489 near Bridgnorth (over 40km east of the Study Area). Settlements within the area are limited to the small village of Bettws-y-crwyn, the small hamlets of Quabbs and Anchor, and with occasional scattered farmsteads connected via a minor road network comprising rural lanes. The Kerry Ridgeway long-distance footpath runs along the northern boundary of the area and other PRowWs are located throughout, traversing steep hillsides and crossing plateaus, which afford elevated panoramic views including westwards towards the Site. Views from lower-lying areas are often contained by landform.</p> <p>From upland locations facing westwards, the operational Garreg Lwyd Hill (17 turbines at 126.5m tip height) is visible approximately 5km to the south-west. The operational Llandinam Wind Farm (102 turbines at 45.5m tip height) and Tirgwynt Wind Farm (12 turbines at 116m tip height) Wind Farm are barely perceptible in long-distance views 14km to the west and 25km to the north-west respectively.</p>						
Judgement on Visual Susceptibility <i>(see Table 1.10 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be high as communities, people engaged in outdoor recreation and users of the local roads have views from this nationally designated landscape.						
Judgement on the Value of Views experienced by the Visual Receptor <i>(see Table 1.11 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	Views experienced by the receptors are judged to be of high value as they are high quality views associated with this nationally designated landscape.						
Judgement on Visual Sensitivity	By combining the separate judgements on visual susceptibility and the value of views experienced by the visual receptor, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be high .						
	Low	Low - Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High	
Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change <i>(see Tables 1.12 – 1.14 within Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology)</i>	<p>Scale of effect</p> <p>During construction, there will be limited distant views (approximately 13-20km to the west) towards cranes erecting the turbines and partially built structures on the skyline affecting rural and often panoramic views. Visibility of other construction activities that are at ground level across the Site will be obscured by intervening landform. The scale of visual effect at construction is judged to be small for visual receptors within the Study Area.</p> <p>During operation, 16 out of the 17 turbines of the Project will be seen across part of the skyline in views 13-20km to the west as illustrated in the visualisation for Viewpoint 20. Turbines will be seen in combination with the operational Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm and will increase the horizontal extent and prominence of wind farm development, which will affect the rural and often panoramic views experienced by visitors. However, the turbines at Garreg Lwyd Hill will be perceptually larger than the turbines at Garn Fach as they are closer to the AONB (approximately 5km to the south-west from the nearest point). The proposed turbines would be evenly spaced resulting in a balanced visual arrangement. The scale of visual effect during operation is judged to be small for visual receptors within the Study Area, with the Project seen at a distance and in the context of the existing wind farm at Garreg Lwyd Hill.</p> <p>Geographical extent</p> <p>As indicated by the ZTV and confirmed through ground-truthing, the small scale of visual effect will be experienced from limited extents of the AONB within the Study Area (from west facing slopes and hilltops) where intervening vegetation does not obscure views, i.e. a small geographical extent.</p> <p>Duration/reversibility</p> <p>During construction the changes in views experienced by this receptor will be short-term (up to 5 years) and largely reversible.</p> <p>During operation the changes in views resulting from turbines will be long-term (beyond 10 years) and reversible as the turbines will be dismantled and removed from the Site once the operational period has ceased.</p> <p>Overall Judgement on Magnitude of Visual Change</p> <p>The small scale of effect over a small geographical extent (over a long term) is judged to result in an overall low magnitude of change. Although the construction period is shorter in duration, it can be more detracting than at operation because of on-site activity and part-built structures. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect at construction is also judged to be low.</p>						
	During Construction						
	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
	During Operation						

	Barely perceptible	Low	Low – Medium	Medium	Medium - High	High	Very High
Overall Level of Effect and Significance	Although the receptors are of high sensitivity, the overall effect is judged to be minor-moderate as the magnitude of visual change is considered to be so low and influenced by the context of the existing wind farm at Garreg Lwyd Hill.						
	During Construction						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	During Operation						
	Negligible	Minor	Minor - Moderate	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate-Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
Additional Cumulative Effects <i>(see 'Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment' section in Appendix 6-1: LVIA and CLVIA Methodology which includes definition of Scenario A and B)</i>	<p>Scenario A: Both Garn Fach and the consented Llandinam Repowering (34 turbines at 121m tip height) will be seen together in distant views west from limited areas of the AONB within the Study Area. The scale of Garn Fach turbines will appear slightly larger than the scale of the Llandinam Repowering turbines and they will increase the horizontal extent of turbines in views. Nevertheless, the introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam Wind Farm and the operational developments considered in the LVIA (excluding the existing Llandinam Wind Farm which will be replaced by the repowering scheme), so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>						
	<p>Scenario B: The proposed Bryngydfa Wind Farm (12 turbines at 126.5m tip height) will form an extension to the north and south of Garreg Lwyd Hill Wind Farm and will be seen in direct views (3-10km) to the south-west. This development will increase the prominence and visibility of turbines in views seen from the AONB. The introduction of Garn Fach will still result in a small scale of visual effect over a small geographical extent when considered against a baseline containing this undetermined proposed scheme in addition to those in Scenario A, so there will be no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the LVIA above.</p>						

Appendix 6.6: Residential Visual Assessment Tables

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 GLVIA3 notes that effects on private property are frequently dealt with through a 'residential amenity assessment' (GLVIA3, Page 107, Para. 6.17). Such studies can include an assessment of visual effects.

1.1.2 This Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) describes the change in view likely to be experienced by residents at the closest properties to the proposed Garn Fach Wind Farm (the Project). The RVAA should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)**.

1.1.3 The RVAA has been undertaken in accordance with the principals contained within the Landscape Institute's Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition (GLVIA3) and Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) Technical Guidance Note 2/19 (LI TGN 2/19). The approach has also been informed by numerous decisions made following public inquiries into wind energy proposals in the UK.

1.1.4 LI TGN 2/19 explains that: "the purpose of RVAA is to provide an informed, well-reasoned answer to the question: 'is the effect of the development on Residential Visual Amenity of such nature and / or magnitude that it potentially affects 'living conditions' or 'Residential Amenity'?" (LI TGN 2/19, Page 5, Para. 2.1).

1.1.5 The RVAA does not consider other components of residential amenity, such as noise, dust or shadow flicker, which are dealt with in the appropriate chapters of the EIA Report.

1.1.6 The methodology for the RVAA is set out below along with the scope of the assessment. The findings of the assessment are presented in tabular format and the assessment concludes with a summary of the findings.

1.1.7 The results allow for any necessary micrositing (i.e. the impact of moving turbines up to 50m as part of micrositing has been considered for each property and it is judged that this would not change the results reported).

Elements of the Project that could have Potential Impacts on Visual Amenity

1.1.8 The proposed turbines are most likely to impact upon views but other components of the wind farm, such as tracks, substation, and borrow pits may also impact upon views. Aircraft warning lights will be infrared (IR) and as a result will not be visible to the naked eye.

1.2 Methodology

1.2.1 The methodology can be summarised as follows:

- Step 1: Identification of properties to be considered (defining the Study Area and scope);
- Step 2: Evaluation of baseline visual amenity from each property;
- Step 3: Assessment of likely change to visual amenity of properties; and
- Step 4: Forming the RVAA judgement (the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold).

1.2.2 The following section sets out the methodology and the factors considered in more detail.

Step 1: Study Area and Identification of Properties to Assess

1.2.3 The assessment includes consideration of the changes in views and visual amenity from all properties within approximately 2km of the proposed turbines. Although there is the potential for significant visual effects to occur beyond this distance, such effects are not considered likely to affect 'living conditions'. This opinion has been informed by experience, observations made on site and an understanding of the Project.

1.2.4 Properties were identified using Ordnance Survey (OS) AddressBase Plus data as a starting point and verified in the field. In this case it was found that one of the 'properties' was in fact a maintenance building for the P&L wind farm, and there were two additional properties not in the OS data. These were: a derelict cottage called Pabyllwyd Ganol at grid reference 305044, 282403 and Maens Cottage (a landowner property) at grid reference 305570, 280570. In addition, it appeared that the properties known as Pabyllwyd and Pabyllwyd Barn were in fact one property and so were treated as one. The location of the Upper Llaithddu property on the address base was incorrect, stated at grid reference 306549, 279368. The location of the property has therefore been corrected for the purpose of the RVAA to be situated at the correct grid reference of 306550, 279369. **Figure 6-48** shows the properties within 2km of a turbine.

1.2.5 The bare ground Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for the turbines was then overlaid onto the amended property map (see **Figure 6-49** for hub height ZTV and **Figure 6-50** for tip height ZTV). Properties with no theoretical visibility (as indicated by the ZTV) were excluded from the RVAA. A total of 20 properties were identified as being within 2km of the proposed turbines and having a potential view of the turbines. These are listed in **Table 6-6.2**.

Step 2: Evaluation of baseline visual amenity from each property

1.2.6 Step 2 involves describing and evaluating the baseline visual conditions at the properties to be included, informed by desk study and fieldwork.

1.2.7 For the purposes of this RVAA, the visual amenity experienced at a property is made up of a combination of the type, nature, extent and quality of views that may be available from the property and its domestic curtilage (e.g. gardens and access drives).

1.2.8 OS maps, aerial imagery and Google Streetview and field survey were used to record information such as:

- the location of the residential elements of each property,
- the orientation and likely views from each property (including principal/primary aspects and presence of windows);
- Layout and orientation of the gardens and property curtilage;
- Access location, and likely views from private or shared driveways or access tracks;
- The nature of existing views from the properties and their gardens, including the proximity and relationship of the properties to surrounding landform, landcover and visual foci and the scenic quality of views; and
- Potential screening provided by local variations in topography, the built environment and vegetation/tree cover within the surrounding landscape.

1.2.9 In considering baseline visual amenity, the following were examined:

- The nature and extent of the available existing views (including main/principal and secondary/ peripheral views) from the property and its garden/ domestic curtilage, including the proximity and relationship of the property to surrounding landform, landcover and visual foci; and
- Views experienced when approaching or departing from the property via its driveway and/or access roads, if applicable.

1.2.10 Field work was undertaken in February 2020 and February 2021. This enabled the 'maximum case' scenario to be assessed, on the basis that any available screening offered by deciduous vegetation was at a minimum during winter months.

1.2.11 The Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) Technical Guidance Note 2/19 (LI TGN 2/19) considers residential receptors to be of high visual sensitivity.

Preparation of Accompanying Wireline Visualisations

1.2.12 On the basis of guidance included in LI TGN 2/19, indicative wireline visualisations based on a bare ground digital terrain model were generated from all individual properties using Resoft Windfarm software. They were centred on the windfarm, included the full extent of the wind farm and generated from a 2m viewing height. The wirelines are not necessarily representative of the primary outlook of the property and do not show features such as buildings and trees that may provide screening or filtering of views. It should therefore be noted that these indicative wireline visualisations represent a 'maximum visibility scenario' which may potentially be experienced from the property or its curtilage and this should be borne in mind when viewing the images.

1.2.13 The illustrative wireline visualisations show the turbines numbered for ease of reference and include the existing Llandinam turbines. They do not show ancillary development or tracks, but these are taken into account in the assessment and described where they will be visible.

1.2.14 Consented cumulative schemes (in this case Llandinam repowering) have been included in place of the existing Llandinam turbines in a second set of wireline visualisations to show the potential cumulative scenario.

Other illustrative material

1.2.15 Aerial photographs and site photography support the assessment.

Step 3: Assessment of likely change to visual amenity of properties

1.2.16 A judgement on the magnitude of visual change which will be experienced has been made, and the change in views summarised, with reference to the following factors:

- the distance of the property to the wind turbines and the visibility of turbines in views from the property;
- the number and extent of turbines visible, and their position within views from the property e.g. whether in key views from the property, secondary views, gardens and/ or private drives;
- the proportion of the skyline occupied by the development and whether turbines would be visible on more than one side of the property;
- the extent of external and internal areas of the property affected by views of turbines;
- the likely presence of other ancillary elements in the view from the property, for example access tracks, substation or borrow pits;
- consideration of cumulative effects (as a separate judgement).

1.2.17 The description of magnitude of visual change considers views from all parts of the property and forms a judgement in the round, focussing on how the development would impact on the visual amenity of residents.

1.2.18 In locations where the Garn Fach Forest provides an element of screening, consideration has been given to how views would change if the forest were to be felled according to the Garn Fach Felling Plans.

1.2.19 Magnitude of visual change is expressed on a relative scale, as set out in Table 6-6.1 below.

Table 6-6.1: Magnitude of change in views and visual amenity

Magnitude of Change in Visual Amenity	Description
Very High	The property is affected by a very large change to views/ visual amenity in the round. For example, the proposed development will be a key/defining element in the main (and possibly only) view from the property and garden, or will be prominent in views from multiple aspects (including the main aspect of the property). Ancillary wind farm elements other than turbines are also likely to be prominent in these views.
High	The property is affected by a large change to views/ visual amenity in the round. For example, the proposed development will be a key/defining element in a view from the property and garden (does not have to be the main view), or will affect views from more than one aspect (including the main aspect of the property). Ancillary wind farm elements other than turbines may also be prominent in these views.
Medium	The property is affected by a moderate change to views/ visual amenity in the round. For example, the proposed development will be clearly discernible from at least one aspect of the house and/ or garden, but will not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property (either because of the distance from the turbines or the presence of screening). Ancillary wind farm elements other than turbines may also be visible but not prominent in these views.
Low	The property is affected by a small change to views/ visual amenity in the round, For example, the wind farm is at some distance or mostly screened/ has little influence on views from the house and/or garden.
Barely Perceptible	The proposed development may go unnoticed, or is not visible.

Step 4: Forming the RVAA Judgement (the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold)

1.2.20 The Residential Visual Amenity Threshold "is the threshold at which the visual amenity of a residential property is changed and adversely affected to the extent that it may become a matter of Residential Amenity and which, if such is the case, competent, appropriately experienced planners will weigh this effect in their planning balance" (LI Technical Guidance Note 2/19 Residential Visual Amenity Assessment).

As stated in the RVAA guidance, RVAA is only concerned with those properties in the highest magnitude and therefore only properties predicted to experience a **very high** or **high** magnitude of change need to be assessed in terms of potential effect on 'living conditions'. This judgement is intended to assist the decision maker in coming to the wider planning judgement on overall residential amenity, when considered within the context of other components (e.g. noise, shadow flicker, dust and vibration). A property experiencing significant visual effects will not necessarily experience effects on residential visual amenity which are judged to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold. The Residential Visual Amenity Threshold is judged by considering whether the development, for example:

- blocks the only available view from a property; or
- is overwhelming views in all directions; or
- is unpleasantly encroaching; or
- is inescapably dominant from the property.

1.3 Study Findings

1.3.1 Table 6-6.2 lists the properties assessed as part of this study. For each, it contains a reference number (which correlates to those shown on Figure 6-48), the property name (as informed by OS AddressBase Plus data), and reference to relevant assessment tables.

Table 6-6.2: Properties Considered in Assessment

Ref	Name	Full assessment table number
1	Custogion	Table 6-6.3
2	Fwnog	Table 6-6.4
3	Ddulley Bank	Table 6-6.5
4	Ffordd Las	Table 6-6.6
5	Maens Cottage	Table 6-6.7
6	Pabyllwyd Ganol	Table 6-6.8
7	The Barns	Table 6-6.9
8	Lower Nanthir	Table 6-6.10
9	Rock House	Table 6-6.11
10	Upper Maens Cottage	Table 6-6.12
11	Great Meadows	Table 6-6.13
12	Pabyllwyd Barn	Table 6-6.14
13	Upper Nanthir	Table 6-6.15
14	Green Meadow	Table 6-6.16
15	Brondre Fawr	Table 6-6.17
16	Brondre Fawr Bungalow	Table 6-6.18
17	Waen Llydan	Table 6-6.19
18	Waun Cottage	Table 6-6.20
19	Upper Llaithddu	Table 6-6.21
20	Fferm Ganol	Table 6-6.22

Property 1: Custogion



View to the north-west and south-west façades of the property from a track to the west (within the Site)



View to the north-eastern and north-western façades of the property from near Custogion Brook

Table 6-6.3: Custogion

Property 1: Custogion			
Direction to Site	North-west, west, south-west	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	16
Distance to nearest turbine	801 m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	17
Nearest turbine	T13	Primary view direction	Unclear (but the 'front' appears to face towards the farm yard to the SE)
Description of property, location and existing context:			
<p>Custogion (a landowner property) consists of a two-storey farmhouse with a roof that continues down below the main eaves' height to the rear. The curtilage of the property includes several farm buildings directly to the south and south-east, enclosed by post and wire fencing. Access is provided by a long track which joins a rural lane around 500m to the north of the property.</p> <p>The property is situated at an elevation of 400m AOD, on an area of gently sloping land (sloping up to the south-west). A small tributary of the Custogion Brook runs to the south-east of the property.</p> <p>Fields surrounding the property are pasture grazed and moderate in scale, bound by a combination of hedgerows and shelter belts. A block of conifer plantation woodland is situated to the south of the property [NB the woodland to the north-west and north-east of the property shown in the aerial photo has been felled with only a small area of conifers remaining to the north].</p> <p><i>Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community.</i></p>		 <p>Aerial view of the property</p>	
Description of existing views and visual amenity:			

Property 1: Custogion

Windows on the north-west facing aspect of the property, towards the site, are limited with only one window on the ground floor due to the low eaves. Views in this direction are across the Custogion Brook valley to the hills on which the Garn Fach plantation lies. It is likely there are windows on both storeys of the south-east facing aspect of the property (although this side of the property could not be accessed). Views in this direction are away from the Site and across the agricultural yard to the agricultural buildings which enclose the yard. The undeveloped hill (marked 'Foel' on the OS map) is likely to be visible in the backdrop. Windows occur on both storeys of the north-eastern aspect of the property, although this faces away from the Site and across the Custogion Valley from where there are attractive views across pastoral fields backdropped by low hills. On the south-west facing aspect of the property there are three windows (including an attic room window). Rural views are likely from this façade towards the Brondre-fawr ridge including 'Fowler's Arm Chair' and 'Fowler's Horse Block'.

It is not clear whether there is a primary' or 'predominant' direction of view from the property, but the 'front' appears to face towards the farm yard. Views from the curtilage of the property extend in all directions except for the north where a small remaining block of conifer plantation screens views. Attractive views from the access track are likely to extend along the course of the Custogion Brook (which it crosses on a small bridge) to the east and west.

To the west-north-west turbines of the existing Llandinam wind farm are just visible on the horizon in clear conditions, although due to the distance (2,989m) and the small scale (31m hub height) of these turbines they are not prominent.

Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See **Figure 6-51a and 6-51b**

The wirelines indicate that the blades of all 17 of the Garn Fach turbines will be potentially visible from the property, occupying a 129 degree field of view. The wireframes show the lower portion of turbines T1 to T9 will be screened by landform. However, in reality the Garn Fach plantation is likely to screen views to these turbines further, so only the blades of the turbines are visible over the tree line. The Garn Fach Plantation would screen views to the hubs of turbines T2, T3, T5 and T6. Turbine T9 is likely to remain prominent above the tree line as it is situated on higher lying land behind the Garn Fach plantation. The nearest turbine to the property (T13) is situated 801m to the south-west.

There will be direct views to the Garn Fach turbines T12 to T17 from the south-west facing aspect of the property, these turbines will be prominent in views as they will be between 800m and 1,612m away and situated on more elevated land (between 450m to 500m AOD). This will change the views from rural and undeveloped to rural with turbines forming moving features in views. It is likely that access tracks on the open sloping land between turbines T10 and T11 to the north-west, and between T11 and T13 to the west will also be visible from the property. There may be some views to the borrow pit situated on sloping ground 792m to the west-north-west, particularly during construction. During construction the crane pad for T11 may also be visible to the north-west of the property.

Open views to turbines T9 to T12 will be possible from the north-west facing aspect of the property as well as views to the blades of T1 to T8 over the Garn Fach Plantation. This will introduce dynamic features to an otherwise fairly rural view (albeit with a man-made plantation).

Views to all 17 turbines will be available from the curtilage of the property where not screened by the property itself or agricultural outbuildings, as boundary features are limited. Turbines T10 to T17 are also likely to be visible from the majority of the access track, resulting in the introduction of large structures with moving blades into rural views.

The Garn Fach development would become a prominent feature in views from two aspects of the property that are currently rural in nature (although these do not appear to be 'primary' viewing directions) as well as being visible from much of the access track and curtilage of the property.

The magnitude of change in views and visual amenity is assessed to be High due to the horizontal extent of, and proximity to, turbines and one borrow pit (noting that these will not be in obvious 'primary' views from the property).

According to NRW's Garn Fach Felling Plan the coup that partially screens views north-west towards T1 to T8 will be felled in 2032-2036. If the forest were to be felled, a slightly greater proportion of turbines T1 to T8 may be visible, however this would not change the magnitude of change.

Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:

All turbines are likely to be at least partially visible from either the north-west or south west facing windows and curtilage of this property, which currently experiences rural views across farmland and moorland. However, there is no evidence that these are the 'primary' or 'predominant' directions of view from the property, and there will still be undisturbed and rural views from the north-eastern and south-eastern aspects of the property (most notably the attractive views across the Custogion Valley). The development will not block the only available view from the property or be overwhelming in views in all directions. Although the nearest turbine will be located 800m to the west-south-west, this distance is far enough that the turbines should not feel unpleasantly encroaching or inescapably dominant when viewed from the property in the context described above.

For these reasons it is considered that **the Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.**

Consideration of cumulative effects: See **Figure 6-51a and 6-51b**

Property 1: Custogion

If the repowered Llandinam turbines were in place, around eight of these turbines would be visible in place of the existing Llandinam turbines to the north-west (nearest turbine 2.8km to the west-north-west of the property). In this context, the Garn Fach turbines will have a greater influence on the view that the Llandinam repowered turbines. The magnitude of change resulting from adding Garn Fach to a baseline containing the repowered turbines will remain the same as a baseline containing the existing Llandinam turbines i.e. **High**.

Although there will be a large number of turbines visible from the property if both schemes are developed (covering a 145 degree field of view) **the Project would not be considered to surpass the residential visual amenity threshold** in the cumulative scenario, as the turbines would be no closer or more dominant than those arising from Garn Fach in the existing baseline scenario.

Property 2: Fwnog



View of property showing the south-east 'front' façade and Garn Fach Forest behind.



View of the property from the gated drive showing the south-east 'front' façade.

Table 6-6.4: Fwnog

Property 2: Fwnog			
Direction to Site	South, west and north-west	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	13
Distance to nearest turbine	811m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	17
Nearest turbine	T9	Primary view direction	North-east
Description of property, location and existing context:			

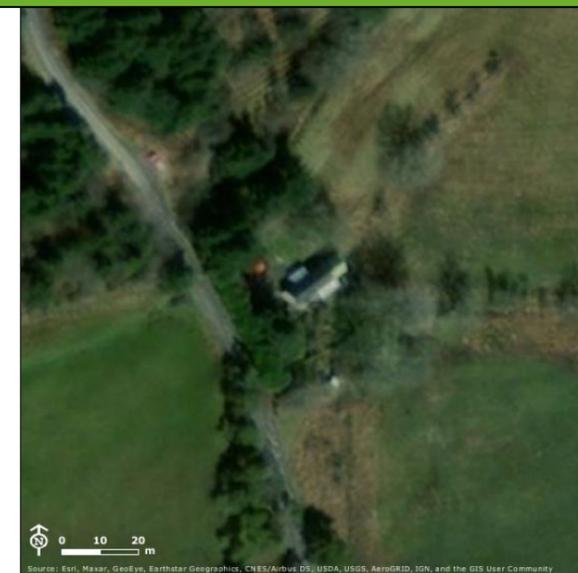
Property 2: Fwnog

Fwnog is a detached and isolated single storey property, accessed via a track which runs north-south. The property is situated at an elevation of around 450m AOD, on a gentle slope which rises up to the west. The curtilage of the property includes a garden to the north-west and south-east, enclosed by a post and wire fence and some mature garden vegetation and trees.

Directly behind the property (to the north) lies the Garn Fach coniferous plantation woodland and there is substantial vegetation surrounding the property. The property is more open to the east.

Fields surrounding the property to the south are pasture grazed and bound by post and wire fencing. In some places there are also hedgerows and shelterbelts

Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community.



Aerial view of the property

Description of existing views and visual amenity:

The main opportunities for views are those to the north-east where the curtilage of the property is marked by only a post and wire fence, allowing long views to the rural and scenic landscape beyond. The main windows are on the south-eastern and north-western façades. To the south-east garden vegetation largely encloses views, although there filtered views in winter months to pastoral fields. Garn Fach, a coniferous plantation, lies behind the property to the north-west which provides a backdrop to short views in this direction. The south-western gable end is contained by vegetation and an outbuilding along the roadside.

There are no views of the existing Llandinam wind farm turbines.

Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See **Figure 6-52a and 6-52b**

The wireline shows that the hubs of 13 turbines are theoretically visible from the location of the property with the blades of the additional four turbines also visible over the skyline. However, the presence of Garn Fach plantation to the north and west means turbines T1 to T8 will be completely screened, with views to the lower section of T9 also likely to be screened. This means that in reality, there will only be views to 9 of the Garn Fach turbines (T9 to T17) from the property and its curtilage, occupying a 62 degree field of view from the south to south-west, and these will be filtered by mature vegetation within and just beyond the garden of the property. It is possible that there may be some oblique filtered views of turbines from windows on the south-eastern aspect of the property and from the curtilage of the property (in winter) to turbine (T10) at a distance of 877m which would add built features between the existing mature trees. It is possible that there could also be some views to parts of the access tracks on sloping land between T11 and T12 although these will also be filtered by intervening vegetation. No other ancillary features (substation or borrow pits) are likely to be visible. The attractive primary views to the north-east will remain un-altered.

The magnitude of change to the visual amenity experienced from this property in the round is judged to be **Medium** due to the proposed development being relatively close, but filtered, in views from the house and drive. Where visible, the proposed development will add moving features into rural views.

According to NRW's Garn Fach Felling Plan the coup that partially screens views north towards T1 to T9 will be felled in 2032-2036. If the forest were to be felled, the hubs of an additional six turbines and the blades of two turbines could be visible in views to the north-north-east from the north-western area of the house, although it is likely that garden and forest edge vegetation would continue to provide a screen/ good filter. The magnitude of change would remain **Medium**.

Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:

The residential visual amenity threshold is only concerned with properties in which there is a High or Very High magnitude of change. As the property is assessed as having a moderate magnitude of change, **the Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.**

Consideration of cumulative effects: See **Figure 6-52a and 6-52b**

Property 2: Fwnog

Since the repowered Llandinam turbines will be screened by Garn Fach Plantation there will be no change to views from this property in the cumulative situation.

If the forestry were felled (this coup is due to be felled between 2032 – 2036 (according to NRW's Garn Fach Felling Plan), the larger repowered Llandinam turbines may just become visible behind and to the north of the Garn Fach turbines assuming no screening in this direction (which is unlikely). The presence of the Llandinam repowered turbines is unlikely to change the magnitude of change to the visual amenity experienced from this property resulting from the presence of Garn Fach which would remain **Medium**.

Property 3: Ddulley Bank



View of the north-facing gable-end of the building, and dormer windows on the western 'rear' façade.



View of the east-facing front façade of the property showing windows on both storeys.

Table 6-6.5: Ddulley Bank

Property 3: Ddulley Bank			
Direction to Site	West	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	17
Distance to nearest turbine	843m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	17
Nearest turbine	T11	Primary view direction	East
Description of property, location and existing context:			

Property 3: Ddulley Bank

A detached 2 storey farmhouse (landowner property) and outbuildings accessed via a minor road to the east. The curtilage of the property includes a garden which surrounds the property to the north, south and east. The curtilage of the property is enclosed by a dense coniferous shelterbelt to the west and hedgerows with some mature deciduous trees to the north and east. Directly south of the property are a series of agricultural outbuildings that are slightly lower than the farmhouse.

The property lies at an elevation of around 340m AOD on gently sloping topography, rising westwards towards the Site. Land use surrounding the property consists of pastoral fields comprising a regular field pattern. Fields directly to the south-west are defined by dense mature tree hedgerows or woodland shelterbelts whilst those to the north are slightly more open, bound by hedgerows and some fences.



Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Aerial view of the property

Description of existing views and visual amenity:

Windows are present on both storeys of the east-facing front façade of the property with views into the garden and some filtered rural views (between mature trees) to pasture fields to the east (these views are also affected by farm buildings and machinery). There are also windows on both storeys of the west-facing façade of the property (towards the Site), including dormer windows. Although views west (towards the Site) from the property are screened by the dense line of conifer trees enclosing it. There are a small number of windows on the ground floor of the north-facing gable end of the property, from which views will be partially screened by the adjacent farm building. The south-facing aspect of the property could not be viewed on Site (due to access limitations) although agricultural buildings to the south of the property prevent any long reaching views in this direction.

The curtilage of the property including the garden and agricultural yard is visually enclosed by surrounding agricultural buildings to the south and north, a dense conifer hedgerow to the west and hedgerows containing mature trees to the east.

Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See **Figure 6-53a and 6-53b**

The wireline, based on a bare ground model, indicates that the hubs and blades of all 17 turbines are theoretically visible from the property. However, in reality, views to turbines T12 to T17 are likely to be screened by adjacent agricultural buildings to the south of the property. Turbines T9 to T12 (all less than 1.2km from the property) may be partially visible on the skyline above the coniferous hedgerow, (as the Site lies at a higher elevation than the property), particularly from the dormer windows on the western façade of the property. Turbines to the north-west (T1 to T9) are at a greater distance from the property, with the lower portion of the turbines screened by the intervening landform. It is likely that the Garn Fach plantation would further screen views to these turbines so that only the blades are visible over the treeline. Rural views to the east from the property will remain unchanged.

The magnitude of change to the visual amenity experienced from this property in the round is judged to be **Medium** due to the presence of screening features in and around the property.

According to NRW's Garn Fach Felling Plan the area of forest that screens the lower parts of turbines T1-T8 to the north-west will be felled in 2032-2036, revealing the upper portion of these turbines. This would slightly increase the magnitude of change in views to the north-west from the property with a larger extent of these turbines visible. Due to the distance of these turbines from the property and the fact they are likely to be partially visible over Garn Fach plantation the magnitude of change would remain **medium** if this part of the Garn Fach plantation was felled.

It is acknowledged that other plantations and shelterbelts such as those to the west (screening views to the Site) can be felled, and therefore the level of screening provided by them is not necessarily permanent. Should the shelterbelt boundary to the west of the property be felled the magnitude of change in views may increase.

Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:

Property 3: Ddulley Bank
The residential visual amenity threshold is only concerned with properties in which there is a High or Very High magnitude of change. As the property is assessed as having a moderate magnitude of change, the Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Consideration of cumulative effects: See Figure 6-53a and 6-53b
If the repowered Llandinam turbines were in place, those to the west would be completely screened by the conifer shelterbelt whilst those to the north-west would be at least partially screened by the Garn Fach Plantation so there will be little to no change to views from this property in the cumulative situation. None of the Llandinam repowering turbines will be situated closer to the property than the Garn Fach turbines and therefore the magnitude of change relating to the presence of Garn Fach will remain as reported above.
If the forestry were felled (this coup is due to be felled between 2032 – 2036 (according to NRW's Garn Fach Felling Plan), slightly more of the repowered Llandinam turbines may become visible behind the Garn Fach turbines, but this would not change magnitude of change resulting from the presence of Garn Fach, which would remain Medium .

Property 4: Fford Las



View north along the road showing the eastern 'front' façade of Ffordd Las.



View showing the southern gable end of Ffordd Las.

Table 6-6.6: Ffordd Las

Property 4: Ffordd Las			
Direction to Site	North-west	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	17
Distance to nearest turbine (m)	944m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	17
Nearest turbine	T17	Primary view direction	East
Description of property, location and existing context:			

Property 4: Ffordd Las	
Fford Las is a detached 2-storey property in the hamlet of David's Well. The building is derelict but appears to be undergoing some kind of restoration. The property fronts directly onto the minor road which runs through David's Well. The Llaithddy Brook runs in a minor stream valley to the east of the Site. Elevation at the property is roughly 420m AOD. The curtilage of the property appears to extend to the south-eastern side of the road, including some (also derelict) outbuildings.	 <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;">Aerial view of the property</p>
Several large trees surround the property, most of which are deciduous, with some coniferous trees to the south. Fields surrounding the property are small scale sheep pasture, with most boundaries marked by mature hedgerows containing mature hedgerow trees although some post and wire fences are also present.	
The landscape character to the west, beyond the adjacent small-scale fields is one of large scale open rough pasture, containing some angular blocks and strips of plantation woodland. A large area of plantation woodland lies to the south on Red Lion Hill.	
Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community	
Description of existing views and visual amenity:	
The 'front' of the property is orientated east towards the road and away from the Site. This façade has at least four windows including two dormer windows from which there are rural views to the outbuildings opposite, mature trees and a backdrop of Redlion Hill with its plantation. The rear (north-west) of the property faces towards the Site and there appears to be windows on this façade, including dormers, but mature deciduous trees within the garden of the property screen (in summer) and filter (in winter) views in the direction of the Site so that views are relatively short and rural in character. There are no obvious windows on the south-west facing gable end of the property, whilst four windows are located on the north-east facing gable end with scenic views across the agricultural landscape.	
From the property there are some distant views to the existing Llandinam turbines, which peak over the skyline to the northwest and north-north-west.	
There is not an obvious 'primary outlook' for this property although there are rural views from the rear of the property and garden across the surrounding pasture fields to Brondre-fawr Hill to the west, and (within the Site), views from the north-eastern gable end down the valley to the north-east towards David's well.	
It should be noted that the property is still under renovation and once complete may include additional windows or the removal of surrounding trees and outbuildings, in which case there may be more views available.	
Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See Figure 6-54	
The wireline, based on a bare ground model, shows that all 17 turbines could theoretically be visible from this property, occupying approximately 47degree field of view from the west-north-west to the north-north-west. The closest turbine, T17 would be situated just under 1km from the property (944m).	
In reality, fewer than 17 turbines are likely to be visible from this property as mature vegetation within the garden and in field boundaries to the north and north-west will have a screening effect on views. Some filtered views to the nearest turbines are still likely to be partially visible between the garden vegetation and nearby hedgerow boundaries, introducing moving elements into a rural view. Turbines further afield are likely to be completely screened.	
It is possible there may be some glimpsed views to sections of access tracks between turbines T8 to T11 on south-east facing sloping land however, due to the distance these are unlikely to be very noticeable (if visible at all).	
The magnitude of change in views and visual amenity experienced from this property in the round is judged to be High due to the proposed development being relatively close but filtered.	
Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:	
Despite the nearest turbine (T17) being situated 944m away, this distance combined with the filtered nature of views will ensure that the turbines will not feel unpleasantly encroaching or inescapably dominant from the property and the rural views from the other three aspects of the property will remain unchanged.	

Property 4: Ffordd Las
It is considered that the Project <u>would not</u> breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Consideration of cumulative effects: See Figure 6-54
If the repowered Llandinam turbines were in place, at least an additional 34 turbine hubs may be visible on distant skylines to the north-west and north-north-west extending the field of view in which turbines will be visible across to a 56-degree field of view. The Garn Fach turbines would have a greater influence on the view and the magnitude of change resulting from adding Garn Fach to a baseline containing the repowered turbines, therefore the magnitude of change will remain the same as a baseline containing the existing Llandinam turbines, as they are situated closer to the property than the Llandinam turbines (4km away). The magnitude of change will remain the same i.e. High .

Property 5: Maens Cottage



View to the south-east facing front façade of the property, showing windows on both storeys.



View to the south-west facing gable-end of the property, showing the outbuilding screening views.

Table 6-6.7: Maens Cottage

Property 5: Maens Cottage			
Direction to Site	South-south-west to north-north -west	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	11
Distance to nearest turbine	960m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	14
Nearest turbine	T11	Primary view direction	South-east
Description of property, location and existing context:			

Property 5: Maens Cottage	
<p>The property is a detached, two-storey cottage (landowner property) with a single-storey outbuilding (to the south-west of the property). Landform slopes gently down to the south to meet the Custogion Brook, with the property lying at an elevation of around 400m AOD.</p> <p>The cottage lies in a garden, set back from the minor lane directly to the south. The curtilage of the property includes a garden surrounding the property and enclosed by a post and wire fence. Lines of mature deciduous trees surround the property to the south as well as enclosing the property and a small pasture field to the north-east and north. There are also some mature trees in the garden to the west of the property.</p> <p>Fields surrounding the property are generally semi-improved sheep pasture, enclosed by some post and wire fencing and some tall deciduous shelterbelts.</p>	 <p>Aerial view of the property</p>
<p><i>Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community.</i></p>	
Description of existing views and visual amenity:	
<p>The front of the property faces south-east, with large windows on both storeys taking advantage of views across the garden and between mature trees to the scenic Custogion Brook. There are no windows on the south-western gable end of the property (angled towards the Garn Fach Site), although there is at least one small window on the outbuilding immediately to the south-west. There are no windows on the north-eastern gable end of the property. Due to a lack of access, the number of windows on the north-western façade of the property were not assessed. However, the sloping landform and a mature tree hedgerow enclosing the pasture field to the north prevents long-distance views in this direction and this side of the property is not directed towards the wind farm.</p> <p>Views from the curtilage of the property are often enclosed by mature trees and vegetation in the garden as well as mature trees lining the lane to the south. The outbuilding screens views to the south-west from most of the curtilage of the property, although from southwestern parts of the garden there may be some more extensive views.</p>	
Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See Figure 6-55a and 6-55b	
<p>The wireline, based on a bare ground model, shows that 11 turbines (T7 to T17) could potentially be visible from this property as well as the very tip of the blades of T3 to T6, occupying a 119-degree field of view from the south-south-west to north-west. The nearest turbine, T11 lies just under 1km (960m) to the west-south-west of the property.</p> <p>In reality views to turbines T3 to T10 to the west-north-west are likely to be at least partially screened by intervening hedgerow vegetation and shelterbelts, although the blades of closer turbines are still likely to be visible over the skyline. The Garn Fach plantation is likely to further screen views to turbines T3 to T8 (already screened considerably by the landform), so only the uppermost part of the turbine blades may be visible. There are no windows on the south-western aspect of the property so there will be no views towards the scheme from the property itself. There will however be relatively open views from the garden (to the south-west of the outbuilding) towards turbines T10 to T17 adding built features on the skyline over the plantation and pasture fields</p> <p>It is also likely that access tracks on the open sloping land between turbines T7 and T17 will be visible from the south-west of the garden as well as views to the borrow pit situated on sloping ground 1.1 km to the south-west, particularly during the construction phase, although this is likely to be at least partially screened by the shelterbelt of conifer trees surrounding it.</p> <p>Views to the south-east from the front façade of the property will remain unchanged with scenic views extending over the lower-lying landform of the Custogion Brook.</p> <p>The magnitude of change to views in the round from the property is assessed to be Medium due to the oblique nature of views and presence of screening features.</p>	
Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:	

Property 5: Maens Cottage
The residential visual amenity threshold is only concerned with properties in which there is a High or Very High magnitude of change. As the property is assessed as having a moderate magnitude of change, the Project will not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Consideration of cumulative effects: See Figure 6-55a and 6-55b
If the repowered Llandinam turbines are built, they would be seen in views behind the Garn Fach turbines, increasing the number of turbines visible, to an additional six turbine hubs and nine hubs and blades. However, the Garn Fach turbines are nearer and have a greater influence on views. The additional Llandinam repowering turbines would not increase the field of view in which turbines are visible and the magnitude of change to views from this property resulting from adding Garn Fach to a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam turbines will remain Medium .

Property 6: Pabyllwyd Ganol



View of the front, south-south-east facing aspect of the property from the access track.



View to the rear, north-north-west facing aspect of the property, showing limited windows but a large patio door.

Table 6-6.8: Pabyllwyd Ganol

Property 6: Pabyllwyd Ganol			
Direction to Site	South-south-west to north-west	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	9
Distance to nearest turbine	995m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	10
Nearest turbine	T4	Primary view direction	Front faces south-east (although rear patio faces north-north-west).
Description of property, location and existing context:			

Property 6: Pabyllwyd Ganol	
<p>A detached two-storey cottage, which currently appears to be derelict. The property lies at an elevation of around 410m AOD, directly south of the Blue Lins Brook within its minor stream valley. The landform rises to the north-west and south-east.</p> <p>The curtilage of the property includes an overgrown garden and patio at the 'rear'. Access is provided by a forestry track (shared with Fwnog, The Barns and Pabyllwyd), but the driveway to this property is located to the south – approximately 80m length and winding through plantation forestry.</p> <p>The Garn Fach plantation lies directly to the south/ south-east of the property, whilst to the north is an area of sloping, rough, sheep pasture.</p> <p><i>Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community.</i></p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Aerial view of the property</p>
Description of existing views and visual amenity:	
<p>The property has several windows on both storeys of the south-south-east facing front façade, with views to the access track and the Garn Fach plantation. On the rear (north-west) facing façade of the property (towards the Site) there is a patio door and windows on both floors as well as velux windows in the roof. Views to the north-west are not far reaching, especially not at ground level, due to the rising landform and surrounding mature trees, however they include views of pastoral fields, with plantation conifers along the skyline. There are no windows on the south-western gable end of the property. It is unclear how many windows are situated on the north-north-eastern gable end of the property, although this façade faces away from the Site in any case.</p> <p>Views from the curtilage of the property are largely enclosed by the landform rising up to the north-west, and plantation forest/ and mature garden trees located to the north-east, south-east and south-west.</p> <p>The driveway to the property runs through the Garn Fach Plantation and therefore is visually enclosed to the north-east and south-west, although there are rural views to the rising ground behind the cottage on approaching the property.</p> <p>The existing Llandinam turbines are theoretically visible on the skyline in views from the property covering a 50 degree field of view from the west-south-west to the west.</p>	
Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See Figure 6-56a and 6-56b	
<p>The wireline, based on a bare ground model, indicates that the hubs of 9 turbines and the blades of 10 turbines will theoretically be visible from the Site, spanning a 100 degree field of view from the south-west to the north-west.</p> <p>In reality, it is likely that there are views towards the scheme from windows on the north-western façade of the property, adding moving features to rural views. However, these will most likely only include the northernmost turbines, with possibly some oblique views to turbines T7 to T10 (which are already partially screened by the landform). Intervening vegetation, including mature deciduous trees is likely to at least filter views towards the turbines from both the north-western windows and the curtilage of the property. There are no windows on the south-western gable end of the property, and therefore there will be no views to the scheme. Views from the remaining aspects of the property (to the north-east and south-east (the 'front' façade) will remain unchanged. There may be some distant glimpsed views to the access tracks between turbines T5 and T6 from the north-west facing façade of the property or the property's access track. There may also be oblique views to turbines on the skyline to the west of the property when approaching the property along its private driveway, which will add to the presence of built features in the view.</p> <p>Overall, the magnitude of change from the property and its curtilage is assessed to be Medium.</p> <p>Due to the rising landform to the south screening views to the southern turbines, the presence of Garn Fach plantation does not influence the visibility of the scheme and therefore the magnitude of change in views from the property would remain the same if parts of the plantation were felled i.e. Medium.</p>	
Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:	
<p>The residential visual amenity threshold is only concerned with properties in which there is a High or Very High magnitude of change. As the property is assessed as having a moderate magnitude of change, the Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.</p>	

Property 6: Pabyllwyd Ganol
Consideration of cumulative effects: See Figure 6-56a and 6-56b
If the repowered Llandinam turbines are built, around 12 of these turbines (or parts of these turbines) would be theoretically visible from the 'rear' north-western aspect of the property and curtilage, replacing the existing small turbines. The nearest visible repowered Llandinam turbine would lie 899m to the north-west of the property.
In this context, the Garn Fach turbines will appear to form an extension of Llandinam repowering, albeit slightly closer and more prominent in views from the property. The magnitude of change resulting from adding Garn Fach to the baseline containing the repowered turbines will remain Medium .

Property 7: The Barns



View north-east towards the property from an access track showing the limited number of windows on the back of the property, orientated towards the Site.



View towards the south-east facing front of the property.

Table 6-6.9: The Barns

Property 7: The Barns			
Direction to Site	North-west, west, south-west south	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	17
Distance to nearest turbine	1,065m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	17
Nearest turbine	T4	Primary view direction	Front faces south-east; rear faces north-west
Description of property, location and existing context:			

Property 7: The Barns	
<p>The Barns is a detached two storey cottage and outbuilding on the edge of Garn Fach Forest. The curtilage of the property includes a large garden area, containing some mature trees and a large single-story outbuilding to the north-north-west of the property. The property is accessed via a 65m private track running to the south-east of the property through plantation forest.</p> <p>The property is situated at an elevation of 450m AOD, on a gentle slope which rises up to the south-west. It is situated to the north-west of Garn Fach, an area of mixed broadleaved and coniferous woodland (plantation).</p> <p>The landscape character to the north-west of the Site is one of large-scale open sheep grazed fields.</p> <p><i>Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community.</i></p>	<p>Aerial view of the property</p>
Description of existing views and visual amenity:	
<p>The front of the cottage (which includes windows at ground and first floor level and a conservatory) faces south-east towards Garn Fach Forest (with a private driveway approaching the front from the forest track). Its rear (which includes some smaller windows and a rear garden with outbuildings/ sheds) faces across pastoral fields towards the elevated land on which the northern part of the Site is located. There is not an obvious 'primary outlook' for this property although the main (and larger) windows are at the front. The ground rises quite rapidly behind the property.</p> <p>There are views of the existing Llandinam turbines with at least 30 turbines theoretically visible from the property from the north-west to north- north-west, although due to the distance of these turbines from the property (the nearest situated around 2km to the west-north-west) and the smaller scale of these turbines (31m hub height), they may not be visible in poor visibility.</p>	
Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See Figure 6-57a and 6-57b	
<p>The wireline, based on a bare ground model, indicates that the hubs and blades of 17 turbines are theoretically visible from the rear of the property and garden across a 142 degree field of view. In reality, it is likely the hubs of only 6 turbines (T1 to T6) will be seen from the west-north-west to the north-north-west covering a 64 degree field of view due to screening from the Garn Fach Plantation. The presence of Garn Fach plantation would completely screen views to turbines T8, T10 to T17 from the south-south-west to the west, and screen all but the top of the blades of turbines T7 and T9. The nearest turbine is T5 which is located 1.1 km away from the property to the north-west – this turbine, and turbines T1 to T8 (the lower parts of some which will be screened by the near hill), will be prominent features in views from the rear windows of the property and from the rear garden area, creating additional built features in the view. Access tracks between turbines T1 to T4 will be partially visible where landform allows, and potentially also the upper parts of the substation and energy storage facility will be visible. There will be no views of the turbines from the front or side façades of the property.</p> <p>The magnitude of change to the visual amenity experienced from this property in the round is judged to be High due to the wind farm turbines being prominent in rural views from the rear of the property and garden (as well parts of the associated tracks and parts of the substation/ storage facility), and on approaching the property along the driveway.</p> <p>According to NRW's Garn Fach Felling Plan the coups that screen the views south-west/south towards T8-T17 will be felled between 2032 and 2047. If the forest were to be felled, there would be views to the hubs of all 17 turbines across a wider, 142-degree field of view but none would be any closer than the turbines that are already visible, and the magnitude of change will remain High.</p> <p>The magnitude of change to views and visual amenity is therefore assessed to be <u>High</u> (and this would remain unchanged if Garn Fach forest coups were felled).</p>	
Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:	
<p>The development would be seen in rural views from the rear of the property where at least two windows face north-west towards the Site, and would become a prominent feature in views from the rear of the property and garden. However, as the nearest turbine will be over 1km away the wind farm will not be unpleasantly encroaching or inescapably dominant from the property. There will be no views of the turbines from the front or side façades of the property. For these reasons it is considered that the</p>	

Property 7: The Barns
Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold either with Garn Fach forestry plantation in place, or with part felled coups.
Consideration of cumulative effects: See Figure 6-57a and 6-57b
If the repowered Llandinam turbines are built, around 26 of these turbines (or parts of these turbines) would be theoretically visible from the rear of the property to the west-north-west to the north-north-west, replacing the existing small turbines. The nearest visible repowered Llandinam turbine would lie 1.2km to the north-north-west of the property.
In this context, the Garn Fach turbines will appear to form an extension of Llandinam repowering, albeit slightly closer and more prominent in views from the property. The magnitude of change resulting from adding Garn Fach to the baseline containing the repowered turbines will remain High .

Property 8: Lower Nanthir



View of the north-western façade of the property, taken from the minor road through David's Well.



View of the north-western façade of the property.

Table 6-6.10: Lower Nanthir

Property 8: Lower Nanthir			
Direction to Site	West	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	14
Distance to nearest turbine	1,081m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	17
Nearest turbine	T17	Primary view direction	South-east
Description of property, location and existing context:			

Property 8: Lower Nanthir	
<p>The property consists of two detached buildings situated within the dispersed hamlet of David's Well. The first building (to the east) is a two-storey large L-shaped building, the central part of which contains an octagonal tower. The second large, detached building (to the north-west) appears to be converted outbuildings, with one part being two-story in height and the other being single storey. The properties are accessed via a track from the minor lane that runs through David's Well.</p> <p>The property lies at an elevation of around 410m AOD within the minor stream valley of the Llaithddy Brook.</p> <p>Within the curtilage of the buildings is a courtyard/ garden area with several large, mostly deciduous trees, particularly to the south-east where they follow the course of the Llaithddy Brook, and north-west along the property boundary.</p> <p>The buildings are set within an area of pasture fields bound by hedgerows and punctuated by small copses of trees.</p> <p><i>Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community.</i></p>	<p>Aerial view of the property</p>
Description of existing views and visual amenity:	
<p>The eastern of the two properties has several south-west facing windows towards the Site (including windows in the octagonal 'tower'), although the 'primary' view appears to be in the other direction over the attractive Llaithddy Brook Valley. The western of the two properties appears to face south-east into the courtyard (rising landform and vegetation screen views to the rear, albeit there are velux windows in the roof). There are several large mature trees surrounding the properties, particularly to the south-east and north-west, which provide some visual enclosure screening views in summer and filtering views in winter. However, the properties are not completely enclosed and there are some open views from the buildings and their curtilage to the surrounding rural landscape including the elevated moorland hills.</p> <p>The existing Llandinam turbines are partially visible on distant skylines to the north-west in clear conditions.</p>	
Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See Figure 6-58	
<p>The wireline, based on a bare ground model, shows that all 17 turbines could potentially be visible from this location, occupying a 50-degree field of view from the west-north-west to north. The nearest turbine, T17 lies just over 1km to the west-north-west of the property.</p> <p>Mature trees within the curtilage and along the boundary of the property will provide some screening of views to the Site in summer and filtering of views in winter. The presence of the western property will also prevent some views towards the Site from the eastern property and courtyard at ground level. There will however be some views of the turbines in currently rural views, particularly from windows which point in the direction of the Site (e.g. from the octagonal tower). It is possible there may be some glimpsed views of sections of the access track between turbines on south-east facing sloping land however, due to the distance these are unlikely to be very noticeable (if visible at all).</p> <p>Un-altered and scenic views will still be available to the north-east, east and south-east.</p> <p>The magnitude of change in views and visual amenity from the property in the round is assessed to be High because turbines are likely to become a feature of views to the north-west from this property.</p>	
Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:	
<p>Although turbines are likely to become a feature of views to the north-west from this property, at this distance (nearest turbine over 1km away) the turbines will not feel unpleasantly encroaching, overwhelming or inescapably dominant from the property. There will still be undisturbed views along the Llaithddy Brook Valley and eastwards, and these appear to be the primary direction of views from the property.</p> <p>For these reasons it is considered that the Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.</p>	
Consideration of cumulative effects: See Figure 6-58	

Property 8: Lower Nanthir

If the repowered Llandinam turbines are to be built, they would be seen behind and to the right (north-north-west) of the Garn Fach turbines, increasing the number of turbines visible (an additional 14 turbine hubs), and extending the angle of view occupied by turbines to a 60-degree field of view. However, the Garn Fach turbines are nearer and have a greater influence on views. In this context the magnitude of change to views from this property resulting from adding Garn Fach to a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam turbines will remain **High**.

Property 9: Rock House



View to the north-western and south-western façades of the property, showing the Property in its wider context.



View to the north-western and south-western façades of the property, showing the conifer woodland to the north-west.

Table 6-6.11: Rock House

Property 9: Rock House			
Direction to Site	West	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	17
Distance to nearest turbine (m)	1,168m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	17
Nearest turbine	T16	Primary view direction	Not clear
Description of property, location and existing context:			

Property 9: Rock House

The property is a two-storey detached cottage set back from the road, enclosed by an area of mostly coniferous woodland to the north, north-west and north-east. The property forms part of the dispersed hamlet of David's Well.

It lies at an elevation of around 380m AOD, close to the Llaithddy Brook in a small valley. Landform slopes up from the west of the property towards the Brondre-Fawr Ridge.

The curtilage of the property includes an enclosed garden around the house and a short access track/driveway which meets the lane through David's Well to the north-west. The surrounding land use is primarily sheep pasture.



Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Aerial view of the property

Description of existing views and visual amenity:

It is difficult to tell which is the 'front' and 'back' of this property, but the façade orientated to the north-west has rural views towards the undeveloped Brondre-Fawr Ridge. This façade has windows on only the ground floor and the woodland screens views to the north-west and north so that views from the north-western façade of the house and garden on this side of the property are oblique and in a westerly direction. There is one small window on the second storey of the south-west facing gable end of the property facing along the pastoral valley. The south-east facing façade of the property appears to look over the Llaithddy Brook and away from the Site while the north-east facing gable end also faces away from the Site (lack of access means the number of windows on these aspects of the property are unknown). It is likely there may be some scenic views across the Llaithddy Brook although these may be partially filtered by mature trees surrounding the property and watercourse. From the access drive there are clear views towards the Brondre-Fawr Ridge.

A small number of the existing Llandinam turbines are visible in views from the access track to the north-west, these may not be visible in poor visibility.

Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See Figure 6-59

From the house itself the coniferous woodland is likely to screen views of turbines T1-T15. From the north-west facing façade of the property there may be some oblique views turbines T16-T17 from ground level windows. There will be clear views of turbines T1-T17 from the access drive on departing the property with the closest turbine (T17) just over 1km (1,168m) away, introducing moving elements to a rural view. It is possible there may be some glimpses of sections of the access tracks between some of the turbines, but these are unlikely to be very noticeable if visible at all.

The magnitude of change in views and visual amenity experienced from this property in the round is judged to be to be **Medium** due to the presence of screening and oblique nature of views.

It is acknowledged that woodland such as the conifers to the north of the property (screening views to the Site) could be felled, and therefore the level of screening provided by them is not necessarily permanent. If the woodland to the north of the property were felled the magnitude of change in views may increase to **high**.

Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:

The residential visual amenity threshold is only concerned with properties in which there is a High or Very High magnitude of change. As the property is assessed as having a moderate magnitude of change, the **Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold**.

Even if the woodland to the north of the property were felled and the magnitude of change to views from the property were to increase to high, the distance to the turbines means that the **Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold**.

Property 9: Rock House
Consideration of cumulative effects: See Figure 6-59
If the repowered Llandinam turbines were in place these would replace the existing smaller turbines on the skyline where they would be visible from the end of the access drive, replacing the existing smaller turbines. However, the Garn Fach turbines will be closer to the property and will have a greater influence on the view than the Llandinam repowered turbines, so the magnitude of impact on views from this property would remain the same as above i.e. Medium (or High with woodland to the north of the property felled).

Property 10 Upper Maens Cottage



View north east along minor lane showing the south-western gable-end of Upper Maens Cottage.



The front (south-eastern façade) of Upper Maens Cottage viewed from the minor lane to the south.

Table 6-6.12: Upper Maens Cottage

Property 10: Upper Maens Cottage			
Direction to Site	West	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	13
Distance to nearest turbine	1,1232m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	17
Nearest turbine	T11	Primary view direction	South-east
Description of property, location and existing context:			

Property 10: Upper Maens Cottage	
<p>The property is a two-storey property with a small single-storey outbuilding. The property lies at an elevation of around 410m AOD, with the front of the building orientated towards the south-east. Landform here is gently sloping, rising up from the course of a small tributary of the Custogion Brook to the south.</p> <p>Fields surrounding the property are sheep pasture. The curtilage of the property includes a drive and garden as well as some agricultural outbuildings to the south. There are some mature deciduous trees to the north-west and south-east, within the curtilage of the property, with the boundaries of the property defined by a low-cut hedge. Access is provided by the minor lane directly to the south of the property.</p>	<p style="font-size: small;">Aerial view of the property</p>
<p><i>Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community.</i></p>	
Description of existing views and visual amenity:	
<p>The 'primary' views from this property appear to be south-east down the pastoral Custogion Valley and to the undeveloped hills to the south. This façade has windows on both storeys (including dormer windows). There are also windows on both storeys of the south-western gable end that look up the Custogion Valley towards Hirdydwel. There are views up-slope to the rear (north-west façade) of the property over pasture fields although built features including a poultry farm and Ddulley Bank Farm as well as conifer shelterbelts are present in views. One small window at ground level on the north-east gable end looks north-east up the lane. The property sits in a relatively open setting which enables some far-reaching and scenic across the surrounding pastoral landscape. Some filtering of views is provided by the mature trees to the north and south.</p> <p>In views to the west-north-west some turbines of the Llandinam wind farm are just visible on the skyline in clear conditions. The nearest turbine of this wind farm is situated 3km to the west-north-west.</p>	
Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See Figure 6-60a and 6-60b	
<p>The wireline, based on a bare ground model, indicates that all 17 of the turbines would theoretically be visible from this location (only the blades of turbines T1 and T2 would be visible). The turbines would in total cover a 71-degree field of view ranging from T17 to the south-west to turbine T1 to the north-west.</p> <p>There will be views from windows on the south-western gable end of the property directly towards the wind farm with the nearest turbine (T11) located just over 1km (1,168m) from the property, and oblique views from the south-eastern 'front' of the property, as well as from the open space/ garden around property. There will be views to a borrow pit situated 1.4 km to the west-south-west, particularly during the construction phase as well as some views of access tracks to the south-west between turbines T7 and T16 where they pass along the north-facing slopes. The wind farm will become a prominent feature in views from the property and its curtilage, adding built features into the rural view. The 'primary' views which face south-east and extend down the Custogion Valley will remain unchanged.</p> <p>The magnitude of change in views and visual amenity experienced from this property in the round is judged to be to be High due to the proposed wind farm being a key/defining element in views to the west from the property and its curtilage and the open setting of the property.</p>	
Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:	
<p>Although the development will be prominent in views to the south-west and west of the property the distance between the property and turbines (the nearest turbine being just over 1.2km away) means the development will not be overwhelming, unpleasantly encroaching or inescapably dominant. The scenic long-reaching views south-east down the Custogion Valley will remain unchanged.</p> <p>The Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.</p>	
Consideration of cumulative effects: See Figure 6-60a and 6-60b	

Property 10: Upper Maens Cottage

If the repowered Llandinam turbines were in place, 12 turbine hubs would be visible over the skyline in views in addition to the Garn Fach wind farm from the west to the north-north-west, replacing the existing smaller Llandinam turbines. The nearest Llandinam Repowering turbine would be situated around 2.9km to the west-north-west. Although Llandinam repower and Garn Fach turbines differ in scale the perspective means that they will appear as one larger wind farm. The Garn Fach turbines are closer and would have a greater influence on the view from this property than the Llandinam repowered turbines, so the magnitude of impact on views from this property resulting from the addition of Garn Fach to a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam turbines would remain the same as above i.e. **High**.

Property 11: Great Meadows



View of the 'front' north-north-west façade of Great Meadows from the minor lane through David's Well.



The front, north-north-west facing aspect of the property, with ground floor and dormer windows.

Table 6-6.13: Great Meadows

Property 11: Great Meadows			
Direction to Site	West to north-west	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	14
Distance to nearest turbine	1,248m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	17
Nearest turbine	T16	Primary view direction	North-north-west
Description of property, location and existing context:			

Property 11: Great Meadows

A two-storey cottage, with a single-storey extension on the rear, situated within the dispersed the hamlet of David's Well. The property lies in the minor stream valley of the Llaithddy Brook at an elevation 360m AOD, which runs directly to the south-east of the property. The curtilage includes a short access drive to the north-west as well as out buildings and stables to the north and west and a pony paddock to the west. the property is enclosed by a mixture of fencing and a low hedge along the road.

Land use surrounding the property includes sheep pasture fields with some hay fields to the south. The landform slopes up Red Lion Hill to the south and Brondre-fawr Hill to the west creating a backdrop to views.

Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community.

Aerial view of the property

Description of existing views and visual amenity:

The primary outlook of this property appears to be to the north-north-west, into the courtyard and across the road towards the undeveloped hills of the Garn Fach Site. This north-north-west facing façade has windows on both storeys. There are no windows on the south-west gable end of the property. There are windows on both storeys of the rear (south-south-east) of the property with views likely to extend over the Llaithddy Brook and pasture fields to the south and south-east. The north-east gable end is not visible but faces away from the Site, in any case and coniferous trees and outbuildings prevent views from this aspect of the building.

The curtilage of the property is enclosed by a low-cut hedge and fencing on all sides except for the north-east, allowing rural views to the surrounding fields from the property and its curtilage. There are some open views from the property, driveway and paddock area directed to the north-west (towards the Site).

In distant views to the north-west some existing turbines of the Llandinam wind farm are just visible on the skyline in clear conditions (the nearest turbine of this wind farm is situated 4.2 km to the north-west)

Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See Figure 6-61

The wireline, based on a bare ground model, indicates that all, or parts of all 17 of the Garn Fach turbines would be theoretically visible from this property to the west/ north-west occupying a 70-degree field of view. The nearest turbine (T16) will be situated 1,248m to the west-north-west of the property.

As there is relatively little screening, the development will be visible to the west and north-west from the front façade of the property, the driveway and outdoor space including paddock area. It is also possible that there may be views to parts of access tracks between some of the turbines, although these are not likely to be prominent. Turbines will introduce moving built features to rural views.

Views from the south-east facing 'rear' of the property across the Llaithddy Brook would however remain unchanged.

The magnitude of change in views and visual amenity experienced from this property in the round is judged to be to be **High** due to the proposed wind farm being a key/defining element in views to the north-west from the front of the property and its outdoor space and driveway.

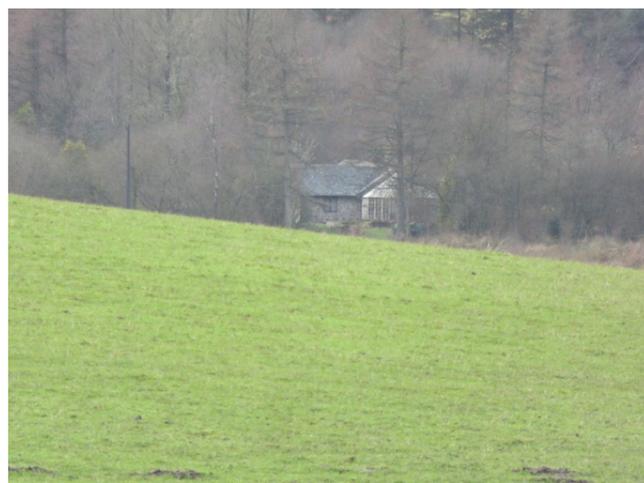
Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:

Although the development will be prominent in views to the north-west of the property the distance between the property and turbines (the nearest turbine being over 1km away) means the development will not be overwhelming, unpleasantly encroaching or inescapably dominant. Although turbines would introduce moving built elements to a rural view, the development would not block the only available views, with the scenic views across the brook from the 'rear' of the property remaining unchanged.

The Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

Property 11: Great Meadows
Consideration of cumulative effects: See Figure 6-61
If the repowered Llandinam turbines were in place, they would be visible on the skyline to the north-west behind Garn Fach (the nearest repowered turbine would be 4km from the property). The Garn Fach turbines are closer and would have a greater influence on the view from this property than the Llandinam repowered turbines, so the magnitude of impact on views from this property resulting from the addition of Garn Fach to a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam turbines would remain the same as above i.e. High .

Property 12: Pabyllwyd



The north-eastern façade of the property seen set within woodland.



View to the property from the east across the recently felled area of the Garn Fach Plantation (existing Llandinam wind farm behind)

Table 6-6.14: Pabyllwyd

Property 12: Pabyllwyd			
Direction to Site	West/ south-west	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	10
Distance to nearest turbine	1,293m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	12
Nearest turbine	T4	Primary direction of view	North-east
Description of property, location and existing context:			

Property 12: Pabyllwyd	
<p>Pabyllwyd is a large, detached, single-story building. The curtilage of the property includes a driveway area and a garden to the west, set within the Garn Fach Forest. The property is accessed via a track which runs east-west through woodland, joining a private forestry track to the west.</p> <p>The property lies at an elevation of around 400m AOD, nestled into a valley of the Blue Lins Brook.</p> <p>The property is situated within the Garn Fach plantation, however the coup surrounding and to the east of the property has recently been felled. Some mature deciduous trees remain surrounding the property but most land is occupied by scrub and young plantation conifers.</p> <p><i>Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community.</i></p>	<p>Aerial view of the property</p>
Description of existing views and visual amenity:	
<p>There are large windows on the north-east facing façade of the property, which appears to be the primary outlook, with rural and scenic views extending across the recently felled plantation along the course of the brook. There are also likely to be windows on the south-eastern, south-western-western, and north-western façades of property. Views to both the north and south from the property itself and its curtilage are likely to be limited by the extent of the Garn Fach plantation as well as the being enclosed by the rising valley landform. Views to the south-west along the course of the brook, and towards the Garn Fach scheme, are filtered by deciduous woodland lining the access track.</p> <p>In distant views to the north-west the hubs of at least 18 turbines within the existing Llandinam wind farm are theoretically visible from the property. However, these views are likely to be screened by deciduous trees following the brook and access track. The nearest existing Llandinam turbine is situated 1.8km to the north-west.</p>	
Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See Figure 6-62	
<p>The wireline, based on a bare ground model, shows that the hubs of a total of 10 turbines (T1-T10) would theoretically be seen from the property as well as a small part of the blades of turbine T11, occupying a 91-degree field of view from the south-west to the north west. However, in reality it is likely that these views will be screened in summer and filtered in winter by mature vegetation within the curtilage of the property, trees following the course of the Blue Lins Brook, mature trees lining the access track, and maturing trees in Garn Fach Forest to the south-west. Views to wind energy development may be visible from windows on the north-west and south west facing aspects of the property, as well as its curtilage and access track, although these views are likely to be heavily filtered if not screened by woodland. The principal view from the property (which appears to be to the north-east) will remain unchanged.</p> <p>The magnitude of change to views and visual amenity from the property is assessed to be Low due to the well screened nature of views</p>	
Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:	
<p>The residential visual amenity threshold is only concerned with properties in which there is a High or Very High magnitude of change. As the property is assessed as having a low magnitude of change, the Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.</p>	
Consideration of cumulative effects: See Figure 6-62	
<p>If the Llandinam repowering wind farm is developed larger turbines will replace the currently small Llandinam turbines. However, views in this direction are heavily filtered if not screened by deciduous woodland and the magnitude of change in views from the properties as a result of adding Garn Fach to a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam turbines will also be Low.</p>	

Property 13: Upper Nanthir



The north-north-east facing façade of the property with windows on both storeys.



The north-north-east facing façade of the property in its wider setting.

Table 6-6.15: Upper Nanthir

Property 13: Upper Nanthir			
Direction to Site	North-west	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	17
Distance to nearest turbine	1,303m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	17
Nearest turbine	T17	Primary direction of view	North-north-east
Description of property, location and existing context:			
<p>A detached two-storey cottage in the small hamlet of David's Well, with a single-story extension on the western gable end of the building. The property lies on the south-eastern, gently sloping valley side of the Llaithddy Brook, at an elevation of 420m AOD.</p> <p>The curtilage of the property includes a garden enclosed by a small area of conifer woodland to the east and mature deciduous trees to the west, whilst post and wire fencing mark the remaining boundaries. A private access track runs north-west from the property to join the minor lane passing through David's Well.</p> <p>The surrounding land use is a mixture of small rough pasture fields associated with the brook to the north-east and some larger grassland fields to the south-east, whilst the Red Lion Plantation lies to the south.</p>		 <p>Aerial view of the property</p>	
Description of existing views and visual amenity:			
<p>It appears that the primary outlook of this property is from the north-north-east facing front of the property, with windows on both storeys, including windows on the single-story extension. A gap in trees to the north-east of the property means it is likely there are long-reaching rural views in this direction across the surrounding pastoral fields and the Llaithddy Brook. Due to a lack of</p>			

Property 13: Upper Nanthir

public access, it is unclear if there are any windows on the single-storey west-north-west-facing gable end of the property (towards the Garn Fach Site) or the east-south-east facing gable end. However, mature deciduous trees enclosing the property to the west and conifers to the east are likely to at least heavily filter, if not screen, views from the property in these directions. It is likely there are windows on both storeys of the south-south-west facing 'rear' of the property (away from the Site) across fields towards the Red Lion Plantation including some recently felled areas.

Views from the curtilage of the property are likely to be visually enclosed particularly by mature trees to the east and west, although there are likely to be some rural and scenic views extending across fields to the north and south. There are likely to be views to the surrounding pastoral land from the relatively open access track, although these are more limited where the landform dips to cross the Llaithddy Brook.

The existing Llandinam turbines are likely to be visible from parts of the access track in clear conditions, situated 4.5km to the north-west.

Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See **Figure 6-63**

The wireline, based on a bare ground model, shows that the hubs of all 17 turbines could theoretically be visible in views west-north-west to north-north-west, covering a 46-degree field of view, in front of, and to the left of, the existing Llandinam wind farm.

Due to the orientation of the front of the property (to the north-north-east) views from this façade to the turbines will be oblique and will only encapsulate the northernmost turbines of the scheme, which are the more distant turbines. Scenic views to the north-east along the Llaithddy Brook valley will remain otherwise unchanged. It is unclear if there are any windows on the west-north-west facing gable end of the property facing towards the scheme, however if there are any views they will be heavily filtered by surrounding mature trees. Views from the remaining two aspects of the property will remain unchanged. It is likely there will be some unfiltered views towards the scheme from the garden to the north of the property as well as parts of the access track. It is possible there may be some glimpse views to sections of the access tracks between some of the turbines, but these are unlikely to be very noticeable if visible at all.

The magnitude of change in views and visual amenity experienced from this property in the round is judged to be to be **Medium** due to the oblique nature of views and distance to the visible turbines.

Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:

The residential visual amenity threshold is only concerned with properties in which there is a High or Very High magnitude of change. As the property is assessed as having a low magnitude of change, **the Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.**

Consideration of cumulative effects: See **Figure 6-63**

If the Llandinam repowering turbines were built the turbines would be visible to the right and behind the Garn Fach wind farm. The nearest repowered turbine would be 6.9km from the property. The Garn Fach turbines are closer, but the repowered Llandinam turbines would be visible at a less oblique angle than Garn Fach. Nevertheless, the magnitude of impact on views from this property resulting from the addition of Garn Fach to a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam turbines would remain the same as above i.e. **Medium.**

Property 14: Green Meadow



View to the south-east aspect on the property showing windows on both storeys.



View to the south-west facing rear of the property showing dense vegetation to the north-west.

Table 6-6.16: Green Meadow

Property 14: Green Meadow			
Direction to Site	North-west	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	13
Distance to nearest turbine	1,392m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	17
Nearest turbine	T16	Primary direction of view	North-east
Description of property, location and existing context:			
<p>A detached two-storey cottage, with a roof that continues down below the main eaves height to the rear. The cottage lies within the small hamlet of David's Well, situated on the south-eastern, gently sloping banks of the Llaithddy Brook, at an elevation of 375m AOD.</p> <p>The cottage is set back from the lane to the north-east and has its own private access track. The curtilage of the property includes a garden to the north-west and a single storey outbuilding/ static caravan and sheds/greenhouses to the north-east of the property. The garden is enclosed by a post and wire fence to the south-east and a dense hedgerow to the south-west and north-west containing several mature trees (both conifer and deciduous).</p> <p>The surrounding land use is predominantly rough and semi-improved sheep pasture associated with the brook with some hay fields to the south. Field boundaries are often marked with post and wire fencing and in places re-enforced with hedgerow boundaries, with trees being more common in fields to the north associated with the brook.</p> <p><i>Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community.</i></p>		 <p>Aerial view of the property</p>	
Description of existing views and visual amenity:			
<p>There are windows on both storeys to the front (north-east facing) façade of the property facing towards the lane and across the garden. However, views in this direction are likely to be limited by the mature vegetation following the access track and the outbuildings within the curtilage. There are ground floor windows on the 'rear' (south-west facing) façade, with rural views across</p>			

Property 14: Green Meadow
<p>the course of the brook and surrounding pasture fields, although these look to be filtered by garden vegetation. There is one ground floor window on the south-eastern façade of the building, allowing rural views across open pasture fields. There are windows on both storeys of the north-west facing façade of the property with views over the garden. Trees within the curtilage of the property and associated with the Llaithddy Brook to the north-west are likely to heavily filter views in this direction in winter and screen views in summer from both the property and its curtilage.</p> <p>The access track is enclosed by a trimmed hedge to the north-west and post and wire fence to the south-east so there are views over the hedgerow to the existing Llandinam turbines to the north-west.</p>
<p>Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See Figure 6-64</p>
<p>The wireline, based on a bare ground model, shows that the hubs of 13 turbines and the blades of all 17 turbines would be visible from the property (based on a bare earth model), covering a 66-degree field of view from the west to north-north-west. However, in reality the mature trees to the north-west of the property will heavily filter views towards turbines T1-T14 from the north-west of the garden and north-western aspect of the property. There may however be some views west to the nearer turbines T15-T17 in the westernmost extent of views from the south-west facing aspect of the property, or from windows on the north-western aspect of the property as well as the west of the garden. Rural views to the north-east and south-east will remain unchanged.</p> <p>There will be clear views (over the hedgerow) towards the scheme from the majority of the private access track, with all 17 turbines visible over a 66-degree field of view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change in views and visual amenity experienced from this property in the round is judged to be to be Medium due to the primary angle of view of the house and the presence of screening (acknowledging that turbines will be seen obliquely from the house and clearly from the access track).</p>
<p>Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:</p>
<p>The residential visual amenity threshold is only concerned with properties in which there is a High or Very High magnitude of change. As the property is assessed as having a moderate magnitude of change, the Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.</p>
<p>Consideration of cumulative effects: See Figure 6-64</p>
<p>If the Llandinam repowering turbines were built, theoretically (based on a bare earth model) the hubs of at least 12 turbines would be visible to the north-west behind the Garn Fach turbines. In reality, views to these turbines will be screened from the property and its curtilage by mature vegetation. There may however be views to the re-powering scheme from the access track (over the hedgerow). The Garn Fach turbines are closer and would have a greater influence on the view from this property than the Llandinam repowered turbines, so the magnitude of impact on views from this property resulting from the addition of Garn Fach to a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam turbines would remain the same as above i.e. Medium.</p>

Property 15: Brondre Fawr



The north facing gable end of the property showing windows on both storeys.



View to the east facing façade showing one window on the second storey between agricultural buildings and mature trees.

Table 6-6.17: Brondre Fawr

Property 15: Brondre Fawr			
Direction to Site	North-east	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	8
Distance to nearest turbine	1,496m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	12
Nearest turbine	T15	Primary view direction	Not clear – possibly east
Description of property, location and existing context:			
<p>A detached two-storey farmhouse with a roof that partially continues down below the main eaves height on the western façade. The property is situated at the foot of the Brondre Fawr Hill on land that slopes down to the west towards Afon Marteg. The property lies at an elevation of 360m AOD.</p> <p>The curtilage of the Farmhouse includes a large farmyard with associated farm buildings to the north-west and south-west of the property. The property is accessed by a long private road (shared by Brondre Fawr Bungalow) to the south-west bordered by a post and wire fence.</p> <p>The property lies in an area of predominantly moderate scale agricultural fields with a recently felled forest coup to the east of the property, whilst another large conifer plantation lies around 750m to the west.</p>		 <p>Aerial view of the property</p>	
Description of existing views and visual amenity:			
There are windows on both storeys of the north facing gable end of the property from which views are likely to be partially screened by agricultural outbuildings at ground level while from second storey windows views extend along the pastoral valley to			

Property 15: Brondre Fawr
<p>the north. Windows are also present on both storeys of the east facing façade of the property, from which there are views towards the steep slopes of the Brondre Fawr Hill with recently felled plantation. There is at least one window on the second storey of the west facing façade of the property, from which there may be some filtered views between surrounding agricultural buildings and mature trees – but this faces away from the Site. It is unclear if there are windows on the south-facing aspect of the property, but conifer trees and agricultural out-buildings to the south of the property are likely to screen views in this direction and this façade faces away from the Site.</p> <p>The majority of the curtilage of the property is visually enclosed by agricultural outbuildings (to the north-west and south-west) and mature trees (to the south) although some rural views extend up the steep slopes of the Brondre Fawr Hill.</p> <p>The private access drive (shared with Brondre Fawr Bungalow) is bordered by a post and wire fence and it is likely from here there are extensive views up the broad valley to the north and down the valley to the south.</p> <p>There are no views to the existing Llandinam turbines from the property.</p>
Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See Figure 6-65
<p>The wireline, based on a bare ground model, shows that the hubs of 8 turbines and the blades of 12 turbines are theoretically visible from the property (based on a bare earth model) covering a 30-degree field of view from the north to the north-north-east. In reality, these views will be at least partially filtered by intervening mature trees to the north of the property. However, there will be views to the scheme from second storey windows of the north facing façade, and possibly from northern parts of the curtilage of the property. The proposal will introduce moving elements to the skyline. The nearest theoretically visible turbine (T15) will be situated just under 1.5km to the north-east. Views from windows on the other aspects of the property will remain unchanged.</p> <p>The private access track is notably open, and from parts of the track it is possible that a greater number of turbines within the Garn Fach scheme (up to 14 turbines) may be visible.</p> <p>The magnitude of change to views from the property (and its access track) in the round is judged to be Medium because the proposed development will be clearly discernible from the upper windows of one aspect of the house and from the access track, but it will not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property in general due to the general direction of windows/presence of screening features.</p>
Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:
<p>The residential visual amenity threshold is only concerned with properties in which there is a High or Very High magnitude of change. As the property is assessed as having a medium magnitude of change, the Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.</p>
Consideration of cumulative effects: See Figure 6-65
<p>If the Llandinam Repowering turbines were in place the blades of at least 9 additional turbines and the hub of one turbine would theoretically be visible above the skyline behind and to the left of the Garn Fach turbines (based on a bare earth model). The Garn Fach turbines are closer and would have a greater influence on the view from this property than the Llandinam repowered turbines, so the magnitude of impact on views from this property resulting from the addition of Garn Fach to a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam turbines would remain the same as above i.e. Medium.</p>

Property 16: Brondre Fawr Bungalow



The west-south-west facing façade from the access track with the course of the Afon Marteg in front and Brondre Fawr Hill behind



View from the north-east showing the roof of Brondre Fawr Bungalow behind mature trees (with Brondre Fawr in the foreground).

Table 6-6.18: Brondre Fawr Bungalow

Property 16: Brondre Fawr Bungalow			
Direction to Site	North-east	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	11
Distance to nearest turbine	1,559m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	12
Nearest turbine	T15	Primary view direction	West
Description of property, location and existing context:			
<p>A detached L-shaped bungalow situated the foot of the Brondre Fawr Hill at an elevation of 360m AOD on land sloping west towards Afon Marteg.</p> <p>The curtilage of the property includes a small garden to the south and west of the property, enclosed by a low hedgerow. The property is accessed by a long private access track (shared by Brondre Fawr) to the south-west bordered by a post and wire fence.</p> <p>Farm buildings and the Brondre Fawr farmhouse (property 15) lie to the north-east of the property whilst additional large farm buildings are situated to the south-east. The property lies in an area of predominantly moderate scale agricultural fields with a recently felled coup to the east of the property and another large conifer plantation 750m to the west.</p>		<p>Aerial view of the property</p>	
Description of existing views and visual amenity:			
<p>There are windows on the south-south-eastern gable end of the property and are likely to the windows and east-north-eastern façades of the property. Views from these windows and the properties' garden extend over surrounding pasture to the south, to</p>			

Property 16: Brondre Fawr Bungalow
<p>the neighbouring agricultural buildings to the south-east and up the steep slopes of Brondre Fawr Hill with its recently felled plantation to the east. There are windows on the west-south-western façade of the property with open scenic pastoral views towards the Afon Marteg – this appears to be the primary direction of view. It cannot be confirmed if windows exist on the north-north-west-facing gable end but if there are views in this direction they will be screened by conifer trees and a small area of scrubby deciduous woodland to the north of the property as well as the Brondre Fawr property (15) and its associated agricultural buildings to the north-east. The private access drive (shared with Brondre Fawr) is bordered by a post and wire fence and from here there are extensive rural views up the broad valley to the north and down the valley to the south.</p> <p>There are no views to the existing Llandinam turbines from the property.</p>
<p>Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See Figure 6-66</p>
<p>The wireline, based on a bare ground model, shows that the hubs of 11 turbines and the blades of 12 turbines are theoretically visible from the property covering a 39-degree field of view from the north to the north-north-east. The nearest theoretically visible turbine (T15) situated just over 1.5km to the north-east. In reality it is likely that the majority of these views will be filtered or screened by coniferous vegetation, the Brondre Fawr property and associated agricultural buildings to the north-east. Views from all other aspects of the property would remain unchanged including the primary scenic views to the west. The private access track is notably open, and from parts of the track it is possible that a greater number of turbines within the Garn Fach scheme (up to 14 turbines) may be visible.</p> <p>The magnitude of change to views from the property (and its access track) in the round is judged to be Low because the proposed development is unlikely to be visible from the property but will be visible from the access track.</p>
<p>Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:</p>
<p>The residential visual amenity threshold is only concerned with properties in which there is a High or Very High magnitude of change. As the property is assessed as having a low magnitude of change, the Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.</p>
<p>Consideration of cumulative effects: See Figure 6-66</p>
<p>If the Llandinam Repowering turbines were in place the blades of at least 11 turbines and the hub of one turbine would theoretically be visible behind and to the left of the Garn Fach turbines (based on a bare earth model). As the Garn Fach turbines would be closer and would have a greater influence on the view from this property than the Llandinam repowered turbines, the magnitude of impact on views from this property resulting from the addition of Garn Fach to a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam turbines would remain the same as above i.e. Low.</p>

Property 17: Waen Llydan



The north-east facing gable end of the property, visually enclosed by dense hedgerow boundaries of mature conifer trees.



The south-east facing front façade of the property with windows on both storeys

Table 6-6.19: Waen Llydan

Property 17: Waen Llydan			
Direction to Site	North-west	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	17
Distance to nearest turbine	1,870m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	17
Nearest turbine	T16	Primary direction of view	South-east
Description of property, location and existing context:			
<p>A detached and relatively isolated L-shaped two-storey cottage, associated with the small hamlet of David's Well. The property lies at an elevation of around 410m AOD, situated on a gentle slope which slopes downward to the north-east towards a tributary of the Llaithddy Brook.</p> <p>The curtilage includes a small garden surrounding the property enclosed by dense hedgerow boundaries including mature deciduous and evergreen trees to the north-west, north-east and south-east, whilst a post and wire fence marks the south-western boundary. Access is provided by a private drive, also enclosed by a tall hedgerow to the north-west and a post and wire fence to the south-east, which joins the minor lane to the north-east.</p> <p>Land use surrounding the property consists predominantly pasture fields bound by post and wire fencing and some hedgerow boundaries. The Red Lion Plantation lies to the south of the property, the nearest coup of which has recently been felled.</p> <p><i>Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community.</i></p>		<p>Aerial view of the property</p>	
Description of existing views and visual amenity:			
<p>The front façade of the property appears to face to the south-east with windows on both storeys (dormer windows on the second floor). Surrounding mature vegetation significantly encloses the property, although views from these windows are likely to extend over the pasture fields and recently felled section of the Red Lion Plantation to the south-east, framed by the dense garden</p>			

Property 17: Waen Llydan
<p>vegetation. It is likely there are windows on the north-east facing gable end of the property, although due to the dense conifer hedgerow enclosing this side of the property views in this direction are likely to be heavily filtered. Due to a lack of public access it is unclear if windows exist on the rear, north-western façade (towards the Site) or south-western gable end of the property, however views in this direction are likely to be heavily filtered or screened by surrounding hedgerow boundaries whilst the rising landform is likely to limit views in these directions. It is unlikely there are any views to the existing Llandinam turbines as surrounding boundary vegetation visually encloses the property, although they are visible from the open access track.</p>
<p>Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See Figure 6-67</p>
<p>The wireline, based on a bare ground model, shows that the hubs of all 17 turbines are theoretically visible from the property, covering a 50-degree field of view from west-north-west to north-north-west. In reality, views from the north-western façade (towards the scheme) are heavily filtered or screened by the mature vegetation surrounding the property. There will however be clear views of the turbines (and possibly some of the tracks between turbines) from the access drive introducing moving elements to a rural view. Views from the remaining façades of the property including the 'front' south-east facing façade and principal view will remain unchanged.</p> <p>The magnitude of change to views from the property (and its access track) in the round is judged to be Low because the proposed development is unlikely to be visible from the property, but will be visible from the access track.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that mature boundary vegetation including that screening views to the Site can be felled or trimmed, and therefore the level of screening provided by them is not necessarily permanent. Should the mature trees enclosing the property be felled or trimmed the magnitude of change in views may increase.</p>
<p>Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:</p>
<p>The residential visual amenity threshold is only concerned with properties in which there is a High or Very High magnitude of change. As the property is assessed as having a low magnitude of change, the Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.</p> <p>Even if the mature vegetation were to be trimmed and the magnitude of change to views from the property increase, the distance from the turbines means the residential visual amenity would not be breached.</p>
<p>Consideration of cumulative effects: See Figure 6-67</p>
<p>If the Llandinam turbines were re-powered they would appear behind and to the right of the Garn Fach turbines. Since the Garn Fach turbines are closer they would have a greater influence on the view from this property than the Llandinam re-powered turbines, so the magnitude of impact on views from this property resulting from the addition of Garn Fach to a baseline containing the re-powered Llandinam turbines would remain the same as reported above i.e. Low.</p>

Property 18: Waun Cottage



View to the south-east facing façade of the property, showing the Llandinam turbines on the skyline behind (to the north-west)



View of the north-west facing façade of the property (towards the Site) with windows on both storeys.

Table 6-6.20: Waun Cottage

Property 18: Waun Cottage			
Direction to Site	West	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	17
Distance to nearest turbine	1,904m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	17
Nearest turbine	T16	Primary direction of view	North-east
Description of property, location and existing context:			
<p>Waun Cottage is a detached, L-shaped, two-storey cottage in the valley of a small tributary of the Llaithddy Brook. Landform slopes up to the north-east and south-west. The property is situated at an elevation of around 400m AOD.</p> <p>The curtilage of the property comprises a hardstanding/ driveway area at the front/ south-east side of the property and garden to the north. The property is accessed directly from a minor lane. A low trimmed hedgerow marks the north-western boundary with the remaining boundaries enclosed by a post and wire fence. Land use surrounding the property consists predominantly pasture fields bound by post and wire fencing and some hedgerow boundaries.</p> <p><i>Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community.</i></p>		 <p>Aerial view of the property</p>	
Description of existing views and visual amenity:			
<p>The 'front' of this property, and focus of views, appears to be to the north-east, with open and scenic views across the brook to the opposite grazed hill slope. The façade has windows on both storeys (including dormer windows). The south-western façade of the property has a number of windows both on the first and second floor but views from this side of the house of the wider landscape</p>			

Property 18: Waun Cottage
are screened (in summer) and filtered (in winter) by the tall conifer hedgerows and hedgerow trees on the opposite side of the lane that runs past the property. South-east-facing windows (on both storeys) have open and scenic views across the surrounding pasture fields associated with the brook. Windows are present on both storeys of the north-west facing façade which face towards the site. From these windows there are views of the existing Llandinam turbines in clear conditions, with the nearest turbine being situated 4.9km to the north-west.
Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See Figure 6-68
The wireline, based on a bare ground model, shows that all 17 of the Garn Fach turbines would be theoretically visible from this location, occupying a 54-degree field of view from the west-north-west to the north-north-west. The nearest Garn Fach turbine (T16) will be situated just under 2km (1,904m) to the north-west although this will be screened. There will be slightly oblique views to turbines T1-T15 from windows on the north-western façade of the property (turbines T16 and T17 will be screened by vegetation bordering the opposite side of the lane), introducing additional built and moving features to the rural view from this facade. There may also be some views of the turbines from north-west parts of the garden. Views from the remaining aspects of the property including the scenic principal aspect (to the north-east) will however remain unchanged.
The magnitude of change in views and visual amenity experienced from this property in the round is judged to be to be Medium due to the proposed wind farm being clearly discernible in views to the north-west from property, but not from other façades (including the primary view across the brook).
Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:
The residential visual amenity threshold is only concerned with properties in which there is a High or Very High magnitude of change. As the property is assessed as having a medium magnitude of change, the Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Consideration of cumulative effects: See Figure 6-68
If the repowered Llandinam turbines were in place, these would replace the smaller existing turbines in views from the north-west gable end of this property. The re-powered turbines would not increase the extent of the field of view in which turbines are present, beyond that that of the existing Llandinam turbines. However, the magnitude of impact on views from this property resulting from the addition of Garn Fach to a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam turbines would remain as assessed above i.e. Medium.

Property 19: Upper Llaithddu



Outbuildings to the north-west of the property viewed from the footpath to the west.



South-eastern 'front' façade and south-western gable end of Upper Llaithddu viewed from the lane directly to the south-east.

Table 6-6.21: Upper Llaithddu

Property 19: Upper Llaithddu			
Direction to Site	West-south-west to north-north-west	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	11
Distance to nearest turbine	1,916m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	13
Nearest turbine	T16	Primary direction of view	South-east
Description of property, location and existing context:			
<p>The property at Upper Llaithddu is a two-storey detached farmhouse, currently uninhabited but in the process of being sold. The property is situated within the valley of the Llaithddu Brook at an elevation of around 370m AOD. The landform slopes upward to the west towards the Site.</p> <p>The curtilage of the property includes several agricultural outbuildings in poor repair to the north, north-west and south-west, as well as a number of mature deciduous trees in its north-eastern corner. The curtilage of the property is currently unenclosed. The property is situated on the minor road that continues through the hamlet of David's Well further south-west.</p> <p>Surrounding the property are fields of pasture with regular fields to the west and more open rough grazing following the course of the brook to the east. Field boundaries are marked by a mixture of hedgerows, fences and walls with some mature trees along boundaries.</p> <p><i>Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community.</i></p>		 <p>Aerial view of the property</p>	
Description of existing views and visual amenity:			
<p>The property is orientated so that the 'front' façade faces south-east towards the road and beyond across the scenic Llaithddu valley, and the 'rear' façade faces north-west towards the rear yard and outbuildings with rising hills behind. Several windows exist</p>			

Property 19: Upper Llaithddu
<p>on both storeys of the south-east facing 'front' aspect of the property, although garden vegetation screens views from ground level. There are no windows on the rear, north-west facing aspect of the property, or the north-eastern or south-western gable ends. All windows of the property were boarded up at the time of Site visit. According to the wirelines, there are theoretically some distant views to the existing Llandinam turbines to the north-north-west over a 5-degree field of view.</p>
<p>Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See Figure 6-69</p>
<p>The wirelines (based on a bare earth model) indicate that the hubs of 11 turbines (T1-T11) as well as the blades of T12 and T13 of the proposed development would theoretically be visible from this location, covering a 53-degree field of view from the west-north-west to the north-north-west. The landform changes considerably over short distances in this area so views, and extent of turbines visible, will vary across the curtilage of the property. As there are no windows on the north-western façade of the property and views from much of the north-west of the curtilage are screened by surrounding out buildings, views to the development are likely to be limited. However, there are likely to be some views to the turbines from the curtilage of the property, between outbuildings. The primary views across the stream valley will remain unchanged.</p> <p>The magnitude of change in views and visual amenity experienced from this property in the round is judged to be to be Medium due to the proposed wind farm being clearly discernible in views from parts of the curtilage, but not in the primary views south-east across the valley.</p>
<p>Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:</p>
<p>The residential visual amenity threshold is only concerned with properties in which there is a High or Very High magnitude of change. As the property is assessed as having a medium magnitude of change, the Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.</p>
<p>Consideration of cumulative effects: See Figure 6-69</p>
<p>If Llandinam is repowered as proposed, 15 repowered (and larger) turbines would replace the existing small Llandinam turbines. . The Garn Fach turbines will be closer and would have a greater influence on the view from this property than the Llandinam repowered turbines, so the magnitude of impact on views from this property resulting from the addition of Garn Fach to a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam turbines would remain the same as above i.e. Medium.</p>

Property 20: Fferm Ganol



View from the south-east, showing the stable outbuilding situated on more elevated ground to the west of the property.



View from the south-east, showing the property in its wider setting.

Table 6-6.22: Fferm Ganol

Property 20: Fferm Ganol			
Direction to Site	South-south-west to north-north west	Number of turbine hubs theoretically visible	15
Distance to nearest turbine	1,937m	Number of turbine tips theoretically visible	17
Nearest turbine	T1	Primary direction of view	Appears to be north-east
Description of property, location and existing context:			
<p>A detached and isolated two-storey property nestled into an area of gently sloping land (downwards to the north-east) at an elevation of around 400m AOD.</p> <p>The curtilage also contains a stable block building and garage to the west of the property situated on a localised mound at a higher elevation than the property.</p> <p>The property is accessed by a long and winding private access track to the south-east, bordered by post and wire fencing, which meets a minor lane near Blue Lins Farm.</p> <p>The property lies to the east of the Garn Fach Plantation, in an area of relatively open pasture fields divided by post and wire fencing with some partial hedgerows with trees.</p> <p><i>Aerial image source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGrid, IGN, and the GIS User Community.</i></p>		 <p>Aerial view of the property</p>	
Description of existing views and visual amenity:			

Property 20: Fferm Ganol

It is likely views extend from windows on the north-eastern façade of the property across a garden area with filtered rural views down the valley of the Camnant brook. Mature broadleaf and evergreen trees screen views to the north and north-west of the property. It appears the 'front' of the property is orientated towards the north-west. A lack of public access to the west of the property means it is unclear how many windows are on the north-western, north-eastern or south-western façade (facing towards the Site) - however there are likely to be some windows facing south-west with the elevated stable block and vegetation (including the Garn Fach Plantation) limiting views westwards in the direction of the existing Llandinam turbines. An external seating area under a lean-to on the south-east façade of the property allows some far-reaching views across a landscape of pasture fields to the south with some in field trees. There is also a velux window in the roof on this façade. There are clear views south-east from the stables, and rural views in all directions from the long and open access track

Description of likely change in views and visual amenity as a result of the Project: See **Figure 6-70a and 6-70b**

The wireline, based on a bare ground model, shows that the hubs of 15 turbines and the blades of the remaining two turbines would theoretically be visible from this location across a 73-degree field of view. However, the wirelines are based on a bare-earth model and in reality the elevated stable block, vegetation around the property, and Garn Fach plantation situated directly to the west will screen views to the proposed development, although there may be some glimpses of the more distant southerly turbines from upper storey windows on the 'rear' of the property and oblique views from the outdoor lean-to. From the access track there are likely to be open views of more turbines, although partially screened by the Garn Fach plantation

The magnitude of change in views and visual amenity experienced from this property in the round is judged to be to be **Low** due to the proposed wind farm being mostly screened by a combination of landform, buildings and vegetation.

According to NRW's Garn Fach Felling Plan the coups that screen the views to the west will be felled between 2032-2036. If the forest were to be felled, there would be views to potentially a greater number of turbines from the access track, stable block and possibly some upper storey rear windows with the nearest turbine (T1) at a distance of just under 2km (1,937m) away. The magnitude of change in views and visual amenity experienced from this property in the round if the Garn Fach planting is felled would be increased to **Medium**.

Conclusion with respect to the potential effects on Living Conditions:

The residential visual amenity threshold is only concerned with properties in which there is a High or Very High magnitude of change. As the property is assessed as having a low (with Garn Fach forest) or medium (Garn Fach felled) magnitude of change, **the Project would not breach the residential visual amenity threshold.**

Consideration of cumulative effects: See **Figure 6-01a and 6-70b**

If the repowered Llandinam turbines were in place, they would be largely screened by the Garn Fach plantation and so the change resulting from adding Garn Fach Wind Farm to a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam turbines would be the same as adding Garn Fach to a baseline containing the existing Llandinam turbines.

If the Garn Fach plantation was felled (coups that screen the views turbines will be felled between 2032-2036) there would be views to the repowered Llandinam turbines over a 100-degree field of view from the stable block and access drive (and possibly also upper rear storey windows. The Llandinam repowering turbines would be a little closer to the property (the nearest situated at 1.8km to the north-west) than the Garn Fach turbines and therefore would have a greater influence on views from these areas. The magnitude of impact on views from this property resulting from the addition of Garn Fach to a baseline containing the repowered Llandinam turbines would remain the same as above i.e. **Medium**.

1.4 Conclusions

1.4.1 This Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) describes the change in view likely to be experienced by residents at the closest properties to the proposed Garn Fach Wind Farm (within 2km of a turbine). A total of 20 properties have been identified as lying within 2km of the proposed turbines and having a potential view of the turbines.

1.4.2 None of the 20 properties assessed are judged likely to experience a 'very high' magnitude of change to views. Six of the 20 properties are judged to experience a 'high' magnitude of change; 11 are judged to experience a 'medium' magnitude of change and three are judged to experience a 'low' magnitude of change. The six properties assessed as likely to experience a 'high' magnitude of change are:

- **Custogion** - due to the Project becoming a prominent feature in views from two aspects of the property (although these do not appear to be 'primary' viewing directions) as well as being visible from much of the access track and curtilage of the property;
- **Ffordd Las** - due to the proposed turbines being relatively close although filtered by garden vegetation;
- **The Barns** - due to the wind farm turbines and parts of the associated tracks being prominent in views from the rear of the property and garden, and on approaching the property along the driveway;
- **Lower Nanthir** - due to turbines becoming a feature of views to the north-west from this property;
- **Upper Maens Cottage** - due to the proposed wind farm being a key/defining element in views to the west from the property and its curtilage and the open setting of the property;
- **Great Meadows** - due to the proposed wind farm being a key/defining element in views to the north-west from the front of the property and its outdoor space and driveway.

1.4.3 All properties with a high magnitude of change were assessed in terms of potential effect on 'living conditions' by judging whether the Project will breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold, in accordance with the Landscape Institute's Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) Technical Guidance Note 2/19 (LI TGN 2/19). In this case the threshold will not be breached at any of these properties i.e. the turbines will not be so overwhelming, unpleasantly encroaching or inescapably dominant from the property so as to render the property an unpleasant place to live.

Assessment of effects on residential visual amenity

1.4.4 This section sets out the results of the magnitude of change to views from each individual property.

Table 6-6.23: Summary of results

Ref	Name	Magnitude of Change	Cumulative Magnitude of Change
1	Custogion	High	High
2	Fwnog	Medium	Medium
3	Ddulley Bank	Medium	Medium
4	Ffordd Las	High	High
5	Maens Cottage	Medium	Medium
6	Pabyllwyd Ganol	Medium	Medium
7	The Barns	High	High
8	Lower Nanthir	High	High
9	Rock House	Medium	Medium
10	Upper Maens Cottage	High	High
11	Great Meadows	High	High
12	Pabyllwyd	Low	Low
13	Upper Nanthir	Medium	Medium

Ref	Name	Magnitude of Change	Cumulative Magnitude of Change
14	Green Meadow	Medium	Medium
15	Brondre Fawr	Medium	Medium
16	Brondre Fawr Bungalow	Low	Low
17	Waen Llydan	Low	Low
18	Waun Cottage	Medium	Medium
19	Upper Llaithddu	Medium	Medium
20	Fferm Ganol	Medium	Medium

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