HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

WYLFA NEWYDD

ENERGY WORKING FOR BRITAIN

Wylfa Newydd Project

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10 Landscape and visual

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 This chapter describes the assessment of potential landscape and visual effects resulting from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Power Station, other on-site development (as described in chapter A1, introduction, Application Reference Number: 6.1.1), Marine Works and the Site Campus within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

10.1.2 The chapter also includes a summary of significant residual landscape and visual effects from construction and operation of three Ecological Compensation Sites on Anglesey, that are proposed as an ecology mitigation measure to offset the potential adverse effect on Tre'r Gof SSSI. Further detail is provided in appendix D1-2 (Ecological Compensation Sites: Assessment of Environmental Effects) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.18).

10.1.3 Please refer to chapter B10 (landscape and visual) (Application Reference Number: 6.2.10) for the technical basis for the assessment including a summary of legislation, policy and guidance; key points arising in consultation that have guided the landscape and visual assessment; and assessment methodologies and criteria.

10.2 Study area

10.2.1 This section describes the study areas relevant to the landscape and visual assessment for Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The rationale for the study areas for the assessment of the three Ecological Compensation Sites is described in appendix D1-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.18).

10.2.2 The study area for definition of the baseline landscape and visual conditions has been determined by the extent to which the construction activities, including the tallest cranes and construction of the largest Power Station buildings, would be likely to be visible from the surrounding landscape. This area, known as the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), indicates the maximum extent to which there is the potential for landscape and visual effects to occur on Anglesey, the mainland and the adjacent offshore area, since it is during construction that the tallest elements, such as cranes, would be present.

10.2.3 A series of ZTVs have been prepared as explained in the following paragraphs. The ZTVs have been determined by computer-generated mapping based upon bare earth ground models, in accordance with the methodology set out in chapter B10 (Application Reference Number: 6.2.10), which explains the use of assessment points. The main assessment points used to define the study area, which have been positioned to represent a worst case, are the following:

- very heavy lift cranes (up to 270m high above platform level/292 metres Above Ordnance Datum (mAOD); location of assessment point is indicative only);

- mobile very heavy lift crane (up to 220m high above platform/construction landform level/between 234mAOD and 265mAOD; locations of assessment points are indicative only);
- tower cranes (up to 192m high above platform level/construction landform level/between 202mAOD and 237mAOD; locations of assessment points are indicative only); and
- main stacks (98 and 95mAOD).

10.2.4 Figure D10-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) indicates that theoretical visibility of the main stacks within Anglesey is principally concentrated within 6km of these permanent features, although pockets of theoretical visibility extend further, principally up to approximately 15km. The theoretical visibility of temporary tower cranes, the mobile very heavy lift crane and very heavy lift cranes, within Anglesey is more extensive than that of the main stacks, as indicated on figure D10-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). Beyond Anglesey, theoretical visibility of the assessment points, including the main stacks and different types of cranes, extends to higher ground on the mainland, including the 1,085mAOD peak of Snowdon, approximately 45km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. However, landscape and visual effects beyond 15km have not been assessed because no significant effects are anticipated beyond 15km, for the reasons explained below.

10.2.5 The *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition* (GLVIA3) [RD1] advocates a proportionate approach to Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA), with emphasis placed on focusing on the potential for significant effects. The likelihood of significant landscape and visual effects diminishes with increasing distance from a proposed development. Site appraisal has confirmed that effects at a distance beyond 15km are likely to be negligible. Given the large extent of theoretical visibility, a two-tier study area, as set out in the Stage Two Preliminary Environmental Information Report, has therefore been adopted as follows:

- an overarching study area based on a 15km offset from the centre of the Power Station; and
- a detailed study area which extends up to 6km from the centre of the Power Station, where the theoretical visibility of the Power Station is principally concentrated and where site appraisal has indicated that there is greatest potential for significant landscape and visual effects.

10.2.6 The two study areas are illustrated on figure D10-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). Both the Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC) and Natural Resources Wales (NRW) have confirmed their agreement with the coverage of the overarching and detailed study areas (*Scoping Opinion for Wylfa Newydd Project* [RD2]).

10.2.7 ZTVs indicating further detail relating to the extent of theoretical visibility of the different assessment points within the overarching study area, for the different assessment stages described in section 10.4, are presented on the following figures listed below. Where a number of different related

elements have been modelled, the 'build up' has been presented on a separate ZTV, preceding the ZTVs showing the combined visibility.

- the Site Preparation and Clearance stage of construction (different types of fencing, storage mounds, stone stockpile and boundary/vegetation clearance) on figure D10-18 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101);
- build up for Main Construction cranes and Site Campus on figure D10-19 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101);
- Site Campus accommodation blocks on figure D10-20 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101);
- combined Main Construction cranes (the tallest elements of the Main Construction stage of construction), including very heavy lift cranes, the mobile very heavy lift crane and tower cranes on figure D10-21 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101);
- build up for Main Construction landform on figure D10-22 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101);
- combined Main Construction landform on figure D10-23 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101);
- build up for permanent Power Station features, including the buildings, breakwaters and landscape mounding D10-24 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101);
- Power Station buildings, including main stacks and Reactor Buildings, and breakwaters on figure D10-25 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101);
- build up for operational landscape mounding on figure D10-26 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101); and
- combined operational landscape mounding on figure D10-27 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101).

10.2.8 The ZTV for the Site Preparation and Clearance, presented on figure D10-18 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101), has been restricted to 6.5km from the centre of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, which encompasses the detailed study area. This is because site appraisal has indicated that any views of the Site Preparation and Clearance would be barely discernible beyond 6.5km, and therefore not significant due to the nature and scale of the works.

10.2.9 For clarity, the details of the assessment points used for each ZTV are set out at the end of this section and in the notes on each ZTV figure.

10.2.10 For areas located within the overarching study area, where the ZTVs have indicated theoretical visibility, published sources of landscape and visual baseline data have been reviewed in order to establish the wider landscape and visual context of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. However, while site surveys and appraisals have been carried out within the overarching study area, they have focused mainly on the detailed study

area, where significant landscape and visual effects are most likely to occur.

10.2.11 The assessment of landscape effects on designations and published sources of landscape and seascape character has been carried out for areas within both the overarching and detailed study area, as agreed with the IACC and NRW. However, in order to provide additional detail at the local level, a further level of assessment of the effects on 'local' landscape and seascape character has been undertaken. This local assessment has been based upon a project-level local landscape and seascape character study, as presented in appendix D10-3 (local landscape and seascape character study) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.60). The study area for this character study is set out within appendix D10-3 and illustrated on figure D10-11 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101).

10.2.12 The assessment of visual effects includes viewpoints principally located within the detailed study area. However, some viewpoints within the overarching study area have also been included to help inform the assessment of effects on distant views.

10.2.13 The assessment of night-time visual effects has been focused on the detailed study area, as illustrated on figure D10-17 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101), but a viewpoint from an elevated location within the overarching study area has also been included to represent more distant views at night.

Basis of assessment points used for ZTVs

10.2.14 As well as helping to define the study area for the assessment, ZTVs have been used to help assess the geographical extent of effects, as part of the assessment of the significance of effects. The rationale for the location of assessment points used to represent the different construction and operational elements is set out below, together with additional detail on the heights for assessment to that set out in section 10.4. The assessment points have been selected to represent the maximum parameter heights of the key features assessed in this chapter, as set out in section 10.4.

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.2.15 Assessment points have been selected to represent the maximum height of different types of fencing, timber hoarding, storage mounds and the stone stockpile during Site Preparation and Clearance. To represent the theoretical visibility of field boundary removal or vegetation clearance, additional assessment points have been selected to supplement those representing internal boundary fencing along boundaries to be removed, to provide comprehensive coverage.

Site Campus accommodation blocks

10.2.16 Four assessment points have been selected in order to map the theoretical visibility of the Site Campus accommodation blocks, as illustrated on figure D10-20 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). The assessment points

have been selected to represent the geographical extent of proposed buildings and maximum heights in key locations.

Cranes

10.2.17 A number of assessment points have been selected in order to map the theoretical visibility of different types of cranes, as illustrated on figure D10-21 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). The positions of all assessment points for cranes are indicative only as the exact positions of the cranes is liable to change as construction progresses and such changes are not anticipated to materially affect the output due to the heights involved. The assessment points have been positioned in the vicinity of proposed buildings and structures which the cranes are likely to be associated with during construction.

10.2.18 Because the 270m tall very heavy lift cranes, 220m tall mobile very heavy lift crane and 192m tall tower cranes are proposed in a number of construction zones with varying construction landform levels, one assessment point for each type of crane has been positioned within each relevant construction zone shown on figure D1-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) in order to map the worst case theoretical visibility of the three different types of cranes. The AOD height of each assessment point is therefore based upon the height of the crane, added to the maximum construction landform height within the relevant parameter construction zone, as set out in table D10-1.

Table D10-1 Heights of crane ZTV assessment points

Parameter construction zone	Maximum construction landform height (m AOD)	Very heavy lift crane (m AOD)	Mobile very heavy lift crane (m AOD)	Tower crane (m AOD)
Zone C1	45	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zone C2	45	N/A	265	237
Zone C3	50	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zone C4	40	N/A	260	232
Zone C5	35	N/A	255	227
Zone C6	40	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zone C7	22	292	242	214
Zone C8	14	N/A	234	206
Zone C9	14	N/A	234	206
Zone C10	22	N/A	242	214
Zone C11	23	N/A	243	215

10.2.19 The number of assessment points does not represent the number of cranes likely to be present during Main Construction, as set out in section 10.4.

Construction landform

10.2.20 Assessment points for construction landform are generally shown where landscape mounding is proposed (Zones C1, C2, C3, C4, C5 and C6) to model the increase above that of the existing ground level. (The ZTV of changes to the construction landform beneath proposed buildings has not been modelled, since the most visible elements will be building construction.)

10.2.21 The maximum heights of the assessment points for the construction landform are as shown in table D10-1. The positions of all assessment points for the construction landform are illustrated on figure D10-23 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) and are indicative only as the landform would be subject to progressive changes throughout Main Construction, but not exceed the maximum heights stated in each parameter construction zone. The construction landform assessment points for Zones C1, C2, C4, C5 and C6 have been positioned in the vicinity of completed operational landscape mounding high points, as these are the locations where it is considered most likely that the maximum construction landform heights would occur. The construction landform assessment point for Zone C3 is positioned within the south-western extent of the zone, where the ground level is naturally higher, and therefore where maximum landform parameters would be most likely to occur.

Power Station buildings and breakwaters

10.2.22 An assessment point has been positioned to represent the location of the main stacks at 98m AOD and 95m AOD, representing the maximum parameter heights for the tallest Power Station structures. In addition, two assessment points at 67m AOD have been positioned to represent the maximum height of the Power Station buildings (the Reactor Buildings). Two assessments points have also been used to model the ZTV of the breakwaters, with one point located at the northern-most extent of the parameter zone of the western breakwater at 14m AOD, and the other point located at the western-most extent of the parameter zone for the eastern breakwater at 13m AOD. The locations of the assessment points for the Power Station buildings and structures and the breakwaters are illustrated on figure D10-25 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101).

Completed landscape mounding

10.2.23 The positons of all assessment points for the completed landscape mounding are illustrated on figure D10-27 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) and are based upon high points identified within the indicative design shown in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16). They range between 30m AOD and 43m AOD.

10.3 Baseline environment

10.3.1 This section provides a summary of the landscape and visual baseline conditions within the study areas described in section 10.2, with the main

focus on the detailed study area. The landscape and visual baseline for the three Ecological Compensation Sites is described in appendix D1-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.18).

Landscape

10.3.2 Within this section, the landscape context of the study area is set out, followed by a description of the main features of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. A summary of the landscape character of each landscape designation identified as a potential receptor within the overarching study area is then set out, with the summary description focused on the detailed study area. This is followed by a summary of local landscape and seascape character of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and adjoining area.

10.3.3 Landscape receptors comprise areas of landscape and seascape character, and their constituent elements. The effect on these constituent elements, such as trees, woods or hedgerows, has been considered as part of the effects on landscape and seascape character and not as individual receptors.

Overarching landscape context

10.3.4 The Wylfa Newydd Development Area is located on the north coast of the Isle of Anglesey in Wales, as illustrated on figure D10-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101), with more detail provided by figure D10-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). The main settlements within the overarching study area are Holyhead, Bodedern, Cemaes and Amlwch.

10.3.5 The topography within the overarching study area is generally gently undulating, with high points associated with harder rocks, including Mynydd y Garn at 170mAOD, Mynydd Mechell at 81mAOD, Parys Mountain at 147mAOD, Mynydd Eilian at 177mAOD and Mynydd Bodafon at 178mAOD, as illustrated on figure D10-3 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). Such high points form an arcuate rim of higher ground to the south of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Many smaller watercourses drain north from this rim of higher ground, towards the sea and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The Llyn Alaw reservoir forms a large waterbody within the centre of the overarching study area, located in a valley.

10.3.6 Vegetation cover on the island is often windswept and sparse, with smaller groups of trees and generally few woodlands. The land use is mostly pastoral, with some arable fields and industrial uses in places, including the Existing Power Station at Wylfa. There are a number of windfarms across the island, including the Rhyd-y-groes windfarm to the west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The A55 dual carriageway is located within the southern extent of the study area. Within the remainder of the study area, the A5025 main road runs in a loop around the island, connecting with small lanes that wind their way between the mostly pastoral fields.

10.3.7 There is a rich cultural heritage on the island, with many Scheduled Monuments within the overarching study area, such as standing stones.

The remains of the Amlwch copper industry is promoted as the 'Copper Kingdom' tourist attraction, located within the Amlwch and Parys Mountain Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.

Local landscape context

10.3.8 Figure D10-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) illustrates the local landscape context of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The Existing Power Station bordering the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to the north, along with the associated overhead lines (OHLs) and pylons, comprise an important component of the existing local landscape context. The indented nature of the coast bordering much of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area can also be seen on figure D10-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). It comprises a number of publicly accessible bays, principally Cemlyn Bay to the west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and Cemaes Bay to the east. Other smaller, more secluded coves at Porth-y-pistyll, Porth yr Ogof and Porth Wylfa abut the northern boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

10.3.9 A network of small streams and wet ditches drain the area between the characteristic drumlin landforms. There are areas of heath with small waterbodies, for example within the Cae Gwyn Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) to the south-west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

10.3.10 Figure D10-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) shows the relationship of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to the adjoining villages of Cemaes and Tregele and with adjacent linear residential development along the A5025 east of the Existing Power Station access road. It also shows the interface with the adjacent road and Public Right of Way (PRoW) network, including the Wales Coast Path (WCP) and Copper Trail/National Cycle Network (NCN) Route 566. The A5025 borders the south-east boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, providing access to the Existing Power Station.

10.3.11 Cestyll Garden, immediately to the west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, comprises a privately owned, small-scale and intimate 1920s garden, with associated kitchen garden and listed corn mill at Felin Gafnan, an attractive feature on the edge of Porth-y-pistyll bay. The Grade II registered gardens are recorded in the *Cadw/International Council on Monuments and Sites Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales* [RD 3].

Landscape description of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area

10.3.12 The Wylfa Newydd Development Area stretches over 3km from west to east. From the coast, it extends southwards up to 3km from Wylfa Head, occupying an undulating lowland landform ranging from sea level at Porth-y-pistyll, up to approximately 42mAOD south of Cemlyn Road.

10.3.13 The extent of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is shown on figure D10-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). To the north, it adjoins the Existing Power Station on two sides and encompasses Wylfa Head and the coastal cliffs that extend eastwards towards Cemaes, which define part

of the northern boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. South-west of the Existing Power Station, the northern boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area adjoins the small bay at Porth-y-pistyll. At Porth-y-pistyll, part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area boundary extends inland, and west alongside Cemlyn Road. To the east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area lies the village of Cemaes, separated from it by a narrow band of agricultural land. The A5025 follows much of the boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to the south-east, except where interspersed by residential properties between the Existing Power Station access road and Cemaes. The small settlement of Tregele lies on the east side of the A5025 adjoining the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The south-western boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area adjoins agricultural land and Cae Gwyn SSSI.

10.3.14 The pronounced undulating landform of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area reflects the drumlin landform of the surrounding area, as shown on figures D10-3 and D10-4 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). The landform within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area comprises a series of five main drumlins, ranging in height from 25mAOD to 42mAOD, with gradients of approximately 1:8 to 1:10. The drumlin landforms are predominantly oriented to the north-east. A sixth drumlin landform up to 40mAOD was created as part of the landscape design by the renowned landscape architect Dame Sylvia Crowe for the Existing Power Station, which became operational in 1971. The A5025, which borders the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to the south-east, follows two ridgelines: one descending from 40mAOD in the south-west to Tregele at 25mAOD, and the other at 35mAOD at its highest point to the north-east of Tregele before descending to Cemaes at 20mAOD. The two highest drumlins on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are located near its centre at the site of 'The Firs', a former bed and breakfast now demolished (40mAOD), and south of Pennant, a former residential property to the west (42mAOD). The east ridgeline, along which the A5025 runs, turns northwards just before reaching Cemaes, separating low ground on the western edge of Cemaes from low ground on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to the west, including Tre'r Gof SSSI at around 10mAOD.

10.3.15 A meandering watercourse initially flowing northwards from Cae Gwyn SSSI borders part of the southern Wylfa Newydd Development Area boundary, eventually flowing into the Afon Cafnan. The Afon Cafnan flows northwards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area between the existing drumlin landforms into Porth-y-pistyll. Two further watercourses border the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, at the western boundary with Nanner Road and at the eastern boundary with Cemaes.

10.3.16 The existing land use of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is predominantly agricultural, being given over to pasture grazed by sheep and cattle. The irregular field pattern is sub-divided by a variety of hedgerows, traditional cloddiau (a stone-faced earth bank) or dry stone walls, and post and wire fencing, as shown on figure D10-5 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). Field boundaries are in variable condition, with a concentration of dry stone walls in the western part of the Wylfa

Newydd Development Area, hedgerows in the central part and cloddiau in the eastern part, possibly reflecting past differences in land ownership or micro-climate.

10.3.17 Figure D10-5 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) provides examples of the main types of field boundary present on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

10.3.18 The Wylfa Newydd Development Area encompasses the bases of a number of former residential dwellings and farmhouses, with a concentration along Cemlyn Road. Many of these residential properties, which were vacant, have recently been demolished by Horizon for health and safety reasons. The existing Horizon site offices and the former Wylfa Sports and Social Club are located a short distance from the Existing Power Station, to the south-east.

10.3.19 Bat barns and wildlife towers, either in converted traditional buildings or recently constructed from local stone, are located within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area at Cafnan, near Caerdegog-Isaf and within the Dame Sylvia Crowe woodland, to the east of the Existing Power Station.

10.3.20 A number of local PRoWs provide access across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, as shown on figure D10-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101), in particular to the east, adjacent to Cemaes. The WCP provides access along the northern margin of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from Cemaes to a loop at Wylfa Head. At Wylfa Head, the WCP heads inland to skirt the Existing Power Station, before rejoining the coast at Porth-y-pistyll on the western boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The Copper Trail/NCN Route 566 is routed north-westwards across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from Tregele along Cemlyn Road, which continues eastwards beyond Cestyll Garden to Cemlyn Bay.

10.3.21 Trees and woodland on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are relatively limited, as shown on figure D10-6 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101), with the main concentration of woodland forming part of the Dame Sylvia Crowe landscape design for the Existing Power Station. Other areas of existing trees tend to be associated with former buildings, such as to the north of Cemlyn Road, where The Firs bed and breakfast used to stand, or at the Fisherman's Car Park. Three of these woodlands are designated as Ancient Woodlands: two are ancient semi-natural woodland adjacent to the Fisherman's Car Park and adjacent to the former Wylfa Sports and Social Club, and one is a restored Ancient Woodland site at the site of The Firs. None of the trees within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are protected by a tree preservation order. There are a number of scrub areas, principally concentrated in the central part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, at Wylfa Head and within Tre'r Gof SSSI and Cae Gwyn SSSI.

10.3.22 Other landscape features on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area comprise areas of rock outcrop, notably at Wylfa Head north of Tre'r Gof SSSI and on the east side of the ridge adjacent to Cemaes. There are also

areas of naturally occurring rock outcrop on land to the east of the small public road leading to the Fisherman's Car Park.

Landscape character

10.3.23 A summary description of landscape character is provided below for each of the landscape designations identified as potential character receptors. Descriptions are based on the published sources of landscape and seascape character, as set out in appendices D10-1 (published sources of landscape character) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.58) and D10-2 (published sources of seascape character) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.59).

10.3.24 Where character assessments do not exist for specific designations, descriptions have been supplemented by reference to other published sources and site appraisal undertaken by Horizon.

10.3.25 Published sources exist at various scales, from national level down to the more-local level *LANDMAP Cultural Landscape* [RD4]*, Geological Landscape* [RD5]*, Historic Landscape* [RD6]*, Landscape Habitats* [RD7] and *Visual and Sensory* [RD8] *datasets (LANDMAP)* Level 3 descriptions of aspect areas.

10.3.26 A project-level local landscape and seascape character study has been undertaken on behalf of Horizon to provide further detail on local landscape and seascape character to inform the assessment in this chapter. This is included in appendix D10-3 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.60).

10.3.27 The landscape receptors considered in the baseline description of this chapter are:

- Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB);
- Special Landscape Areas (SLAs);
- Non-designated wider landscape;
- Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs);
- North Anglesey Heritage Coast; and
- Local Seascape Character Areas (LSCA).

10.3.28 Section 10.2 explains that actual views of the Site Preparation and Clearance, Main Construction, operation and decommissioning activities are likely to be principally concentrated within 6km of the Power Station. Beyond approximately 6km, it would generally only be possible to discern cranes during Main Construction, or the main scale and form of the proposed Power Station during operation, and there are therefore not likely to be any significant effects on landscape character. As such, the description of landscape character below mainly focuses on the detailed study area, where there is a likely potential for significant effects.

10.3.29 In addition, the descriptions of published Landscape Character Areas (LCAs), Regional Seascape Units, Marine Character Areas (MCAs) and Seascape Character Areas (SCAs), which fall within the overarching study area, are provided in appendices D10-1 (Application Reference Number:

6.4.58) and D10-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.59), with the exception of the following areas which have been scoped out as they are located more than 15km from the centre of the Power Station or due to very limited theoretical intervisibility and distance:

- *The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* [RD9] LCA 9 Red Wharf Bay and LCA 18 Valley Airfield Environs;
- *National Seascape Assessment for Wales* [RD10] MCA 03 Red Wharf and Conwy Bays, MCA 09 Holy Island West and Penrhos Bay and MCA 11 Caernarfon Bay;
- *Welsh Seascapes and their Sensitivity to Offshore Developments* [RD11] Regional Seascape Unit 6 Puffin Island to Point Lynas and Regional Seascape Unit 11 Penrhyn Mawr to Pen-y-Parc/Maltraeth Bay; and
- *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD12] SCA 12 Inland Sea, SCA 14 Rhoscolyn, SCA 15 Rhosneigr and SCA 31 West of Anglesey.

Isle of Anglesey AONB

10.3.30 The extent of the AONB within the overarching study area is shown on figure D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). The statutory AONB designation covers some 221km^2, which equates to approximately one third of the Isle of Anglesey, including most of the coastline, with the notable exception of land between the Existing Power Station and Cemaes. Within the detailed study area, figure D10-8 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) shows that the Wylfa Newydd Development Area largely lies outside the AONB, with the exception of its western margin.

10.3.31 No formal landscape character assessment of the AONB exists. However, there are a number of published sources describing landscape character within the AONB, which supplement the special qualities and characteristics set out in *The Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan Review 2015 – 2020* [RD13] (hereafter referred to as the *'AONB Management Plan'*) and the *State of the AONB Report for Anglesey* [RD14]. Of most relevance to landscape character, these special qualities include the expansive coastal views and prevalent peace and tranquillity. Public accessibility (including open access areas), the WCP and the PRoW network are other special qualities relevant to the assessment of combined topic effects presented separately in chapter D16 (combined topic effects) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.16). Appendix 1 of the AONB Management Plan uses *LANDMAP* aspect areas [RD4 to RD8] to summarise the landscape character of the AONB.

10.3.32 The *AONB Management Plan* [RD13] describes the AONB at section 3 (page 6) in the following terms: *"The coastline of Anglesey, many stretches of which are isolated, contributes much to the island's appeal. Rugged cliffs, sandy bays, marshes, dunes…and Bodafon mountains give great variety of scene."*

10.3.33 The coastline is considered in the *AONB Management Plan* [RD13] to be a defining feature of the AONB, with agriculture comprising the main land use. However, it is recognised that the character of the landscape has been influenced by centuries of farming, as well as traditional industries such as quarrying.

10.3.34 The *AONB Management Plan* [RD13] defines the special qualities of the AONB, all of which are present in the detailed study area, as follows:

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

10.3.35 The *State of the AONB Report for Anglesey* [RD14] recognises that industrial activity, including the Existing Power Station, at Cemaes Bay has "*a dramatic visual influence on the AONB, and will continue to do so in the future".*

10.3.36 Figure D10-9 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) shows the extent of the AONB in relation to published LCAs within the overarching study area. Information on National Landscape Character Areas (NLCAs) within the overarching study area is provided in *The National Landscape Character Assessment, NLCA01: Anglesey Coast* [RD15] *and NLCA02: Central Anglesey* [RD16], while *The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* [RD9] provides information on county LCAs. Figure D10-10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) shows the extent of the AONB in relation to *LANDMAP* [RD8] Level 3 Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas (VSAAs), within the detailed study area. Relevant county LCAs and *LANDMAP* [RD8] Level 3 aspect areas within the detailed study area comprise:

- LCA 4: North West Coast;
- LCA 5: North West Anglesey;
- VSAA North coast;
- VSAA Cemlyn;
- VSAA North-west drumlins;
- VSAA Mynydd y Garn; and
- VSAA North coast hinterland.

10.3.37 Figure D10-12 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) shows the extent of the AONB in relation to published sources of seascape character within the overarching study area. Published sources of seascape character within the detailed study area that relate to the AONB are described below in relation to the North Anglesey Heritage Coast.

10.3.38 NLCAs have been defined by NRW at a broad scale across Wales, each with its own distinctive character and sense of place. These character areas provide the top tier in the hierarchy of landscape characterisation in Wales. The Anglesey Coast NLCA encompasses a continuous broad coastal margin, including the AONB. The key characteristics of the extensive NLCA are wide ranging and include marked contrasts, for example between the mined landscape of Parys Mountain and the gentler, green pastoral landscapes inland away from the immediate coastal edge. There is a strong south-west to north-east geological orientation, resulting in an undulating topography which is evident along the coastline. A great variety of coastal types exists, ranging from sheer coastal cliffs and dramatic rocky headlands, for example Wylfa Head, to small sandy coves such as Cemaes Bay. Notable vegetation cover includes the striking and windswept heathland landscapes of the wild coastline, for example on land owned by the National Trust at Cemlyn Bay. Traditional features include cloddiau and occasional stone walls.

10.3.39 Prehistoric sites include standing stone sites to the north of Llanfechell. Contemporary coastal settlements often relate to former industry, such as the mining town of Amlwch. However, more recently, 20th century coastal development tends to relate to tourism and retirement property. The Existing Power Station is a prominent landmark on the north coast.

10.3.40 At the county level, the IACC has defined a second tier of LCAs within the study area. Within the detailed study area, the LCA 4 North West Coast also encompasses a continuous coastal margin, but is limited to a much narrower strip than the Anglesey Coast NLCA, typically up to 1km wide, with the exception of Carmel Head where it extends slightly further inland. The key characteristics of the LCA 4 North West Coast include the rocky northern coastline, with Cemaes Bay the only sandy beach and with the brackish lagoon of Cemlyn Bay entrapped by a crescent-shaped shingle beach. The IACC's description of landscape character also makes reference to the WCP, which provides access along most of the coast and a series of ever-changing views.

10.3.41 The extensive LCA 5 North West Anglesey lies inland of LCA 4 North West Coast. Its key feature is the extensive drumlin field, which is important in the Welsh context. This has resulted in the classic 'basket of eggs' description for the landscape. The hillocks trend in a south-west to north-east direction, reflecting the undulating topography of the adjoining coastline. A distinctive feature of the landscape is the windfarms on higher ground, particularly to the north of Llyn Alaw.

10.3.42 LCA 5 North West Anglesey, typically characterised by improved grassland, includes a number of marshy lower-lying areas between drumlins, as well as small, scattered areas of scrub. There are also extensive areas of scattered rocky outcrops, with dry ericaceous heath and acid grasslands. Rocky hill features interspersed within the landscape include Mynydd y Garn and Mynydd Mechell.

10.3.43 The *LANDMAP* [RD8] VSAA North coast covers an even narrower coastal margin than the LCA 4 North West Coast, predominantly relating to the intertidal zone. The north coast is generally rocky with shingle beaches and comprises a series of projecting headlands, with low shallow cliffs or steep slopes up to higher land. There is a remote and wild, rugged quality to the VSAA, which is occasionally interrupted by settlement or by the Existing Power Station, which is described as a "*conspicuous intrusion for several miles in both directions*".

10.3.44 The *LANDMAP* [RD8] VSAA Cemlyn, adjoining part of the western Wylfa Newydd Development Area boundary is a tightly focused area based on the unusual brackish lagoon, impounded by the crescent-shaped shingle beach. Cemlyn is also a nature reserve, owned by the National Trust and managed by the North Wales Wildlife Trust primarily for its sea bird interest. It is a popular spot for bird watching, served by two car parks, to the east and west.

10.3.45 The *LANDMAP* [RD8] North-west drumlins VSAA, which also encompasses much of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area outside the AONB, is an extensive area, covering most of eastern part of north Anglesey. The Level 3 description also makes reference to the "*basket of eggs glacial landscape*" of smooth oval hillocks. The landscape pattern typically comprises medium-sized fields of pasture for sheep and cattle grazing, with some arable land. There are numerous small villages, hamlets and scattered farms, linked by minor roads, giving a settled character to what is described as a "*quiet, unremarkable but pleasant landscape*".

10.3.46 The *LANDMAP* [RD8] VSAA Mynydd y Garn punctuates the North-west drumlins to the west. The Level 3 description refers to this upland area as "*distinctly more craggy than the adjacent lowland*". The description also refers to high points with 360-degree views, including views of The Skerries off Carmel Head, the main such view being provided from open access land on the summit of Mynydd y Garn.

10.3.47 Beyond the coastal margin of the *LANDMAP* [RD8] VSAA North coast, the VSAA North coast hinterland encompasses the part of the AONB to the east of Cemaes. The Level 3 description refers to this as *"an intricate small scale landscape with winding lanes, glimpses of the coast, small craggy*

hillocks and damp valleys… scattered houses and small fields." It is also mentioned that views of the Existing Power Station are detracting.

10.3.48 As part of the project-level local landscape and seascape character study, the LLCA 1 North Drumlins, LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay and LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll have been defined, which include the western part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area within the AONB, as shown on figure D10-11 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). LLCA 8 Llanfairynghornwy, LLCA 9 Mynydd y Garn, LLCA 10 Cefn Coch Low Lying, LLCA 13 North Coast Hinterland, LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay, LSCA 7 Porth Padrig, LSCA 8 North Coast Cliffs and LSCA 11 Hen Borth have also been defined within the local landscape context of the AONB to the west and east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Key characteristics for each of these LLCAs are listed in appendix D10-3 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.60).

SLAs

10.3.49 Six SLAs have been identified on Anglesey in the *Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011 – 2026, Written statement* [RD17], as shown on figure D10-9 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). The six SLAs are based upon those previously proposed in the *Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey* [RD18]. Amongst the six SLAs, there are three SLAs with theoretical visibility of the construction of the Power Station as follows:

- SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds;
- SLA 13: Parys Mountain and Slopes; and
- SLA 12: Parciau Estatelands.

SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds

10.3.50 The SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds lies approximately 2km to the south of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

10.3.51 As indicated by the summary justification and statement of significance for the SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds designation in the *Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey* [RD18], the SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds designation forms a distinctively wild and rugged landscape, interspersed with *"pockets of heathland, rough grazing, open rocky moorland"*, ponds and hillocks. It is clearly distinguishable from the *"smoother rolling landscape"* of drumlins that surrounds it. *"An intricate network"* of *"small twisting lanes"*, tracks, paths, and irregular fields follow the undulating topography and connect a scattering of occasional houses, farms and hamlets, with Carreglefn being the main village serving the area. *"Vernacular features such as dry stone walls and stone buildings"* provide a sense of unity to the landscape. The area is culturally and historically significant, including *"settlement from prehistoric times"*, *"strong field patterns"*, and *"evidence of past historic land use"*. The craggy nature of the landscape and the *"general absence of modern development"* evoke a feeling of "*tranquillity"* and *"remoteness"*, contrasting with the area immediately south, used extensively for windfarms.

SLA 13: Parys Mountain and Slopes

10.3.52 The SLA 13: Parys Mountain and Slopes lies approximately 7km to the east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

10.3.53 As suggested by the summary justification and statement of significance for the SLA 13: Parys Mountain and Slopes in the *Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey* [RD18], the area includes the *"unique"* and distinctive Parys Mountain in the south and its *"surrounding transitional sloping landscape to the north"*, towards Almwch and the coastline. Parys Mountain is set within gradually sloping and undulating farmland and rises to nearly 150mAOD, a visually prominent feature from the AONB-designated coastline, surrounding SLA and the sea. Its height affords visitors *"expansive vistas"* of northern Anglesey and *"long-distance views"*. A designated Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, the Parys Mountain is highly significant historically and culturally for its former *"rich industrial legacy"* as one of the largest copper mines in the UK. The weathered ore deposits have resulted in an *"unusual landscape of colourful outcrops in striking shades of red, orange and brown"* as well as a *"unique ecology"*. Relic features such as *"settling ponds, tips and quarry faces"* provide further evidence of its history.

SLA 12: Parciau Estatelands

10.3.54 The SLA 12: Parciau Estatelands lies approximately 14km to the south-east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

10.3.55 As suggested by the summary justification and statement of significance for the SLA 12: Parciau Estatelands in the *Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey* [RD18], the SLA is situated in eastern Anglesey, inland from the AONB boundary and the village of Moelfre. The area is characterised by a *"strong parkland/managed-estate feel, with swathes of mixed and ornamental woodlands, pastoral farmland and patches of gorse"*. Other features in the landscape include *"valued remnant heathland and wetlands (marshy grassland and fen)"*. There are views from *"higher grounds to the adjacent AONB"* and a rural, peaceful feel with *"general lack of modern development"*. Several historic features and archaeological sites are an indication of the area's cultural history. The presence of Parciau Hillfort (Bryn Ddol) provides evidence of late prehistoric and Roman occupation. Other historic buildings and features include *"chapels of medieval origin* [and] *the remains of a medieval settlement"*, as well as *"a large domestic house, associated parkland, dovecotes… and estate buildings"* relating to the Parciau Estate.

Non-designated wider landscape

10.3.56 The term 'non-designated wider landscape' in this chapter refers to all landscape outwith the AONB and SLAs within the study area. NLCA01: Anglesey Coast and NLCA02: Central Anglesey provide a description of national level landscape character for Anglesey, including for the non-designated wider landscape.

10.3.57 West of Cemaes, the Central Anglesey NLCA, shown on figure D10-9 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101), features the extensive drumlin fields typical of north-west Anglesey, which give rise to the gently rolling open landscape character. Lowland pastoral grazing land is bounded by a strongly geometric pattern of medium- to large-scale, and occasionally small-scale, fields. Field boundaries are predominantly defined by hedgerows, but with cloddiau in some areas. There are few woodlands larger than a small copse and few individual trees, except in more sheltered areas. A number of minor rivers and streams cross the landscape, following the north-east to south-west trend of the topography. Shallow hollows and fens contain wetland features, including rush pasture and valley mires.

10.3.58 The settlement pattern is generally rural, with only a few villages. There are, however, numerous scattered hamlets and farms throughout the area. At the county level, the descriptions of the following character areas cover the key landscape characteristics within the non-designated wider landscape within the detailed study area:

- *The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* [RD9] LCA 4 North West Coast, LCA 5 North West Anglesey and LCA 6 Amlwch and Environs; and
- *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD12] SCA 9 Cemlyn Bay and SCA 8 Amlwch and Cemaes.

10.3.59 Within the detailed study area, the LCA 4 North West Coast within the non-designated wider landscape includes the rocky northern coastline between Porth-y-pistyll and Cemaes. The IACC's description of key characteristics makes reference to the changing views from the WCP, which provides access along most of this part of the coastline, with the exception of the seaward side of the Existing Power Station, which comprises the most notable evidence of man's activities. The SCAs 8 and 9 incorporate a similar extent of the non-designated northern coastline to LCA 4, although they extend a little further inland. The SCA 8 is described as *"North-facing coast comprising low, rocky headlands (including… Wylfa Head)…"*, while SCA 9 is described as a *"...Low-lying coast dominated inland by the egg-shaped hills of a glacial drumlin field, which can be seen clearly from the sea."* [RD12]

10.3.60 The extensive drumlin field, which is a key feature of the LCA 5 North West Anglesey lies inland of LCA 4 North West Coast, as described in more detail above in relation to the AONB. There are a number of windfarms within the non-designated wider landscape, inducing Rhyd-y-groes windfarm to the south-east of Cemaes.

10.3.61 To the west of the LCA 5 North West Anglesey, the LCA 6 Amlwch and Environs is centred around the historic town of Amlwch, which is located beyond the detailed study area. Windfarms are also a key characteristic of the non-designated wider landscape within LCA 6 Amlwch and Environs.

10.3.62 On the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and immediately adjoining area, the following LLCAs and LSCAs lie either completely or partially within the

non-designated wider landscape. These are identified by the project-level local landscape and seascape character study, and are shown on figure D10-11 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101):

- LLCA 1 North Drumlins;
- LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting;
- LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay Hinterland;
- LLCA 4 Cemaes;
- LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland;
- LLCA 6 Tregele;
- LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland;
- LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll;
- LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station;
- LSCA 4 Wylfa Head;
- LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay; and
- LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay.

10.3.63 Key characteristics for each of these LLCAs and LSCAs are listed in appendix D10-3 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.60).

Local landscape character of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and adjoining area

LANDMAP

10.3.64 The *LANDMAP* [RD8] visual and sensory aspect, Level 3 classification provides some information on local landscape character of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and adjoining area for the following VSAAs shown on figure D10-10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101):

- Wylfa power station;
- North coast;
- North-west drumlins;
- Cemlyn; and
- Cemaes.

10.3.65 The *LANDMAP* [RD8] VSAA Wylfa power station, encompassing a small part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, describes the Existing Power Station as *"uncompromising cubes which loom on the skyline and are conspicuous against the backdrop of the sea from many miles around"*. From close up, the Existing Power Station is partially screened by mounds and woodland designed by Dame Sylvia Crowe.

10.3.66 The *LANDMAP* [RD8] visual and sensory aspect, Level 3 descriptions of the North coast, Cemlyn and the North-west drumlins VSAAs have been summarised above in relation to the summary of AONB landscape character on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and adjoining area. The summary is not, therefore, repeated.

10.3.67 The *LANDMAP* [RD8] VSAA Cemaes relates to the urban area of the settlement. Small areas of agricultural and/or wild land are included where they form an important part of the setting of the settlement. The Level 3 description refers to "*the usual mundane housing estates*" on its outskirts and its popularity as a holiday place. The historic core is designated as a Conservation Area, as described more fully in chapter D11 (cultural heritage) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.11).

10.3.68 Details of other *LANDMAP* aspect areas within the ZTV, including geological landscape, landscape habitats, historic landscape and cultural landscape aspect areas, which have been used to inform the project-level local landscape and seascape character study, are presented in appendix D10-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.58).

Project-level local landscape and seascape character study

10.3.69 The project-level local landscape and seascape character study presented in appendix D10-3 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.60) supplements the level of detail provided for the *LANDMAP* VSAAs [RD8], with the corresponding geographical areas of LLCAs and LSCAs shown in table D10-2 below. The extent of LLCAs and LSCAs is shown on figure D10-11 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) and the key characteristics of each area listed in appendix D10-3 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.60).

Table D10-2 Project-level LLCAs and LSCAs

LANDMAP VSAA	Corresponding project-level LLCA/LSCA
Wylfa power station	LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station
North coast	LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station LSCA 4 Wylfa Head LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay LSCA 7 Porth Padrig LSCA 8 North Coast Cliffs LSCA 11 Hen Borth

LANDMAP VSAA	Corresponding project-level LLCA/LSCA
North-west drumlins	LLCA 1 North Drumlins LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay Hinterland LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland LLCA 6 Tregele LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland LLCA 8 Llanfairynghornwy LLCA 10 Cefn Coch Low-lying LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll LSCA 4 Wylfa Head LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay LSCA 11 Hen Borth
Cemlyn	LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay
Cemaes	LLCA 4 Cemaes LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay
North coast hinterland	LLCA 13 North Coast Hinterland LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay LSCA 7 Porth Padrig LSCA 8 North Coast Cliffs
Drumlins with windfarms	LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland LLCA 12 Drumlins with Windfarms North
Llanfechell	LLCA 11 Llanfechell
Mynydd y Garn	LLCA 8 Llanfairynghornwy LLCA 9 Mynydd y Garn

10.3.70 LLCA 1 North Drumlins, LLCA 2, Wylfa Landscape Setting and LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay Hinterland coincide with the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

North Anglesey Heritage Coast

10.3.71 The non-statutory Heritage Coast designation shown on figure D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) effectively comprises the coastal setting of the AONB on the north coast of Anglesey. No documented landscape characteristics have been found for the North Anglesey Heritage Coast, however, published sources of seascape character that relate to the Heritage Coast are shown on figure D10-12 and figure D10-13 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). Relevant published sources of seascape character within the detailed study area comprise the following:

- *National Seascape Assessment for Wales* [RD10], national MCA 06 North Anglesey Coastal Waters and MCA 07 Holyhead Bay and The Skerries;

- *Welsh Seascapes and their Sensitivity to Offshore Developments* [RD11], North Wales Coast National Seascape Unit, Caernarfon Bay National Seascape Unit, Regional Seascape Unit 7: Point Lynas to Carmel Head and Regional Seascape Unit 8: Carmel Head to Holyhead Mountain North Stack; and
- *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD12], SCA 8: Amlwch and Cemaes, SCA 9: Cemlyn Bay, SCA 10: Outer Cemlyn Bay, SCA 29: North of Anglesey.

10.3.72 The *National Seascape Assessment for Wales* [RD10] provides a strategic evidence base for seascapes and identifies 29 national MCAs.

10.3.73 The coast of MCA 06 is rocky with wave-cut platforms, deeply incised bays and deep water close to shore. The crescent-shaped shingle beach at Cemlyn Bay encloses the brackish Cemlyn Bay lagoon, which is designated as part of Cemlyn Bay SSSI, Cemlyn Bay and The Skerries Special Protection Area and Cemlyn Bay Special Area of Conservation for its importance to bird life. The *"low-lying coast creates a strong visual and physical connection between land and sea."* The box-like form of the Existing Power Station, *"with its associated lighting at night, stands out in stark contrast". "Tidal rapids and strong currents are visible from land in certain conditions, notably around Harry Furlong's Rocks and the offshore islet of West Mouse… Seascape features include the lighthouse on Point Lynas, the offshore islands of West Mouse, Middle Mouse and East Mouse and expansive views including The Skerries and the Isle of Man on the horizon."* [RD10]

10.3.74 MCA 07 Holyhead and The Skerries is a generally west facing seascape between Carmel Head and Holyhead. To the north of Carmel Head, the lighthouse at The Skerries islets is a notable landmark. The rocky islets with exposed cliffs are designated as part of a wider Special Protection Area and SSSI for its importance to bird life. Many recreational activities, such as *"sailing, boating, diving and fishing/sightseeing charters"* are associated with this seascape. *"There is a strong contrast between remote seas and the coasts and the bustling port and marina at Holyhead."* [RD10] There are distant views from Carmel Head across the sea, including views to the Isle of Man.

10.3.75 *Welsh Seascapes and their Sensitivity to Offshore Developments* [RD11] categorises Wales into five broad national units and 50 Regional Seascape Units.

10.3.76 Within the North Wales Coast National Seascape Unit lies the Regional Seascape Unit 7: Point Lynas to Carmel Head, comprising the north coast of Anglesey, as shown on figure D10-12 and figure D10-13 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101).

10.3.77 The key characteristics of the Point Lynas to Carmel Head Regional Seascape Unit include the rocky convex coast of small bays and headlands, with low cliffs and the exposed northern aspect with long and open sea views. Cultural associations include the history of trade and

shipping. The Existing Power Station exerts a strong local influence on landscape character between Wylfa Head and Porth-y-pistyll.

10.3.78 Intervisibility between land and sea is mainly confined to the coastline and from a few areas of higher ground inland, such as Parys Mountain, Mynydd Eilian and Mynydd y Garn. Offshore views to land are from occasional leisure craft, with distant views from ferries and commercial shipping. The typically rocky landscape reinforces the wild character of the coast, with the tranquillity of the Regional Seascape Unit generally remote. The only notable disturbance comprises views of the Existing Power Station and windfarms.

10.3.79 Within the Caernarfon Bay National Seascape Unit lies the Regional Seascape Unit 8: Carmel Head to Holyhead Mountain North Stack, comprising the western coast of Anglesey between Carmel Head and Holyhead as shown on figure D10-12 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101).

10.3.80 Relevant key characteristics of Carmel Head to Holyhead Mountain North Stack Regional Seascape Unit includes *"cliffs with rocky slopes rising steeply"* at Carmel Head, *"a small scale indented coast with low cliffs and rocky platforms with few sandy coves"* [RD11] and the Holyhead ferry port. Holyhead town and the port with links to Ireland are important cultural associations within this unit. Intervisibility between land and sea is mainly limited to the coastline and high points such as Mynydd y Garn.

10.3.81 The *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD12] provides a summary description for the SCA 9 Cemlyn Bay, which also encompasses the west part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and extends to the north offshore and west to Carmel Head. Cemlyn Bay is noted as an unusual coastal feature, as described above, and the SCA description refers to the distinctive rolling drumlin fields inland of the relatively low-lying coast. Trwyn Cemlyn, to the west of Cemlyn Bay, with its extensive range of multi-coloured pebbles overlying metamorphic rocks, is cited as an example of the rich variety of the local geology.

10.3.82 The perceptual qualities of SCA 9 Cemlyn Bay include "*a generally open landscape, with little vegetation or sense of enclosure. From some viewpoints, drumlins frame views of the sea"* [RD12].

10.3.83 The description for the SCA 8 Amlwch and Cemaes, which encompasses the east part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and extends to the north offshore and east to Amlwch, refers to an industrial character due to the long association with copper mining and associated industries and export.

10.3.84 The area includes a number of historic harbours and settlements, including Amlwch and Cemaes. The rocky shoreline, white water and rocks dominate coastal views. The island of Middle Mouse lies just less than 1km off the coast. Views inland are dominated by the distinctive profile of Parys Mountain.

10.3.85 SCA 29 North of Anglesey Coast lies offshore from the north of Anglesey. The summary description refers to this as *"a relatively deep sea*

environment, scoured by tidal currents which flow parallel to the coast… used for commercial and recreational fishing and for commercial shipping lanes offshore. From close to the shore, the northern coast of Anglesey is visible as a series of headlands and bays" [RD12], including those within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

10.3.86 On the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and immediately adjoining area, LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay and LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll, identified by the local landscape and seascape character study (as shown on figure D10-11, Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) lie partially within the Heritage Coast to the west of the Existing Power Station. Key characteristics for each of these LSCAs are listed in appendix D10-3 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.60).

Local seascape character of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and adjoining area

10.3.87 The project-level local landscape and seascape character study presented in appendix D10-3 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.60) has identified 11 LSCAs. The following LSCAs overlap either completely or partially with the Wylfa Newydd Development Area:

- LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay;
- LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll;
- LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station;
- LSCA 4 Wylfa Head; and
- LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay.

Summary of landscape value

10.3.88 Landscape and related designations, and the planning policy importance attached to them, provide the starting point for the assessment of landscape value, as set out in chapter B10 (Application Reference Number: 6.2.10). Other factors taken into consideration when assessing landscape value for the LVIA have included the presence of the Existing Power Station and associated infrastructure, in particular existing OHLs and pylons, which tend to lower the local landscape value in close proximity. Conversely, some features, such as the landscape design for the Existing Power Station by Dame Sylvia Crowe, could be said to locally elevate the value of landscape character due to its cultural value, despite the poor condition of existing woodland. Consideration has also been given to factors such as landscape quality, scenic quality, rarity, representativeness, conservation interest, recreational value, tranquillity and cultural associations when assessing local landscape value. As such, both physical features and perceptual qualities can contribute to value, as set out below.

10.3.89 The drumlin landform of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area has a geological interest and scenic quality and contributes to the value of the surrounding landscape.

10.3.90 Trees, woodland and scrub present on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are in variable condition and states of management, but overall contribute to the scenic quality and recreational value of the landscape and soften the visual effect of the Existing Power Station in local views. Similarly, field boundaries, which comprise a mix of hedgerows, cloddiau and dry-stone walls, while fairly typical of the locality, also contribute to the value of the landscape.

10.3.91 Nant Caerdegog Isaf, the tributary of the small-scale Afon Cafnan watercourse, which broadly follows the southern boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This is, however, a relatively minor feature, typically following existing field boundaries, and makes a limited contribution to the value of the landscape character.

10.3.92 Cestyll Garden is a distinctive enclosed woodland garden and landscape feature adjacent to Porth-y-pistyll, on the otherwise open and treeless coastal edge, to the south-west of the Existing Power Station. The gardens are associated with the Honourable Violet Vivian, who developed the gardens between 1918 and 1962. The gardens contribute to the scenic quality, rarity and cultural associations of the local landscape.

10.3.93 The WCP generally follows the coastline, offering users frequent and prolonged open views to the sea, except where the route diverts inland across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, passing through the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds and then to the south and east of the Existing Power Station. The route therefore contributes to the recreational value of the landscape.

10.3.94 The sense of peace and tranquillity noted as a special quality of the AONB is locally diminished by the presence of the Existing Power Station, as well as the associated OHLs and pylons which cross the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and the A5025 on the south and east boundary.

10.3.95 The value of the landscape receptors have been assessed as summarised in table D10-3. The value of individual landscape receptors is presented in appendix D10-6 (landscape effects schedule) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.63).

Table D10-3 Value of landscape receptors

Value	Landscape receptor
High	The Isle of Anglesey AONB is of national importance and therefore considered to be of a high landscape value.
	The North Anglesey Heritage Coast forms part of the setting of the Isle of Anglesey AONB and is recognised at the local authority and national level. It is therefore considered to be of a high seascape value.
	The landscape of the LLCAs within the AONB is of national importance and therefore considered to be of high landscape value.
	The seascape of the LSCAs within the AONB is of national importance and the seascape of the LSCAs within North

Value	Landscape receptor
	Anglesey Heritage Coast is recognised at the local authority and national level. These seascapes are therefore considered to be of high seascape value.
Medium	The SLAs are of local authority level importance and are therefore considered to be of a medium landscape value.
	The non-designated wider landscape is of value to communities and visitors and is often experienced in conjunction with the AONB; It is therefore considered to be of a medium landscape value.
	The landscape of the LLCAs outside the AONB is of value to communities and therefore considered to be of medium landscape value.
	The seascape of the LSCAs outside the AONB and North Anglesey Heritage Coast is of value to communities and therefore considered to be of medium seascape value.
Low	No potential landscape receptors within the study area have been identified as being of low landscape value, since this would include landscapes which do not have any formal designation, and are considered to have low value to communities.

Visual

Extent of visibility and relevance of distance

10.3.96 The ZTV on figure D10-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) shows that theoretical visibility of the cranes for Main Construction and Power Station mains stacks would extend to the mainland. However, site visits have confirmed that actual views of the construction, operation and decommissioning activities are likely to be very limited beyond 6km. Views beyond 6km would generally be confined to a small number of distant publicly accessible viewpoints from locally elevated ground, with the exception of views of tops of the many tall cranes. For example, in Representative and Specific Viewpoint 1 from the heritage trail at Parys Mountain (refer to appendix D10-4, representative viewpoints, Application Reference Number: 6.4.61), 7.5km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, the Existing Power Station is just visible on the coastal skyline and is seen in conjunction with windfarms at Rhyd-y-groes and Cemaes. Viewpoints A and B (refer to appendix D10-5, illustrative viewpoints, Application Reference Number: 6.4.62) are examples of very distant views over 10km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from Mynydd Eilian and Mynydd Bodafon, respectively. From these locations the Existing Power Station is visible on the skyline, in a very small proportion of the view, as a backdrop to the gently undulating, open lowland landscape in the middle ground.

10.3.97 The visual effect of the Existing Power Station diminishes with distance, with reduced discernible detail, and this would also be the case for the

construction, operation and decommissioning activities. Beyond approximately 6km on a clear day, it is only possible to discern the main scale and form of the Existing Power Station within a small part of the wider view. Therefore, whilst the scale and mass of the proposed Power Station would nominally increase the extent of large-scale industrial buildings in views from beyond 6km, the change in views at this distance is only likely to be barely perceptible. It is therefore not considered likely that there would be any significant visual effects from the construction, operation and decommissioning activities beyond 6km from the centre of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

10.3.98 In the *Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, Landscape Report No.2* [RD19] to the Central Electricity Generating Board, dealing with the proposals for the Existing Power Station, Dame Sylvia Crowe advised that:

"[The reactors] would be seen from high ground as far away as Mynyddgarn [sic] and Llanrhuddlad, but their dominance would begin to die out beyond a 1.5 mile [approximately 2.4km] radius".

10.3.99 Dame Sylvia Crowe's appraisal has been confirmed through site survey work undertaken for the Wylfa Newydd Project. For example, at 2.3km distance at Viewpoint 31 (refer to appendix D10-4, Application Reference Number: 6.4.61), the Existing Power Station buildings form an important compositional element above the drumlin landform, but do not dominate. However, in slightly closer and more open views along the coastal margin, such as views from the WCP at Viewpoint 25 (refer to appendix D10-4, Application Reference Number: 6.4.61), the Existing Power Station forms a more dominant feature. It is, however, noted that even in some closer views the Existing Power Station does not dominate. An example of this is illustrated by Viewpoint 14 (refer to appendix D10-4, Application Reference Number: 6.4.61) at less than 1km from the Existing Power Station. In views from this location, mitigation provided by mounding and planting soften views, and helps integrate the buildings into the coastal landscape in conjunction with the architectural treatment and colours of the buildings.

Description of existing views (by receptor)

10.3.100 A selection of representative and illustrative viewpoint locations are shown on figure D10-14 (overarching study area), figure D10-15 (detailed study area) and figure D10-16 (local landscape context) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). Within the sections that follow, representative viewpoints are denoted with a numeral, for example 'Viewpoint 1', and illustrative viewpoints with a letter, for example 'Viewpoint A'.

10.3.101 As explained in more detail in chapter B10 (Application Reference Number: 6.2.10), representative viewpoints form the main basis for the visual impact assessment in this chapter, with illustrative viewpoints providing supplementary information but which have not been assessed. The existing representative and illustrative views are illustrated by panoramic photographs contained in appendices D10-4 and D10-5 (Application Reference Numbers: 6.4.61 and 6.4.62) respectively. Some of the panoramic photographs are presented in two parts, where considered

necessary to illustrate the wider context of the existing view towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Some of the viewpoints form part of sequential views along recreational routes, main roads and well used local lanes. The detailed descriptions of the baseline views from the representative viewpoints and the value of each of these views are included in appendix D10-7 (visual effects schedule) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

10.3.102 Views from the representative and illustrative viewpoints have been photographed in the winter and early spring (between 2014 and 2017) before any significant leafing out, to represent maximum visibility without leaf cover, in accordance with the *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Landscape Institute Advice Note 01/11)* [RD20]. The exception is photographs from three offshore locations, taken in July 2015, where visibility of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is not affected by vegetation in full leaf on the coastal hinterland. In addition, a site visit was undertaken in July 2016, the purpose of which was to take photographs from representative viewpoint locations and assess the differences between winter and summer views. The results of this survey indicated that the summer and winter views from each viewpoint tend to be similar at most locations, although deciduous hedgerows, trees and woodlands are denser and more defined in the summer views. The coniferous wooded Dame Sylvia Crowe landforms to the east of the Existing Power Station appear similar in views at both times of the year. Generally, the overall visibility of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is similar in both summer and winter views.

10.3.103 Existing daytime views within the study area are described in the following paragraphs by reference to the main groups of visual receptors, which include:

- walkers using the WCP;
- walkers of other PRoWs and open access land;
- cyclists and others using the Copper Trail/NCN Route 566;
- users of the A5025;
- users of the local road network;
- local communities;
- occasional visitors to Cestyll Garden;
- offshore viewers; and
- distant and very distant viewers.

10.3.104 Visual effects on views from individual private residential properties are not assessed in this chapter; instead, the effects on the visual amenity of local communities have been assessed.

10.3.105 The relative distances referred to in the baseline description and visual assessment in this chapter are defined broadly in table D10-4. The distance category of the view relates to the distance between the viewpoint and the outer limit of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

Table D10-4 Distance categories

Nature of view	Distance
Local views	Up to 1km
Middle-distance views	1km to 5km
Distant views	5km to 10km
Very distant views	Over 10km

Walkers using the WCP

10.3.106 As shown on figure D10-8 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101), the WCP crosses the northern margin of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and continues along the coast to the east and west. Part of the WCP would need to be diverted (refer to figures D4-5 and D4-6, Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) to facilitate the construction, operation and decommissioning activities. This chapter therefore only considers the effect on existing views from sections of the WCP that would remain during and after construction of the Power Station.

10.3.107 Viewpoints identified from the WCP are set out in table D10-5. Since these views form part of a sequence of views, they are set out in the order they would appear from the west and the east walking towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

Table D10-5 Views from WCP

Viewpoints	Title
Approaching the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the west	
Viewpoint 9	Representative view east from WCP at Carmel Head
Viewpoint E	Illustrative view east from WCP (near Porth Tywodog)
Viewpoint 25	Representative view east from WCP at lifeboat monument at Cemlyn Bay (National Trust Open Access Land)
Viewpoint 31	Representative view north-east from Cemlyn Road, passing Cemlyn Bay (alternative WCP route)
Viewpoint 37	Representative view south-east from Cemlyn Road junction with Nanner Road (alternative WCP route)
Viewpoint 26	Representative view east from WCP at Trwyn Pencarreg (open access land)
Viewpoint 27	Representative view east from WCP near Cerrig Brith (open access land)
Approaching the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the east	
Viewpoint 29	Representative view west from WCP (near Ogof Gynfor)
Viewpoint 11	Representative view west from Llanbadrig Point (National Trust Open Access Land)

Viewpoints	Title
Viewpoint 12	Representative view west from layby and seating area on Bridge Street in Cemaes, overlooking Cemaes and harbour
Viewpoint 13	Representative view west from WCP on edge of Cemaes
Viewpoint 14	Representative view west from WCP at Porth Wylfa
Viewpoint 10	Representative view south from WCP at Wylfa Head

10.3.108 Walkers on the WCP experience frequently changing views of the varied coastline, ranging from elevated cliff-top views, for example from above Llanbadrig Point and Wylfa Head on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, to views of a number of small-scale bays along the route, including Cemaes Bay and harbour, Porth-y-pistyll and Cemlyn Bay, stretches of rocky shoreline and occasional beaches. The experience of these changing views is emphasised by the undulating nature of the coastline, in particular to the west, where there are a series of unfolding views along the coast, varying between open or more restricted views as the landform rises and falls. Most views approaching the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are seen in the context of the Existing Power Station.

Views from WCP approaching from the west

10.3.109 The furthest westerly view from the WCP is from Carmel Head. Viewpoint 9 is a middle-distance view of the Existing Power Station, partially concealed by the marginally elevated ground on the indented coastal margin with the Wylfa Newydd Development Area partially visible inland, 3.5km distant. Illustrative Viewpoint E provides an example of one of a number of unfolding middle-distance views looking towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area along the undulating coastal margin and intricate rocky shoreline. Wylfa Head and glimpses of land west of the Existing Power Station are visible.

10.3.110 Closer to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Viewpoint 25 shows a local view across Cemlyn Bay to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, approximately 1km from the viewer. Viewpoints 26 and 27 provide even closer local views, where marginally elevated land between Cemlyn Bay and Porth-y-pistyll conceals views of the western part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Viewpoint 27 shows the Wylfa Newydd Development Area clearly visible across the small-scale bay of Porth-y-pistyll beyond Cestyll Garden.

10.3.111 Viewpoint 31 and 37 show views from an alternative route of the WCP, which goes inland of Cemlyn lagoon. Whilst the Existing Power Station is visible in Viewpoint 31, the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is screened by the landform. In Viewpoint 37, located adjacent to the western-most corner of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, there are open views of the gently sloping drumlin between the residential properties of Swn Y Mor and Neuadd, which screens views of the remainder of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

Views from WCP approaching from the east

10.3.112 Views of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area commence from the elevated cliff-top section of the WCP just east of Llanbadrig Point, as shown in the middle-distance Viewpoint 29, from which the east part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area can be clearly seen occupying a substantial tract of land on the coast between the Existing Power Station and Cemaes. The wooded Dame Sylvia Crowe designed mound to the south-east of the Existing Power Station provides effective screening to part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to the west. The listed Llanbadrig Church can be seen nestling above the lower cliff slopes in the foreground with the distinctive peak of Mynydd y Garn seen in distant backdrop views, noticeably higher than the adjoining ridge of high ground. Wind turbines also feature in this view, on the skyline to the east of Cemaes.

10.3.113 Viewpoint 11 at Llanbadrig Point provides a similar but slightly closer view than Viewpoint 29, from a lower level. In this view, Wylfa Head comprises a prominent landform jutting out into the sea, in proportion with the larger Existing Power Station buildings.

10.3.114 In local views from Cemaes, there are partial views of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, for example from Viewpoints 12 and 13, the former overlooking part of the Cemaes Conservation Area, harbour and Cemaes Bay. In Viewpoint 12, properties screen much of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, though there are partial views of pastoral fields within the eastern extent, with the Existing Power Station seen beyond. There are also glimpses of Wylfa Head and open views to the sea.

10.3.115 Viewpoint 13 allows a partial view of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the north-west edge of Cemaes. In this view, the end of the ridge extending northwards from the former residential property of Park Lodge, provides natural screening to part of the eastern Wylfa Newydd Development Area beyond; only the northern margin of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is visible beyond Porth Wylfa, in conjunction with Wylfa Head. The Existing Power Station is seen in conjunction with the ridge and Wylfa Head, both of which are seen in this view as broadly the same height.

10.3.116 Viewpoint 10 shows clear local views of the eastern part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the Wylfa Head WCP loop. In this view, the bowl-like landform of the eastern part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, including Tre'r Gof SSSI, is evident rising to the ridgeline to the south, where the A5025 runs.

Value of views from the WCP

10.3.117 The value of views from along the WCP is generally considered to be high, in recognition of the status of the footpath as a national trail and the scenic quality of much of the route, in particular where it passes through the AONB. The main exceptions are views close to the Existing Power Station where the value of some views is considered to be diminished slightly to medium.

Walkers of other PRoWs and open access land

10.3.118 As shown on figure D10-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101), which shows the local landscape context, there are numerous local PRoWs on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and adjoining area, as well as areas of open access land and land with public access owned by the National Trust along the coastline adjoining the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. All PRoWs within the perimeter construction fence would need to be permanently closed or diverted during construction, in order to ensure public safety and to facilitate the works, including the landscape restoration and provision of a new network of footpaths on new alignments following completion of construction (refer to figures D4-4, D4-5 and D4-6, Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). Therefore, the LVIA only considers the effect on views from those PRoWs that would remain following completion of construction; that is PRoWs outside the perimeter construction fence on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

10.3.119 Viewpoints identified from PRoWs and open access land, including land with public access owned by the National Trust, are set out in table D10-6, listed in order of views from the west to views from the east.

Table D10-6 Views from other PRoWs and open access land

Viewpoints	Title
Viewpoint 36	Representative view from public footpath on northern fringe of Llanrhuddlad
Viewpoint 7	Representative and specific view north-east from William Thomas Monument at Mynydd y Garn
Viewpoint 25	Representative view east from WCP at lifeboat monument at Cemlyn Bay (National Trust Open Access Land)
Viewpoint 26	Representative view east from WCP at Trwyn Pencarreg (open access land)
Viewpoint 27	Representative view east from WCP near Cerrig Brith (open access land)
Viewpoint 38	Representative view south-east from public footpath near Felin Gafnan
Viewpoint 24	Representative view north-east from public footpath near Nanner
Viewpoint 35	Representative view north from public footpath near Foel Fawr farmstead
Viewpoint 22	Representative and specific view north from crossing of public footpaths at standing stones north of Llanfechell
Viewpoint 21	Representative view north-west from public footpath just off road between Cemaes and Llanfechell
Viewpoint 16	Representative view west from public footpath at western edge of Cemaes

Viewpoints	Title
Viewpoint F	Illustrative view west from a public footpath at the edge of Cemaes
Viewpoint 11	Representative view west from Llanbadrig Point (National Trust Open Access Land)
Viewpoint 2	Representative view west from A5025 towards Cemaes

10.3.120 Viewpoints 11, 26 and 27 are the same as views described previously for the WCP, while Viewpoint 2 is also relevant to the A5025 and is described below. The descriptions of these views are therefore not repeated in relation to views for users of PRoWs and open access land in this subsection.

10.3.121 Viewpoint 36 illustrates open, elevated middle-distance views from a public footpath on the northern fringe off Llanrhuddlad, looking across pastoral farmland to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Representative and Specific Viewpoint 7 affords a wide panoramic, elevated middle-distance view of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from open access land on the top of Mynydd y Garn, illustrating the open lowland coastal context. In both these views, the most distinctive features comprise the Existing Power Station and associated woodland, designed by Dame Sylvia Crowe, seen against a backdrop of the sea.

10.3.122 Viewpoint 38, from a public footpath near Felin Gafnan, illustrates a local view towards Cestyll Garden and its enclosing woodland and adjacent pasture on gently undulating drumlins within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

10.3.123 Viewpoint 24 illustrates a local close-range view from the south-west, with the undulating drumlin landform of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area forming the shallow valley containing Afon Cafnan in the middle ground.

10.3.124 Viewpoint 35 from Foel Fawr is a locally elevated view, mainly of the southern and western parts of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area seen in the context of Tregele and the Existing Power Station and associated OHLs and pylons. The A5025 ridgeline north-east of Tregele screens views of much of the eastern part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. However, Wylfa Head and the sea are visible beyond the low point of the ridge.

10.3.125 Representative and Specific Viewpoint 22 shows a local view from the standing stones north-west of Llanfechell, designated as a Scheduled Monument. The view is seen in the context of existing urban development at Tregele and the prominent elevated farm buildings at Foel Fawr. Visual detractors include the existing OHLs and farm clutter in the foreground.

10.3.126 Another view from the south-east, Viewpoint 21, illustrates a local view of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area beyond the A5025 in the context of the Existing Power Station and associated OHLs, visually softened by the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds.

10.3.127 Viewpoint 16 provides a local view west from a PRoW skirting the western edge of Cemaes. This view was selected, not only to be representative of views from the PRoW, but also to represent the views of the community on the western edge of Cemaes. It is therefore located at the approximate midpoint of the western fringe of Cemaes and adjacent PRoW, as well as being one of the closer points of the PRoW to the eastern fringe of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. In this view, the eastern part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is visible at close range, while most of the western part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, including the Existing Power Station, is screened from view by the natural ridgeline in the foreground. The location of the central part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is indicated by the tops of pylons supporting the OHLs extending south-east from the Existing Power Station. Illustrative Viewpoint F shows a wider view from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area boundary, including Park Lodge, which has now been demolished, as well as characteristic natural rock outcrops in the foreground.

Value of views from other PRoWs and open access land

10.3.128 The value of views from PRoWs and open access land relate mainly to landscape designations which feature in the view, which are of either high or medium landscape value. As such, the value of views varies between medium and high. High value views include Representative and Specific Viewpoint 22 from the standing stones at Llanfechell and Viewpoint 24 within the AONB. Medium value views include Viewpoints 16 and 35.

Cyclists and others using the Copper Trail/NCN Route 566

10.3.129 Figure D10-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) shows the Copper Trail crossing the western part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area along Cemlyn Road, which would need to be diverted to facilitate the construction, operation and decommissioning activities (refer to figure D4-5 and D4-6, Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). Therefore, the LVIA only considers the effect on views from sections of the route that would remain post-construction.

10.3.130 Viewpoints identified along the Copper Trail are set out in table D10-7. Since these views form part of a sequence of views, they are set out in the order they would appear from the west and the east cycling towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

Table D10-7 Views from the Copper Trail/NCN Route 566

Viewpoints	Title
Approaching the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the west	
Viewpoint 28	Representative view north-east from minor road near car park at Taldrwst
Viewpoint Y	Illustrative view north-east from minor road near Llanfairynghornwy
Viewpoint 8	Representative view north-east from minor road in Llanfairynghornwy

Viewpoints	Title
Viewpoint Z	Illustrative view east along minor road approaching Hen Borth
Viewpoint 31	Representative view north-east from Cemlyn Road, passing Cemlyn Bay
Viewpoint 37	Representative view south-east from Cemlyn Road junction with Nanner Road
Viewpoint Q	Illustrative view from Cemlyn Road, south of Tyddyn Sydney farmstead
Viewpoint 19	Representative view east from Cemlyn Road, near Swn Y Mor farmstead
Viewpoint M	Illustrative view north-east to south from Cemlyn Bay, south-east of Pen Carreg farmstead
Approaching the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the east	
Viewpoint 34	Representative view north-west along minor road from Burwen to Llanfechell
Viewpoint R	Illustrative view north-west along minor road from Burwen to Llanfechell
Viewpoint 3	Representative view north from minor public road junction on northern fringe of Llanfechell
Viewpoint N	Illustrative view north-west along minor road, from Rhosgoch through Llanfechell to Tregele
Viewpoint 20	Representative view north-west from minor road approaching Tregele
Viewpoint O	Illustrative view north-west from minor road through Tregele
Viewpoint J	Illustrative view north-west towards site from minor road through Tregele
Viewpoint L	Illustrative view north-west from village centre of Tregele
Viewpoint 18	Representative view from A5025 on western edge of Tregele

10.3.131 Viewpoint 18 listed above for the Copper Trail is the same as the view described below for users of the A5025. The description of this view is not therefore repeated.

10.3.132 The undulating nature of the Copper Trail results in views of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area being frequently restricted. Infrequent sequential middle-distance views are afforded along short stretches of the route at local high points, principally between Viewpoints 34 and R. Where available, partial views of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area typically form a small component of the view seen in the context of the Existing Power Station. There are also a number of local views of the Wylfa

Newydd Development Area with more extensive visibility, especially from the section of the route along Cemlyn Road, adjacent to the north-western boundary.

Views from Copper Trail approaching from the west

10.3.133 There is an open, wide middle-distance view across the drumlin field towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from Viewpoint 28. Viewpoints Y and 8 show partial views towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area slightly further along the route, where views are restricted by the undulating drumlins. From Viewpoints Z and 31, the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is generally screened by the intervening drumlin landform, but the Existing Power Station is visible. From Viewpoints 37 and Q, a large drumlin, located within the part western of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and within the AONB, is the main feature of the views, which prevents views further east.

10.3.134 Viewpoint 19 provides a local close-range view of the western part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the Copper Trail/NCN 566 where the route runs along the boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. In this view, a small-scale pylon and OHLs, which run broadly parallel and west of the Afon Cafnan watercourse, can be seen above the drumlins. The upper part of the Existing Power Station is also visible in this view, above the roadside hedgerow. Viewpoint M provides a similar view from a short distance further along the route, showing a clearer view of the Existing Power Station, forming a backdrop to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

Views from Copper Trail approaching from the east

10.3.135 Viewpoint 34 is a middle-distance view towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, partially obscured and framed by the drumlin landform and a belt of woodland south-east of Cemaes. The Existing Power Station can be seen on the skyline. Approximately 2km further west along the Copper Trail, Viewpoint R is another glimpsed, middle-distance, partial view of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, in the context of the Existing Power Station and existing built development at Tregele.

10.3.136 On the northern fringe of Llanfechell, there are views towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from local high ground, illustrated by Viewpoint 3. In this view, the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is concealed by landform and vegetation, but the top of the Existing Power Station is just visible.

10.3.137 South-east of Tregele, Viewpoint N provides a local view including glimpses of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, including the site of The Firs, and the Existing Power Station beyond the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. A short distance further west, Viewpoints 20 and O allow views of the drumlin landform in the southern part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The view from Viewpoint 20 also includes land in front of the Existing Power Station with the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds and OHLs and pylons to the north, while properties and garden vegetation in Viewpoint O contain views north. Viewpoints J and L provide glimpsed

partial views of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area seen briefly when passing through Tregele.

Value of views from the Copper Trail

10.3.138 To the west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, the value of views from the Copper Trail is generally considered to be high, due to the AONB context in conjunction with the recreational nature of the route. To the south-east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, the value of views from the Copper Trail is considered to be medium, where the views are generally associated with the non-designated wider landscape of Anglesey, which forms part of the recreational experience of the route.

Users of the A5025

10.3.139 From the A5025 approaching from the south-west, there are intermittent views of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from high ground. The road then skirts its southern boundary for approximately 2km, before continuing eastwards through Cemaes and on to Amlwch. East of the Existing Power Station access road, views are partially curtailed by residential properties on the north side of the A5025. For users of the A5025 approaching from the east, there are intermittent views of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area approaching Cemaes.

10.3.140 Viewpoints identified from the A5025 are listed in table D10-8. Since these views form part of a sequence of views, they are set out in the order they would appear if travelling from the south-west and the east towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

Table D10-8 Views from the A5025

Viewpoints	Title
Approaching the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the south-west	
Viewpoint 6	Representative view north-east from A5025
Viewpoint 23	Representative view north from layby on A5025
Viewpoint 18	Representative view from A5025 on western edge of Tregele
Approaching the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the east	
Viewpoint 2	Representative view west from A5025 towards Cemaes
Viewpoint U	Illustrative view west along A5025, between Amlwch and Cemaes
Viewpoint G	Illustrative view north-west from the A5025 at the edge of Cemaes
Viewpoint 17	Representative view west from A5025 by Clovelly

Views from A5025 approaching from the south-west

10.3.141 Viewpoint 6 provides a passing middle-distance view of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the A5025 on high ground just north of Llanrhuddlad. At this distance of approximately 2.7km the largely open undulating drumlin landform of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area can be clearly seen in front of the Existing Power Station and associated Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. Viewpoint 23 illustrates a view across the western part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the southernmost corner, as the A5025 begins to skirt the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Viewpoint 18 is representative of another local close-range view of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the A5025 passing Tregele.

Views from A5025 approaching from the east

10.3.142 Viewpoints 2 and U provide middle-distance views towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the A5025, including the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds visually softening the Existing Power Station and Wylfa Head. The east part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is visible beyond Cemaes to varying degrees.

10.3.143 From Viewpoint G, the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is generally screened by properties as the A5025 passes through Cemaes, though there is a glimpsed view between houses to pastoral fields with the upper part of the Existing Power Station visible beyond. Viewpoint 17 illustrates the passing view of the middle part of the adjacent Wylfa Newydd Development Area as views from the A5025 open up beyond the intermittent linear residential development along the road.

Value of views from the A5025

10.3.144 Although the A5025 borders the AONB to the east of Cemaes, the AONB does not feature strongly in most views towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the road, with the exception of views to the distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn to the south-west. Views tend to look over the non-designated wider landscape towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. In some cases, views are compromised by existing visual detractors such as the Existing Power Station, the associated OHLs and pylons and windfarms. Whilst the value of views from the A5025 is considered to vary locally, overall it is considered medium in recognition of the use of the route by tourists travelling to holiday destinations.

Users of the local road network

10.3.145 A number of minor roads provide access for road users within the study area. Representative views identified from other local roads are identified in table D10-9.

10.3.146

Table D10-9 Views from local roads

Viewpoints	Title
Viewpoint 3	Representative view north from minor public road junction on northern fringe of Llanfechell
Viewpoint 4	Representative view north-west from minor public road near Carreg-lefn
Viewpoint 5	Representative view north-west from minor road north of Llyn Alaw Reservoir
Viewpoint 8	Representative view north-east from minor road in Llanfairynghornwy
Viewpoint 19	Representative view east from Cemlyn Road, near Swn Y Mor farmstead
Viewpoint 20	Representative view north-west from minor road approaching Tregele
Viewpoint 21	Representative view north-west from public footpath just off road between Cemaes and Llanfechell
Viewpoint 28	Representative view north-east from minor road near car park at Taldrwst
Viewpoint 31	Representative view north-east from Cemlyn Road, passing Cemlyn Bay
Viewpoint 32	Representative view north from Mynydd Mechell
Viewpoint 33	Representative view north-west along minor road, from Rhosgoch through Llanfechell to Tregele
Viewpoint 34	Representative view north-west along minor road from Burwen to Llanfechell
37	Representative view south-east from Cemlyn Road junction with Nanner Road
Viewpoint J	Illustrative view north-west towards site from minor road through Tregele
Viewpoint L	Illustrative view north-west from village centre of Tregele
Viewpoint M	Illustrative view north-east to south from Cemlyn Bay, south-east of Pen Carreg farmstead
Viewpoint N	Illustrative view north-west along minor road, from Rhosgoch through Llanfechell to Tregele
Viewpoint O	Illustrative view north-west from minor road through Tregele
Viewpoint Q	Illustrative view from Cemlyn Road, south of Tyddyn Sydney farmstead
Viewpoint R	Illustrative view north-west along minor road from Burwen

Viewpoints	Title
	to Llanfechell
Viewpoint V	Illustrative view north-west along minor road, from Rhosgoch through Llanfechell to Tregele
Viewpoint Y	Illustrative view north-east from minor road near Llanfairynghornwy
Viewpoint Z	Illustrative view east along minor road approaching Hen Borth

10.3.147 Several of the viewpoints listed above for the minor road network are the same as views described previously for users of the Copper Trail, including Representative Viewpoints 3, 8, 19, 20, 28, 31, 34, 37 and Illustrative Viewpoints J, L, M, N, O, R, Y, Z. Viewpoint 21 has also been described above in relation to views from PRoWs. The descriptions of these views are, therefore, not repeated.

10.3.148 In addition, the following viewpoints provide examples of views from other minor roads.

10.3.149 Viewpoint 5 illustrates a distant, elevated, panoramic view towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the minor road just north of Llyn Alaw reservoir, looking across the distinctive landscape of the SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds. At this distance, the only discernible features on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds adjacent to the large-scale Existing Power Station buildings. Viewpoint 4 provides a passing view from locally elevated ground, just north of the small hamlet of Carreg-lefn, within the SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds, where the Existing Power Station is visible on the skyline. From Viewpoint 32, which is also located within the SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds, there are glimpses of the upper part of the Existing Power Station, but the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is screened by the intervening landform.

10.3.150 Viewpoints V and 33 provide sequential views from the minor road between Rhosgoch and Llanfechell, where the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are visible adjacent to the large-scale Existing Power Station buildings.

Value of views from the local road network

10.3.151 The value of the views from the local road network locations described above is considered to be medium, in recognition of the Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds SLA designation which features in Viewpoints 4, 5 and V, and the recreational value of other views of the non-designated wider landscape.

Local communities

10.3.152 Representative community views from the main concentrations of settlement within the study area, often located on the fringes of the settlements, are listed in table D10-10.

Table D10-10 Views from local communities

Viewpoints	Title
Cemaes	
Viewpoint 16	Representative community view west from public footpath at western edge of Cemaes
Viewpoint 12	Representative community view west from layby and seating area on Bridge Street in Cemaes, overlooking Cemaes and harbour (including the Cemaes Bay Conservation Area)
Tregele	
Viewpoint 18	Representative community view from A5025 on western edge of Tregele
Viewpoint I	Illustrative community view north-east from village centre of Tregele
Viewpoint L	Illustrative community view north-west from village centre of Tregele
Viewpoint O	Illustrative view north-west from minor road through Tregele
Llanfairynghornwy	
Viewpoint 8	Representative community view north-east from minor road in Llanfairynghornwy
Viewpoint Y	Illustrative community view north-east from minor road near Llanfairynghornwy
Mynydd Mechell	
Viewpoint 32	Representative community view north from Mynydd Mechell
Llanfechell	
Viewpoint 3	Representative community view north from minor public road junction on northern fringe of Llanfechell

10.3.153 Views from the community view on the western fringe of Cemaes at Viewpoint 16 have been described above in relation to views from PRoWs, while views from Viewpoint 12 have been described in relation to views from the WCP. In addition, some views described above for other visual receptor groups also provide an indication of the views experienced from Cemaes, as follows:

- Viewpoint 13 – Representative view west from WCP on edge of Cemaes;
- Viewpoint F – Illustrative view west from a public footpath at the edge of Cemaes; and
- Viewpoint G – Illustrative view north-west from the A5025 at the edge of Cemaes.

10.3.154 Illustrative Viewpoint H shows the relationship of the western part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to Cemaes.

10.3.155 From Viewpoint I, boundary vegetation on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and properties along the A5025 are visible above and between properties in the foreground. Features on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are generally screened by the existing landform, with the exception of a pylon, a meteorological mast and telegraph poles. A description of the community views from Tregele represented by Viewpoints 18, L and O are included above in relation to the A5025 and the Copper Trail. In addition, Viewpoint J, also described above for the Copper Trail provides an example of a view experienced from Tregele.

10.3.156 Descriptions of views from Viewpoints 8 and Y, which are both community view from Llanfairynghornwy, and Viewpoint 3, which provides a community view from the western fringe of Llanfechell, are included above in relation to the Copper Trail.

10.3.157 It is considered unlikely that communities in Llanrhuddlad or the small settlement of Mynydd Mechell, which respectively are approximately 3km and 1.8km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, would experience any significant visual effects from the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Power Station, due to the distance and topography. From Mynydd Mechell, there are only glimpses of the upper part of the Existing Power Station, as illustrated by Viewpoint 32. Due to the location of Llanrhuddlad on a relatively flat plateau, views towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are very restricted. While there are more open views of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from a public footpath on the northern fringe off Llanrhuddlad (Viewpoint 36), this view is not considered representative of the views experienced from the settlement itself. As such, effects on community views from both Mynydd Mechell and Llanrhuddlad have been scoped out of this assessment.

Value of views from local communities

10.3.158 The value of views experienced by the local communities varies. However, overall they are considered to be of medium value in recognition of the community value of views of the non-designated wider landscape.

Occasional visitors to Cestyll Garden

10.3.159 Cestyll Garden is only open to visitors a few days annually, at the discretion of its current owner, Magnox. Representative and Specific Viewpoint 15 illustrates the 'Significant View' from Cestyll Garden defined in the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales* [RD3], a designed outward framed view across Porth-y-pistyll bay. Photographs from this viewpoint in appendix D10-4 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.61) are included to illustrate tidal variation in views from Cestyll Garden to address comments from IACC, Cadw and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.

10.3.160 Viewpoint K illustrates another view from the garden, located lower down, from which part of the bay is even more screened by existing garden vegetation.

10.3.161 Effects on the Significant View from the Kitchen Garden at Cestyll, which is also defined on a plan in the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales* [RD3], but not described in the citation, has not been assessed in this chapter. This is because it is proposed to dismantle and remove the Kitchen Garden, which would therefore no longer be accessible to the public, and consequently there would no longer be any views from this location.

Value of views from Cestyll Garden

10.3.162 The value of views from Cestyll Garden, which is only occasionally open to members of the public, is considered to be high.

Offshore viewers

10.3.163 Offshore viewers are more difficult to identify, but could include passengers on ferries entering and leaving Holyhead and local recreational users such as kayakers. Viewpoints 30, S and 39 illustrate a range of offshore views looking towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the Irish Sea.

Value of offshore views

10.3.164 The value of offshore views looking back towards the north Anglesey Coast is likely to be generally high, reflecting the AONB and heritage status of much of the coastline, except where locally lowered by detracting features such as the Existing Power Station, where there is a gap in the designation.

Distant and very distant viewers

10.3.165 Existing views from distant viewpoints (5km to 10km from Wylfa Newydd Development Area) and very distant viewpoints (more than 10km from Wylfa Newydd Development Area) are illustrated by the views listed in table D10-11, listed in order from south to east and includes viewers on public footpaths, roads and a heritage trail.

Table D10-11 Distant and very distant views

Viewpoints	Title
Distant views	
Viewpoint W	Illustrative view from minor road south of Llyn Alaw Reservoir
Viewpoint 1	Representative and specific view north-west from trail on Parys Mountain
Viewpoint C	Illustrative view north-west from A5025 between Amlwch and Pen-y-Sarn
Viewpoint A	Illustrative view west from public footpath near Mynydd Eilian (177mAOD)

Viewpoints	Title
Very distant views	
Viewpoint D	Illustrative view from minor road north-east of Bodedern
Viewpoint B	Illustrative view north-west from public footpath near Mynydd Bodafon (178mAOD)

10.3.166 A brief summary of the views available from these viewpoints is as described above under 'extent of visibility and relevance of distance'.

Value of distant view

10.3.167 The value of distant views is considered to vary between medium and high. High value views would generally be associated with the AONB or important heritage assets. Medium value views would generally be associated with views of the landscape within the SLAs or the non-designated wider landscape, which is considered to be of value to communities and visitors.

Summary of value of views

10.3.168 The assessment of value of views has been carried out in accordance with the criteria set out in chapter B10 (Application Reference Number: 6.2.10) and is summarised as follows. The value of visual receptors at each representative viewpoint is presented in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

- The WCP is a national trail, and the value of views from the WCP is therefore considered to be generally high.
- The value of views from local PRoWs relates mainly to landscape designations that feature in the view that are of either high or medium landscape value, as well as the recreational value of views of the non-designated wider landscape, and therefore varies between medium and high.
- The NCN Route 566, which follows the same route as the Copper Trail within the study area, forms part of a national route. The value of views from the route also reflects the high or medium landscape value designations that feature in the views, as well as the recreational value of views of the non-designated wider landscape and therefore varies between medium and high.
- The value of views from the A5025 is considered to be generally medium, as views are mostly associated with the non-designated wider landscape, but reflecting the use of the route by tourists travelling to holiday destinations.
- The value of views from the local road network reflects the high or medium landscape value designations that feature in the views, as well as the recreational value of views of the non-designated wider landscape, and therefore varies between medium and high.

- The value of views experienced by the local community in Cemaes varies between high and medium, according to variations in the quality of views, with high value views for instance associated with the Cemaes Bay Conservation Area.
- The value of community views in Tregele is considered to range from medium to low, according to variations in the quality of views.
- The value of community views from Llanfairynghornwy is considered to be high, reflecting the local Isle of Anglesey AONB designation.
- The value of community views from Llanfechell is considered to be medium, reflecting the community value of views of the non-designated wider landscape.
- The value of the views from the registered Cestyll Garden are high due to the designation of the gardens, the local Isle of Anglesey AONB and North Anglesey Heritage Coast designation, and the recognition of the important role provided by the designated Significant View to visitors' experience.
- The value of offshore views looking back towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is overall considered to be medium, due to the presence of the Existing Power Station, even in views of seascape near the North Anglesey Heritage Coast.
- The value of distant and very distant views is considered to vary between medium and high, depending on the landscape in the view and whether it relates to the SLAs or non-designated wider landscape, AONB designations, or important heritage assets.

Night-time views

10.3.169 Anglesey is a relatively dark environment at night with areas of noticeable lighting confined to the main settlements, such as Tregele and Cemaes adjacent to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. In many areas, such as within the AONB, existing lighting tends to be associated with a few scattered street or residential property lights, as well as light from passing traffic. The *AONB Management Plan* [RD13] lists light pollution as a pressure on the AONB, and dark skies are listed as a cultural resource. Map 18 of the *Wales Tranquil Area Map 2009* [RD21] indicates that some of the darkest skies on Anglesey are located within the AONB at Carmel Head. Another area of some of the darkest skies on Anglesey is located outside the AONB, some distance to the south of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, in the area surrounding Lyn Alaw reservoir within the southern extent of the study area for night-time visual effects. However, most of the study area, including the AONB, is indicated on the map to be affected by low levels of light pollution. The Isle of Anglesey AONB Management Board is working with partners from the AONB Joint Advisory Committee towards gaining Dark Sky Reserve Status for Anglesey as a whole, in accordance with policy CCC 4.2 of the AONB Management Plan (IACC and NRW, 2015).

10.3.170 The *Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light GN01:2011* [RD22] sets out five environmental zones (E0 to E4) for exterior lighting control, in line with the thinking by the Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage presented in *Professional Lighting Guide PLG 04, Guidance on Undertaking Environmental Lighting Assessment* [RD23]. Table D10-12 presents a summary of the five environmental zones.

Table D10-12 Environmental zones

Zone	Surrounding	Lighting environment	Examples
E0	Protected	Dark	UNESCO Starlight Reserves, International Dark-Sky Association Dark Sky Parks
E1	Natural	Intrinsically dark	National Parks, AONBs
E2	Rural	Low district brightness	Village or relatively dark outer suburban locations
E3	Suburban	Medium district brightness	Small town centres or suburban locations
E4	Urban	High district brightness	Town/city centres with high levels of night-time activity

10.3.171 Within the 6km study area, the greatest source of existing artificial light is the Existing Power Station and adjacent facilities. In accordance with table D10-12, most of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would currently be classified as environmental zone E2, low district brightness. The light levels in close proximity to the Existing Power Station and, the former Wylfa Sports and Social Club are, however, in accordance with the category of environmental zone E3, medium district brightness. The car park at the nearby Horizon site office is another source of light, as it is lit by column-mounted lights without any fittings to control light spill. Within the Dame Sylvia Crowe woodland adjacent to the Existing Power Station, where the woodland reduces light spill from the Existing Power Station, light levels are consistent with environmental zone E1. The two settlements of Tregele and Cemaes contribute to light spill in the area surrounding the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. However, this lighting is not visible over a wide area as it is often screened by the undulating topography. Other light sources are predominantly in the form of street lights. Cemaes has the greatest concentration of street lights, although most of the villages are lit to some extent including Tregele, Llanfechell, Llanfairynghornwy, Llanrhuddlad and Rhydwyn. The lighthouse on The Skerries creates intermittent flashes of light, which are noticeable in the darker areas. There are other lights visible along the coast, and occasional shipping lighting is visible offshore.

10.3.172 The night-time visual impact assessment of lighting associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Power Station has been based on 12 publicly accessible viewpoints, providing representative

views towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, as listed in table D10-13. These viewpoints have been selected to represent a range of surrounding visual receptors in terms of sensitivity and proximity to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and several correspond to the representative viewpoints used for the daytime visual assessment. The night-time visual impact assessment considers the visual effects of lighting, rather than of the lighting structures. The night-time viewpoint locations and photographs showing the existing daytime and night-time views from these locations are included in appendix D10-9 (night-time viewpoints) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.66). Appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64) provides a baseline description of the 12 representative night-time views.

Table D10-13 Night-time views

Viewpoints	Title	Receptor group
Viewpoint N1	Night-time view north-east from minor road in Llanfairynghornwy	• Community of Llanfairynghornwy. • Users of minor road.
Viewpoint N2	Night-time view west from minor road near Mynydd Eilian	• Users of minor road.
Viewpoint N3	Night-time view north from minor public road junction on northern fringe of Llanfechell	• Community of Llanfechell. • Users of minor road.
Viewpoint N4	Night-time view from A5025 on western edge of Tregele	• Community of Tregele. • Users of A5025.
Viewpoint N5	Night-time view west from A5025 by Clovelly	• Users of A5025.
Viewpoint N6	Night-time view north-east from Cemlyn Bay, south-east of Pen Carreg farmstead	• Users of minor road.
Viewpoint N7	Night-time view west from layby and seating area on Bridge Street in Cemaes, overlooking Cemaes and harbour	• Community of Cemaes. • Users of minor road.
Viewpoint N8	Night-time view north from layby on A5025 (at Groes-fechan)	• Users of A5025.
Viewpoint N9	Night-time view west from PRoW at western edge of Cemaes	• Community of Cemaes.
Viewpoint N10	Night-time view east from Cemlyn Bay	• Users of minor road and car park.
Viewpoint N11	Night-time view north-east from A5025 (north-east of Llanrhuddlad)	• Users of A5025

Viewpoints	Title	Receptor group
Viewpoint N12	Night-time view north from Mynydd Mechell	• Community of Mynydd Mechell. • Users of minor road.

Evolution of the baseline

10.3.173 Landscapes are not static; rather, they evolve over time because of natural and human influences, for example coastal erosion or changes to land management practices. Climate change may increase the effect of, or accelerate, some natural processes, for example coastal erosion. It is not possible to be precise about how these changes would affect landscape character or visual amenity. However, changes in the medium-term would be likely to be less noticeable. Changes that would occur over a period of time equivalent to the full lifespan of the Power Station, from construction to completion of decommissioning, would be likely to be more noticeable. The numerous potential variables in future land management practices also make it difficult to predict how baseline conditions will change over time. In terms of the agricultural landscape of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, much will depend on factors such as future farming practices and land management. For example, without positive management, such as periodic hedge laying or repairs to cloddiau and stone walls, there would be a tendency for the condition of field boundaries to continue their gradual decline. Similarly, the Dame Sylvia Crowe designed woodland is in poor condition and, in the absence of positive future management, could be liable to substantial decline. This could for instance result from further wind blow affecting typically tall and spindly tree forms, which have developed in the absence of woodland thinning.

10.4 Design basis and activities

10.4.1 This section sets out the design basis for this assessment of effects. It sets out where any assumptions have been made to enable the assessment to be carried out at this stage in the evolution of the design. This section also identifies the embedded and good practice mitigation that would be adopted to reduce adverse effects as inherent design features or by implementation of standard industry good working practice.

10.4.2 As described in chapter D1 (proposed development) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.1), the application for development consent is based on a parameter approach. The assessment described within this chapter has taken into consideration the flexibility afforded by the parameters. A worst case scenario has therefore been assessed from a landscape and visual perspective within the parameters described in chapter D1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.1).

10.4.3 In order to assess the worst case landscape and visual effects, the assessment is based upon the maximum parameter dimensions of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, and, maximum platform level and construction landform heights set out in chapter D1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.1), as well as the maximum parameter envelopes illustrated

on figures D1-1 to D1-6 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). However, for the final landscape mounding and woodland planting during operation, the assessment in this chapter is based upon the indicative design, as set out in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16), which represents the proposed mitigation design.

10.4.4 ZTVs and photomontages have been prepared to inform the LVIA in this chapter. A series of ZTVs (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) has been prepared to provide an indication of the maximum geographical extent of the likely landscape and visual effects of the Power Station as explained in section 10.2. Photomontages have been prepared from representative viewpoints to provide an indication of the maximum scale and massing of the Power Station and an indication of the mitigation provided by the proposed landscape mounding, as explained in appendix D10-8 (photomontage views) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.65). Whilst a number of stacks are proposed, only the main stacks (stack numbers S5 and S6) have been used as the basis of assessment points for the ZTVs because these are the tallest and therefore most visible stacks. The photomontages also only illustrate the main stacks. However, the visual effects of the other stacks have been considered in the assessment using professional judgement. With the exception of stack numbers S14 and S15, stacks do not exceed the parameter envelopes modelled in the photomontages by more than +8m and, in all but one instance between +3m and +6m. These stacks, comprising stack numbers S1, S2, S3, S4, S7, S8, S9, S10, S11, S12 and S13, would be seen in the context of adjacent Power Station buildings of a similar height and would therefore not noticeably add to the scale and massing of the parameter envelopes modelled on the photomontages. Stack numbers S14 and S15 exceed the modelled height by +18m. These two stacks, with a maximum parameter height of 53mAOD are located adjacent and south-west of the west Reactor Building and would therefore be seen in the context of the tallest Power Station buildings, which have a maximum parameter height of 67mAOD. With the exception of the main stacks, the assessment in section 10.5 does not therefore refer specifically to individual stacks.

10.4.5 Whilst the assessment presented in this chapter is based upon the worst case scenario, buildings and structures would not necessarily be built out to the maximum dimensions shown. As such, the overall scale and massing of the Power Station buildings could have less visual impact than what is suggested by the photomontages included in appendix D10-8 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.65) and the description of the change to some views in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64), as summarised in this chapter. Volume 2 of the Design and Access Statement (Power Station Site) (Application Reference Number: 8.2.2) includes a small number of illustrations based on an indicative design of the Power Station as opposed to the worst case scale and massing. Since the conclusions of the assessment in this chapter are based on worst case, the actual landscape and visual effects may therefore be less than reported for some receptors, once the Power Station design is finalised.

Construction

Basis of assessment and assumptions

10.4.6 In order to help explain the basis of the assessment, the assumptions made below for construction have been sub-divided into Site Preparation and Clearance and Main Construction. Due to the different nature of these construction activities, the assessment has also been sub-divided, although some Site Preparation and Clearance activities would occur concurrently with some Main Construction activities. It is anticipated that construction would commence in the first year following award of development consent and that most construction activities would have been completed within seven years of commencement of construction, with the Commercial Operation Date (COD) of the first Unit by year 7 of construction and the COD of the second Unit approximately two years later. The construction of the Spent Fuel Storage Facility and Intermediate Level Waste (ILW) Storage Facility would commence following Main Construction, to be available for use approximately 10 years into the operational phase. The effects of all construction activities, other than Site Preparation and Clearance, have been assessed as part of Main Construction.

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.4.7 The area of proposed clearance forming part of Site Preparation and Clearance is shown on the illustrative reference point drawing 2 in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).

10.4.8 Site Preparation and Clearance is scheduled to last approximately 14 months. A summary of the main activities considered relevant to the assessment of landscape and visual effects is provided below, with some further detail provided in chapter D1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.1). All heights stated are above existing ground level. The relevant Site Preparation and Clearance activities would be:

- establishment of Site Preparation and Clearance site compound within a combination of 3m high temporary security fencing and 2m high perimeter construction fencing;
- establishment of 10 temporary satellite and material compounds (hereafter referred to as satellite compounds) with equipment storage within 3m high security fencing, and/or stock-proof and ecology perimeter fencing around temporary material storage stockpiles as appropriate;
- establishment of a stone stockpile for later re-use up to 3m high within a satellite compound surrounded by stock-proof and ecology perimeter fencing;
- establishment of a Remediation Processing Compound with asbestos treatment area and plant within 3m high security fencing and 2.4m high timber hoarding, and temporary remediated soil storage mounds up to 3m high;

- demolition of existing buildings and dismantling of field boundaries including walls, cloddiau and other above ground features;
- vegetation clearance, including scrub, hedgerows and tree felling including two small Ancient Woodlands and part of the woodland designed by Dame Sylvia Crowe in conjunction with the Existing Power Station;
- excavation of contaminated soils and subsequent backfilling with inert materials, generated by demolition works, to the south-west of the Existing Power Station;
- installation of 2m high perimeter construction fencing on the perimeter of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and along the Existing Power Station access road and the road to Fisherman's Car Park;
- temporary, short-term closures of Cemlyn Road; and
- watercourse diversion (Nant Caerdegog Isaf, a tributary of Afon Cafnan) and associated landscaping.

10.4.9 Plant and machinery for undertaking the Site Preparation and Clearance activities would be up to 7.5m high, including operating booms of the largest excavators.

Main Construction

10.4.10 Main Construction is shown on the illustrative reference point drawings 3 and 4 in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16). A summary of the main activities considered relevant to this assessment are set out below, with further detail provided in chapter D1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.1).

10.4.11 The heights of plant, buildings, infrastructure and construction landform used to generate the ZTVs on figure D10-1, D10-20, D10-21, D10-23 and D10-25 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) are included below. All heights stated below are above ground level heights, where ground level is the maximum parameter height of the construction landform, unless otherwise noted as AOD heights. The maximum parameter dimensions and heights for all other buildings and infrastructure are provided in chapter D1 and are not repeated in this chapter.

10.4.12 Site establishment, major civil works and marine construction would comprise:

- construction of the Site Campus, including use of cranes, providing on-site accommodation for up to 4,000 temporary construction workers, comprising accommodation blocks from four storeys (18m) to seven storeys (32m) high above existing ground level and associated amenity facilities, with 2.4m high Paladin-type fencing around the perimeter;
- minor highway improvements to existing access road to Fisherman's Car Park, to provide access to Site Campus;
- dismantling and removal of the Kitchen Garden at Cestyll Garden;

- topsoil clearance and temporary storage;
- bulk earthworks, site levelling and grading to form the required building platforms and construction and laydown areas;
- installation of drainage for landscape mounding, including sedimentation ponds with dosing equipment, to comprise a generator and up to six treatment tanks;
- installation of two temporary sedimentation ponds with temporary dosing equipment assumed to comprise a generator and up to six treatment tanks in the vicinity of the Cooling Water System (CWS) intake structure;
- construction of temporary buildings and infrastructure;
- construction of Power Station Access Road;
- construction of haul roads and bridges;
- deep excavation for Power Station Unit 1 and 2;
- progressive bulk earthworks for landscape mound creation within the south-western and eastern parts of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, with the construction landform up to 45mAOD in construction zones C1 and C2, up to 50mAOD in construction zone C3, up to 40m AOD in construction zone C4 and C6, and up to 35mAOD in construction zone C5;
- construction of concrete batching plant;
- construction of the MOLF with a bulk quay and Roll-on Roll-off quay, as well as an associated temporary layby berth, pontoon and permanent western and eastern breakwaters up to 14mAOD and 13mAOD (including a section of temporary causeway to create a haul road between the land and the southern end of the western breakwater);
- dry marine excavation including construction and removal of the temporary causeway and temporary cofferdam (including sheet piling);
- wet marine excavation including dredging;
- excavation and construction of CWS intake structure and outfall, including installation and removal of cofferdams; and
- construction of temporary car parking, permanent inner and outer security fencing and permanent lighting.

10.4.13 Building construction would comprise:

- use of two very heavy lift cranes up to 292mAOD high, one mobile very heavy lift crane up to 265mAOD high, a likely worst case of up to 40 tower cranes up to 237mAOD high and a large number of smaller mobile cranes at the peak of Main Construction;
- operation of the MOLF, including use of plant such as cranes, barges and smaller vessels for dredging and deliveries of construction materials;

- operation of the concrete batching plant;
- construction of Power Station buildings, including two Reactor Buildings up to 67mAOD and two main stacks up to 98mAOD and 95mAOD, and associated infrastructure, including Power Station Access Road, security plaza and permanent car parks (noting that the proposed Power Station Access Road roundabout on the A5025 has not been included in this assessment, as this is covered within chapter G10 (landscape and visual) (Application Reference Number: 6.7.10), and intra-project cumulative effects are included in chapter I4 (intra-project cumulative effects) (Application Reference Number: 6.9.4);
- construction of the simulator and training building;
- grid connection works, assumed to be on supporting structures above ground, from the Power Station to the National Grid 400kV substation at the Existing Power Station (noting that inter-project cumulative effects of the separate project for reinforcements of the wider transmission network, known as the North Wales Connection Project, is included within chapter I5 (inter-project cumulative effects) (Application Reference Number: 6.9.5); and
- construction of the Spent Fuel Storage Facility and ILW Storage Facility to be available for use approximately 10 years into the operational phase.

10.4.14 For comparative purposes, the largest Existing Power Station building (the Reactor Building) is approximately 57m high, with an existing ground level of approximately 12mAOD, giving an approximate overall height of 69mAOD. Thus, the new Power Station buildings, which would be up to 67mAOD high, would be at a similar elevation to the Existing Power Station.

10.4.15 Landscaping and removal of temporary construction infrastructure would comprise:

- removal of the Site Campus;
- removal of laydown areas;
- removal of the temporary causeway and temporary cofferdams;
- removal of the temporary sedimentation ponds and associated equipment near the Cooling Water System (CWS) intake structure;
- removal of dosing equipment associated with remaining sedimentation ponds;
- removal of temporary plant, including cranes, and other temporary buildings, plant and infrastructure;
- progressive finishing of landscape mounds with topsoil and seeding (as early as practicable throughout Main Construction, in accordance with the illustrative reference point drawings 3 and 4 in the Landscape and

Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16); and

- progressive landscaping, including planting of hedgerows, scrub and trees on completed areas of landscape mounding (as early as practicable throughout Main Construction, in accordance with the illustrative reference point drawings 3 and 4 in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).

10.4.16 Details of proposed construction lighting are set out in section 10-10.5 of appendix D10-10 (Environmental Lighting Impact Assessment) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.67). Lighting would be provided in conjunction with the following principal construction elements:

- MOLF and breakwaters;
- security fences;
- Power Station construction activities;
- site compounds and construction and laydown areas;
- route and task lighting for mound construction;
- Site Campus; and
- tower cranes, mobile very heavy lift crane, very heavy lift cranes and other cranes.

10.4.17 Further detail regarding the hours of working for the different construction activities is stated in chapter D1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.1).

Construction of the Ecological Compensation Sites

10.4.18 Construction of the three Ecological Compensation Sites at Cae Canol-dydd, Cors Gwawr and Ty du would comprise scrub clearance and hedgerow removal, soil stripping, formation of soil storage mounds and conversion to open wetland vegetation. Refer to appendix D1-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.18) for further detail regarding the activities and factors considered in relation to the creation of the Ecological Compensation Sites.

Embedded mitigation

10.4.19 A number of landscape mitigation measures have been identified and incorporated into the design of the Power Station. These are referred to as ‘embedded mitigation’ measures and are taken into account in the initial assessment of landscape and visual effects.

10.4.20 The final landscape design that is submitted for approval will be in accordance with the principles and illustrative reference point drawings in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16). Compliance with the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy during construction would be secured through a Development Consent Order (DCO) requirement.

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.4.21 For the purposes of this chapter, the following embedded mitigation has been identified:

- retention of existing walls, boundary hedgerows, trees, gateposts and fences outside the perimeter site fence, but inside the Order Limits, as well as trees and scrub in the vicinity of the watercourse realignment of Nant Caerdegog Isaf, and Ancient Woodland and adjacent trees north-west of Tre'r Gof SSSI in accordance with the landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16);
- landscape design and indigenous species planting to be implemented for the watercourse realignment of the Nant Caerdegog Isaf (Afon Cafnan tributary) in accordance with the landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16);
- stone would be saved from dismantled stone walls and cloddiau for future re-use in the final Power Station landscape scheme in accordance with the Main Power Station Site sub-Code of Construction Practice (sub-CoCP) (Application Reference Number: 8.7);
- restriction of cabin height to one storey for the Site Preparation and Clearance site compound in accordance with the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7); and
- a visually recessive[1] perimeter fence colour to be selected to reduce visual effects, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier, in accordance with the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).

Main Construction

10.4.22 For the purposes of this chapter, the following embedded mitigation has been identified.

- Retention of existing walls, boundary hedgerows, trees, gateposts and fences outside the perimeter site fence, but inside the Order Limits, in accordance with the landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).
- The wooded mounds forming part of the landscape design for the Existing Power Station by Dame Sylvia Crowe would be retained, as indicated on the illustrative reference point drawings 3 and 4 in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).

[1] A colour that is not visually prominent.

- Design of earthworks is optimised in relation to cut and fill, to balance material available for landscape mounds for screening and achieve a natural appearance to outward slope profiles, in accordance with the landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).
- Landscape mounding and woodland planting would be provided to help soften views of and integrate the Power Station into the landscape in accordance with the landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16). To facilitate landscape integration of the Power Station, the final landscape scheme would include returning the land to pasture for grazing sheep or cattle, in conjunction with proposed ecological enhancement measures.
- Phased implementation of landscape mounding, seeding of pasture and woodland planting to include early creation of the outer slopes of the linear landscaped mound adjacent to Tregele, and landscape mounding on the edge of Cemaes in line with the landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).
- New stone walls and cloddiau forming part of the landscape design would be constructed from stone saved from dismantled stone walls and cloddiau in accordance with the landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).

10.4.23 Compliance with the embedded mitigation measures listed in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy during construction of the Wylfa Newydd Project, including the requirement to submit compliant detailed designs, would be secured through DCO requirements.

10.4.24 The ecology and landscape management strategy set out in the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7) sets out practical measures for achieving mitigation during construction. Compliance with the sub-CoCP would be secured through a DCO requirement.

10.4.25 Details of proposed embedded lighting mitigation during main construction are set out in section 10-10.5 of appendix D10-10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.67).

10.4.26 For the purposes of the Ecological Compensation Site assessment, details of embedded mitigation during construction are set out in appendix D1-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.18).

Good practice mitigation

10.4.27 In order to mitigate potential effects on landscape and visual receptors during construction, the ecology and landscape management strategies set out in section 11 of the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice

(CoCP) (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and section 11 of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7) would be followed. Compliance with the CoCPs would be secured through a DCO requirement. Relevant provisions of these CoCPs include:

- Protection of existing trees, scrub and hedgerows to be retained in accordance with the recommendations in *BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction* [RD24], as set out in the Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.6).
- Root protection areas of trees and vegetation within valley garden of Cestyll Garden would be determined by an arboriculturist and protected by establishing appropriate buffers that would be maintained throughout construction within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, including construction of laydown areas, in accordance with the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7). Establishment of buffer areas would take into account the recommendations of *BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction* [RD24] and verified and monitored by an arboriculturist. Works within tree root protection areas would be avoided wherever practicable. If works within the root protection area of trees to be retained are deemed essential, works would be carried out using techniques provided in *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*, and the duration of those works will be restricted, as far as possible.
- Establishment maintenance of planting for a minimum five-year period in accordance with the Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.6).
- Managing topsoil storage mounds to reduce potential visual effect and potential adverse impact on topsoil quality and suitability for re-use in accordance with the Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.6).
- Where soils would be stored for longer than 60 days, stockpiles and temporary landscape mounding would be seeded with an appropriate low-maintenance seed mix in accordance with the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).
- Control of light spill to reduce nuisance on communities, as far as practicable, in accordance with the Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.6). (Refer to section 10-10.5 of appendix D10-10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.67) for further details).

10.4.28 For the purposes of the Ecological Compensation Sites assessment, details of good practice mitigation during construction are set out in appendix D1-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.18).

Operation

Basis of assessment and assumptions

10.4.29 The Wylfa Newydd Development Area during operation is shown on the illustrative reference point drawing 5 in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).

10.4.30 The Power Station would have a design life of approximately 60 years. The COD of the first Power Station Unit is scheduled by year 7 of construction and the COD of the second Power Station Unit approximately two years later. As explained above, whilst the Spent Fuel Storage Facility and ILW Storage Facility would be constructed after COD of the second Unit, to be available for use approximately 10 years into the operational phase, the assessment of all construction actives has been included under the assessment of Main Construction, as set out above. Construction of the Spent Fuel Storage Facility and ILW Storage Facility is therefore not included as part of the assessment of operation. The assessment of operation in this chapter considers operation of the Power Station, including all buildings and infrastructure, with the remaining landscaping complete.

10.4.31 A summary of the key features of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during operation of the Power Station, which are of relevance to this assessment are listed below, with further details provided in chapter D1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.1). The maximum parameter heights of buildings and landscape mounding used to generate the ZTVs on figures D10-25 and D10-27 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) are set out below. All heights stated are AOD. The maximum parameter dimensions and heights for all other buildings and infrastructure are provided in chapter D1 and are not repeated in this chapter. The approximate heights of the different mounds are indicated on the illustrative reference point drawing 5 in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).

10.4.32 During operation of the Power Station the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would include:

- Power Station buildings, within a large area of Power Station Site hard standing surrounded by security fencing, with an overall maximum height of 67mAOD, the height of the tallest buildings, including the Reactor Buildings, as well as the two main stacks with an overall maximum height of 98mAOD and 95mAOD, as well as several other associated buildings;
- visible plumes from the auxiliary boilers during certain weather conditions with a release height of 38mAOD and a width and height in the order of 5m to 10m with a drift length not exceeding 100m as a worst case, which would be unlikely to extend close to or beyond the Power Station Site boundary; as well as possible visible plumes from the forced draft wet cell cooling towers which could occur when towers are used to support routine operational testing or during certain

emergency events (there would be no visible plumes from the Main Stacks);

- Power Station infrastructure, including Power Station Access Road, security plazas and permanent car parks;
- MOLF, including western and eastern breakwaters up to 14mAOD and 13mAOD respectively; and
- landscape mounding up to between 30mAOD and 43mAOD with associated sedimentation ponds at the base of mounding, as indicated on the illustrative reference point drawing 5 in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).

10.4.33 Details of proposed lighting during operation are set out in section 10-10.5 of appendix D10-10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.67). During operation, the principal lighting elements of the Power Station Site would include:

- security lighting to perimeter fences;
- column mounted lighting of permanent site roadways and car parks;
- low level pedestrian lighting;
- office building lighting;
- aviation warning lights on the main stacks;
- resulting reflected light on Power Station buildings; and
- resulting sky glow.

10.4.34 Detailed design development of the Power Station would be undertaken post granting of the DCO, including the architectural treatment and colour scheme for the Power Station buildings and the selection of material finishes for the breakwaters.

Operation of the Ecological Compensation Sites

10.4.35 The open wetland vegetation on the three Ecological Compensation Sites would be managed to maintain the habitat in the long-term. Refer to appendix D1-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.18) for further detail regarding the Ecological Compensation Sites.

Embedded mitigation

10.4.36 For the purposes of this chapter, the following embedded mitigation has been identified:

- The landscape design of Wylfa Newydd Development Area outside the Power Station Site to soften the appearance of the Power Station and reduce visual effects in accordance with the landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).
- Woodland, hedgerow and scrub planting to restore characteristic field pattern with traditional boundary types for landscape integration of the

Power Station, in accordance with the landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16). Woodland, tree and scrub planting would consist of a variety of indigenous species of local provenance, unless there are specific reasons for use of other species.

- Landscape mounding and woodland planting would be provided to help soften views of and integrate the Power Station into the landscape in accordance with the landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16). To facilitate landscape integration of the Power Station, the final landscape scheme would include returning the land to pasture for grazing sheep or cattle, in conjunction with proposed ecological enhancement measures.
- Consolidation of certain Power Station buildings within a smaller footprint to reduce the overall scale and massing, wherever practicable, in accordance with the design principles in volume 2 of the Design and Access Statement (Application Reference Number: 8.2.2).

10.4.37 Compliance with the embedded mitigation measures set out in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16) and volume 2 of the Design and Access Statement (Application Reference Number: 8.2.2) during operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project, and the requirement to submit compliant detailed designs would be secured through DCO requirements.

10.4.38 For the purposes of the assessment presented in this chapter, it has been assumed that embedded mitigation planting would have reached the following heights by summer year 15 of operation:

- woodland planting – 7m;
- scrub – 3m; and
- hedgerows – 2m.

10.4.39 Details of proposed embedded lighting mitigation during operation are set out in section 10-10.5 of appendix D10-10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.67).

Good practice mitigation

10.4.40 In order to mitigate potential effects on landscape and visual receptors during operation, the ecology and landscape management strategy set out in section 11 of the Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and the landscape and visual strategy set out in section 13 of the Wylfa Newydd Code of Operational Practice (CoOP) (Application Reference Number: 8.13) would be followed. Compliance with the CoCP, and CoOP would be secured through a DCO requirement. Relevant provisions of these CoCPs include:

- reinstatement of land used temporarily for construction to a condition similar to that which existed prior to construction in accordance with the Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.6);
- establishment maintenance of planting for a minimum five-year period in accordance with the Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.6); and
- control of light spill to reduce nuisance on communities as far as practicable in accordance with the Wylfa Newydd CoOP (Application Reference Number: 8.13) (refer to section 10-10.5 of appendix D10-10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.67) for further details).

10.4.41 The landscape management strategies would be in general accordance with the landscape principles set out in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16). Newly created landscape and habitats would be managed in accordance with management schemes, developed in accordance with the principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy which aim to secure the establishment and long-term viability of these landscapes and habitats to:

- ensure the continued vitality of existing retained planting, including existing hedgerows on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area boundary;
- ensure successful establishment of the proposed landscape scheme and the long-term viability of planting;
- provide effective visual screening (and biodiversity benefits);
- ensure the successful establishment of viable pasture and facilitate subsequent agricultural use;
- maintain other landscape features, including dry-stone walls and cloddiau in good condition; and
- strengthen the landscape character and restore the field boundary pattern wherever practicable, including hedgerows, cloddiau and dry-stone walls.

Decommissioning

Basis of assessment and assumptions

10.4.42 Decommissioning of operation of the Power Station is scheduled to commence at the end of the 60-year operating stage. The details of decommissioning are not known at this time. However, the following assumptions about decommissioning activities are relevant to the landscape and visual assessment within this chapter. Due to the lack of detail about the decommissioning activities, it is only possible to present a very high-level assessment of decommissioning, from the information available at the time of the assessment, a summary of which is set out below:

- demolition and removal of all Power Station buildings and structures, with the exception of the breakwaters;

- the Spent Fuel Storage Facility and ILW Storage Facility would remain *in situ* beyond the end of the main decommissioning activities for up to 140 years after the end of commercial operation;
- construction, operation and subsequent demolition of Fuel Repackaging Facility;
- landscaping and restoration of remaining areas of the site following removal of all buildings and associated infrastructure.

10.4.43 Lighting would be provided in conjunction with the:

- perimeter fence;
- dismantling of Power Station buildings and ancillary infrastructure; and
- lighting of cranes.

Embedded mitigation

10.4.44 The details of embedded mitigation for decommissioning are not known at this time. To facilitate the assessment of landscape and visual effects, it has been assumed that measures similar to those listed below would be adopted as embedded mitigation for decommissioning of the Power Station:

- landscaped areas outside of the Power Station Site, including landscaped mounding and associated pasture and planting, would be retained in accordance with the DCO requirement for a Decommissioning Plan, Draft Development Consent Order (Application Reference Number: 3.1); and
- there would be site restoration of the Power Station Site, landscaped to an 'equivalent' land use to that which existed prior to construction, in accordance with the DCO requirement for a Decommissioning Plan, Draft Development Consent Order (Application Reference Number: 3.1).

10.4.45 No other specific embedded mitigation has at this stage been identified for decommissioning, although it is anticipated that measures would be similar to those proposed during Main Construction where relevant.

10.4.46 Details of embedded lighting mitigation during decommissioning is assumed to be similar to measures proposed during construction, which are set out in section 10-10.5 of appendix D10-10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.67).

Good practice mitigation

10.4.47 The details of good practice mitigation for decommissioning are not known at this time, as it is not known what would be considered good practice in the future. To facilitate the assessment of landscape and visual effects, it has been assumed that measures similar to those listed below would be good practice mitigation for decommissioning of the Power Station:

- continued protection of existing trees, scrub and hedgerows to be retained in accordance with the recommendations in *BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction* [RD24]; and
- control of light spill to reduce nuisance on communities as far as practicable (refer to section 10-10.5 of appendix D10-10, Application Reference Number: 6.4.67, for further details).

10.5 Assessment of effects

10.5.1 This section presents the findings of the assessment of effects associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Power Station.

10.5.2 The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the methodology set out in chapter B10 (Application Reference Number: 6.2.10), including assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change, significance of effect and duration. The assessment of effects on receptors for each assessment stage has been made on the basis of an overall assessment of the effects that would be experienced as a result of all proposed activities and elements combined. For instance, for the assessment of effects during Main Construction, the assessment not only includes the activities and elements associated with the construction of the Power Station buildings and associated infrastructure and landscape mounding, but also includes the construction and operation of the Site Campus near Wylfa Head and the MOLF, breakwaters and cofferdams within Porth-y-pistyll. This is because the different construction activities and elements would not be experienced in isolation. Whilst it is recognised that not all construction activities would occur at the same time, the combined effects of all construction activities and elements has been assessed, in order to represent the worst case overall effect.

10.5.3 A summary of the evaluation of sensitivity of the landscape and visual receptors that are identified in the baseline description at section 10.3 of this chapter is first set out in this section, followed by a summary of the findings of the assessment of magnitude of change and the significance of the likely landscape and visual effects. The detailed assessment of landscape, visual and night-time visual effects is presented in the landscape and visual effects schedules in appendices D10-6 and D10-7 (Application Reference Numbers: 6.4.63 and 6.4.64) respectively, including both receptors that would experience adverse effects and no change. Receptors that would experience no change have not been reported in this chapter summary. It is not anticipated that any of the receptors included in this assessment would experience a beneficial effect.

10.5.4 The initial assessment summarised below takes into account embedded and good practice mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects, as set out in section 10.4. Additional mitigation measures not considered in the initial assessment, but subsequently considered where necessary to mitigate significant effects, are set out in section 10.6. A summary of significant residual effects, taking account of additional mitigation measures, is presented in section 10.7.

10.5.5 The assessment of combined topic effects is presented in chapter D16 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.16), while other cumulative effects are presented in volume I (Application Reference Number: 6.9).

10.5.6 To avoid double counting effects, the summary of landscape and seascape character effects on designated landscapes and seascapes presented below, has incorporated the effects assessed on published LCAs and SCAs contained in appendix D10-6 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.63) into a single assessment for each designation.

10.5.7 Since there are no published sources of landscape character for the AONB, the assessment of effects on the AONB has been informed by the assessment of effects on the following published character areas:

- *The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* [RD9]:
  - LCA 2 Holy Island;
  - LCA 3 Inland Sea;
  - LCA 4 North West Coast;
  - LCA 5 North West Anglesey;
  - LCA 6 Amlwch and Environs;
  - LCA 8 Dulas Bay Hinterland; and
  - LCA 17 West Central Anglesey.
- *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD12]:
  - SCA 7 Dulas Bay;
  - SCA 8 Amlwch and Cemaes;
  - SCA 9 Cemlyn Bay;
  - SCA 10 Carmel Head to Penrhyn; and
  - SCA 11 Holyhead.

10.5.8 The assessment of effects on SLA 12: Parciau Estatelands, SLA 13: Parys Mountain and Slopes, and SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds is based upon the key characteristics stated in the *Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey* [RD18].

10.5.9 The assessment of effects on the non-designated wider landscape has been informed by the assessment of effects on the following published character areas:

- *The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* [RD9]:
  - LCA 4 North West Coast;
  - LCA 5 North West Anglesey;
  - LCA 6 Amlwch and Environs;
  - LCA 7 Parys Mountain;
  - LCA 8 Dulas Bay Hinterland; and
  - LCA 17 West Central Anglesey.

- *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD12]:
  - SCA 7 Dulas Bay;
  - SCA 8 Amlwch and Cemaes;
  - SCA 9 Cemlyn Bay; and
  - SCA 11 Holyhead.

10.5.10 Since there are no published sources of landscape character for the North Anglesey Heritage Coast, the assessment of effects has been informed by the assessment of effects on the following published SCAs of the *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD12]:

- SCA 7 Dulas Bay;
- SCA 8 Amlwch and Cemaes;
- SCA 9 Cemlyn Bay;
- SCA 10 Carmel Head to Penrhyn;
- SCA 28 North-east of Anglesey; and
- SCA 29 North of Anglesey.

10.5.11 The assessment of effects on local landscape and seascape character has been informed by key characteristics identified for the project-level LLCA and LSCA study as set out in appendix D10-3 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.60).

10.5.12 The assessment of visual effects has been based upon the assessment of effects on representative viewpoints, selected to represent the views of the different groups of receptors identified in section 10.3. Views from illustrative viewpoints have also been used to assist in the understanding of likely visual effects. Some of these representative and illustrative viewpoints make up sets of sequential views along recreational routes and main roads. In relation to these routes, the assessment of representative viewpoints has been combined to provide an overall assessment of the range of effects that would be experienced along these routes.

10.5.13 All references to existing viewpoints in the assessment below refer to panoramic photograph views illustrated in appendices D10-4 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.61) and D10-5 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.62). A selection of photomontage views used to inform the assessment is presented in appendix D10-8 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.65), showing how the Wylfa Newydd Development Area could appear during the first winter of operation and 15 years into operation, based upon the maximum parameter dimensions. It should, however, be noted that the photomontages have been prepared to illustrate the worst case parameters assessed in this chapter and, as mentioned in section 10.4, buildings and structures would not necessarily be built out to the maximum dimensions shown.

10.5.14 The landscape and visual effects that would result from construction and operation of the three Ecological Compensation Sites at Cae Canol-dydd, Cors Gwawr and Ty du is included in appendix D1-2 (Application Reference

Number: 6.4.18), including the sensitivity of the landscape and visual receptors.

Evaluation of sensitivity of receptors

Landscape receptors

10.5.15 To assess the significance of landscape effects on the key landscape receptors, an evaluation has been made of their sensitivity to the changes that would be likely to arise from the Wylfa Newydd Power Station. This has been determined by combining judgements on their susceptibility to change, that is the relative degree to which landscapes would be able to accommodate the Wylfa Newydd Project without undue adverse consequences, and the value attached to the landscape. The value of landscape receptors is as stated in section 10.3. Susceptibility has been evaluated as high, moderate, low or negligible using the criteria in chapter B10 (Application Reference Number: 6.2.10). A summary of the overall assessment of sensitivity of the landscape receptors is described below and has been determined using professional judgement. The value, susceptibility and overall sensitivity of each landscape receptor is also presented in the landscape effects schedule in appendix D10-6 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.63).

Isle of Anglesey AONB

10.5.16 The AONB is of national importance and therefore considered to be of a high landscape value. The nature of the Power Station would be large scale and industrial, and has the potential to directly affect the character of a small part of the AONB, as well as the setting of the AONB. The Power Station also has the potential to indirectly affect the wider AONB outside the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, as does the Existing Power Station. The relatively open landscape character is considered to have limited ability to accommodate the proposed change, although the undulating nature of the surrounding landform has potential to help absorb the Power Station to some degree. On balance, the AONB is considered to have high susceptibility to the nature of the Power Station, including the direct effects on Porth-y-pistyll bay. The overall sensitivity of the AONB has therefore been assessed as high.

SLAs

10.5.17 The Wylfa Newydd Development Area lies outside the three SLAs within the study area: SLA 12: Parciau Estatelands; SLA 13: Parys Mountain and Slopes; and SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds. The SLAs are of local authority level importance and are therefore considered to be of a medium landscape value. There is potential for the Power Station to indirectly affect the character of these areas. In relation to the SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds, which is located approximately 1.5km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, the landscape is considered to have some ability to accommodate the nature of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station, and therefore susceptibility to the nature of the proposed change is considered to be medium. While the landscape of the SLA 13: Parys

Mountain and Slopes is also relatively open, the greater distance to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and the presence of existing detractors in the surrounding landscape, such as windfarms, means that this area is considered to have some ability to accommodate the nature of the development. The susceptibility of the SLA 13: Parys Mountain and Slopes is therefore considered medium. The landscape of the SLA 12: Parciau Estatelands, which includes larger blocks of woodland that provide some enclosure, but fewer detractors, is also considered to have some ability to accommodate the nature of the development due to the more contained aspect of this SLA, and the susceptibility is therefore also considered to be medium. The overall sensitivity of the SLA 12: Parciau Estatelands, SLA 13: Parys Mountain and Slopes, and SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds has been assessed as medium.

Non-designated wider landscape

10.5.18 The Wylfa Newydd Development Area outside the AONB is not within a designated landscape, but is of value to communities and visitors for reasons such as scenic quality, recreational value and cultural associations, and is therefore considered to be of medium value. The nature of the Power Station would be large scale and industrial, and has the potential to directly and indirectly affect the character of the wider landscape in the context of the Existing Power Station, OHLs and pylons. The relatively open landscape character is considered to have limited ability to accommodate the proposed change, although the undulating nature of the surrounding landform has the potential to help absorb the Power Station to some degree. On balance, the non-designated wider landscape is considered to have high susceptibility to the nature of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station, particularly locally. However, the overall sensitivity of the wider non-designated landscape has been assessed as medium, reflecting the medium value of the landscape, as well as the ability of the surrounding landform to help accommodate the proposed changes.

LLCAs

10.5.19 LLCA1 North Drumlins, LLCA 8 Llanfairynghornwy, LLCA 9 Mynydd y Garn, LLLCA 10 Cefn Coch Low-lying and LLCA 13 North Coast Hinterland lie either completely or partially within the AONB which is of national importance and these LCAs are therefore considered to be of a high landscape value. For all of the other LLCAs, which are not located within a designated landscape, but are considered to be of value to communities and or visitors, the landscape is considered to be of medium value. Most of the LLCAs are considered to have some ability to accommodate the nature of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station due to the presence of the Existing Power Station locally and the undulating landform. Most of the LLCAs are therefore considered to have medium susceptibility to the nature of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station. However, the susceptibility of LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay and Hinterland and LLCA 9 Mynydd y Garn are considered to be high, due to their limited ability to accommodate the development as a result of there being a lack of existing development within the landscape and/or aspect facing the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The

susceptibly of LLCA 11 Llanfechell and LLCA 12 Drumlins with Windfarms North is considered to be low as they have some ability to accommodate the development, due to intervening landform and influence of existing OHLs and pylons. On balance, the overall sensitivity of the LLCAs is considered to be medium, although it is high at LLCA 9 Mynydd y Garn and locally low within parts of LLCA 11 Llanfechell and LLCA 12 Drumlins and Windfarms North.

North Anglesey Heritage Coast

10.5.20 The North Anglesey Heritage Coast forms part of the setting of the AONB and is recognised at the local authority and national level. It is therefore considered to be of a high seascape value. While there are locally enclosed bays within the North Anglesey Heritage Coast, the overall aspect of the seascape is open and the designated area is considered to have a high susceptibility to the nature of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station. The overall sensitivity of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast is therefore considered to be high.

LSCAs

10.5.21 The seascapes of LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay, LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll, LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay, LSCA 7 Porth Padrig, LSCA 8 North Coast Cliffs, LSCA 9 North of Anglesey, LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay and LSCA 11 Hen Borth are all within the AONB and/or the associated North Anglesey Heritage Coast, and are therefore considered to be of national importance and high landscape value. The seascapes of the other LSCAs are not within a designated seascape and the value of these areas are considered to be medium. Due to the presence of the Existing Power Station, all of the LSCAs, with the exception of LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll, LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay, LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay, LSCA 9 North of Anglesey, LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay and LSCA 11 Hen Borth, have some ability to accommodate the development despite their typically open and exposed seaward aspect. Their susceptibility to the nature of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station is considered to be medium.

10.5.22 The susceptibility of LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll, LSCA5 Outer Cemaes Bay, LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay, LSCA 9 North of Anglesey, LSCA 10 Outer Cemaes Bay and LSCA 11 Hen Borth to the nature of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station is considered to be high. This is because they have a limited ability to accommodate the development, due to a lack of existing development within the seascape aspect facing the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and a lack of features, such as landform and woodland, that could help absorb the Power Station into the seascape. On balance, the overall sensitivity of LSCA1 Cemlyn Bay, LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll, LSCA LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay, 7 Porth Padrig, LSCA 8 North Coast Cliffs, LSCA 9 North of Anglesey, LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay and LSCA 11 Hen Borth is considered to be high. The sensitivity of the other LSCAs is considered to be medium, including LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station, LSCA 4 Wylfa Head, LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay.

Visual receptors

10.5.23 To assess the significance of visual effects on the key visual receptors, an evaluation has been made of their sensitivity to the changes to their views, which would be likely to arise from the Power Station development. This has been determined by combining judgements on their susceptibility to change, that is their ability to accommodate the change without undue adverse consequences, and the value attached to the view. The value of visual receptors is as stated in section 10.3. Susceptibility has been evaluated as high, moderate, low or negligible using the criteria in set out in chapter B10 (Application Reference Number: 6.2.10). A summary of the overall assessment of sensitivity of visual receptors is described below and has been determined using professional judgement. The value, susceptibility and overall sensitivity of the visual receptor groups at each of the representative viewpoints are presented in detail in the visual effects schedule in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Walkers using the WCP

10.5.24 The WCP is a national trail which predominantly passes through the AONB and the value of views from the WCP is therefore considered to be generally high, with the exception of views close to the Existing Power Station where the value is considered to be diminished slightly to medium. The nature of views and the visual amenity afforded by the WCP is an important part of the walkers' experience and their susceptibility to changes in views from the Wylfa Newydd Power Station is therefore considered to be high. The overall sensitivity of walkers using the WCP has been assessed as high, despite a locally lower value of views close to the Existing Power Station.

Users of local PRoWs and open access land

10.5.25 The value of views from local PRoWs and open access land relates mainly to landscape designations of either high or medium value that feature in the view and, therefore varies between medium and high. The nature of the views from these routes generally forms an important part of the experience and visual amenity enjoyed by people using them. The susceptibility to changes in views from the Wylfa Newydd Power Station is therefore considered to be generally high, with the exception of views where existing detractors, such as the Existing Power Station, OHLs and pylons, exert a strong influence on the views. Overall, the sensitivity of PRoW walkers and users of open access land has been assessed as high, but occasionally medium where compromised by existing features detracting from the view.

Cyclists using the Copper Trail/NCN Route 566

10.5.26 The NCN Route 566, which follows the same route as the Copper Trail within the study area, forms part of a national route. The value of views from the Copper Trail/NCN Route 566 reflects the respective high value AONB designation or medium value SLA designation that feature in some views, as well as the recreational value of views of the non-designated wider landscape. The value therefore varies between medium and high,

with high value views generally to the west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The nature of the views from this route forms an important part of cyclists' experience and their susceptibility is considered to be high, despite some views being inherently fairly fleeting or glimpsed in passing. Overall sensitivity is therefore considered to be high, which also takes into consideration the value of the landscape experienced by cyclists.

Users of the A5025

10.5.27 The value of views from the A5025 is considered to be generally medium, as views are mostly associated with the non-designated wider landscape, but reflecting the use of the route by tourists travelling to holiday destinations. The nature of the views from this route contributes to the experiences of travellers along the route to varying degrees, depending on the influence of existing detractors, such as the Existing Power Station, OHLs and pylons, in the views. Attention is generally less likely to be focused on views and more on driving or other matters, with views tending to be fairly fleeting. The susceptibility to changes in views from the Power Station is therefore considered to be medium to low. However, the overall sensitivity of A5025 users is considered to be medium, which also takes into consideration the value of the landscape experienced by road users.

Users of the local road network

10.5.28 The value of views from the local road network reflects the respective Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds SLA designation or AONB designation of the landscape in some views, as well as the recreational value of other views of the non-designated wider landscape. The value therefore varies between medium and high. High value views generally tend to be experienced from roads to the west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, where the rural landscape forms an important part of the visual amenity. The susceptibility to changes in views from the local road network is considered to be similar to that of users of the A5025, varying between medium and low. Therefore, the overall sensitivity to change is considered to be medium.

Local communities

10.5.29 The value of views experienced by the local community in Cemaes varies between high, for example in views incorporating the Cemaes Bay Conservation Area, to medium in other views, for example overlooking the eastern part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area which is not a designated landscape. Views towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area form an important part of the visual amenity experienced from some properties on the western edge of Cemaes in particular and susceptibility to changes from the Wylfa Newydd Power Station is considered to be high. On balance, the overall sensitivity of the community in Cemaes is considered to be high.

10.5.30 The value of community views in Tregele is considered to range from medium, where overlooking adjacent rural landscape, to low, within parts of the settlement where compromised by OHLs and pylons at close range.

Views towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area form an important part of the visual amenity experienced from some properties on the north-west edge of Tregele and the susceptibility to changes from the Wylfa Newydd Power Station is considered to be high. On balance, the overall sensitivity of the community in Tregele is considered to be high.

10.5.31 The value of community views from Llanfairynghornwy is considered to be high, reflecting the local AONB designation. However, their susceptibility to changes within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is considered to be medium, due to distance and the influence of the Existing Power Station in potentially affected parts of views, slightly reducing the contribution of these views to the local visual amenity. As such, the overall sensitivity of the community in Llanfairynghornwy to the nature of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station is considered to be medium.

10.5.32 The value of community views from Llanfechell is considered to be medium, reflecting the community value of views of the non-designated surrounding landscape. Community susceptibility to changes within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is considered to be medium, reflecting the generally inward looking aspects of the settlement, meaning that potentially affected views are not likely to be an important contributor to the overall community experience of visual amenity. As such, the overall sensitivity of the community in Llanfechell to the nature of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station is considered to be medium.

Occasional visitors to Cestyll Garden

10.5.33 The value of views from the registered Cestyll Garden, which is only occasionally open to members of the public, is considered to be high due to the designation of the gardens, the local AONB and North Anglesey Heritage Coast designation. The susceptibility of visitors to changes in views from the garden is considered high in recognition of the important role provided by the designated Significant View to visitors' experience. The overall sensitivity of visitors to Cestyll Garden is therefore also considered to be high.

Offshore viewers

10.5.34 The value of offshore views looking towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is overall considered to be medium, due to the presence of the Existing Power Station, even in views of seascape near the North Anglesey Heritage Coast. For some recreational offshore viewers, such as people in leisure boats travelling at slow speeds, where the nature of the views is an important part of the experience, susceptibility to change is considered to be high. However, the overall sensitivity of offshore receptors to the nature of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station is considered to be medium.

Distant and very distant viewers

10.5.35 The value of distant and very distant views is considered to vary between medium and high, depending on whether the landscape in the view relates to the SLAs or non-designated wider landscape, AONB designations or

important heritage assets. Susceptibility of the viewer to changes also varies according to the nature of the change and the type of view and user. For the distant Representative and Specific Viewpoint 1 from Parys Mountain, the value, susceptibility and overall sensitivity is considered to be high, despite the presence of detractors such as windfarms in the view. This is due to the nature of views from this elevated location being likely to form an important part of the experience for visitors to the waymarked trail of the promoted 'Copper Kingdom' (an area of tourist attractions associated with the heritage of the Amlwch copper industry). The susceptibility and sensitivity of other distant and very distant views have not specifically been assessed, as these have been scoped out on the basis that there are unlikely to be significant visual effects due to distance.

Construction

10.5.36 The main activities considered relevant to the assessment of landscape and visual effects are summarised in section 10.4.

10.5.37 The reporting of effects in this section during construction has been sub-divided into Site Preparation and Clearance and Main Construction, in order to help convey the different nature of these distinct effects. However, for the purposes of reporting residual effects in section 10.7, the effects have been amalgamated into an overall assessment of construction.

10.5.38 The initial stages of work on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would include Site Preparation and Clearance, which would facilitate commencement of Main Construction, as shown on the illustrative reference point drawing 2 in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).

10.5.39 The effects of the Site Preparation and Clearance would be relatively localised, comprising physical effects on landscape features, effects on local landscape and seascape character and on local views within and around the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Due to the relatively superficial nature of Site Preparation and Clearance, combined with intervening topography and distance between the following SLAs or LLCAs, and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, these receptors have been scoped out of the assessment as noted in appendix D10-6 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.63). This is on the basis that there is unlikely to be a significant effect on these areas as a result of Site Preparation and Clearance:

- SLA 12: Parciau Estatelands;
- SLA 13: Parys Mountain and Slopes;
- LLCA 8 Llanfairynghornwy;
- LLCA 9 Mynydd y Garn;
- LLCA 10 Cefn Coch Low-lying;
- LLCA 13 North Coast Hinterland;
- LSCA 8 North Coast Cliffs; and
- LSCA 11 Hen Borth.

10.5.40 The effects of Site Preparation and Clearance activities would generally be temporary and short-term, with the works expected to last approximately 16 months. However, some activities, for example removal of existing vegetation, would have a longer-term effect, although the proposed embedded planting mitigation would help to provide mitigation for this loss in the long-term, as reflected in the assessment for operation of the Power Station.

10.5.41 Two snapshots in time during Main Construction are shown on the illustrative reference point drawings 3 and 4 in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).

10.5.42 Due to the scale of the proposed Power Station and associated major construction activities, the effects of the Main Construction would comprise direct physical effects on landscape features and related landscape and seascape character within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, as well as indirect effects on the wider landscape and seascape character surrounding the Power Station. Similarly, there would be effects on both local and more distant views.

Although the end result of the Main Construction would be permanent, including changes to landform, Main Construction activities would only be of temporary medium-term duration, with most activities completed within seven years. Although the construction of the Spent Fuel Storage Facility and ILW Storage Facility would occur approximately eight to ten years later, as explained in section 10.4, the assessment of construction of these facilities has been included as part of the assessment of Main Construction.

Effects on landscape and seascape character

Isle of Anglesey AONB

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.5.43 Site Preparation and Clearance would result in the clearance of field boundaries, including hedgerows, fences, stone walls and cloddiau, as well as some scrub and trees, within a very small geographical area of the AONB where it overlaps with the western part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. These elements and the field patterns they create are characteristic features of the AONB, which would be lost.

10.5.44 The proposed construction fencing would be incongruous within the AONB and detract from the pastoral landscape character. There would also be a small satellite compound with associated fencing and stockpiled materials on the western part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area within the AONB.

10.5.45 To the east of the AONB, Site Preparation and Clearance, including installation of fencing and clearance of field boundaries and vegetation, such as trees and scrub, would have an adverse effect on the setting of the AONB.

10.5.46 The movement of plant and machinery, along with other Site Preparation and Clearance activities, would affect the special qualities of the AONB,

such as reducing the perceived peace and tranquillity within a localised part of the AONB. There would be a moderate loss of existing landscape elements and the introduction of some new and uncharacteristic elements. The changes in landscape character would be largely confined to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and immediately adjoining area. As such, within the small part of the overall 221km^2 of the AONB that would be directly affected, the magnitude of landscape change is likely to be medium. When considered in relation to the high sensitivity of the AONB, the significance of landscape effects on the affected part of the AONB as a result of Site Preparation and Clearance is likely to be moderate adverse, which is significant in the short-term.

10.5.47 The magnitude of change on the AONB as a whole, however, which covers approximately one third of the Isle of Anglesey, would be negligible. Combined with the high sensitivity of the AONB, the significance of effect on the AONB as a whole would be negligible adverse and not significant in the short-term.

Main Construction

10.5.48 Most direct effects on the existing landscape features within the AONB would have occurred during Site Preparation and Clearance, as described above. However, during Main Construction, there would also be direct effects on Cestyll Kitchen Garden, the drumlin landform and the shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay.

10.5.49 While there would be no direct effect on Cestyll Garden, the remnants of the Cestyll Kitchen Garden would be dismantled and removed to facilitate Main Construction. Both gardens are located on the edge of the AONB close to Porth-y-pistyll. While Cestyll Garden forms a distinctive woodland garden feature, contributing to the character of this part of the AONB, Cestyll Kitchen Garden, which is overgrown, appears similar to other clumps of vegetation on the coastal hinterland. The direct loss of the Cestyll Kitchen Garden is therefore considered to affect the landscape character of the AONB in a similar way to the loss of other vegetation within the AONB. The indirect effect on the seascape aspect of Cestyll Garden, which is one of the characteristic features forming part of the special qualities of the AONB and which would be obstructed by construction of the cofferdams, temporary causeway and breakwater, would adversely affect a distinctive landscape feature within the AONB. The assessment of effects on Cestyll Garden and Cestyll Kitchen Garden, including the Essential Setting defined in the citation for the gardens [RD3] is discussed in detail in chapter D11 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.11). The effects on Cestyll Garden set out in chapter D11 are also considered further in chapter D16 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.16) as a combined topic effect on the special qualities of the AONB.

10.5.50 During Main Construction, the existing drumlin landform of the AONB within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would be permanently altered. By the end of Main Construction, the existing drumlin would have been raised, designed to be reminiscent of the surrounding drumlin landform. Dosing equipment would be installed in association with construction of a large

sedimentation pond, near the base of the mounding within the AONB. Perimeter construction fencing around the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, bulk earthworks activities and plant movements associated with the construction of the mounding, would adversely affect the character and special qualities of the AONB, such as the perceived peace and tranquillity, within a localised part of the AONB within and adjacent to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. On completion of the landscape mounding, incremental landscaping, construction of new field boundaries in keeping with the character of the AONB and planting of woodland blocks, would begin to offset the adverse effects. The dosing equipment would be removed once grass would have established on the mounding, which would naturally filter run-off.

10.5.51 Construction of part of the MOLF and CWS intake would directly affect the character on Porth-y-pistyll bay on the edge of the AONB. The existing rocky shoreline would be replaced by engineered structures, including a temporary causeway for construction of the western breakwater, which would be removed once the permanent breakwater had been constructed. This would have an adverse effect on the special qualities of the AONB, including the perceived peace and tranquillity, expansive views and associated seascapes.

10.5.52 There would also be an indirect effect on the setting of the AONB, which would be affected by the construction activities associated with the Power Station buildings and infrastructure within the adjacent landscape to the east and the adjacent seascape of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast to the north, as described below. Tall cranes in the landscape to the east of the AONB, construction of the MOLF, cofferdams and breakwaters within Porth-y-pistyll bay, operation of the large concrete batching plant near the MOLF, as well as construction of the Site Campus, would detract from the pastoral setting of the AONB. The large-scale construction activities would be incongruous with the relevant features and special qualities of the AONB, including indirectly affecting the perceived peace and tranquillity, expansive views and associated seascapes.

10.5.53 Intervisibility with the Site Campus would in particular indirectly affect a localised part of the AONB to the north-east of Cemaes, in the vicinity of Llanbadrig Point. The up to seven storey high accommodation blocks on the coastal hinterland of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, would be out of scale with properties within the nearby settlement of Cemaes, and therefore detract from the setting of the AONB.

10.5.54 Within the localised part of the overall 221km^2 of the AONB that would be directly affected by Main Construction, the magnitude of landscape change would be large. Combined with the high sensitivity of the AONB, it is considered that the significance of landscape effects on the affected part of the AONB would be major adverse and therefore significant in the medium-term. The effects on local landscape and seascape character are set out below, after consideration of the effects on the SLAs and non-designated wider landscape.

10.5.55 Indirect effects on the landscape character of the AONB as a whole would occur in conjunction with intervisibility with Power Station construction activities, with the level of effect generally decreasing with distance. Although there would be extensive intervisibility with a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction, due to distance the overall magnitude of change on the AONB as a whole would be small. Combined with the high sensitivity of the AONB, it is therefore considered that the landscape effect on the AONB as a whole, which covers approximately one third of the Isle of Anglesey, would be minor adverse and not significant in the medium-term.

SLAs

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.5.56 In relation to the SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds, which is located approximately 1.5km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, the Site Preparation and Clearance activities would lead to barely perceptible erosion of the rural character due to the relatively superficial nature of the changes. Intervisibility with activities such as removal of field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance and demolition of buildings, as well as establishment of the Site Preparation and Clearance site compound in the landscape to the north of the SLA and in the presence of the Existing Power Station, would lead to a negligible magnitude of change. Combined with the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect on the setting would be negligible adverse and not significant in the short-term due to the relatively low-lying nature of the Site Preparation and Clearance and the intervening distance.

Main Construction

10.5.57 In relation to the SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds, intervisibility with large-scale construction activities for the Power Station, Site Campus and other infrastructure from higher ground, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction, would be at odds with the generally rural and remote character of the SLA. The Main Construction would be likely to lead to a small magnitude of change, which combined with the medium sensitivity, would result in a minor adverse and not significant effect over the medium-term.

10.5.58 The indirect impact of intervisibility with the large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction and construction activities for the Site Campus, Power Station buildings and infrastructure, and resulting magnitude of change on the SLA 13: Parys Mountain and Slopes, located approximately 6.6km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, would be negligible. This would be due to the distance and many existing detractors in the surrounding landscape, which include wind turbines. Intervisibility with a large number of tall cranes associated with construction of the Power Station and Site Campus at the peak of Main Construction, would only affect higher ground within the southern part of the SLA 12: Parciau Estatelands, located approximately 13.5km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. As such, the magnitude of change on this SLA would

also be negligible. Combined with the medium sensitivity of the two SLAs, the significance of effect on both SLA 13: Parys Mountain and Slopes, and SLA 12: Parciau Estatelands would also be negligible adverse and therefore not significant in the medium-term.

Non-designated wider landscape

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.5.59 The character of the non-designated landscape within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, would be affected by the demolition of buildings and the loss of existing vegetation and field boundaries. Demolition and removal of scattered residential properties would remove a characteristic feature in the local landscape, although the existing bat barns and wildlife towers, either in converted traditional buildings or recently constructed from local stone at Cafnan, near Caerdegog-Isaf and within the Dame Sylvia Crowe woodland, to the east of the Existing Power Station, would be retained as features. All trees and woodland within the proposed perimeter site fence, with the exception of one designated Ancient Woodland, would be cleared by felling to approximately ground level (refer to the illustrative reference point drawing 2 in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy, Application Reference Number: 8.16). Proposed tree felling would include two Ancient Woodlands (approximately 0.8ha) and some woodland to the south of the Existing Power Station forming part of the original landscape design by Dame Sylvia Crowe (approximately 3.2ha). However, the existing wooded mounds designed by Dame Sylvia Crowe, which lie outside the perimeter fence, would be retained. Further detail regarding loss of vegetation is included in chapter D9 (terrestrial and freshwater ecology) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.9).

10.5.60 All field boundaries, including hedgerows, stone walls and cloddiau within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would also be removed, with the exception of those outside the proposed perimeter construction fence, which would be retained. Hedgerows would be cleared by cutting down to approximately ground level. The loss of vegetation and field boundaries would change the field patterns and overall landscape pattern within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. However, all existing vegetation within the livestock fencing around the perimeter of Tre'r Gof SSSI would be excluded from clearance. Enhancement of the SSSI through positive management (which may require some vegetation removal) would not be constrained by the Site Preparation and Clearance.

10.5.61 The excavation of contaminated soils to the south-west of the Existing Power Station and subsequent backfilling with inert materials from demolitions not required for future re-use would appear out of character with the predominantly pastoral landscape. The formation of storage mounds up to 3m high for excavated remediated contaminated soils and stockpiles within satellite compounds (which generally would be temporary, with the exception of a stockpile for stone recovered from the removal of field boundary walls, cloddiau and building demolitions) would introduce discordant features locally. There would be no effect on rock outcrops, coastal cliffs or the shoreline during Site Preparation and Clearance.

10.5.62 Realignment of a section of the Nant Caerdegog Isaf, approximately 360m in length, would result in a localised change to the drainage pattern to the north of Caerdegog Isaf, arising from the new channel and two proposed ponds. The Afon Cafnan itself, however, would remain unchanged. Diversion and landscaping of the Nant Caerdegog Isaf tributary would have a minor beneficial landscape effect, compared to the existing simple ditch, since the stream course would have a more natural meandering appearance with a varied bank profile and riparian vegetation.

10.5.63 An existing compound adjacent to the former Wylfa Sports and Social Club would be utilised and expanded to form the Site Preparation and Clearance site compound. A further Remediation Processing Compound would be established to the north, including the asbestos treatment area with plant, temporary remediated soil storage mounds and construction of a new access track linking to the existing network. Nine smaller satellite compounds would also be established throughout the Wylfa Newydd Development Area within the non-designated wider landscape. Expansion and addition of compounds, as well as installation of different types of fencing, up to 3m high, would detract from the essentially rural and pastoral character of the local landscape. However, this effect would to some extent be reduced in close proximity to the Existing Power Station within the adjacent seascape.

10.5.64 Overall, it is considered that the loss of characteristic features and introduction of incongruous features within the non-designated landscape of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would lead to a medium magnitude of change due to the relatively superficial nature of the changes and the influence of the Existing Power Station within the landscape immediately adjacent to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Combined with the medium sensitivity of the non-designated wider landscape, the effect of Site Preparation and Clearance on the directly affected landscape would be moderate adverse in the short-term. However, the magnitude of change on the overall non-designated wider landscape would be small. This would lead to a minor adverse and not significant effect on the non-designated wider landscape in the short-term, due to the relatively small part of the wider landscape affected.

Main Construction

10.5.65 During the early stages of Main Construction, one of the main changes to the non-designated landscape within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would result from construction of the Site Campus. The up to seven storey high accommodation blocks on the coastal hinterland of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would be out of scale with residential properties within the wider landscape, such as those at the nearby settlements of Cemaes and Tregele. This would have an urbanising effect on a localised part of the non-designated wider landscape within and near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

10.5.66 Other early construction activities within the non-designated landscape of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would include excavations and earthworks to form the building platforms, construction laydown areas and

landscape mounding, as well as construction of the MOLF and associated breakwaters within the adjacent seascape at Porth-y-pistyll bay. The existing drumlin landform would be substantially changed as a result of excavation and construction of temporary and permanent mounding. Gradients of temporary mounding in some locations could be as steep as 1:3 until finally shaped, but would be temporarily seeded with grass during construction to soften their appearance and to help stabilise the soil surface for subsequent re-use. Dosing equipment would be installed in association with construction of sedimentation ponds, near the base of the mounding within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. A new CWS outfall would also be constructed just north of the Existing Power Station, at Wylfa Head. Part of the MOLF construction and the large concrete batching plant would contribute to effects on the non-designated landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station. These construction activities, together with installation of inner and outer security fencing and formation of the Power Station Access Road, would detract from the landscape character.

10.5.67 Following completion of the landscape mounding at the western edge of Cemaes, the mounding would be seeded for pasture. New field boundaries would be created to reflect the surrounding landscape pattern using walling stone saved for re-use from the Site Preparation and Clearance, or by planting new hedgerows. New hedgerow and tree planting would be carried out during the first practical planting season, in conjunction with the incremental completion of landscape mounding. The dosing equipment would be removed once grass would have established on the mounding, which would naturally filter run-off.

10.5.68 Most of the temporary buildings and structures required for Main Construction would be located within the non-designated landscape of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. As Main Construction activities progress to the second Power Station Unit, the level of direct effects on the non-designated wider landscape would increase and large-scale temporary construction infrastructure would tend to dominate the local landscape. At the peak of construction activities, more than 40 tall cranes would be in operation for construction of the Power Station.

10.5.69 Construction of the Spent Fuel Storage Facility would include two main buildings, the Spent Fuel Storage Facility Building and the ILW Interim Storage Building. The Spent Fuel Storage Facility would sit within the context of the Power Station and be screened to some extent by mounding and establishing woodland planted at or before the end of Main Construction.

10.5.70 Within the predominantly rural non-designated wider landscape, intervisibility with the construction of large-scale buildings and structures with associated temporary plant and large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction would be dominant within the directly affected part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This would change the pastoral character of the non-designated wider landscape.

10.5.71 Towards the end of Main Construction, effects on landscape character would gradually reduce, as material is moved from temporary mounding to

the east of the Power Station, to the vacated laydown areas adjacent to Tregele and west of the Power Station, in order to create the final landscape mounding.

10.5.72 By the end of the Main Construction stage, the remaining areas of landscape mounding would have been completed and landscaped. The long-term landscape effects due to the changes in the landform would be partly mitigated by the design of new landscape mounding to reflect surrounding drumlin landforms. Landscaping undertaken in earlier stages of the Main Construction would be providing increasing mitigation. New areas of pasture would visually soften the new landforms, while new hedgerows and trees for broadleaved woodland would gradually become established.

10.5.73 Overall it is considered that Main Construction would result in a large magnitude of landscape change on the non-designated landscape of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, which would be directly affected. Combined with the medium sensitivity of the landscape, the effect of the Main Construction on the directly affected part of the non-designated wider landscape would be major adverse and significant in the medium-term. However, while intervisibility with the large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction would affect much of the non-designated wider landscape within the study area, the greatest effects would be experienced closer to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. As such, the overall magnitude of change would be small, which would lead to a minor adverse and not significant effect.

LLCAs

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.5.74 Changes to existing characteristic landscape features, such as loss of trees, hedgerows and other field boundaries, and the installation of new site compounds and fencing described above for the AONB and non-designated wider landscape would primarily result in direct changes to LLCA 1 North Drumlins (including loss of field boundaries), LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting (including loss of woodland), LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay and Hinterland (including loss of field boundaries). This would cause a medium magnitude of change for all of these areas, which have medium sensitivity, leading to a localised moderate adverse effect, which would be significant in the short-term.

10.5.75 In addition, LLCA 6 Tregele would be directly impacted by the installation of fencing on the western fringe of the LLCA, though the Site Preparation and Clearance would mainly indirectly impact this LLCA. However, the magnitude of change from Site Preparation and Clearance would be small, which combined with a medium sensitivity, would result in a minor adverse, not significant effect in the short-term.

10.5.76 Site Preparation and Clearance would also indirectly affect the setting of LLCA 4 Cemaes, LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland, LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland and LLCA 12 Drumlins with Windfarms North, due to intervisibility with the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The magnitude of change on LLCA 4

Cemaes and LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland, which adjoin much of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area boundary, would be small due to intervisibilty with changes in the adjacent pastoral landscape. Combined with the medium sensitivity of these LLCAs, this would lead to a minor adverse and not significant effect. However, the magnitude of change on LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland and LLCA 12 Drumlins with Windfarms North would be negligible. Combined with the medium and low to medium sensitivity of these LLCAs respectively, the significance of effect on these areas would be negligible adverse and not significant due to the nature of the relatively superficial changes within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and the presence of existing pylons, OHLs or wind turbines which already affect the character of these LLCAs.

Main Construction

10.5.77 The generally pastoral land use and character of the local landscape within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would change to a construction site, as described above in the assessment of effects on the AONB and non-designated wider landscape. LLCA 1 North Drumlins would be directly affected by construction of large laydown areas, building platforms, the eastern part of the Power Station and the simulator and training building, as well as smaller scale works, such as the Power Station Access Road. The northern part of LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting would be completely changed due to construction of the Site Campus, including laydown areas, while the southern part would be directly affected by construction of the Power Station building platform, associated temporary buildings and a new car park. However, most of the woodland designed by Dame Sylvia Crowe to the east of the Existing Power Station would be retained. Construction of the Site Campus, formation of a laydown area and bulk earthworks for large-scale landscape mounding would substantially change the coastal hinterland and drumlin landform of LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay and Hinterland. Although incremental landscaping of completed mounding would gradually begin to offset some adverse effects during Main Construction, the magnitude of change within these three directly affected LLCAs would be large. Combined with their medium sensitivity, this would result in a major adverse effect, which would be significant over the medium-term.

10.5.78 LLCA 6 Tregele and LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland would generally be indirectly affected by the Main Construction, with exception of landscape mounding works within a very small part of the LLCA 6 on the western fringe of Tregele. Intervisibility with bulk earthworks, laydown areas, landscape mounding and construction of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction within the adjacent LLCAs would be uncharacteristic of the small residential settlement of Tregele and the generally pastoral landscape character of LLCA7 A5025 Farmland. This would lead to a large magnitude of change to the character of LLCA 6 Tregele and LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland due to the close proximity to the Main Construction activities. Combined with the medium sensitivity of these LLCAs, the significance of effect would be major adverse and therefore significant in the medium-term.

10.5.79 With the exception of the formation of a laydown area within the north-western corner of LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland, this LLCA would be indirectly affected by the presence of large numbers of tall cranes in the adjacent landscape at the peak of Main Construction. Whilst this would detract from the character of LLCA 5, the existing topography would limit intervisibility with some construction activities, as the area only partially adjoins the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The magnitude of change on LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland would therefore be medium. Combined with the medium sensitivity, this would result in a moderate adverse effect, which would be significant, in the medium-term.

10.5.80 Intervisibility with construction activities would result in indirect adverse effects on the character of a number of other LLCAs within the surrounding landscape, as the activities would be uncharacteristic of the adjacent pastoral landscape. While the existing topography would limit intervisibility with some construction activities, the presence of a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction would detract from the character of LLCA 4 Cemaes, LLCA 8 Llanfairynghornwy and LLCA 9 Mynydd y Garn. In addition, LLCA 4 Cemaes would, have close intervisibility with the bulk earthworks for landscape mounding within the eastern part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The magnitude of change on these three LLCAs would therefore be medium. Despite the range from high sensitivity of LLCA 9 Mynydd y Garn to medium sensitivity of LLCA 4 Cemaes and LLCA 8 Llanfairynghornwy, this would result in a moderate adverse effect on all three LLCAs, which would be significant, in the medium-term.

10.5.81 The character of LLCA 10 Cefn Coch Low-lying, LLCA 11 Llanfechell, LLCA 12 Drumlins with Windfarms North and LLCA 13 North Coast Hinterland would be indirectly affected by intervisibility with Main Construction activities, but only to a limited degree, due to separation, intervening landform and/or influence of existing windfarms within the area. As such, the magnitude of change on these LLCAs would be small. Despite the range from medium sensitivity of LLCA 10 Cefn Coch Low-lying and LLCA 13 North Coast Hinterland, to low to medium sensitivity of LLCA 11 Llanfechell and LLCA 12 Drumlins with Windfarms North, the significance of effect for all these LLCAs would be minor adverse and not significant in the medium-term.

North Anglesey Heritage Coast

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.5.82 There would be no direct effect on the North Anglesey Heritage Coast as a result of Site Preparation and Clearance. However, the setting and tranquillity of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast would be affected by Site Preparation and Clearance within the adjacent seascape and landscape. Indirect effects would occur as a result of loss of vegetation, field boundary removal, demolition of buildings and introduction of construction fencing, as well as excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials to the south-west of the Existing Power Station, within the coastal hinterland of Porth-y-pistyll and Cemlyn Bay. These activities would contrast with the

generally undeveloped character of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast to the east and west of the Existing Power Station.

10.5.83 The Site Preparation and Clearance would therefore lead to a medium magnitude of change on the North Anglesey Heritage Coast adjoining the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, which would result in a moderate adverse effect, which is considered significant on this localised part of the highly sensitive North Anglesey Heritage Coast in the short-term due to tree loss. Considering the overall scale of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast relative to the area affected indirectly by the Site Preparation and Clearance, it is considered that the magnitude of change on the overall designated area would be negligible, leading to a negligible adverse effect in the short-term, which would therefore not be significant.

Main Construction

10.5.84 Activities to construct the MOLF, breakwaters and CWS intake structure would have an adverse effect on the rocky inter-tidal zone of the bay at Porth-y-pistyll, which largely lies within the North Anglesey Heritage Coast. Formation of a laydown area, construction of building platforms to accommodate the MOLF, large-scale cofferdams to facilitate dredging and excavations within the bay in conjunction with construction of the MOLF and a temporary causeway to facilitate construction of the western breakwater, would result in the loss of much of the existing rocky shoreline and the underlying shelf sea rock of the bay. The shoreline would be replaced by the engineered structures of the MOLF and CWS intake structure. A large concrete batching plant would also be in operation near the MOLF and construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials) would be present within the North Anglesey Heritage Coast.

10.5.85 During the later stages of Main Construction, removal of the temporary causeway used to construct the permanent western breakwater would allow the affected southern fringe of Porth-y-pistyll to be restored and the adjacent coastal hinterland restored to grassland on removal of the laydown area.

10.5.86 Construction of buildings, including accommodation blocks for the Site Campus and the large-scale Power Station buildings would not directly affect the North Anglesey Heritage Coast. However, intervisibility with construction activities for the Power Station and Site Campus on the coastal hinterland, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction, would have an indirect adverse effect on the setting of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast both to the west and to the east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Intervisibilty with construction of the large-scale Power Station buildings and two large sedimentation ponds close to the CWS intake structure would in particular affect the part of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast to the west of the Existing Power Station, while intervisibilty with the Site Campus and bulk earthworks for landscape mounding would particularly affect the North Anglesey Heritage Coast to the north of Cemaes. The accommodation blocks up to seven storey high

on the coastal hinterland of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, would detract from the setting of the undeveloped North Anglesey Heritage Coast.

10.5.87 Taking into account the direct and indirect effects on the character of the North Anglesey Coast, it is considered that Main Construction would lead to a large magnitude of change on the directly affected part of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Considering the high sensitivity to change, the significance of effect would be major adverse, which would be significant in the medium-term, on this localised part of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast. The magnitude of change on the overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast, which incorporates most of the northern coastline of Anglesey, would be medium, which would result in a moderate adverse effect, which is also significant in the medium-term.

LSCAs

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.5.88 Loss of existing features that are characteristic of the local seascape, and the introduction of new incongruous features described above for the AONB, North Anglesey Heritage Coast and the non-designated wider landscape, would result in direct changes to LSCAs which extend inland within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. These include LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay and LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll, which partially overlap with the AONB and North Anglesey Heritage Coast and are considered to have high sensitivity, and LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay, which is not within a designated seascape and is considered to have medium sensitivity.

10.5.89 Site Preparation and Clearance on LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll and LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay would directly change the character of the coastal hinterland within these areas, due to changes such as loss of field pattern and excavation of contaminated soil and subsequent backfill with inert materials. These LSCAs would also be affected indirectly by Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs. Indirect effects on the LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll would also affect the setting of Cestyll Garden Registered Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest, as assessed in chapter D11 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.11). The magnitude of change on the high sensitivity LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll and medium sensitivity LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay would be medium, mainly due to the relatively superficial nature of the changes to the coastal hinterland. This would lead to a moderate adverse and therefore significant effect in the short-term on both these LSCAs.

10.5.90 Only a small part of the LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay would be affected directly by Site Preparation and Clearance, such as removal of existing field boundaries and vegetation, resulting loss of field pattern, and demolition of buildings. The indirect effect caused by loss of features and introduction of incongruous features within the adjacent landscape would be limited by the influence of the Existing Power Station. While the magnitude of change on the directly affected part of the LSCA would be medium, as reported for the AONB, it is considered that the magnitude of change on the LSCA 1

Cemlyn Bay as a whole would be small, resulting in a minor adverse and not significant effect in the short-term, taking into account both direct and indirect effects.

10.5.91 In addition, LSCA 4 Wylfa Head would be directly impacted by installation of temporary internal boundary fencing on the southern fringe. However, this LSCA would mainly be affected by intervisibility with adjacent Site Preparation and Clearance. These effects would be limited to some extent by the presence of the Existing Power Station to the south-west. The magnitude of change on LSCA 4 Wylfa Head is therefore considered to be negligible, resulting in a negligible adverse and not significant effect in the short-term, taking into account both direct and indirect effects.

10.5.92 The indirect effects on other LSCAs within the study area are also considered to be negligible adverse and not significant. These areas include LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station, which relates mainly to the Existing Power Station, where there would be no direct changes as a result of Site Preparation and Clearance. The effect on the setting of LSCA 7 Porth Padrig, LSCA 9 North of Anglesey and LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay would be barely discernible due to the distance and relatively small-scale changes.

Main Construction

10.5.93 The largely undeveloped character of the seascape within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, with the exception of the coastline adjoining the Existing Power Station, would be directly affected by construction of the MOLF and associated breakwaters. These construction activities are as described above for the assessment of the effects on the AONB, North Anglesey Heritage Coast and non-designated wider landscape.

10.5.94 The seascape of LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll would be affected by large-scale construction activities both within the bay and on the coastal hinterland. Construction of the MOLF and associated cofferdams, temporary causeway and breakwaters, and CWS intake structure and construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials) within the bay, as well as installation and operation of the large concrete batching plant on the shore, construction of large sedimentation ponds close to the CWS intake structure and construction of the western part of the Power Station and associated infrastructure on the coastal hinterland, would fundamentally change the majority of this LSCA and its undeveloped character. The direct impacts on LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay would be limited to a relatively small part affected by bulk earthworks for landscape mounding, including a large sedimentation pond and associated dosing equipment, described above, in the west part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. In addition, intervisibility between this LSCA and the construction activities within the adjacent LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll would detract from the undeveloped seascape character of LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay. A small part of construction and operation of the Site Campus and laydown areas, would directly impact on LSCA 4 Wylfa Head, and the accommodation blocks up to seven stories high would erode the wild perceptual qualities of the headland both directly and indirectly. Intervisibility with laydown areas, construction of the CWS

outfall, breakwaters, bulk earthworks for landscape mounding and a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction within the adjacent LSCAs and LLCAs, would affect the character of LSCA 4 Wylfa Head further. The direct changes to the coastal hinterland of LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay would be large due to construction of the Site Campus and bulk earthworks for landscape mounding, including a sedimentation pond and associated dosing equipment. As such, it is considered that the magnitude of change on these four directly impacted LSCAs during Main Construction would be large. Combined with their high or medium sensitivity, the significance of effect on LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay, LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll, LSCA 4 Wylfa Head and LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay would be major adverse, and considered significant, in the medium-term.

10.5.95 While there would be some direct effects on LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station caused by a new electrical connection to the existing substation, construction of the MOLF, associated breakwaters within the coastal waters, and the CWS outfall, the dominant presence of the Existing Power Station within this area would reduce the magnitude of change to medium. Combined with a medium sensitivity, the Main Construction would result in a moderate adverse effect on the LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station, which is considered significant in the medium-term.

10.5.96 LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay would be indirectly affected by construction and operation of the Site Campus in particular, which would have an urbanising influence on the Wylfa Head area, which forms a characteristic backdrop to the west facing aspect of Cemaes Bay. Combined with intervisibilty of bulk earthworks for landscape mounding and a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction, for construction of the Site Campus and Power Station buildings, the magnitude of change on LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay would be large. Taking into account the high sensitivity of the character area, the significance of effect would be major adverse and therefore significant in the medium-term.

10.5.97 While LSCA 7 Porth Padrig, LSCA 9 North of Anglesey, LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay and LSCA 11 Hen Borth would not be directly affected by Main Construction, the indirect effects of construction activities in the adjacent LSCAs would affect the character of all these LSCAs to a moderate extent. These effects would result from intervisibilty with construction and operation of the Site Campus and bulk earthworks on the coastal hinterland of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Intervisibility with the large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction, in conjunction with construction of the Site Campus and Power Station buildings and infrastructure, would also indirectly affect the perceptual and experiential qualities of these LSCAs. Construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials) would also affect the character of LSCA 9 North of Anglesey, LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay and LSCA 11 Hen Borth. As such, the magnitude of change for LSCA 7 Porth Padrig, LSCA 9 North of Anglesey LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay and LSCA 11 Hen Borth would be medium, which combined with a medium or high sensitivity, would result in a moderate adverse significance of effect, considered significant, in the medium-term. The indirect magnitude of change from intervisibility with

Main Construction activities on LSCA 8 North Coast Cliffs would be small due to distance, intervening landform and the generally north-facing aspect of this LSCA. Combined with the high sensitivity, the significance of effect on LSCA 8 North Coast Cliffs would be minor adverse and not significant, in the medium-term.

Visual effects

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.5.98 Site Preparation and Clearance would affect views for a broad range of visual receptors, due to effects on the nature of their views and changes to the visual amenity. Views would change as a result of the introduction of new features and changes to existing features. New features would include fencing associated with the works, the Site Preparation and Clearance site compound, satellite compounds with material stockpiles and a Remediation Processing Compound with associated facilities. Changes to existing features would include removal of existing field boundaries (stone walls, cloddiau and hedgerows), shrubs and trees, demolition of buildings, and, excavation of contaminated soils and subsequent backfilling with inert materials. During Site Preparation and Clearance, the operation of plant and machinery would also be visible from a number of locations.

10.5.99 Site Preparation and Clearance, whilst covering a large area, would be relatively superficial. With the exception of the plant within the Remediation Processing Compound, which would be up to 6m high above ground level, the tallest static elements would be the 3m high CPNI (Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure) fencing around equipment storage areas and temporary remediated soil storage mounds and stockpiles up to 3m high. Plant and machinery would be up to 7.5m high, including operating booms of the largest excavators. The various compounds and associated facilities would generally have a small-scale footprint, in particular the satellite compounds. The most significant visual effects would therefore generally be experienced in local views up to approximately 1km distance, with no significant effect on longer, middle-distance views at approximately 1km to 5km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Due to the relatively superficial nature of the Site Preparation and Clearance, some viewpoints have been scoped out of the visual impact assessment, as noted in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64). The summary of the assessment presented below makes it clear which viewpoints have been used to inform the assessment of Site Preparation and Clearance effects.

10.5.100 The visual receptors likely to experience significant effects include walkers using the WCP, other PRoWs and open access land, cyclists using the Copper Trail/NCN Route 566, users of the A5025 and other local roads and the local community in Tregele.

Main Construction

10.5.101 Main Construction activities would occur across much of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and would affect views for a broad range of visual receptors, due to the large scale and extent of construction activities.

10.5.102 Views of Main Construction activities would not be static and would gradually change as work progresses. Initially views would include construction and operation of the Site Campus, excavation, formation of construction and laydown areas, establishment of site compound areas, construction of landscape mounding with associated drainage, including sedimentation ponds and dosing equipment. Subsequently, there would be views of construction of Power Station buildings, structures and infrastructure, and progressive landscaping. Prior to completion of landscape mounding, it is proposed to seed temporary mounds likely to be present for longer than 60 days with an appropriate grass seed mix to help mitigate their visual impact. At completion of construction, the new landscape mounds would be similar in shape and land use to the existing drumlin topography, albeit the gradients of the new mounds would be slightly steeper in places.

10.5.103 Construction and subsequent operation of the Site Campus would in particular affect views from the north-eastern edge of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, from the coastal hinterland to the north-east of Cemaes and offshore views to the north of the Site Campus. The up to seven storey high accommodation blocks would have an urbanising influence on views.

10.5.104 The large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction, associated with construction of the Power Station, would be particularly noticeable on the skyline from the surrounding area, seen well above any other infrastructure or landmarks within existing views and affecting most visual receptors. The construction of the large-scale Power Station buildings would be dominant in some views.

10.5.105 Construction within and in the vicinity of Porth-y-pistyll bay would mainly affect views from the coastal hinterland to the west of the Existing Power Station and offshore views to the north of the bay. Large-scale cofferdams and a temporary causeway would be required in order to facilitate dredging and excavations within the bay in conjunction with construction of the MOLF and to construct the permanent breakwaters. The large-scale concrete batching plant in the vicinity of the MOLF would also be noticeable in local views.

10.5.106 The detailed assessment of representative viewpoints has indicated that the most notable visual effects would generally be experienced in views up to approximately 3km distance from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Effects on middle-distance and distant views between approximately 3km to 10km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are not likely to be significant.

10.5.107 Visual receptors likely to experience significant effects include walkers using the WCP, users of other PRoWs and open access land, cyclists using the Copper Trail/NCN Route 566, A5025 road users, local road users, local

communities such as Tregele and Cemaes, people at specific viewpoints such as visitors to Cestyll Garden and offshore water-based viewers.

Walkers using the WCP

Site Preparation and Clearance

Views from WCP approaching from the west

10.5.108 There are changing sequential views along the WCP. Approaching from the west, there would be potential barely perceptible glimpses of plant and machinery in conjunction with the Site Preparation and Clearance from the north coast between Carmel Head and Trwyn Cemlyn. The clearance itself would be barely perceptible from this part of the path due to intervening drumlin landform and the relatively superficial nature of the works. The loss of part of the Dame Sylvia Crowe woodland would make one of the smaller buildings on the south-western periphery of the Existing Power Station slightly more visible in some views, such as views from Viewpoint 9 at Carmel Head and Viewpoint E near Porth Tywodog. The Site Preparation and Clearance would become more noticeable with increasing proximity, such as views from Viewpoint 25 at Trwyn Cemlyn and Viewpoint 37 on Cemlyn Road (on the alternative inland route of the WCP), with the most affected views at close range, such as Viewpoint 27 near Cerrig Brith. In such views, installation of fencing, removal of field boundaries, vegetation clearance and excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials would be clearly noticeable.

10.5.109 As such, the magnitude of visual change experienced from the WCP approaching from the west would vary from negligible in middle-distance views where existing landform would restrict visibility of Site Preparation and Clearance activities (Viewpoint 9), to medium in close views affected by activities such as excavation of contaminated soils (Viewpoint 27). Combined with the high sensitivity of walkers of the WCP, the level of significance of these visual effects would range from negligible adverse and not significant, to moderate adverse and therefore significant in the short-term, in relatively close-up views. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-14, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-14 Effect on walkers of WCP approaching from the west during Site Preparation and Clearance at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
9	Representative view east from WCP at Carmel Head	**Negligible** adverse over short-term	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant
25	Representative view east from WCP at lifeboat monument at Cemlyn Bay (National Trust land with public access)	**Small** adverse over short-term	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant
37	Representative view south-east from Cemlyn Road junction with Nanner Road	**Small** adverse over short-term	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant
27	Representative view east from WCP near Cerrig Brith (open access land)	**Medium** adverse over short-term	**Moderate** adverse over short-term: Significant

Views from WCP approaching from the east

10.5.110 As walkers approach the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the east during Site Preparation and Clearance, views of plant, machinery and satellite compounds would initially be barely perceptible, such as at Viewpoint 29 near Ogof Gynfor and as the WCP passes through Cemaes, where both landform and properties restrict views, for example in views from Viewpoints 12 and 13. Exceptions would include sections of the path where views are more open, such as views from headlands including Viewpoint 11 at Llanbadrig Point. The greatest level of effects would occur along short stretches of the path located adjacent, or in close proximity to, the north-eastern boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. For example at Viewpoint 14, fencing would be visible at close quarters and the absence of buildings, scrub, field boundaries and trees, and consequent lack of agricultural field pattern, would be clearly noticeable. The stone stockpile would also be visible south-west of Tre'r Gof SSSI. Whilst there would continue to be open views of the Site Preparation and Clearance as the long distance path reaches Wylfa Head, such as at Viewpoint 10, the activities would be seen in the context of the Existing Power Station, which would limit the overall magnitude of change.

10.5.111 As such, the magnitude of visual change in views from the WCP approaching from the east, would vary from negligible to medium. Combined with the high sensitivity of walkers of the WCP, the level of

significance of these visual effects would range from negligible adverse and not significant, to moderate adverse and therefore significant in the short-term. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-15, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-15 Effect on walkers of WCP approaching from the east during Site Preparation and Clearance at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
29	Representative view west from WCP	**Negligible** adverse over short-term	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant
11	Representative view west from Llanbadrig Point (National Trust Open Access Land)	**Small** adverse over short-term	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant
12	Representative view west from layby and seating area on Bridge Street in Cemaes, overlooking Cemaes and harbour	**Negligible** adverse over short-term	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant
13	Representative view west from WCP on edge of Cemaes	**Negligible** adverse over short-term	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant
14	Representative view west from WCP at Porth Wylfa	**Medium** adverse over short-term	**Moderate** adverse over short-term: Significant
10	Representative view south from WCP at Wylfa Head	**Small** adverse over short-term	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant

Main Construction

10.5.112 During Main Construction, there would be changing sequential views from the WCP. The level of visual effects for walkers would tend to gradually increase with increasing proximity to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, but would also be dependent on intervening landform or other surface features. While the WCP would be diverted to the south of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during Main Construction, the section of the route between Wylfa Head and Cemaes would remain open. Views from

the diversion have not been assessed, as walkers do not currently experience views from this route.

Views from WCP approaching from the west

10.5.113 With the exception of views of the upper parts of a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction, the views of walkers along the western coastline of Anglesey would generally be unaffected by Main Construction activities due to west facing aspect of the coastline and the intervening hill form of Mynydd y Garn.

10.5.114 However, as the WCP makes a sharp turn east at Carmel Head, Main Construction activities would come into view. The large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction would be particularly noticeable on the skyline on clear days from locations such as Viewpoint 9, seen above the intervening undulating drumlin landform looking along the generally undeveloped, open and tranquil coastline of the Isle of Anglesey AONB, towards Middle Mouse, Wylfa Head and the upper parts of the Existing Power Station. With the progression of construction, the Power Station buildings would also become visible, gradually changing the skyline. Other than views of associated cranes, construction and subsequent operation of the Site Campus would generally be screened by the Existing Power Station and Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds in views from the west. While the intervening drumlin landform along the coastline would screen much of the construction activity within Porth-y-pistyll, construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials) would be likely to be apparent in most views along the WCP approaching the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, including from Viewpoint E.

10.5.115 As the WCP reaches Trwyn Cemlyn, construction of the MOLF, cofferdams, temporary causeway and breakwaters within Porth-y-pistyll, as well as installation and operation of the concrete batching plant adjacent to the Existing Power Station and construction of the Power Station buildings, would become particularly prominent looking across Cemlyn Bay, such as from Viewpoint 25. While intervening landform would restrict some views of construction activities as the path continues east, such as views from Viewpoint 31 on the alternative WCP route inland of Cemlyn Bay and to a lesser degree inland views from Viewpoint 26, the influence of the construction activities on views would tend to increase, as the path approaches Porth-y-pistyll. From viewpoint 37, also located on the alternative WCP route, there would be close range open views of bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounding with a large sedimentation pond and associated dosing equipment dominant in the foreground of the view. However, close range views such as those from Viewpoint 27 would be affected the most due to the many construction activities within Porth-y-pistyll.

10.5.116 As such, the magnitude of visual change in representative eastward views from the west would vary from medium in middle-distance views from Carmel Head (Viewpoint 9) to large in local views across Cemlyn Bay (Viewpoint 25) and Porth-y-pistyll bay (Viewpoints 26 and 27). Combined with the high sensitivity of walkers of the WCP, the level of significance of

these visual effects would range from moderate to major adverse and be significant in the medium-term. Construction of the MOLF, temporary causeway and breakwaters, as well as installation and operation of the concrete batching plant, would be particularly prominent in close views. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-16, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-16 Effect on walkers of WCP approaching from the west during Main Construction at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
9	Representative view east from WCP at Carmel Head	**Medium** adverse over medium-term	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant
25	Representative view east from WCP at lifeboat monument at Cemlyn Bay (National Trust land with public access)	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
31	Representative view north-east from Cemlyn Road, passing Cemlyn Bay (alternative WCP route)	**Medium** adverse over medium-term	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant
37	Representative view south-east from Cemlyn Road junction with Nanner Road (alternative WCP route)	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
26	Representative view east from WCP at Trwyn Pencarreg (open access land)	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
27	Representative view east from WCP near Cerrig Brith (open access land)	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Views from WCP approaching from the east

10.5.117 Views of a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would affect most views for walkers approaching from the east along the WCP from Llanlleiana Head

onwards. From parts of the WCP on the north coast of Anglesey further east, there would only be potentially barely perceptible glimpses of the tops of cranes. As construction and subsequent operation of the Site Campus would emerge in views, such as at Viewpoint 29 near Ogof Gynfor, views would be substantially changed by Main Construction. The Site Campus would have a particularly urbanising effect on the views from Viewpoints 29, 11, 13, 14 and 10 between Ogof Gynfor and Wylfa Head, seen on the coast in front of the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds and the Existing Power Station, with the closest views at Viewpoint 14 and 10 most affected. Bulk earthworks and construction of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure slightly further inland would also be clearly noticeable in most of these views. However, intervening landform and subsequent landscape mounding would obscure most views of construction of the Power Station from Viewpoint 13, with the exception of tall cranes. As the WCP passes through Cemaes, such as at Viewpoint 12, the enclosing landform and properties would partially screen views of the Site Campus and Power Station construction, though bulk earthworks, construction of landscape mounds and tall cranes would be apparent, breaking the skyline.

10.5.118 As such, the magnitude of visual change experienced in all representative views from the WCP approaching from the east would be large. Combined with the high sensitivity of walkers of the WCP, the level of significance of these visual effects would be major adverse and significant in the medium-term. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-17, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-17 Effect on walkers of WCP approaching from the east during Main Construction at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
29	Representative view west from WCP	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
11	Representative view west from Llanbadrig Point (National Trust Open Access Land)	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
12	Representative view west from layby and seating area on Bridge Street in Cemaes, overlooking Cemaes and harbour	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
13	Representative view west from WCP on edge of Cemaes	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
14	Representative view west from WCP at Porth Wylfa	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
10	Representative view south from WCP at Wylfa Head	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Users of other local PRoWs and open access land

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.5.119 From local PRoWs and open access land within the detailed study area, the Site Preparation and Clearance would be most noticeable in views that are in close proximity to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, such as Viewpoints 27, 38 and 24. In views from Viewpoint 27 within National Trust Open Access Land at Cerrig Brith, plant, machinery and satellite compounds with stockpiles would be visible in conjunction with installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance. Excavation of contaminated soils and backfilling with inert materials in the foreground of the Existing Power Station would be clearly noticeable. Following loss of woodland, one of the smaller buildings on the south-western periphery of the Existing Power Station would become slightly more visible and the remediated soil storage mounds would be perceptible. From footpaths near Felin Gafnan, such as Viewpoint 38, and near Nanner, such as Viewpoint 24, local views of plant, machinery and satellite compounds, and the loss of agricultural field patterns would be clearly noticeable, as well as the absence of the derelict barn from Viewpoint 24. However, the change to some local views would only be perceptible. For instance, in the views from Viewpoint 16 and F from footpaths on the western fringe of Cemaes. In views from Viewpoint 16, several field boundaries would remain in the view beyond the construction fence, making the removal of field boundaries less obvious. In views from Viewpoint 35, the existing landform and properties in Tregele would screen much of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and Site Preparation and Clearance would only be perceptible in the western part of the wider panorama.

10.5.120 In middle-distance views of the Wylfa Newydd Development from other PRoWs and open access land, the Site Preparation and Clearance would

tend to lead to a perceptible or barely perceptible change to views due to the nature of the activities, distance from the viewer, the nature of the activities, or intervening landform. Examples include the views from open access land at Mynydd y Garn at Representative and Specific Viewpoint 7, and the views from Viewpoints 25 and 11 from within National Trust Open Access Land near Trwyn Cemlyn and Llanbadrig Point respectively. In these views plant, machinery and compounds would initially be perceptible, followed by the loss of agricultural field patterns, which only would affect smaller parts of the wider view. From Viewpoint 2 at the footpath east of Cemaes, there would be barely perceptible glimpses of the Site Preparation and Clearance due to intervening vegetation, buildings and landform.

10.5.121 As such, the magnitude of visual change experienced from other PRoWs and open access land in the area surrounding the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, would vary from negligible to medium. The level of significance of these visual effects would range from negligible adverse and not significant, to moderate adverse and therefore significant in the short-term, in close proximity to Site Preparation and Clearance. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-18, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-18 Effect on users of local PRoWs and open access land during Site Preparation and Clearance at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
7	Representative and specific view north-east from William Thomas Monument at Mynydd y Garn (open access land)	**Small** adverse over short-term	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant
25	Representative view east from WCP at lifeboat monument at Cemlyn Bay (National Trust Open Access Land)	**Small** adverse over short-term	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant
27	Representative view east from WCP near Cerrig Brith (National Trust Open Access Land)	**Medium** adverse over short-term	**Moderate** adverse over short-term: Significant
38	Representative view south-east from public footpath near Felin Gafnan	**Medium** adverse over short-term	**Moderate** adverse over short-term: Significant

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
24	Representative view north-east from public footpath near Nanner	**Medium** adverse over short-term	**Moderate** adverse over short-term: Significant
35	Representative view north from public footpath near Foel Fawr farmstead	**Small** adverse over short-term	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant
16	Representative view west from public footpath at western edge of Cemaes	**Small** adverse over short-term	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant
11	Representative view west from Llanbadrig Point (National Trust Open Access Land)	**Small** adverse over short-term	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant
2	Representative view west from A5025 towards Cemaes	**Negligible** adverse over short-term	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant

Main Construction

10.5.122 Due to the large number of tall cranes associated with construction of the Power Station at the peak of Main Construction, Main Construction would affect most PRoWs and open access land within the detailed study area to varying degrees.

10.5.123 Main Construction would be clearly noticeable in parts of the wider middle-distance views from Viewpoint 36 on a footpath on the northern fringe of Llanrhuddlad, Representative and Specific Viewpoint 7 within open access land on Mynydd y Garn and Viewpoint 2 from the footpath east of Cemaes. In all these views bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds would initially be apparent, followed by construction of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including the tall cranes. In addition, construction activities within Porth-y-pistyll for the MOLF and associated breakwaters would be apparent in views from Representative and Specific Viewpoint 7, while construction and operation of the Site Campus would be apparent in views from Viewpoint 2 looking towards Wylfa Head.

10.5.124 In all other representative viewpoints from footpaths and open access land within the detailed study area, the Main Construction would substantially change the views. Bulk earthworks for landscape mounding and the construction of the Power Station would be dominant in local views from

footpaths near Felin Gafnan at Viewpoint 38, near Nanner at Viewpoint 24, near Foel Fawr farmstead at Viewpoint 35, at the standing stones north of Llanfechell at Representative and Specific Viewpoint 22, and from the south-east of Tregele at Viewpoint 21. In views from footpaths on the western fringe of Cemaes, such as at Viewpoint 16 and F, bulk earthworks for landscape mounding and construction of landscape mounds with sedimentation ponds and associated dosing equipment, would be particularly prominent. Construction of the Power Station, MOLF and associated cofferdams, temporary causeway and permanent breakwaters, as well as associated construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials) would be prominent in views towards Porth-y-pistyll from some open access land/National Trust Open Access Land locations, in the vicinity of Cemlyn Bay and Porth-y-pistyll at Viewpoints 25, 26 and 27. In views from the National Trust Open Access Land at Llanbadrig Point, such as from Viewpoint 11, the construction and operation of the Site Campus would have a particularly urbanising effect, seen on the coastal hinterland in front of the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds and the Existing Power Station, and progressive construction of the Power Station seen in the foreground of Mynydd y Garn.

10.5.125 As such, the magnitude of visual change experienced during Main Construction from local PRoWs and open access land would vary from medium to large in representative views. Combined with the generally high sensitivity of footpath users, the level of significance of these visual effects would range from moderate adverse to major adverse, which would be significant in the medium-term. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-19, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-19 Effect on users of local PRoWs and open access land during Main Construction at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
36	Representative view from public footpath on northern fringe of Llanrhuddlad	**Medium** adverse over medium-term	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant
7	Representative and specific view north-east from William Thomas Monument at Mynydd y Garn	**Medium** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
25	Representative view east from WCP at lifeboat monument at Cemlyn Bay (National Trust Open Access Land)	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
26	Representative view east from WCP at Trwyn Pencarreg (open access land)	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
27	Representative view east from WCP near Cerrig Brith (National Trust Open Access Land)	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
38	Representative view south-east from public footpath near Felin Gafnan	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
24	Representative view north-east from public footpath near Nanner	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
35	Representative view north from public footpath near Foel Fawr farmstead	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
22	Representative and specific view north from crossing of public footpaths at standing stones north of Llanfechell	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
21	Representative view north-west from public footpath just off road between Cemaes and Llanfechell	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
16	Representative view west from public footpath at western edge of Cemaes	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
11	Representative view west from Llanbadrig Point (National Trust Open Access Land)	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
2	Representative view west from A5025 towards Cemaes	**Medium** adverse over medium-term	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Cyclists and others using the Copper Trail/NCN Route 566

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.5.126 The magnitude of visual change experienced in sequential views from the Copper Trail/NCN Route 566 would vary, with views of Site Preparation and Clearance frequently restricted due to the undulating nature of the route. The main visual effects are described below.

Views from Copper Trail approaching from the west

10.5.127 For cyclists approaching from the west, the Wylfa Newydd Development Area emerges into view in the middle-distance as the route winds round the base of the Mynydd y Garn hill form, near Taldrwst. As the route approaches the outskirts of Llanfairynghornwy, such as at Viewpoint Y, small glimpses of plant and machinery, and removal of field boundaries and vegetation, seen beyond the intervening drumlins, would be barely perceptible and lead to a negligible magnitude of change during Site Preparation and Clearance. Given the distance and wider context of the view, such changes for the high sensitivity users would be negligible adverse and not significant in the short-term.

10.5.128 As the Copper Trail/NCN Route 566 winds its way between the drumlins towards the lagoon at Cemlyn Bay, Site Preparation and Clearance would generally not be visible. However, as the route reaches the western-most corner of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, at the junction between Cemlyn Road and Nanner Road (Viewpoint 37), views of plant and machinery would be evident in conjunction with views of installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal, vegetation clearance and demolition of the derelict barn. As such, the magnitude of change on Viewpoint 37 would be small, resulting in a minor adverse significance of effect for the high sensitivity cyclists in the short-term due to the fleeting nature of the passing views. As the route then continues along the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, there would be many open views of the Site Preparation and Clearance. For instance, at Viewpoints 19 and M, plant, machinery and a satellite compound with a stockpile of material from clearance would be visible. Views from Viewpoint M would also feature

plant and machinery movements in the foreground of the Existing Power Station, associated with the excavation of contaminated soils and backfilling with inert materials. The absence of trees and agricultural field patterns following clearance activities would be clearly noticeable, as well as the absence of buildings at Swyn Y Mor (outside the extent of the view illustrated on the Viewpoint M photosheet in appendix D10-5) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.62), seen through the construction fencing. The magnitude of change from Viewpoint 19 would be medium and the significance of effect for the high sensitivity users moderate and therefore significant in the short-term.

10.5.129 Overall, it is considered that the visual change experienced by cyclists on the Copper Trail/NCN Route 566 approaching from the west, considered to have high sensitivity to changes in views, would range from negligible to medium magnitude. This would lead to a significance of effect ranging from negligible adverse and not significant, to moderate adverse and therefore significant in the short-term.

Views from Copper Trail approaching from the east

10.5.130 For cyclists approaching from the east along the minor road between Burwen and Llanfechehell, there are only occasional barely perceptible views of features within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, such as the Dame Sylvia Crowe Wooded Mounds in the foreground of the Existing Power Station. The Site Preparation and Clearance would therefore not be likely to be discernible in views such as Viewpoint R. As the route approaches Tregele along a minor road, plant and machinery would be visible to the west of Tregele in views from Viewpoint 20. The loss of the agricultural field pattern would be perceptible within the southern part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, and the absence of some woodland within the view would make parts of the Existing Power Station slightly more visible. The magnitude of change on the high sensitivity cyclists would therefore be small, resulting in a minor adverse and not significant effect in the short-term due to the fleeting nature of passing views.

10.5.131 Further along the route, at the western edge of Tregele and adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, the Site Preparation and Clearance would be clearly noticeable in the majority of the close up views, such as views from Viewpoint 18, including views of the Site Preparation and Clearance site compound, installation of fencing and vegetation clearance. The magnitude of change would therefore be medium, resulting in a moderate adverse and therefore significant effect in the short-term.

10.5.132 Overall all, in local views from the east the magnitude of visual change on cyclists would therefore range from small to medium, which combined with the high sensitivity of users travelling along the route, would lead to a significance of effect ranging from minor adverse, which is not significant, to moderate adverse and therefore significant in the short-term.

Main Construction

10.5.133 Due to the proposed permanent diversion of the Copper Trail/NCN Route 566 to facilitate Main Construction, the route would no longer pass adjacent to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area along Cemlyn Road. As such, views from Representative Viewpoints 19, 18 and 20 have been scoped out of the assessment of visual effects from the NCN Route 566 during Main Construction and operation. Similarly, due to the diversion, Illustrative Viewpoints Q, M, N, O, J and L are not relevant to inform the assessment of visual effects from this route during Main Construction and operation. The level of visual effects for cyclists on the route during Main Construction would depend on distance, orientation, intervening landform and surface features.

Views from Copper Trail approaching from the west

10.5.134 Whilst there would be glimpses of the large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction of the Power Station, from potentially most of the NCN Route 566 approaching from the west, views of the Main Construction would generally first come into view as the route descends a small north-east facing hill near Taldrwst at Viewpoint 28. From Viewpoint 28 bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds would initially be apparent in the open views. Subsequently middle-distance views of construction of the MOLF, breakwaters and associated construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials), and construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure would substantially change the view. As the route passes through Llanfairynghornwy, such as at Viewpoints Y and 8, construction of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be clearly noticeable, but restricted to some extent by the drumlin landform. The landform would restrict views further as the route winds its way between the drumlins towards the lagoon at Cemlyn Bay, such as in views from Viewpoint Z, where the tall cranes and construction of the upper parts of the Power Station would be visible above the skyline. As the route reaches the lagoon at Cemlyn Bay at Viewpoint 31, construction activity would generally be screened by the existing landform, with the exception of part of the western breakwater, views of construction vessels seen beyond the shingle bar and the tall cranes clearly noticeable above the intervening landform. However, a little further along the route, at Viewpoint 37 adjacent to the western-most corner of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds would come into view including construction of a large sedimentation pond and associated dosing equipment at the base of the mounding, which would be seen as a dominant feature. Subsequently, construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure would generally not be visible, with the exception of the cranes. At the junction of Cemlyn Road with Nanner Road, the route would be diverted along Nanner Road to the south of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to facilitate Main Construction. The NCN Route 566 would link back up with the existing route in Llanfechell.

10.5.135 The overall magnitude of change on representative views of cyclists approaching from the west would therefore range from medium in partially

restricted views to large in more open views. Combined with the high sensitivity of cyclists using this route for recreation, the significance of effect during Main Construction would range from moderate adverse to major adverse and therefore significant in the medium-term. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-20, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-20 Effect on users of the Copper Trail approaching from the west during Main Construction at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
28	Representative view north-east from minor road near car park at Taldrwst	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
8	Representative view north-east from minor road in Llanfairynghornwy	**Medium** adverse over medium-term	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant
31	Representative view north-east from Cemlyn Road, passing Cemlyn Bay	**Medium** adverse over medium-term	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant
37	Representative view south-east from Cemlyn Road junction with Nanner Road	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Views from Copper Trail approaching from the east

10.5.136 Similarly to the views of cyclists approaching from the east, there would be glimpses of the large number of tall cranes for the construction of the Power Station, at the peak of Main Construction, from potentially most of the NCN Route 566. In views approaching from the east, the cranes would often be seen in the context of other visual detractors such as wind turbines, OHLs and pylons. Views of other parts of the Main Construction activities would gradually become visible in views from localised higher ground along the minor road between Burwen and Llanfechell, such as at Viewpoint 34 where construction of the upper parts of the Power Station buildings would be perceptible above the intervening landform. There would also be barely perceptible glimpses of construction of the tallest accommodation blocks for the Site Campus from this viewpoint. There would also be similar, though slightly more restricted views from Viewpoint R as the route continues towards Llanfechell. As the route passes through the village, views would be mostly restricted by buildings. There would, however, briefly be open views north–west on the northern fringe of

Llanfechell at Viewpoint 3, where a large number of tall cranes associated with construction of the Power Station at the peak of Main Construction and initially the Site Campus, would be visible on the skyline above the brow of the adjacent hill. The route would then be diverted along a minor road to the west to facilitate Main Construction. The NCN Route 566 would link back up with the existing route at the junction of Cemlyn Road and Nanner Road.

10.5.137 The overall magnitude of change on representative views of cyclists approaching from the east would therefore range from small to medium. Combined with the high sensitivity of cyclists, the significance of effect during Main Construction would range from minor adverse and not significance, to moderate adverse and therefore significant, in the medium-term.

Users of the A5025

Site Preparation and Clearance

Views from A5025 approaching from the south-west

10.5.138 In the views of road travellers on the A5025 approaching the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the south-west, the Site Preparation and Clearance would not come into view until the road starts to descend from Llanrhuddlad. In middle-distance passing views from Viewpoint 6, there would be glimpses of plant, machinery and satellite compounds during Site Preparation and Clearance. The loss of agricultural field pattern due to removal of field boundaries within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would be barely perceptible in the context of the wider view.

10.5.139 As the A5025 continues downhill towards Tregele, there would be few intermittent passing views, since vegetation and landform screen views towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from much of the road, particularly from the low-lying area near Cefn Coch. However, as the road reaches the Wylfa Newydd Development Area on higher ground at Groes-fechan, the Site Preparation and Clearance would become clearly noticeable as the road follows the south-eastern boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to Tregele. In views passing from Viewpoints 23 and 18 located along this stretch of the A5025, plant, machinery and compounds with stockpiles would be visible at close range in conjunction with views of installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance, as well as demolition of buildings. Subsequently, the loss of existing field boundaries and vegetation, and consequent lack of agricultural field patterns would be clearly noticeable.

10.5.140 As such, the overall magnitude of visual change experienced in views from the A5025 approaching from the south-west would vary from negligible to medium in views towards the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The level of significance of these effects on the medium sensitivity road travellers would range from negligible adverse and not significant, to moderate adverse and therefore significant in the short-term. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set

out in table D10-21, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-21 Effect on users of the A5025 approaching from the south-west during Site Preparation and Clearance at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
6	Representative view north-east from A5025	**Negligible** adverse over short-term	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant
23	Representative view north from layby on A5025	**Medium** adverse over short-term	**Moderate** adverse over short-term: Significant
18	Representative view from A5025 on western edge of Tregele	**Medium** adverse over short-term	**Moderate** adverse over short-term: Significant

Views from A5025 approaching from the east

10.5.141 In the views of road travellers on the A5025 approaching the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the east, the Site Preparation and Clearance would not come into view until the road starts to descend towards Cemaes. In the middle-distance views from Viewpoint 2, there would be barely perceptible passing glimpses of plant, machinery and satellite compounds within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Following field boundary removal, there would be little discernible change to the view, due to intervening features and distance, despite the absence of some vegetation. As such the magnitude of change would be negligible, which combined with the medium sensitivity of road travellers would lead to a negligible adverse and not significant effect in the short-term.

10.5.142 As the A5025 passes through the southern part of Cemaes, properties either side of the road would screen views of the Site Preparation and Clearance, as illustrated by the view from Viewpoint G. However, as the road follows the southern boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area on the descent to Tregele, plant, machinery and compounds in conjunction with views of installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance would be visible in local views, such as those from Viewpoint 17. Subsequently, the absence of trees at the site of The Firs and localised agricultural field patterns within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would be perceptible. The magnitude of change would be small, which combined with the medium sensitivity of road travellers would lead to a minor adverse and not significant effect in the short-term.

10.5.143 As such, the overall magnitude of visual change experienced from the A5025 would vary from negligible to small. The level of significance of these visual effects on the medium sensitivity road travellers would range from negligible adverse to minor adverse and not significant in the short-term.

Main Construction

10.5.144 Due to the large number of tall cranes associated with construction of the Power Station at the peak of Main Construction, the Main Construction would intermittently affect the views of road travellers along potentially most of the A5025, although the cranes would only be barely perceptible in most views from the wider overarching study area. Within the detailed study area, the visual effects would vary in level, according to distance, aspect and consequent visibility of the different Main Construction activities.

Views from A5025 approaching from the south-west

10.5.145 In the views of road travellers on the A5025 approaching the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the south-west, construction of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure would become clearly noticeable as the road starts to descend from Llanrhuddlad. In the middle-distance passing views from Viewpoint 6, views of bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds, Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be clearly noticeable, including the large number of tall cranes above the skyline at the peak of Main Construction. Construction and operation of the Site Campus, with the exception of the associated tall cranes used to construct it, would mostly be concealed by the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds and Existing Power Station, although a small part of the existing views to the sea would be lost.

10.5.146 As the A5025 continues downhill and reaches the low-lying area near Cefn Coch, the tall cranes above the skyline would remain visible, whilst other construction activities would be screened by vegetation and landform. However, as the road reaches the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and follows the boundary between Groes-fechan and Tregele, Main Construction would substantially change the views. In the views from Viewpoints 23 and 18, bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds, including the large mound adjacent to the A5025, would be very apparent in these views, as well as the construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction. There would also be glimpses of construction of the tops of the tallest Site Campus accommodation blocks.

10.5.147 The magnitude of change would tend to be medium in middle-distance views, up to large in local views. Combined with road travellers' medium sensitivity to change, effects would range from moderate adverse up to major adverse and significant in the short-term. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-22, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-22 Effect on users of the A5025 approaching from the south-west during Main Construction at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
6	Representative view north-east from A5025	**Medium** adverse over medium-term	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant
23	Representative view north from layby on A5025	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
18	Representative view from A5025 on western edge of Tregele	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Views from A5025 approaching from the east

10.5.148 In the views of road travellers on the A5025 approaching the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the east, construction of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure would gradually become more visible as the road approaches Cemaes along the relatively flat plateau between Burwen and Cemaes. As the road begins to descend towards the village, the Main Construction, including the large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction, would become clearly noticeable, for example from Viewpoint 2. There would be middle-distance passing views of construction and operation of the Site Campus, bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounding, the Power Station buildings and infrastructure. As such, the magnitude of change would be medium, which combined with the medium sensitivity of road travellers would lead to a moderate adverse and therefore significant effect in the medium-term. The construction and operation of the Site Campus would also be noticeable in passing views towards Wylfa Head from Viewpoint U, slightly further down the hill.

10.5.149 As the road passes through the southern part of Cemaes, properties either side of the road would screen views of Main Construction, for example at Viewpoint G, though the cranes would be noticeable above the skyline in this particular view. Once the road reaches and follows the southern boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area on the approach to Tregele, the Main Construction would substantially change the views, for example those from Viewpoint 17. Bulk earthworks, laydown areas, temporary buildings, construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be dominant in the close range direct views west, seen in the context of existing OHLs and pylons. The construction and operation of the Site Campus to the north-west would, however, be barely perceptible beyond the roadside hedgerow and Dame Sylvia Crowe woodland, with the

exception of the tall cranes used to construct it. The magnitude of change would be large, which combined with the medium sensitivity of road travellers would lead to a major adverse and therefore significant effect in the short-term.

10.5.150 Overall the magnitude of change on views for road travellers approaching from the east during Main Construction would range from medium in middle-distance views and up to large in local views. Combined with road travellers' medium sensitivity to change, effects would range from moderate adverse up to major adverse, which would be significant in the short-term.

Users of the local road network

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.5.151 The Site Preparation and Clearance would be only tend to be perceptible in local views from within the local road network of the detailed study area due to the nature of the activities and intervening landform or vegetation, such as hedgerows along lanes, which restrict passing views. For instance, from Viewpoint 5, north-west on a minor road north of Llyn Alaw reservoir, almost 4.5km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Site Preparation and Clearance would be barely perceptible in the wider view north-west towards the Existing Power Station, due to distance. In views through a gap in the roadside hedge at Viewpoint R on a minor road between Burwen and Llanfechell, it would be hard to discern any perceptible change in the view due to Site Preparation and Clearance, as the landform and vegetation restricts views to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. In views from Viewpoint Y, on the fringe of Llanfairynghornwy, small glimpses of plant and machinery, and removal of field boundaries and vegetation, seen beyond the intervening drumlins, would also be barely perceptible.

10.5.152 A number of views for users of the local road network coincide with those of the Copper Trail/NCN Route 566, and the visual effects would be broadly similar to those described above for cyclists. For instance, at Viewpoint 20 in views from the minor road approaching Tregele from the east, plant and machinery would be visible to the west of the village. Subsequently the absence of the agricultural field pattern would be perceptible within the southern part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The absence of some woodland within the view to the north-west would also make parts of the Existing Power Station slightly more visible.

10.5.153 From Viewpoint 37, at the junction between Cemlyn Road and Nanner Road, adjacent to the western-most corner of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, views of plant and machinery would only be perceptible in conjunction with views of installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal, vegetation clearance and demolition of derelict barn. As Cemlyn road continues along the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, there would be many open views of the Site Preparation and Clearance. For example at Viewpoints 19, plant, machinery and a satellite compound with stockpile of material from clearance would be visible. The absence of trees and agricultural field patterns following clearance activities would be clearly noticeable, seen through the construction fencing.

10.5.154 The overall magnitude of change in views for users of the local road network would therefore range from negligible to medium. Combined with the medium sensitivity of local road users, the significance of effect would range from negligible adverse and not significant, to moderate adverse and therefore significant in the short-term, with the most significant effects experienced in views at close range adjacent to or within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-23, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-23 Effect on users of the local road network during Site Preparation and Clearance at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
5	Representative view north-west from minor road north of Llyn Alaw Reservoir	**Negligible** adverse over short-term	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant
19	Representative view east from Cemlyn Road, near Swn Y Mor farmstead	**Medium** adverse over short-term	**Moderate** adverse over short-term: Significant
20	Representative view north-west from minor road approaching Tregele	**Small** adverse over short-term	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant
37	Representative view south-east from Cemlyn Road junction with Nanner Road	**Small** adverse over short-term	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant

Main Construction

10.5.155 During Main Construction, some users of the local road network would only see the tops of a large number of tall cranes in conjunction with construction of the Power Station, at the peak of Main Construction, due to intervening vegetation and landform which would restrict views of other construction activities, such as bulk earthworks and formation of laydown areas.

10.5.156 There would be a perceptible change in middle-distance views from minor roads at Viewpoints 4 and V near Carreg-lefn, Viewpoint 5 north of Llyn Alaw Reservoir, Viewpoint 32 in Mynydd Mechell and, Viewpoints 33, 34 and R to the east of Llanfechell, due to the Main Construction. In these view, construction of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including the large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction, would only affect a smaller part of the overall views and be limited to varying degrees by intervening landform and vegetation.

10.5.157 In views from minor roads at Viewpoint 3 in Llanfechell, Viewpoints 8 and Y in Llanfairynghornwy, Viewpoint Z near Hen Borth and Viewpoint 31 at the back of Cemlyn lagoon, the drumlin landform would restrict views of the Main Construction to varying degrees. Despite this, there would be a clearly noticeable change to the views due to the large number of tall construction cranes visible above the skyline at the peak of Main Construction, as well as views of other construction activities. In the local view from Viewpoint 31 for instance, construction of part of the western breakwater and construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials) would be visible in views across Cemlyn lagoon, beyond the shingle bar.

10.5.158 The greatest effect on views from the local road network would, however, be experienced in open middle-distance local views, including views from Viewpoint 28 near Taldrwst, Viewpoint 37 at the junction of Cemlyn Road and Nanner Road, Viewpoint 19 near Swn Y Mor farmstead and Viewpoints 20, 21 and N to the east of Tregele. This is because, in all these views, bulk earthworks for landscape mounding and/or, laydown areas, temporary buildings and construction of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure would substantially change the views.

10.5.159 Bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds, as well as construction of buildings and infrastructure, would also be noticeable in other views, such as local views from Cemlyn Road (Viewpoints Q, 19 and M) and a minor road east of Tregele (Viewpoints 21 and O). By contrast, Main Construction activities would be less noticeable in views from Viewpoints J and L, both located within Tregele, since buildings restrict the views.

10.5.160 As a result, the magnitude of change for users of the local road network during Main Construction would range from small to large. Combined with the medium sensitivity of local road users, the significance of effect would range from minor adverse and not significant, to major adverse, which would be significant in the medium-term. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-24, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-24 Effect on users of the local road network during Main Construction at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
3	Representative view north from minor public road junction on northern fringe of Llanfechell	**Medium** adverse over medium-term	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant
4	Representative view north-west from minor public road near Carreg-lefn	**Small** adverse over medium-term	**Minor** adverse over medium-term: Not significant

Viewpoint number	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
5	Representative view north-west from minor road north of Llyn Alaw Reservoir	**Small** adverse over medium-term	**Minor** adverse over medium-term: Not significant
8	Representative view north-east from minor road in Llanfairynghornwy	**Medium** adverse over medium-term	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant
19	Representative view east from Cemlyn Road, near Swn Y Mor farmstead	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
20	Representative view north-west from minor road approaching Tregele	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
21	Representative view north-west from public footpath just off road between Cemaes and Llanfechell	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
28	Representative view north-east from minor road near car park at Taldrwst	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
31	Representative view north-east from Cemlyn Road, passing Cemlyn Bay	**Medium** adverse over medium-term	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant
32	Representative view north from Mynydd Mechell	**Small** adverse over medium-term	**Minor** adverse over medium-term: Not significant
33	Representative view north-west along minor road, from Rhosgoch through Llanfechell to Tregele	**Small** adverse over medium-term	**Minor** adverse over medium-term: Not significant
34	Representative view north-west along minor road from Burwen to Llanfechell	**Small** adverse over medium-term	**Minor** adverse over medium-term: Not significant

Viewpoint number	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
37	Representative view south-east from Cemlyn Road junction with Nanner Road	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Local communities in Cemaes, Tregele, Llanfairynghornwy and Llanfechell

Site Preparation and Clearance

Cemaes and Tregele

10.5.161 The magnitude of visual change experienced from Cemaes and Tregele would vary depending on the precise location of the viewer, and there would be many locations from where views of Site Preparation and Clearance would be obscured by existing buildings and there would be no change to views.

10.5.162 Where views of Site Preparation and Clearance would occur, the magnitude of visual change from Cemaes is likely to range from negligible, where views are restricted by intervening buildings or vegetation, to small in close-up views, such as at Viewpoint 16, where construction fencing and loss of some field boundaries would be perceptible. Combined with the high sensitivity of the community, the level of significance of these effects would range from negligible adverse to minor adverse and would therefore not be significant in the short-term.

10.5.163 The magnitude of visual change experienced from Tregele is likely to range from negligible, where views are restricted by intervening buildings or vegetation, such as in views from Viewpoints 12 and 13, to medium in close-up views, such as at Viewpoint 18. From this viewpoint, fencing and construction compounds and loss of agricultural field boundaries would be clearly noticeable, and the existing National Grid substation and a smaller building on the south-western periphery of the Existing Power Station would become slightly more visible due to loss of woodland. Combined with the high sensitivity of the community, the level of significance of these effects would range from negligible adverse and not significant, to moderate adverse and therefore significant in the short-term, for views in close proximity to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area on the western edge of Tregele. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views from Cemaes and Tregele is set out in table D10-25, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-25 Effect on community views from Cemaes and Tregele during Site Preparation and Clearance at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
16	Representative community view west from public footpath at western edge of Cemaes	**Small** adverse over short-term	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant
12	Representative community view west from layby and seating area on Bridge Street in Cemaes, overlooking Cemaes and harbour	**Negligible** adverse over short-term	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant
13	Representative view west from WCP on edge of Cemaes	**Negligible** adverse over short-term	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant
18	Representative community view from A5025 on western edge of Tregele	**Medium** adverse over short-term	**Moderate** adverse over short-term: Significant

Llanfairynghornwy and Llanfechell

10.5.164 Due to the relatively superficial nature of Site Preparation and Clearance, combined with intervening topography and distance between the communities in Llanfairynghornwy and Llanfechell, and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, these communities would not be likely to experience a significant effect. As such, viewpoints from these communities have been scoped out of the assessment of Site Preparation and Clearance effects.

Main Construction

Cemaes

10.5.165 In the eastern part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, adjacent to Cemaes, the outer slopes of the proposed mounding would be formed in the early stages of Main Construction and would be landscaped as soon as practicable to soften views of construction activities taking place behind. Bulk earthworks, construction of landscape mounds and large sedimentation ponds and associated dosing equipment would be prominent in views from the western fringe of Cemaes such as Viewpoints 16 and F, and apparent in views above and between rooftops from limited locations in Cemaes on higher ground, for example from Viewpoint 12 overlooking the harbour at Cemaes Bay. From other locations, there would only be glimpses of the bulk earthworks, such as at viewpoint G, and from the core

of Cemaes there would be no views. There would, however, be views from most locations, above either the landscape mounding or buildings, of a large number of tall cranes used for construction of the Power Station at the peak of Main Construction. Construction of the Site Campus to the north-east of the Existing Power Station building would also be clearly noticeable in views from the north-western fringe of Cemaes, such as Viewpoint 13, but would be seen in the context of the Existing Power Station. The magnitude of change on representative views from the community in Cemaes with open views to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the western fringe or from high ground would be large during Main Construction. Combined with the high sensitivity of the community, the significance of effect would be major adverse, which would be significant in the medium-term. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-26, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-26 Effect on community views from Cemaes during Main Construction at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
12	Representative community view west from layby and seating area on Bridge Street in Cemaes, overlooking Cemaes and harbour	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
13	Representative view west from WCP on edge of Cemaes	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant
16	Representative community view west from public footpath at western edge of Cemaes	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Tregele

10.5.166 In order to mitigate visual effects at Tregele, a landscaped bund would be formed adjacent to the settlement on the south-eastern edge of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, alongside the A5025, in the early stages of construction. The outer slope of the bund would be created in its final form and landscaped, including planting of indigenous trees and shrubs typical of the locality, to help screen views of construction activities. The community in Tregele would, however, experience some views of large-scale construction activities associated with the Power Station buildings and infrastructure above the bund, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction, which would constitute a substantial

change to the view. As such, the magnitude of change during Main Construction would be large in open views, such as from Viewpoint 18 and other open views mainly located within the northern part of Tregele. Combined with the high sensitivity of the community, the significance of effect in such close-range open views would be major adverse and significant in the medium-term. Views from other parts of Tregele are, however, more restricted and/or compromised by OHLs and pylons, as illustrated by Viewpoints I, J and L. The effect on such views would not be significant in the medium-term.

Llanfairynghornwy

10.5.167 In the most open views from Llanfairynghornwy, such as Viewpoint 8 and Y, the community would experience a medium magnitude of change, in particular due to views of a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction, in conjunction with construction of the Power Station. Views would also include landscape mound construction. Combined with the medium sensitivity of the community in Llanfairynghornwy, the effect during Main Construction on such views would be moderate adverse and significant in the medium-term. However, effects on the community in locations with more restricted views, such as in the vicinity of the church where there are many trees, would not be significant.

Llanfechell

10.5.168 In views from the northern fringe of Llanfechell, such as Viewpoint 3, the community would experience a medium magnitude of change, where a large number of tall cranes associated with construction of the Power Station at the peak of Main Construction and initially the Site Campus, would be visible on the skyline above the brow of an adjacent hill. Combined with the medium sensitivity of the community in Llanfechell, the effect during Main Construction on such views would be moderate adverse and significant in the medium-term. However, most views from within the village would generally be unaffected by the Main Construction, since views out of the village are often restricted, and any effects caused by glimpses of the cranes would not be significant.

Occasional visitors to Cestyll Garden

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.5.169 It is understood that visitors would only visit the valley garden of Cestyll. As such, views from the Kitchen Garden have not been assessed. The Significant View from the valley garden, identified in the citation for Cestyll Garden [RD3], is directed outwards towards the sea (Representative and Specific Viewpoint 15), where there would be no views of Site Preparation and Clearance. Visual receptors using this garden would not therefore experience any adverse visual effects resulting from Site Preparation and Clearance.

Main Construction

10.5.170 As it is proposed to dismantle and remove the Kitchen Garden at Cestyll Garden, there would no longer be any views from this location and, as such, views from this location have not been considered in the assessment. Existing views within Cestyll Garden are well enclosed by the small-scale valley landform and mature planting, which frame the Significant View identified in the citation of the Cestyll Registered Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest [RD3], outwards over Porth-y-pistyll bay, as illustrated by the existing view from the Representative and Specific Viewpoint 15. The Significant View at Cestyll Garden contributes to the significance of this heritage asset by being an integral part of the experience for visitors. There would be a large magnitude of change on the views of occasional visitors to Cestyll Garden, caused by construction of the temporary causeway and the permanent western breakwater within Porth-y-pistyll, as well as views of associated construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials), which would be dominant in the designated Significant View from the garden. However, much of the construction activity would be obscured by the high proportion of evergreen vegetation in the garden, as well as deciduous planting, as illustrated by the winter and summer views for Viewpoint K. Looking south, there would be filtered views through trees on the edge of the garden from higher ground in the southern part of the garden, to construction of the Power Station buildings, including potential glimpses of a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction. As a result, the significance of effect of the Main Construction on the high sensitivity visitors would be major adverse and therefore significant in the medium-term.

Offshore viewers

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.5.171 The Existing Power Station and associated wooded mounding is widely visible from offshore within the Irish Sea along the north coast of Anglesey between Carmel Head and Llanlleiana Head. Such views also feature existing OHLs and pylons crossing the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The loss of some buildings and localised agricultural field patterns during Site Preparation and Clearance would be just perceptible in offshore views such as Viewpoints 30 within Cemlyn Bay, Viewpoint S to the north of Wylfa Head and Viewpoint 39 within Cemaes Bay. Loss of grassland and backfill of inert materials adjacent to Existing Power Station would be discernible in some views from Cemlyn Bay, such as Viewpoint 30, and Porth-y-pistyll bay. One of the smaller buildings on the south-western periphery of the Existing Power Station would also become slightly more visible in such views, due to loss of woodland, which would also reveal glimpses of temporary remediated soil storage mounds. New construction fencing would be visible closer to the shore and there could also be glimpses of plant and machinery.

10.5.172 It is difficult to be precise about the significance of offshore visual effects which would result from Site Preparation and Clearance, given the ever-changing and uncertain location of these views and the variety of offshore

viewers and therefore their susceptibility to change. In practice, the magnitude of visual change experienced from offshore locations would vary depending on the position and distance from the shore and is likely to range from negligible to small. Combined with offshore viewers' medium sensitivity, these visual effects would not be significant, ranging from negligible adverse up to minor adverse and therefore not significant in the short-term, close to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

Main Construction

10.5.173 Views of Main Construction activities, in contrast to Site Preparation and Clearance, would be prominent in offshore views over a considerable distance, in particular the construction of Power Station buildings and associated infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes seen above the skyline at the peak of Main Construction. There would also be unobstructed local and middle-distance views of construction of the MOLF and associated cofferdams, temporary causeway and breakwaters from offshore locations in the vicinity of Porth-y-pistyll bay, such as Viewpoints 30 and S. Construction and operation of the Site Campus, bulk earthworks and landscape mounding would completely change the views of the coastal hinterland from parts of Cemaes Bay, including Viewpoint 39. As such, the magnitude of change from Main Construction on the representative offshore views would be large. Combined with offshore viewers' medium sensitivity, this would result in a major adverse and significant effect in the medium-term.

Distant and very distant viewers

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.5.174 As explained in section 10.2, site appraisal has indicated that any views of Site Preparation and Clearance would be barely discernible beyond 6.5km, and therefore not significant due to the nature and scale of the works. As such, distant and very distant views have not been assessed for Site Preparation and Clearance.

Main Construction

10.5.175 There would also be some distant and very distant views of Main Construction activities for a variety of users within the study area. A large number of tall cranes would be perceptible on the skyline at the peak of Main Construction from much of the study area due to their height, as indicated by the ZTV on figure D10-21 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101), including from Viewpoint D north-east of Bodedern and W south of Llyn Alaw Reservoir. From higher ground, such as at Parys Mountain (Representative and Specific Viewpoint 1) and surrounds (Viewpoint C), Mynydd Eilian (Viewpoint A) and Mynydd Bodafon (Viewpoint B), there would also be barely perceptible views of construction and operation of the Site Campus and bulk earthworks movements. While the magnitude of change in some of these distant and very distant views, such as those from Parys Mountain (Representative and Specific Viewpoint 1), would be small, the magnitude of change in most views beyond approximately 6km from the

Wylfa Newydd Development Area is likely to be negligible. This is due to the distance and other detractors in the intervening landscape, such as existing windfarms and pylons. The significance of effects on the medium or high sensitivity viewers would consequently tend to range between negligible adverse and minor adverse, and therefore not significant in the medium-term. For the high sensitivity visitors to the heritage trail on Parys Mountain, such as those with views from Representative and Specific Viewpoint 1, the significance of effect would be minor adverse and not significant in the medium-term.

Night-time visual effects

Site Preparation and Clearance

10.5.176 Night-time visual effects for Site Preparation and Clearance have been scoped out of this assessment. This is because there would be limited lighting during Site Preparation and Clearance of a short-term duration, and there would be no significant adverse effects on night-time views.

Main Construction

10.5.177 Lighting during construction would be extensive, and would include elevated light sources on the large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction. Other light sources during construction, including at the MOLF and Site Campus, security lighting of the perimeter fence, site compounds and storage areas and lighting associated with construction of the Power Station buildings would be visible from surrounding receptors. The extent and height of light sources during construction would mean that lighting would be visible across a large area.

10.5.178 Visual receptors likely to experience significant night-time visual effects would include road users and communities where the existing night-time scene contains few lights sources and where the existing dark scene is an important feature of the existing view. The assessment of night-time effects from representative viewpoints, which is summarised below, concludes that there would be significant night-time effects during construction on road users on the A5025 and other minor roads, communities on the western edges of Cemaes and Tregele, and in limited views of the communities of Llanfairynghornwy, Mynydd Mechell and Llanfechell.

Night-time viewers

Main Construction

10.5.179 During construction, lighting would have significant adverse effects on night-time viewers from a minor road through Llanfairynghornwy and from limited locations in the adjacent community of Llanfairynghornwy, to the south-west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, at Viewpoint N1. Lighting would have significant adverse effects on night-time viewers in the community of Tregele and night-time users of the A5025 along the eastern periphery of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area at Viewpoints N4, N5 and N8. Lighting would also have significant adverse effects on night-time users of the A5025 as it descends from Llanrhuddlad at Viewpoint N11.

Night-time users of Cemlyn Road on the western periphery of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area at Viewpoint N6, and night-time users of minor road and car park at Cemlyn Bay at Viewpoint N10 would also experience significant adverse effects. Construction lighting from these viewpoints, particularly lighting on the large number of tall cranes in conjunction with construction of the Power Station at the peak of Main Construction, would be clearly noticeable and would substantially increase the extent of lighting in the views. Despite intervening earthworks and landscape mounding near the western edge of the community of Cemaes, or intervening landform between the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and the communities of Mynydd Mechell and Llanfechell, the lighting on the tall cranes would lead to significant adverse effects on night-time viewers in these locations at viewpoint N9, N12 and N3.

10.5.180 Night-time viewers at Viewpoint N1 are considered to be of medium sensitivity because the existing night-time scene contains some light sources. Lighting associated with construction would be noticeable in middle-distance views. The magnitude of change would therefore be medium and the significance of effect moderate adverse and therefore significant in the medium-term.

10.5.181 Night-time viewers at Viewpoints N4 and N5 are considered to be of medium sensitivity because the existing night-time scene contains some light sources. There would be open views of construction lighting at close range from these locations. Whilst viewed in the context of existing lighting, including that of the Existing Power Station, the magnitude of change would be large and the significance of effect major adverse and therefore significant in the medium-term.

10.5.182 Night-time viewers at Viewpoints N8 and N11 on the A5025 are considered to be of medium sensitivity because of existing light sources in the views, such as faint glows of the lighting at the Existing Power Station and lights at the settlement of Tregele. Views are open and expansive, and construction lighting would be visible to the west of Tregele. The magnitude of change would be large and the significance of effect moderate adverse and therefore significant in the medium-term.

10.5.183 Night-time viewers at Viewpoints N6 and N10 are of medium sensitivity because lighting from the Existing Power Station influences the night-time view. There would be panoramic views of construction lighting. Whilst lighting from the Existing Power Station is clearly noticeable in these views, and despite intervening landform and vegetation, additional lighting would substantially increase the extent of lighting in the views. The magnitude of change would be large and the significance of effect major adverse and therefore significant in the medium-term.

10.5.184 Night-time viewers at Viewpoint N9 are considered to be of medium sensitivity due to the influence of existing lighting in the view from the western fringe of Cemaes. Although construction lighting would be mainly obscured by the new earthworks, landscape mounds and existing intervening landform, there would be views above the landscape mounding of lighting on a large number of tall cranes associated with construction of

the Power Station at the peak of Main Construction. The magnitude of change would be medium and the significance of effect moderate adverse and therefore significant in the medium-term.

10.5.185 Night-time viewers at N12 and N3 are considered to be of high sensitivity, because the existing night-time scene contains few light sources. While intervening landform would largely screen views of construction lighting, lighting on a large number of tall cranes associated with construction of the Power Station at the peak of Main Construction would be visible in both views. The magnitude of change would be medium and the significance of effect moderate adverse and therefore significant in the medium-term.

10.5.186 Visual effects that would be minor adverse and therefore not significant in the medium-term have been assessed for low sensitivity night-time viewers within the community of Cemaes at Viewpoint N7 and for medium sensitivity night-time users of the minor road near Mynydd Eilian at Viewpoint N2. This is because lighting would either be partially screened by intervening landform, viewed at a distance or in the context of existing lighting, and would therefore not substantially alter the character of the night-time views.

Operation

10.5.187 The activities considered relevant to the assessment of landscape and visual effects during operation are described above in section 10.4. The Wylfa Newydd Development Area during operation of the Power Station is shown on the illustrative reference point drawing 5 in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).

10.5.188 During operation of the Power Station, the proposed embedded landscape mitigation would help integrate the Power Station into the landscape, within a new setting in keeping with surrounding landscape character. A principal aim of the proposed landscape mounding and planting is to soften views and help visually 'anchor' the Power Station within the existing landscape context.

10.5.189 As described below, the landscape and visual effects during operation would generally be lower than the effects arising from Main Construction, although the level of effect would remain the same in some cases, due to the relatively broad bandings of significance criteria.

10.5.190 Within appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64), two assessment timeframes have been assessed: during the winter in the first year of operation and during the summer 15 years into operation. The main difference between winter year 1 and summer year 15 would be that after 15 years of growth the new woodland would be expected to have reached a height of approximately 7m, depending on species and micro-climate, thereby providing additional visual screening. It is noted that some planting carried out in earlier stages of construction would have reached this height sooner and by year 15 could be in excess of 7m high.

10.5.191 The effects experienced during operation would be long-term and permanent.

Effects on landscape and seascape character

Isle of Anglesey AONB

Operation: winter year 1

10.5.192 By the winter of the first year of operation, the large landscape mound within the AONB would have been restored to pasture, with hedgerows providing new field boundaries, to help integrate the Power Station into the landscape, including the AONB. However, depending on the year of planting, hedgerows and woodland would not have fully established and the predominantly broadleaved deciduous species would be bare following the fall of leaves. The large sedimentation pond near the base of mounding would be uncharacteristic.

10.5.193 The cofferdams used to facilitate dredging and temporary causeway used to construct the western breakwater would have been removed by year 1 of operation. The seabed and rocky shoreline would, however, be permanently altered. The natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay would have been replaced by engineered structures, due to the MOLF and the CWS intake structure located partially within the AONB, although part of the shoreline would have been restored.

10.5.194 Intervisibilty with the adjacent breakwaters within the North Anglesey Heritage Coast and the presence of the large-scale Power Station within the adjacent landscape would affect the setting of the AONB, as well as having an indirect effect on the special qualities of the AONB, such as the perceived peace and tranquillity, expansive views and associated seascapes. The western breakwater would to some extent obscure the partially open seascape aspect of Cestyll Garden, which would affect the setting of the garden, one of the characteristic features forming part of the special qualities of the AONB.

10.5.195 Within the localised part of the overall 221km^2 AONB that would be directly affected by the Power Station development, the magnitude of landscape change would be large. Combined with the high sensitivity of the AONB, it is considered that the significance of landscape effects on the affected part of the AONB would be major adverse and significant in the long-term. The effects on local landscape and seascape character are considered further below, after consideration of the effects on the SLAs and non-designated wider landscape.

10.5.196 The greatest indirect effects on the landscape character and setting of the AONB would be experienced within approximately 3km of the Power Station, although there would be no change to most of the AONB. It is therefore considered that the magnitude of change on the AONB as a whole, which covers approximately one third of the Isle of Anglesey, would be small. Combined with the high sensitivity of the AONB, this would lead to a minor adverse and therefore not significant effect on the overall AONB in the long-term.

Operation: summer year 15

10.5.197 Fifteen years into operation in summer, the main difference within the AONB and its setting would be that the hedgerows and woodland on the mounding would have established. Restored pasture and field boundaries would therefore appear in keeping with this part of the AONB and help to further integrate the Power Station into the landscape. However, the large sedimentation pond near the base of mounding would continue to be uncharacteristic.

10.5.198 The natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll would have been permanently replaced by engineered structures. The MOLF and CWS intake structure, partially within the AONB, and the large-scale Power Station and breakwaters adjacent to the AONB, would also continue to have an indirect adverse effect on the AONB through the direct effect on its setting. This would continue to indirectly affect some of the special qualities of the AONB, such as the perceived peace and tranquillity, the expansive views and associated seascapes. The partially open seascape aspect of Cestyll Garden would remain adversely affected by the western breakwater. As such, the magnitude of change on the AONB would remain the same as in winter during the first year of operation, and there would continue to be a permanent major adverse effect on the directly affected part of the AONB, which is considered significant. On the overall AONB, which covers approximately one third of the Isle of Anglesey, the magnitude of change would remain permanently small and the effect minor adverse, which would not be significant.

SLAs

Operation: winter year 1

10.5.199 The indirect effect of intervisibilty with the Power Station on the SLA 13: Parys Mountain and Slopes, and SLA 12: Parciau Estatelands would lead to barely perceptible erosion of the character of these areas, and the magnitude of change on these SLAs would only be negligible due to distance. Combined with the SLAs medium sensitivity, this would result in a negligible adverse effect on these two SLAs, which would not be significant in the long-term.

10.5.200 In relation to SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds, which is located closer to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and which has a generally north-facing aspect within the northern half of the SLA, the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would lead to a small magnitude of change. This would be due to intervisibilty with the Power Station from higher ground across the drumlin landform, which would increase the extent of industrial development within the wider landscape, within the context of the Existing Power Station. The magnitude of change would, however, be limited by the completed landscaping, including restoration of vacated construction and laydown areas and landscape mounds which would be in keeping with the existing pastoral landscape character of the wider landscape to the north of the SLA and would help to integrate the Power Station within the wider landscape. Combined with the SLAs

medium sensitivity, this would result in a minor adverse effect on SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds, which would not be significant in the long-term.

Operation: summer year 15

10.5.201 Due to the distance, the magnitude of change and significance of effect of intervisibility with the Power Station on the SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds, SLA 13: Parys Mountain and Slopes, and SLA 12: Parciau Estatelands, would not be affected by establishment of the hedgerows and woodland planting. As such, there would remain a permanent minor adverse effect on SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds and a permanent negligible adverse effect on SLA 13: Parys Mountain and Slopes, and SLA 12: Parciau Estatelands, which would not be significant.

Non-designated wider landscape

Operation: winter year 1

10.5.202 During the winter of the first year of operation, the large scale and massing of the new buildings and structures of the Power Station would appear uncharacteristic of the predominantly rural context of the non-designated wider landscape. Much of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area outside the Power Station Site would, however, have been restored to predominantly agricultural use, with field patterns and planting in keeping with the landscape character of the local landscape.

10.5.203 Proposed landscape mounding would partially soften views of the facility and help to integrate parts of the Power Station into the landscape. However, hedgerows and woodland planting would not have fully established and the deciduous broadleaved species would be bare in the winter. The Power Station buildings and main stacks, which would tend to appear as prominent features above the mounding, and part of the MOLF on the coastal fringe, would directly detract from the character of the non-designated wider landscape. The breakwaters within the adjacent seascape would also contribute to the erosion of the character of the non-designated wider landscape. Effects on the landscape character would be greatest within approximately 3km of the Power Station, beyond which the dominance of the new buildings and structures would begin to diminish.

10.5.204 Within the localised part of the non-designated wider landscape in the study area that would be directly affected by the Power Station, the magnitude of landscape change would be large. Combined with the medium sensitivity of the landscape, it is considered that the significance of landscape effects on the affected part of the non-designated wider landscape would be major adverse and significant in the long-term.

10.5.205 However, since only a small part of the non-designated wider landscape within the study area would be affected, it is considered that the magnitude of change on the overall area would be small. Combined with the medium sensitivity of the landscape, the significance of effect on the non-designated wider landscape would be minor adverse and not significant in the long-term.

Operation: summer year 15

10.5.206 The effects of the Power Station on the landscape character of the non-designated wider landscape would gradually reduce over time, as hedgerows and woodland planting establish, helping to further integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape. The proposed woodland planting would be focused in locations where softening of views would be beneficial or where tree planting would provide contrast and variety or a new landscape feature where appropriate. This targeted use of limited woodland planting reflects the character of the existing relatively open landscape.

10.5.207 However, despite this landscape mitigation, the presence of large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure such as the MOLF, would have fundamentally changed the nature of the directly affected part of the non-designated wider landscape. As such, the magnitude of change and significance of effect fifteen years into operation in summer is considered the same as during the first winter of operation, remaining large and major adverse respectively, and therefore permanently significant. However, the magnitude of change on the overall non-designated wider landscape would remain small, resulting in a permanently minor adverse and not significant effect.

LLCAs

Operation: winter year 1

10.5.208 The introduction of the large-scale Power Station would increase the extent of industrial development within the local landscape of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and surrounding area. This would contrast with the pastoral character of LLCA 1 North Drumlins and LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay and Hinterland, as well as the wooded character of LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting.

10.5.209 LLCA 1 North Drumlins would be adversely affected by the large scale and massing of the Power Station buildings, which would be dominant within the northern part of the LLCA. Whilst landscape mounding in parts of LLCA 1 North Drumlins and most of LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay and Hinterland would have altered the local drumlin landform, mounding would have been landscaped and restored to predominantly agricultural use by the first winter of operation. Hedgerow and woodland planting would, however, not yet have fully established. As such, the magnitude of change within LLCA 1 North Drumlins and LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay and Hinterland would be large during the first winter of operation of the Power Station. Combined with their medium sensitivity to change, the significance of effect would be major adverse and significant in the long-term.

10.5.210 The laydown area and Site Campus would have been removed within the northern part of LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting and the area restored to species-rich grassland. The southern part of this LLCA would, however, be completely transformed since it would effectively be absorbed into the Power Station Site, including a large car park located on the boundary with LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay and Hinterland. The LLCA would also be affected

indirectly by intervisibility with the adjacent large-scale Power Station. However, as much of LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting would not be directly affected by the operation of the Power Station and due to the indirect influence of the adjacent Existing Power Station, the magnitude of change within LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting would on balance be medium. Combined with the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect would be moderate adverse and significant in the long-term.

10.5.211 LLCA 6 Tregele would generally be indirectly affected by operation, with exception of landscape mounding within a very small part of the LLCA on the western fringe of the settlement. The woodland belt planted in the early stages of Main Construction on the landscape mounding adjacent to the western fringe of the LLCA would not yet have fully established and the presence of the Power Station beyond the landscape mound would introduce a major discordant feature affecting the character of the LLCA. As such, the magnitude of change would be large during the first year of operation. Combined with the medium sensitivity of Tregele, the resulting significance of effect would be major adverse and significant in the long-term.

10.5.212 The laydown area within LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland would have been restored to predominantly agricultural use in keeping with the local landscape character. The character of LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland and LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland would be indirectly affected by close-range intervisibility with the Power Station. The landscape mounding together with the Power Station buildings in the adjacent landscape would also have an enclosing effect on LLCA 7, affecting previous intervisibilty with the sea and drumlins to the north-west. The magnitude of change on these LLCAs would therefore be medium during the first year of operation. Combined with their medium sensitivity, the resulting significance of effect would be moderate adverse and significant in the long-term.

10.5.213 Due to landscape mounding within LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay and Hinterland, which would obscure much of the development within the Power Station Site, the magnitude of change on LLCA 4 Cemaes, which would be indirectly affected, would be small during the first year of operation. Taking into account the medium sensitivity, the significance of effect on this LLCA would be minor adverse and not significant in the long-term.

10.5.214 The magnitude of change on LLCA 8 Llanfairynghornwy, LLCA 9 Mynydd y Garn, LLCA 10 Cefn Coch Low-lying, which also would be indirectly affected by the large-scale Power Station, would be small due to distance and partially intervening landform. Taking into account the medium or high sensitivity of these LLCAs, the significance of effect would be minor adverse and not significant in the long-term.

10.5.215 Due to distance and intervening landform or the presence of existing detracting features such as windfarms, the indirect magnitude of change on LLCA 11 Llanfechell, LLCA 12 Drumlins with Windfarms and LLCA 13 North Coast Hinterland would be negligible during the first year of operation. Combined with their medium and low to medium sensitivity, the

significance of effect on these LLCAs would also be negligible adverse and not significant in the long-term.

Operation: summer year 15

10.5.216 Within LLCA 1 North Drumlins and LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay and Hinterland, woodland planting and new hedgerow planting would have established on the landscape mounding fifteen years into operation, helping to further integrate the Power Station into the landscape. As such, the magnitude of change for these LLCAs would reduce to medium. The establishment of the woodland belt adjacent to LLCA 6 Tregele would also reduce the magnitude of change on this LLCA to medium. Due to the presence of the large-scale Power Station, the magnitude of change for LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting would remain medium. The magnitude of change on LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland would also remain medium, due to the continued enclosing effect of the landscape mounding with established woodland planting together with the Power Station, which would to some extent compromise previous intervisibilty with the sea and drumlins to the north-west. As such, the permanent significance of effect of the Power Station on LLCA 1 North Drumlins, LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting, LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay and Hinterland, LLCA 6 Tregele and LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland would be moderate adverse, taking into account the medium sensitivity of these LLCAs.

10.5.217 Whilst the established planting would help to further integrate the Power Station into the wider landscape, the Power Station would remain uncharacteristic of the local landscape. As such, the magnitude of change on LLCA 4 Cemaes would remain small, whereas the magnitude of change on LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland would reduce to small. Combined with their medium sensitivity, the significance of effect on these two LLCAs would be permanently minor adverse and not significant.

10.5.218 The indirect magnitude of change on LLCA 8 Llanfairynghornwy, LLCA 9 Mynydd y Garn and LLCA 10 Cefn Coch Low-lying would not change as a result of the establishment of woodland and hedgerow planting, remaining small and resulting in a permanently minor adverse and not significant effect.

10.5.219 Similarly, due to the distance and intervening landform or the presence of existing detracting features such as windfarms, the indirect magnitude of change and significance of effect on LLCA 11 Llanfechell, LLCA 12 Drumlins with Windfarms and LLCA 13 North Coast Hinterland would not change as a result of the establishment of woodland and hedgerow planting. The significance of effect would therefore remain negligible adverse and permanently not significant.

North Anglesey Heritage Coast

Operation: winter year 1

10.5.220 The MOLF and associated breakwaters, as well as the CWS intake structure, would substantially increase the extent of developed coastal edge within Porth-y-pistyll bay, adjacent to the Existing Power Station, even

though the two large sedimentation ponds near the CWS intake structure, cofferdams and temporary causeway would have been removed. Whilst the southern fringe of Porth-y-pistyll would have been restored to grassland, the natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay would have been largely lost. This would lead to erosion of the seascape character of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast. The large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure on the adjacent coastal hinterland would also indirectly affect the setting of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast. Despite the presence of the Existing Power Station, it is considered that this combination of direct and indirect effects during the first winter of operation would lead to a large magnitude of change on the part of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Combined with the high sensitivity, the resulting significance of effect on this localised part of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast would be major adverse and significant in the long-term. However, the magnitude of change on the overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast would be small and result in a minor adverse and not significant effect, due to the relatively localised extent affected.

Operation: summer year 15

10.5.221 By the summer of year 15 of operation, there would generally be no changes to the directly affected part of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast, compared to the first year of operation. Whilst woodland and hedgerow field boundaries would have established within the adjacent landscape, this would have a fairly limited effect in reducing the indirect effects of the Power Station. As such, there would be no change to the permanent magnitude of change or significance of effect. Locally, there would be a permanent major adverse significant effect, while the effect on the overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast would be minor adverse and not significant.

LSCAs

Operation: winter year 1

10.5.222 The generally undeveloped character of the seascape within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would be directly affected by the industrial nature of the Power Station, as described above for the AONB and North Anglesey Heritage Coast.

10.5.223 The natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay would have been largely replaced by engineered structures. The CWS intake structure, MOLF and associated breakwaters, as well as the large-scale Power Station buildings, would adversely affect the character of LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll and LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station directly. The magnitude of change on the high sensitivity LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll and medium sensitivity LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station would be large and medium respectively. This would result in a major adverse effect on LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll and a moderate adverse effect on LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station, which would be significant in the long-term.

10.5.224 Landscaping of the large-scale mounding within the small directly affected part of LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay would help to mitigate adverse effects on the character of this LSCA to a limited extent, although intervisibility with the MOLF and associated breakwaters, in conjunction with the large-scale Power Station buildings, would generally not be reduced by this. As such the magnitude of change would be medium for LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay, which combined with its high sensitivity would lead to a moderate adverse effect, which would be significant in the long-term.

10.5.225 By the first winter of operation, the Site Campus, on the coastal hinterland of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, would have been restored to species-rich grassland, but areas of rock outcrop which existed prior to Site Preparation and Clearance would be permanently lost. The local drumlin landform within LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay to the south-east of Porth Wylfa would, however, have been altered by landscape mounding and a sedimentation pond. Although the landscape mounding would have been landscaped and restored to predominantly agricultural use, the hedgerow and woodland planting would not yet have fully established. The magnitude of change on LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay would therefore be medium during the first year of operation. Combined with the medium sensitivity, this would result in a moderate adverse effect, which would be significant in the long-term.

10.5.226 The restoration of species-rich grassland within the southern part of LSCA 4 Wylfa Head, where part of the laydown areas and Site Campus was located during Main Construction, would reduce effects on this seascape in year 1 of operation. However, due to intervisibility with the breakwaters and some elements of the Power Station, there would be a medium magnitude of change on LSCA 4 Wylfa Head during the first year of operation. Combined with its medium sensitivity, the significance of effect would be moderate adverse and significant in the long-term.

10.5.227 LSCA 7 Porth Padrig would be indirectly affected by the Power Station, while LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay would be indirectly affected by the Power Station, as well as the MOLF and breakwaters. This would lead to a medium magnitude of change which, combined with the high sensitivity of these LSCAs, would result in moderate adverse and significant effects in the long-term.

10.5.228 The magnitude of change, resulting from indirect effects of intervisibility with the Power Station development on other LSCAs during the first winter of operation would be small at LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay, LSCA 8 North Coast Cliffs, LSCA 9 North of Anglesey and LSCA 11 Hen Borth due to distance and/or intervening landform and aspect. Combined with the high to medium sensitivity, the significance of effect on these LSCAs would be minor adverse and not significant in the long-term.

Operation: summer year 15

10.5.229 Whilst the hedgerows and woodland planting within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would have established by the summer of year 15 of operation, helping to further integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape, the effect on local seascape character would not be

further reduced as a result for most of the LSCAs. The effects on LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay, LSCA 2 Porth y pistyll, LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station, LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay, LSCA 7 Porth Padrig, LSCA 8 North Coast Cliffs, LSCA 9 North of Anglesey, LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay and LSCA 11 Hen Borth would remain the same as for the first year of operation.

10.5.230 However, the magnitude of change on LSCA 4 Wylfa Head, which would benefit from the establishment of scrub, woodland and hedgerow field boundaries within the surrounding LSCA and LLCAs, would reduce from medium to small. Combined with the medium sensitivity, this would result in permanent minor adverse effects, which would not be significant.

10.5.231 The magnitude of change on LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay would reduce from small to negligible as a result of the establishment of the landscaping on the coastal hinterland to the west of Cemaes. Combined with the medium sensitivity of the LSCA, the permanent significance of effect would be negligible adverse and not significant.

Visual effects

10.5.232 During operation the Site Campus, laydown areas and associated temporary buildings, temporary compounds, temporary causeway and other temporary construction infrastructure such as the large number of tall cranes would have been removed from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, which would reduce the significance of effect on many views. Completed landscape mounding with grassland, new field boundaries (including cloddiau, dry stone walls and hedgerows) and broadleaved woodland planting would soften views of the Power Station and to some extent mitigate adverse visual effects. However, the Power Station buildings would remain clearly visible in many views, often appearing more noticeable than the Existing Power Station. The Reactor Buildings and the main stacks would be the tallest buildings and structures, although the MOLF and breakwaters would also be noticeable features in views towards Porth-y-pistyll and the Existing Power Station. Photomontages of selected representative and illustrative viewpoints at winter year 1, winter year 15 and for a smaller selection of summer views at year 15, have been prepared to aid the visual assessment. Where referred to below, these are included in appendix D10-8 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.65).

10.5.233 The anticipated lengths of any visible plumes generated during auxiliary boiler operation are unlikely to extend close to or beyond the Power Station Site boundary. Given the relatively low release height of up to 38mAOD above ground level, any visible plumes from the auxiliary boilers would not noticeably extend beyond the silhouette of the various Power Station buildings when viewed from the west. Views in any other direction are further away and the relatively small-scale visible plumes from the boiler building stacks would tend to be obscured by the various landscape mounds and Power Station buildings located on the higher development platforms interrupting the line of sight. The communities of Tregele and Cemaes would be between 1km and 2km from the auxiliary boiler building and would not have views of any generated visible plumes due to the intervening landscape mounding and larger Power Station buildings. There

is the possibility that there could be occasional plumes from the two forced draft wet cell cooling towers, which would be 49mAOD high. However, potential plumes would only occur infrequently and in conjunction with routine operational testing or during certain emergency events. As such, the plumes are not considered to lead to an increase in the level of visual effect for any visual receptors and have not been specifically referred to within the summary below or in the detailed assessment presented in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64). The plumes have not been illustrated in the photomontages as they would not be visible most of the time and the direction of plumes would vary with wind direction, making it impractical to illustrate these accurately. There would be no visible plumes from the main stacks.

10.5.234 The visual receptors likely to experience significant effects include walkers using the WCP, users of other PRoWs and open access land, cyclists using the Copper Trail/NCN Route 566, A5025 and local road users within approximately 3km of the Power Station, the local communities in Cemaes, Tregele and Llanfairynghornwy, visitors to Cestyll Garden and offshore water-based viewers.

Walkers using the WCP

Operation: winter year 1

Views from WCP approaching from the west

10.5.235 The Power Station buildings and structures would not be visible from the WCP along the western coastline of Anglesey due to intervening landform, including the hill form of Mynydd y Garn. During the first year of operation walkers between Carmel Head and Trwyn Cemlyn, approaching from the west, would experience intermittent views of the Power Station buildings and structures above the intervening drumlin landform. From Carmel Head, the upper parts of the Power Station buildings, including the main stacks, would be clearly noticeable on the skyline above the intervening landform, contrasting with the generally undeveloped and tranquil coastline of the Isle of Anglesey AONB, as illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint 9. Part of the western breakwater would also be just perceptible beyond the Trwyn Cemlyn headland in such views.

10.5.236 As walkers reach Trwyn Cemlyn and Trwyn Pencarreg, where the Existing Power Station is prominent in views from the WCP, the Power Station would become a dominant element in inland views such as in views from Viewpoints 25, 26 and 27, despite intervening landform tending to obscure the lower parts of the Power Station buildings to varying degrees. The Power Station would be seen as an additional industrial intrusion on the skyline adjacent to the Existing Power Station, with the large scale and massing of the new buildings appearing more noticeable, effectively extending the already prominent form of the Existing Power Station further inland, as illustrated by the photomontages from Viewpoints 25 and 27. While the proposed landscape mounding would be visible in these views, the mounding would not screen the Power Station due to the angle of view. Furthermore, the MOLF and breakwaters would become increasingly

prominent features, as walkers approach Porth-y-pistyll bay, and the breakwater would obscure views further out to sea, such as from Viewpoints 26 and 27. However, in views from the landward shore of the Cemlyn Bay lagoon on the alternative WCP route, such as from Viewpoints 31 and 37, intervening landform would to some extent limit visual effects. Whilst the western breakwater would be perceptible in views from Viewpoint 31 across the Cemlyn Bay lagoon, seen beyond the shingle bar, intervening landform would screen the breakwater in views from Viewpoint 37, which would be most affected by the large sedimentation pond at close range near the base of landscape mounding. The Power Station buildings and infrastructure would also generally be obscured by intervening landform or landscape mounding in these two views.

10.5.237 As such, the magnitude of visual change in the representative views from the WCP approaching the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the west, would vary from small to large. Combined with the high sensitivity of walkers on the WCP, the level of significance of these visual effects would range from minor adverse and not significant, to major adverse, which would be significant in the long-term. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-27, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-27 Effect on walkers of WCP approaching from the west during operation winter year 1 at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
9	Representative view east from WCP at Carmel Head	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant
25	Representative view east from WCP at lifeboat monument at Cemlyn Bay (National Trust land with public access)	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
31	Representative view north-east from Cemlyn Road, passing Cemlyn Bay (alternative WCP route)	**Small** adverse over long-term	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant
37	Representative view south-east from Cemlyn Road junction with Nanner Road (alternative WCP route)	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
26	Representative view east from WCP at Trwyn Pencarreg (open access land)	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
27	Representative view east from WCP near Cerrig Brith (open access land)	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant

Views from WCP approaching from the east

10.5.238 During the first winter of operation, the Power Station buildings and structures would not be visible from the WCP along the northern coastline of Anglesey until the path reaches Ogof Gynfor, due to intervening landform. As illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint 29 near Ogof Gynfor, the Power Station buildings seen in front of the hill form of Mynydd y Garn and would result in a substantial increase in the extent of large-scale buildings compared to the existing view and alter the skyline and setting of Mynydd y Garn. While the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds would obscure a small part of the Power Station, the large scale and massing of buildings would be more noticeable than the adjacent Existing Power Station. Views from Viewpoint 11 near Llanbadrig Point would be similar during operation year 1, as illustrated by the photomontage.

10.5.239 As the WCP passes through Cemaes, the landscape mounding, which would change the skyline in the backdrop to Cemaes, would obscure most of the Power Station, with the exception of glimpses of the main stacks from Viewpoint 12 illustrated by the photomontage, and other such glimpses from Viewpoint 13.

10.5.240 In views along the northern coastline of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, the landscape mounding and Existing Power Station would screen the Power Station to varying degrees. For example, in views from the WCP above Porth Wylfa, the lower parts of the Power Station buildings would be obscured, although the upper parts of the buildings would change the skyline and result in a substantial increase in the extent of large-scale industrial buildings, as illustrated by the photomontage for Viewpoint 14. In this particular view, the distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn, which is partly visible in the existing view, would be obscured by the Power Station and proposed mounding, and a large sedimentation pond would also be visible at close range. In close views from the WCP at Wylfa Head, most of the new Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be concealed by the Existing Power Station and the wooded mounds designed by Dame Sylvia Crowe. The upper parts of some buildings and the tops of the main stacks would, however, be visible, as well as the western breakwater in

views towards Carmel Head and The Skerries, as illustrated by the photomontage for Viewpoint 10.

10.5.241 Overall, in representative views from the WCP approaching the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the east, the magnitude of visual change experienced would vary from small to large. Combined with the high sensitivity of walkers on the WCP, the level of significance of these visual effects would range from minor adverse and not significant, to major adverse, which would be significant in the long-term. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-28, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-28 Effect on walkers of WCP approaching from the east during operation winter year 1 at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
29	Representative view west from WCP	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
11	Representative view west from Llanbadrig Point (National Trust Open Access Land)	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
12	Representative view west from layby and seating area on Bridge Street in Cemaes, overlooking Cemaes and harbour	**Small** adverse over long-term	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant
13	Representative view west from WCP on edge of Cemaes	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant
14	Representative view west from WCP at Porth Wylfa	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
10	Representative view south from WCP at Wylfa Head	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant

Operation: summer year 15

Views from WCP approaching from the west

10.5.242 Although landscape mounding and established broadleaved woodland planting would soften some views of the Spent Fuel Storage Facility, as illustrated by the photomontage for Viewpoint 25, views of other Power Station buildings, the MOLF and breakwaters would generally remain unchanged in views along the WCP from the west, as illustrated by photomontages for Viewpoints 9, 25 and 27. The sedimentation pond at the base of the landscape mounding would also remain clearly noticeable in views from Viewpoint 37. As such, the magnitude of change and significance of effect in eastward views from the WCP would not change from that set out in the above table D10-27 as a result of establishment of planting on the landscape mounding by the summer of year 15 of operation. The significance of effect would continue to permanently range from small to major adverse in the representative views assessed.

Views from WCP approaching from the east

10.5.243 Whilst the establishment of woodland planting on the landscape mounding by operation summer year 15 would help to integrate the mounding into the landscape and soften views of the Power Station buildings from the WCP at Ogof Gynfor and Llanbadrig Point, the large scale and massing of Power Station buildings would continue to constitute a substantial change. As such, effects on these views would not change from operation winter year 1. This is illustrated by the photomontages from Viewpoints 29 and 11.

10.5.244 In other views, adverse effects on views of walkers from the east would generally benefit more from the establishment of broadleaved woodland and hedgerow planting on the landscape mounding. For instance, in views from the WCP passing through Cemaes, as illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint 12, a broadleaved woodland backdrop to Cemaes would have established on the large mounding to the west of the settlement, which some viewers may find attractive. Whilst there would be barely perceptible glimpses of the tops of the main stacks, as a result of the establishment of the woodland planting, the permanent significance of effect at Viewpoint 12 would reduce from minor adverse to negligible adverse, which would not be significant. The permanent effects on Viewpoint 13, on the edge of Cemaes, and Viewpoint 10 at Wylfa Head would also reduce from moderate adverse and significant during operation winter year 1, to small adverse, which would not be significant. This would also be due to the establishment of planting on the landscape mounding.

10.5.245 In local views from the WCP above Porth Wylfa, much of the Power Station buildings would be screened, although the large sedimentation pond in the foreground and the upper parts of the Power Station buildings and the main stacks would remain visible above the woodland and continue to constitute a substantial change to the view. In such views, as illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint 14, the new wooded mounding would appear as a continuation of the existing Dame Sylvia Crowe designed wooded mounds.

10.5.246 As such, the overall magnitude of visual change on views for walkers on the WCP approaching from the east would range from negligible to medium. Combined with the high sensitivity of walkers on the WCP, this would result in permanent effects ranging from negligible adverse and therefore not significant, to major adverse, which would be significant. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-29, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-29 Effect on walkers of WCP approaching from the east during operation summer year 15 at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
29	Representative view west from WCP	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse: Permanent Significant
11	Representative view west from Llanbadrig Point (National Trust Open Access Land)	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse: Permanent Significant
12	Representative view west from layby and seating area on Bridge Street in Cemaes, overlooking Cemaes and harbour	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent	**Negligible**: Permanent Not significant
13	Representative view west from WCP on edge of Cemaes	**Small** adverse: Permanent	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant
14	Representative view west from WCP at Porth Wylfa	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse: Permanent Significant
10	Representative view south from WCP at Wylfa Head	**Small** adverse: Permanent	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant

Users of other local PRoWs and open access land

Operation: winter year 1

10.5.247 The visual effects for walkers on PRoWs other than the WCP with views of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would vary in level according to distance and aspect and consequent visibility of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure. Due to the scale and massing of the Power Station, effects on most views from representative PRoWs and open access land during the first winter of operation would remain the same as during Main Construction. However, there would be a number of PRoWs located within the southern part of the detailed study area, from which there are no representative viewpoints included in this assessment, where the views would not be affected by the Power Station due to intervening landform, as indicated by the ZTV on figure D10-25 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101), following removal of cranes by the end of Main Construction.

10.5.248 The large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be clearly noticeable above the skyline in parts of the wider middle-distance views from Viewpoint 36 on a footpath on the northern fringe of Llanrhuddlad, Representative and Specific Viewpoint 7 within open access land on Mynydd y Garn, and Viewpoint 2 from the footpath east of Cemaes. The breakwaters would also be perceptible within Porth-y-pistyll in views from Representative and Specific Viewpoint 7, as illustrated by the photomontage during operation winter year 1. The landscape mounding would help to soften views of the Power Station to some extent in all these three views, obscuring the lower parts of the buildings, in particular in views from Viewpoint 2, as illustrated by the photomontage during operation winter year 1.

10.5.249 In views from footpaths on the western fringe of Cemaes, such as Viewpoints 16 and F, there would be open views of landscape mounding that would change the skyline locally, but screen the Power Station buildings, as illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint 16 during operation winter year 1. Despite the mounding, there would be possible glimpses of the tops of the main stacks from localised parts of the paths. Hedgerows and woodland on the mounds would not yet have fully established and large sedimentation ponds at the base of the mounding would be clearly noticeable.

10.5.250 In all other representative viewpoints from footpaths and open access land within the detailed study area, the Power Station buildings and infrastructure would substantially change the views despite landscape mounding softening and/or partly obscuring the lower portions of some of the Power Station buildings. The large-scale Power Station buildings would be prominent above the skyline in local views from footpaths near Felin Gafnan at Viewpoint 38, near Nanner at Viewpoint 24, near Foel Fawr farmstead at Viewpoint 35, at the standing stones north of Llanfechell at Representative and Specific Viewpoint 22, from the south-east of Tregele at Viewpoint 21 and from National Trust Open Access Land at Llanbadrig Point at Viewpoint 11. The Power Station would typically be seen in the

context of the Existing Power Station and associated OHLs and pylons, but the large scale and massing of the new buildings would be more noticeable. This is illustrated by the photomontages during operation winter year 1 for Viewpoints 24, 35, 22, 21 and 11.

10.5.251 In views from the open access land/ National Trust Open Access Land near Cemlyn Bay and Porth-y-pistyll, such as Viewpoint 25, 26 and 27, the views of the MOLF, breakwater and Power Station buildings would result in a substantial increase in the extent of large-scale industrial buildings and infrastructure compared to the existing views. This is illustrated by the photomontages during operation winter year 1 for Viewpoints 25 and 27.

10.5.252 The overall magnitude of change on representative views from PRoWs and open access land would range between medium and large. Combined with a high sensitivity, this would lead to moderate adverse to major adverse and therefore significant effects, in the long-term. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-30, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-30 Effect on users of local PRoWs and open access land during operation winter year 1 at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
36	Representative view from public footpath on northern fringe of Llanrhuddlad	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant
7	Representative and specific view north-east from William Thomas Monument at Mynydd y Garn	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant
25	Representative view east from WCP at lifeboat monument at Cemlyn Bay (National Trust Open Access Land)	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
26	Representative view east from WCP at Trwyn Pencarreg (open access land)	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
27	Representative view east from WCP near Cerrig Brith (National Trust Open Access Land)	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
38	Representative view south-east from public footpath near Felin Gafnan	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
24	Representative view north-east from public footpath near Nanner	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
35	Representative view north from public footpath near Foel Fawr farmstead	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
22	Representative and specific view north from crossing of public footpaths at standing stones north of Llanfechell	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
21	Representative view north-west from public footpath just off road between Cemaes and Llanfechell	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
16	Representative view west from public footpath at western edge of Cemaes	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant
11	Representative view west from Llanbadrig Point (National Trust Open Access Land)	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
2	Representative view west from A5025 towards Cemaes	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant

Operation: summer year 15

10.5.253 By the summer of year 15 of operation, woodland and hedgerow planting on the landscape mounds would have established, helping to further visually soften and integrate the Power Station into the landscape

depending upon the particular view. However, due to the large scale and massing of the buildings, the magnitude of change and significance of effect on all representative views within the detailed study area, with the exception of Viewpoint 24, would remain the same as year 1 of operation in winter, during year 15 of operation in summer.

10.5.254 In views from the footpath near Nanner at Viewpoint 24, the established woodland and hedgerow planting would soften and integrate both the landscape mounding and Power Station buildings, including the Spent Fuel Storage Facility, into the landscape. This would reduce the prominence of the Power Station in the view, although the buildings would be clearly noticeable, as illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint 24. The Power Station buildings and infrastructure would remain clearly noticeable in views from Viewpoint 36 from the footpath on the northern fringe of Llanrhuddlad, Representative and Specific Viewpoint 7 within open access land on Mynydd y Garn, and Viewpoint 2 from the footpath east of Cemaes.

10.5.255 In views from footpaths on the western fringe of Cemaes, such as Viewpoints 16 and F, the fully established broadleaved woodland and hedgerows on the landscape mounding would help to visually soften and break up the large landscape mounds, as illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint 16 during operation winter year 1. Despite this, possible glimpses of the tops of the main stacks would remain from localised parts of the paths. The large sedimentation ponds at the base of the mounding would remain clearly noticeable.

10.5.256 The large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would, continue to constitute a substantial change to the views from Viewpoints 38, 35, 22, 21 and 11, as illustrated by the photomontages from these viewpoints during the fifteenth year of operation (no photomontage has been prepared for Viewpoint 38).

10.5.257 There would be little discernible change to the views from the open access land/National Trust Open Access Land near Cemlyn Bay and Porth-y-pistyll, such as Viewpoint 25, 26 and 27, compared to views during the first winter of operation, as established planting would generally not effect visibility of the Power Station, MOLF or breakwaters in the views. This is illustrated by the photomontages from Viewpoints 25 and 27 during the fifteenth year of operation.

10.5.258 The overall magnitude of change on views from PRoWs and open access land would therefore continue to range between medium and large. The significance of effect for these generally highly sensitive receptors would therefore be permanently moderate to major adverse, which would be significant. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-31, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-31 Effect on users of local PRoWs and open access land during operation summer year 15 at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
36	Representative view from public footpath on northern fringe of Llanrhuddlad	**Medium** adverse: Permanent	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant
7	Representative and specific view north-east from William Thomas Monument at Mynydd y Garn	**Medium** adverse: Permanent	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant
25	Representative view east from WCP at lifeboat monument at Cemlyn Bay (National Trust Open Access Land)	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse: Permanent Significant
26	Representative view east from WCP at Trwyn Pencarreg (open access land)	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse: Permanent Significant
27	Representative view east from WCP near Cerrig Brith (National Trust Open Access Land)	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse: Permanent Significant
38	Representative view south-east from public footpath near Felin Gafnan	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse: Permanent Significant
24	Representative view north-east from public footpath near Nanner	**Medium** adverse: Permanent	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant
35	Representative view north from public footpath near Foel Fawr farmstead	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse: Permanent Significant

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
22	Representative and specific view north from crossing of public footpaths at standing stones north of Llanfechell	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse: Permanent Significant
21	Representative view north-west from public footpath just off road between Cemaes and Llanfechell	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse: Permanent Significant
16	Representative view west from public footpath at western edge of Cemaes	**Medium** adverse: Permanent	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant
11	Representative view west from Llanbadrig Point (National Trust Open Access Land)	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse: Permanent Significant
2	Representative view west from A5025 towards Cemaes	**Medium** adverse: Permanent	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant

Cyclists and others using the Copper Trail/NCN Route 566

Operation: winter year 1

10.5.259 Existing views from the NCN Route 566 addressed for operation are the same as those identified during Main Construction, since the route would continue to be diverted permanently.

Views from Copper Trail approaching from the west

10.5.260 The Power Station buildings and structures would generally not be visible from the NCN Route 566 to the west and south of Mynydd y Garn due to the intervening landform. The Power Station would emerge in view as the route descends a small north-east facing hill near Taldrwst and the greatest level of effect would be experienced in relatively open views such as those from Viewpoints 8 and 28. As illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint 28, there would be middle-distance open views of the Power Station buildings softened to a limited extent by landscape mounding. This would result in a clearly noticeable increase in the extent of large-scale industrial buildings compared to the existing view and change the skyline

within a part of the view. The Power Station would remain clearly noticeable in views from Viewpoints Y and 8 as the route passes through Llanfairynghornwy, despite landform partially restricting these views. The landform would restrict views of the Power Station further as the route winds its way between the drumlins towards the Cemlyn Bay lagoon, such as in views from Viewpoint Z. As the route reaches Cemlyn lagoon at Viewpoint 31, the intervening landform would screen most of the Power Station buildings, but barely perceptible glimpses of the upper parts of buildings would be visible, seen within the context of the Existing Power Station. Part of the western breakwater would also be perceptible in views across Cemlyn lagoon, beyond the shingle bar. Slightly further along the route, at Viewpoint 37 at the western-most corner of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, there would be close-range open views of a large sedimentation pond and landscape mounding, which would have perceptibly changed the landform, but with the exception of glimpses of the main stacks would obscure the Power Station. The hedgerows and woodland on the mounding would not yet have fully established.

10.5.261 As such, the magnitude of change on representative viewpoints for cyclists approaching from the west would range from small to medium. Combined with the high sensitivity of cyclists using the route for recreation, the significance of effect would range between minor adverse and not significant to moderate adverse and therefore significant, in the long-term. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-32, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-32 Effect on users of the Copper Trail approaching from the west during operation winter year 1 at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
28	Representative view north-east from minor road near car park at Taldrwst	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant
8	Representative view north-east from minor road in Llanfairynghornwy	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant
31	Representative view north-east from Cemlyn Road, passing Cemlyn Bay	**Small** adverse over long-term	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
37	Representative view south-east from Cemlyn Road junction with Nanner Road (alternative WCP route)	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant

Views from Copper Trail approaching from the east

10.5.262 With the exception of barely perceptible glimpses from localised high ground, the Power Station buildings and structures would generally not be visible from the NCN Route 566 approaching from the east until the route reaches the minor road between Burwen and Llanfechell. On that section of the route and from areas of slightly higher ground, such as at Viewpoint 34, the Power Station buildings would be perceptible above the skyline and intervening landform, seen within the context of the Existing Power Station, wind turbines, OHLs and pylons. The magnitude of change on Viewpoint 34 would therefore be small, which combined with the high sensitivity of cyclists, would lead to a minor adverse and therefore not significant effect in the long-term due to the fleeting nature of passing views.

10.5.263 As the route continues towards Llanfechell, views would be more restricted, such as at Viewpoint R, with the Power Station completely screened by buildings from within the village. There would, however, briefly be open views north–west from the route on the northern fringe of Llanfechell, where the tops of Power Station buildings at a similar height to the Existing Power Station would be barely perceptible above the brow of the hill. While the main stacks would be visible above the brow of the hill in this view, they would be seen within the context of existing detractors in the view, including OHLs and pylons, leading to barely perceptible change to the view overall. The magnitude of change on Viewpoint 3 would therefore be negligible, which combined with the high sensitivity of cyclists, would lead to a negligible adverse and therefore not significant effect in the long-term.

10.5.264 The overall magnitude of change on representative views of cyclists approaching from the east would range from negligible to small. Combined with the high sensitivity of cyclists, the significance of effect during the first winter of operation would range from negligible adverse to minor adverse and not significant in the long-term.

Operation: summer year 15

Views from Copper Trail approaching from the west

10.5.265 By the summer of year 15 of operation, broadleaved woodland and hedgerows on the landscape mounds would have established, helping to soften views and further integrate the Power Station into the landscape to some extent. However, as illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint 28, the large-scale Power Station buildings would remain clearly noticeable

on the skyline, and the magnitude of change and significance of effect would remain the same as during operation winter year 1. Similarly, the magnitude of change and significance of effect on the other representative views of cyclists approaching from the west, would not change from that set out in table D10-32 above as a result of establishment of planting on the landscape mounding by the summer of year 15 of operation. The significance of effect would therefore continue to permanently range between minor adverse and not significant, to moderate adverse and therefore significant, in views from the west.

Views from Copper Trail approaching from the east

10.5.266 In views from the NCN Route 566 approaching from the east during the summer fifteen year into operation, there would also be little discernible difference in the view caused by established woodland mitigation planting. The Power Station buildings would continue to constitute a perceptible increase in the extent of large-scale industrial buildings compared to the existing view at Viewpoint 34. Views from Viewpoint 3 would remain the same as during winter year 1. As such, the magnitude of change and significance of effect for these two viewpoints would remain the same as during operation winter year 1. As such, the significance of effect would continue to permanently range between negligible adverse and minor adverse, which is not significant, in views from the east.

Users of the A5025

Operation: winter year 1

10.5.267 During the first winter of operation, the Power Station would generally not be visible in travellers' views from the A5025 within the wider overarching study area, with the exception of barely perceptible glimpses from localised higher ground. The visual effects on travellers' views from the A5025 within the detailed study area would vary in level, according to distance and orientation.

Views from A5025 approaching from the south-west

10.5.268 In the views of road travellers on the A5025 approaching the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the south-west, the Power Station buildings and infrastructure would become clearly noticeable as the road starts to descend from Llanrhuddlad. In the middle-distance passing views from Viewpoint 6, views of the Power Station buildings would result in a clearly noticeable increase in the extent of large-scale industrial buildings compared to the existing view, as illustrated by the photomontage for operation winter year 1. As a result, the skyline within part of the view would be changed and some sea views would be lost.

10.5.269 As the A5025 continues downhill, passing through the low-lying area near Cefn Coch, the Power Station would tend to be screened by vegetation and landform. However, as the road reaches the Wylfa Newydd Development Area at Groes-fechan, close range views of recently completed landscape mounding and partial views of some large-scale Power Station buildings beyond would substantially change the views from Viewpoint 23. This is

illustrated in the photomontage for Viewpoint 23 during operation winter year 1.

10.5.270 As the A5025 continues along the boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to Tregele, the landscape mounding would increasingly screen views of the Power Station buildings and early woodland planting along the boundary would soften views. From Viewpoint 18, on the western fringe of Tregele, the mounding would completely screen the Power Station buildings, dominating this close-range view.

10.5.271 Overall the magnitude of change on representative views for road travellers on the A5025 approaching from the south-west during the first winter of operation would range from medium in middle-distance views and up to large in local views. Combined with road travellers' medium sensitivity to change, effects would range from moderate adverse up to major adverse, which would be significant in the long-term. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-33, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-33 Effect on users of the A5025 approaching from the south-west during operation winter year 1 at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
6	Representative view north-east from A5025	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant
23	Representative view north from layby on A5025	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
18	Representative view from A5025 on western edge of Tregele	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant

Views from A5025 approaching from the east

10.5.272 In the views of road travellers on the A5025 approaching the Wylfa Newydd Development Area from the east, the Power Station buildings and infrastructure would gradually come into view as the road approaches Cemaes along the relatively flat plateau between Burwen and Cemaes. As the road begins to descend towards the village, for example at Viewpoint 2, the Power Station buildings would result in a clearly noticeable increase in the extent of large-scale industrial buildings compared to the existing passing view, despite landscape mounding obscuring the lower parts of the buildings. This is illustrated in the photomontage for Viewpoint 2 during

operation winter year 1. As a result, the magnitude of change would be medium. Combined with the road travellers' medium sensitivity to change, there would be moderate adverse and therefore significant effect in the long-term. However, as the road continues down the hill towards Cemaes, the Power Station would tend to be screened by landform and existing vegetation, such as in views from Viewpoint U.

10.5.273 The Power Station would continue to be generally screened by properties in views from the A5025 as it passes through the southern part of Cemaes, such as at Viewpoint G. However, once the road reaches and follows the southern boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area on the approach to Tregele, the Power Station buildings would result in substantial changes in view, as illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint 17. Whilst the landscape mounding would obscure the lower parts of the buildings, the Power Station buildings would result in a substantial increase in the extent of large-scale buildings compared to the existing view. The large scale and massing of buildings would replace existing views of the wooded drumlin at The Firs and be much more prominent than the adjacent Existing Power Station. The magnitude of change would be large, which combined with the medium sensitivity of road travellers would lead to a major adverse and therefore significant effect in the long-term.

10.5.274 Overall the magnitude of change on representative views for road travellers on the A5025 approaching from the east during the first winter of operation would range from medium in middle-distance views and up to large in local views. Combined with road travellers' medium sensitivity to change, effects would range from moderate adverse up to major adverse, which would be significant in the long-term.

Operation: summer year 15

Views from A5025 approaching from the south-west

10.5.275 By the summer of year 15 of operation, proposed broadleaved woodland and hedgerows on the landscape mounds would have established, helping to visually integrate the landscape mounding into the landscape and soften views of the Power Station buildings from the A5025 approaching from the south-west. For instance, in the middle distance views illustrated in the photomontage for Viewpoint 6, as the A5025 descends from Llanrhuddlad, the establishment of broadleaved woodland on the mounding would be apparent, although the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would remain a clearly noticeable in the view.

10.5.276 However, as illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint 23, adjacent to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area boundary at Groes-fechan, the established broadleaved woodland would almost completely obscure views of the Power Station buildings, with the exception the upper part of the simulator and training building. In views from Viewpoint 18, on the western fringe of Tregele, the established broadleaved woodland on the landscape mounds would also help to noticeably visually soften and integrate the landscape mounding although the nature of the view would be notably compared to the existing view.

10.5.277 As such, the overall magnitude of change would reduce to medium for all representative views from the A5025 approaching from the south-west during the summer of year 15 of operation. The significance of effect on the medium sensitivity travellers on the A5025 would therefore permanently be moderate adverse and therefore significant. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-34, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-34 Effect on users of the A5025 approaching from the south-west during operation summer year 15 at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
6	Representative view north-east from A5025	**Medium** adverse: Permanent	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant
23	Representative view north from layby on A5025	**Medium** adverse: Permanent	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant
18	Representative view from A5025 on western edge of Tregele	**Medium** adverse: Permanent	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant

Views from A5025 approaching from the east

10.5.278 Whilst the establishment of broadleaved woodland on the landscape mounds would help to visually soften and integrate the Power Station into the landscape, the upper parts of the large-scale Power Station buildings would remain visible above the woodland planting in representative views from the A5025 approaching from the east. The Power Station buildings would remain clearly noticeable in middle-distance views from Viewpoint 2 to the east of Cemaes and continue to constitute a substantial change to views from Viewpoint 17 adjacent to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area approaching Tregele, as illustrated by the photomontages for the respective viewpoints at operation summer year 15. As such, the magnitude of change and significance of effect would remain the same for these viewpoints, as during operation winter year 1. The overall significance of effect would therefore permanently range from moderate adverse up to major adverse, which would be significant.

Users of the local road network

Operation: winter year 1

10.5.279 During operation winter year 1, the Power Station would not be visible at all from some roads within the local road network of the detailed study area and in some views only the tops of the main stacks would be visible above intervening landform and vegetation. The varying range of visual effects from the local road network during the first year of operation is described below.

10.5.280 In views from Viewpoint 3 in Llanfechell and Viewpoint 32 in Mynydd Mechell, the upper parts of Power Station buildings would be barely perceptible above the intervening landform. While the main stacks would be visible above the skyline, they would be seen within the context of existing detractors in both views, including OHLs and pylons, leading to a barely perceptible change to the existing views.

10.5.281 In middle-distance views from minor roads at Viewpoints 4 and V near Carreg-lefn, Viewpoint 5 north of Llyn Alaw Reservoir, Viewpoint 32 in Mynydd Mechell and, Viewpoints 33, 34 and R to the east of Llanfechell, the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be barely perceptible, affecting only a small part of the wider views. This is illustrated by the photomontages during operation winter year 1 from Viewpoint 5. The changes to the local view from Viewpoint 31 on the minor road inland of the lagoon of Cemlyn Bay would also only be perceptible due the drumlin landform which only would allow partial glimpsed views of the Power Station buildings.

10.5.282 In middle distance views from Viewpoint 8 and Y in Llanfairynghornwy, Viewpoint 28 near Taldrwst and Viewpoint Z near Hen Borth, the Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be clearly noticeable above the skyline, as the landscape mounding would only soften the lower parts of some buildings. This is illustrated by the photomontages during operation year 1 in winter from Viewpoint 28. Changes to the local view from the junction of Cemlyn Road and Nanner Road, at Viewpoint 37, would also be clearly noticeable despite there only being glimpses of the Power Station main stacks above the landscape mounding in the foreground. This would be due to close-range open views of a large sedimentation pond at the base of the landscape mounding, and hedgerows and woodland not having fully established on the mounding.

10.5.283 The greatest level of effect on views from the local road network would, however, be experienced in local views from Viewpoints 19, 20, 21 and N. In these views, the landscape mounding would partially conceal the lower portions of some of the Power Station buildings, but the visible parts would, result in a substantial increase in the extent of large-scale industrial buildings compared to the existing views. The large scale and massing of the Power Station buildings would be more prominent than the adjacent Existing Power Station and change the skyline within parts of the view, which would result in the loss of views to the sea from Viewpoint 21. This is illustrated by photomontages from these viewpoints during operation winter year 1. By contrast, the changes to views from Viewpoints J, L and

O on the minor road through Tregele would be less noticeable, due to buildings restricting views to varying degrees.

10.5.284 As such, the magnitude of change during the first winter of operation would range from negligible in restricted views to large in open local views from the local road network. Combined with the medium sensitivity of users of local roads, the significance of effect would range from negligible adverse and not significant, to major adverse and significant in the long-term. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-35, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-35 Effect on users of the local road network during operation winter year 1 at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
3	Representative view north from minor public road junction on northern fringe of Llanfechell	**Negligible** adverse over long-term	**Negligible** adverse over long-term: Not significant
4	Representative view north-west from minor public road near Carreg-lefn	**Small** adverse over long-term	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant
5	Representative view north-west from minor road north of Llyn Alaw Reservoir	**Small** adverse over long-term	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant
8	Representative view north-east from minor road in Llanfairynghornwy	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant
19	Representative view east from Cemlyn Road, near Swn Y Mor farmstead	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
20	Representative view north-west from minor road approaching Tregele	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
21	Representative view north-west from public footpath just off road between Cemaes and Llanfechell	**Large** adverse over long-term	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
28	Representative view north-east from minor road near car park at Taldrwst	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant

Viewpoint number	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
31	Representative view north-east from Cemlyn Road, passing Cemlyn Bay	**Small** adverse over long-term	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant
32	Representative view north from Mynydd Mechell	**Negligible** adverse over long-term	**Negligible** adverse over long-term: Not significant
33	Representative view north-west along minor road, from Rhosgoch through Llanfechell to Tregele	**Small** adverse over long-term	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant
34	Representative view north-west along minor road from Burwen to Llanfechell	**Small** adverse over long-term	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant
37	Representative view south-east from Cemlyn Road junction with Nanner Road	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant

Operation: summer year 15

10.5.285 By the summer of year 15 of operation, proposed broadleaved woodland and hedgerows on the landscape mounds would have established, helping to visually soften views of the Power Station and landscape mounds in views from the local road network to varying degrees. This would reduce the magnitude of change at Viewpoint 20 to the south-east of Tregele from large to medium, as the broadleaved woodland on the landscape mounding would substantially soften views of the Power Station, as illustrated by the photomontage during operation year 15.

10.5.286 However, for all the other representative views from the local road network, the magnitude of change and significance of effect would remain the same as during the first year of operation. Examples of such views from roads during year 15 are illustrated by photomontages from Viewpoints 5, 19, 21 and 28.

10.5.287 The overall range of magnitude of change on views from the local road network during the summer of year 15 of operation would therefore not change. As such, the significance of effect would permanently range from negligible adverse and not significant, to major adverse and significant in local views. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-36, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-36 Effect on users of the local road network during operation summer year 15 at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
3	Representative view north from minor public road junction on northern fringe of Llanfechell	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent Not significant
4	Representative view north-west from minor public road near Carreg-lefn	**Small** adverse: Permanent	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant
5	Representative view north-west from minor road north of Llyn Alaw Reservoir	**Small** adverse: Permanent	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant
8	Representative view north-east from minor road in Llanfairynghornwy	**Medium** adverse: Permanent	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant
19	Representative view east from Cemlyn Road, near Swn Y Mor farmstead	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse: Permanent Significant
20	Representative view north-west from minor road approaching Tregele	**Medium** adverse over: Permanent	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant
21	Representative view north-west from public footpath just off road between Cemaes and Llanfechell	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse: Permanent Significant
28	Representative view north-east from minor road near car park at Taldrwst	**Medium** adverse: Permanent	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant
31	Representative view north-east from Cemlyn Road, passing Cemlyn Bay	**Small** adverse: Permanent	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant

Viewpoint number	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
32	Representative view north from Mynydd Mechell	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent Not significant
33	Representative view north-west along minor road, from Rhosgoch through Llanfechell to Tregele	**Small** adverse: Permanent	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant
34	Representative view north-west along minor road from Burwen to Llanfechell	**Small** adverse: Permanent	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant
37	Representative view south-east from Cemlyn Road junction with Nanner Road	**Medium** adverse over: Permanent	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant

Local communities in Cemaes, Tregele, Llanfairynghornwy and Llanfechell

Operation: winter year 1

Cemaes

10.5.288 There would generally be very restricted views from within the settlement of Cemaes, due to intervening buildings and landform. On the western edge of Cemaes, landscape mounding would screen the Power Station, as illustrated by the Photomontage from Viewpoint 16. However, in some views the tops of the main stacks would be just visible above the mounds. The mounding would be slightly steeper and higher than the existing natural landform and a large sedimentation pond would be prominent at the base of the mounding. Hedgerows and woodland planting would not yet have fully established by winter year 1 of operation. In views from the north-western fringe of Cemaes, such as Viewpoint 13 and F, the Site Campus would have been removed and the area restored, though the landscape mounding, a sedimentation pond and glimpses of the Power Station buildings would have noticeably changed the views. Another view from Cemaes at winter year 1 is illustrated by the photomontage for Viewpoint 12, where the new mounding would appear as a backdrop to the settlement, with the two main stacks barely perceptible above the skyline. Overall, the magnitude of change on the representative views of the community in Cemaes during the first winter of operation would range from small to medium in open views on the western fringe of Cemaes. Combined with the high sensitivity of the community, the significance of effect would range from minor adverse and not significant, to moderate

adverse and therefore significant in the long-term. However, many parts of the community would not experience any views of the Power Station or the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, with the exception of possible glimpses of the landscape mounding, such as in views from Viewpoint G, or possible glimpses of the tops of the main stacks. The effect on such views would not be significant in the long-term. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-37, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-37 Effect on community views from Cemaes during operation winter year 1 at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
12	Representative community view west from layby and seating area on Bridge Street in Cemaes, overlooking Cemaes and harbour	**Small** adverse over long-term	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant
13	Representative view west from WCP on edge of Cemaes	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant
16	Representative community view west from public footpath at western edge of Cemaes	**Medium** adverse over long-term	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant

Tregele

10.5.289 The large landscape mounding would recently have been completed to the west of Tregele, expanding the previous bund to better screen the Power Station, varying in height from 7m to 15m with a naturalistic profile. While the mounding would appear dominant in close views, early woodland planting along the boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would also soften views for the community during the first winter of operation. From some parts of the village, existing community views west across fields would be obscured by the mound, which would completely conceal the Power Station buildings, as well as the Existing Power Station, in many views, such as from Viewpoint 18. As such, the magnitude of change during the first winter of operation of the Power Station for the Representative Viewpoint 18 would be large. Combined with the high sensitivity of the community, the significance of effect would be major adverse and therefore significant in the long-term. Views from other parts of Tregele are, however, more restricted and/or compromised by OHLs and

pylons, as illustrated by Viewpoints I, J and L. The effect on such views would not be significant in the long-term.

Llanfairynghornwy

10.5.290 During the first winter of operation, the Power Station buildings would result in a clearly noticeable increase in the extent of large-scale industrial buildings compared to the existing view, and the skyline would be changed within a part of the most affected middle-distance views from the community in Llanfairynghornwy, such as Viewpoints 8 and Y. The large scale and massing of buildings would be more noticeable than those of the Existing Power Station. As such, there would be a medium magnitude of change on the Representative Viewpoints 8. Combined with the medium sensitivity of the community in Llanfairynghornwy, the significance of effect would be moderate adverse and therefore significant in the long-term. However, effects on the community in locations with more restricted views, such as in the vicinity of the church where there are many trees, would not be significant.

Llanfechell

10.5.291 During the first winter of operation, there would be no change to most community views in Llanfechell due to the relatively enclosed settlements, with limited views out. In views from the northern fringe of Llanfechell, such as Viewpoint 3, the upper parts of Power Station buildings would be barely perceptible above the brow of the hill. While the main stacks would be visible above the skyline, these would be seen within the context of existing detractors in the view, including OHLs and pylons, leading to a barely perceptible change to the view overall. As such, the magnitude of change on the community in Llanfechell, including the Representative Viewpoint 3, would be negligible. Combined with the medium sensitivity of the community in Llanfechell, the effect during the first year of operation of the Power Station would be permanently negligible adverse and not significant. As such, the effect on views of the community of Llanfechell during the summer of year 15 of operation is not considered in this chapter.

Operation: summer year 15

Cemaes

10.5.292 In the views from the western fringe of Cemaes, hedgerow and woodland planting would have established, as illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint 16. This would help to achieve a natural appearance for the landscape mounding which would continue to screen the Power Station buildings, with the exception of glimpses of the tops of the main stacks in some views. The large sedimentation pond at the base of the mounding would continue to remain noticeable in the foreground of the mounding. From high ground within the settlement, as illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint 12, the established broadleaved woodland would appear as a backdrop to Cemaes on the landscape mounding to the west, which some viewers may find attractive. The skyline would, however, remain changed within part of the view and there would continue to be barely

perceptible glimpses of the top of one of the main stacks. Overall the magnitude of change for representative community views from Cemaes during the summer of year 15 of operation would reduce to a range of negligible to medium adverse. The visual effect on the high sensitivity community in Cemaes would therefore permanently range from negligible adverse and not significant, to moderate adverse and therefore significant. The magnitude of change and significance of effect on individual representative views is set out in table D10-38, with further detail provided in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Table D10-38 Effect on community views from Cemaes during operation summer year 15 at representative viewpoints

Viewpoint number (in geographical sequence)	Viewpoint title	Magnitude of visual change	Significance of effect
12	Representative community view west from layby and seating area on Bridge Street in Cemaes, overlooking Cemaes and harbour	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent Not significant
13	Representative view west from WCP on edge of Cemaes	**Small** adverse: Permanent	**Minor** adverse over: Permanent Not significant
16	Representative community view west from public footpath at western edge of Cemaes	**Medium** adverse: Permanent	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant

Tregele

10.5.293 By the summer of year 15 of operation, additional woodland planting on landscape mounding west of Tregele would have established, continuing to screen the Power Station and the Existing Power Station in the views from the western edge of Tregele. As such, the magnitude of change would reduce to medium in close-range open views, such as the Representative Viewpoint 18. Combined with the high sensitivity of the community, the permanent significance of effect on views would be moderate adverse and therefore significant. However, the permanent effect on other more restricted views would not be significant.

Llanfairynghornwy

10.5.294 By the summer of year 15 of operation, hedgerows and broadleaved woodland on the landscape mounds and along the Power Station site boundary would have established, helping to visually soften and integrate the Power Station into the landscape. However, most of the large-scale buildings would remain clearly noticeable and there would be no change to

the visual effects experienced from the community in Llanfairynghornwy at the Representative Viewpoint 8. As such, the significance of effect on the worst affected views in Llanfairynghornwy would remain permanently moderate adverse and therefore significant. However, effects on the community in locations with more restricted views, such as in the vicinity of the church where there are many trees, would continue to not be significant.

Occasional visitors to Cestyll Garden

Operation: winter year 1

10.5.295 Views within the Cestyll Garden, such as Representative and Specific Viewpoint 15 and Illustrative Viewpoint K, would remain well enclosed by existing mature vegetation, with the exception of framed views from parts of the garden facing towards the sea. Despite the mature vegetation, there would be filtered views through planting on the boundary of the landward parts of the garden. While the temporary causeway within Porth-y-pistyll would have been removed towards the end of Main Construction, the western breakwater would remain a clearly noticeable and incongruous feature in the framed Significant View identified in the citation of the Cestyll Registered Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest [RD3]. The changes to this view, looking across Porth-y-pistyll bay to the open sea, are illustrated by the photomontage from the Representative and Specific Viewpoint 15, with the breakwater most noticeable at low tide when the 'foot' of the breakwater would be just visible. However, as illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint K, not all views out to the sea would be affected by the breakwater, with no change to some views within the garden due to the existing mature vegetation. There would be filtered views through vegetation to the south and south-east at the back of Cestyll Garden to the Power Station buildings. Glimpses of the buildings would add slightly to the effect of intrusion on views from within the garden, but would not affect the Significant View. The magnitude of change on the designated Significant View would be medium. As a result, the significance of effect during the first winter of operation of the Power Station on the high sensitivity visitors would be major adverse and therefore significant in the long-term.

Operation: summer year 15

10.5.296 By summer year 15 of operation of the Power Station, the magnitude of change on the designated Significant View from Cestyll Garden would remain the same as during the first winter of operation. The breakwater would continue to be clearly noticeable in the view to the sea, particularly at low tide, despite the effect of weathering, as illustrated by the photomontage from the Representative and Specific Viewpoint 15. Existing garden vegetation that would have leafed out in the summer would frame the view of the breakwater to a greater extent than in the winter and little of the views to the sea would remain. As such, there would remain a permanent medium adverse and significant effect on the Significant View experienced by occasional visitors to the garden, despite the establishment

of broadleaved woodland to the east and south of Cestyll Garden, which would screen previously filtered views of the Power Station buildings to the east. However, as noted above, for views during the first winter of operation, and illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint K, not all views out to sea would be affected by the breakwater, with no change to views from other parts of the garden due to the existing mature garden vegetation and the angle of view.

Offshore viewers

Operation: winter year 1

10.5.297 The Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be a prominent feature over a large geographical extent in offshore views, mainly within the coastal waters offshore between Carmel Head and Llanlleiana Head. The MOLF, associated western breakwater and Power Station buildings and infrastructure on the coastal hinterland would be clearly noticeable in the vicinity of Porth-y-pistyll bay and would substantially increase the extent of large-scale industrial buildings and infrastructure in the view, as illustrated by the photomontage for Viewpoint 30. The large scale and massing of the new buildings and breakwaters would be more noticeable than the Existing Power Station. As such, the magnitude of change during the first winter of operation of the Power Station would be large. Combined with the medium sensitivity of offshore users, this would result in a major adverse and significant effect in the long-term.

10.5.298 Whilst middle-distance views of the Power Station buildings would result in a clearly noticeable increase in the extent of large-scale industrial buildings compared to the existing view in views from Cemaes Bay, as illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint 39, the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds would obscure parts of the buildings. The landform would also have substantially changed to the west of Cemaes, but the new buildings and landscape mounds would be seen within the context of the Existing Power Station and associated OHLs and pylons. As such, the magnitude of change on Viewpoint 39 during the first winter of operation would be medium. Combined with the medium sensitivity of offshore users, this would result in a moderate adverse and significant effect in the long-term.

Operation: summer year 15

10.5.299 By the summer of year 15 of operation, established woodland and hedgerows on the landscape mounding would to visually soften views of the Power Station, and integrate the mounding and Power Station into the landscape in offshore views from Cemaes Bay, as illustrated by the photomontage for Viewpoint 39 during summer year 15. There would, however, be little difference in views towards Porth-y-pistyll bay from the establishment of planting, since the MOLF, western breakwater and the Power Station buildings would remain visible and continue to constitute a substantial increase in the extent of large-scale industrial development and change the skyline, as illustrated by the photomontage from Viewpoint 30 during summer year 15. As such, the magnitude and significance of effect on the two representative offshore views would continue to be the same as

for operation winter year 1, with the overall range permanently between moderate and major adverse and therefore significant.

Distant and very distant viewers

Operation: winter year 1

10.5.300 There would be distant and very distant views to the Power Station from higher ground within the study area as indicated by the ZTV on figure D10-21 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). The main stacks would for instance often be just perceptible on the skyline due to the distance, such as in Viewpoint D north-east of Bodedern and Viewpoint W to the south of Llyn Alaw. In views from locally higher ground, such as Representative and Specific Viewpoint 1 at Parys Mountain, the nearby Viewpoint C, Viewpoint A at Mynydd Eillian and Viewpoint B at Mynydd Bodafon, the Power Station buildings would result in a barely perceptible increase in the extent of large-scale industrial buildings and change the skyline within a small part of each view. However, the magnitude of change in views beyond the 6km detailed study area would be likely to be negligible during the first winter of operation of the Power Station, due to the distance. The significance of effect for most receptors would be negligible adverse and not significant, although for the high sensitivity visitors to the heritage trail on Parys Mountain (Representative and Specific Viewpoint 1), the effect is considered to be minor adverse and not significant in the long-term.

Operation: summer year 15

10.5.301 Although woodland planting would have established on the landscape mounding by the summer of year 15 of operation of the Power Station, helping to further integrate the Power Station into the landscape, there would be little discernible difference in distant and very distant views compared to winter year 1. As such, the significance of effect on distant and very distant views would not change. The effect would remain permanently not significant for all distant viewpoints, with a minor adverse and not significant effect on the views of visitors to the heritage trail on Parys Mountain (Representative and Specific Viewpoint 1).

Night-time visual effects

10.5.302 Lighting during operation would be substantially less extensive than lighting during construction, although and aviation warning lighting on the main stacks and resulting reflected light on the Power Station buildings would provide some elevated lighting. Other light sources during operation would include flood lighting and street lighting around the operational buildings and facilities within the Power Station Site, column mounted lighting of permanent site roadways, car parks and office buildings, security lighting of the perimeter fence and low-level pedestrian lighting across the Power Station Site. The height of lighting on the Power Station and main stacks would mean that lighting, including resulting sky glow, would be visible across a large area, although landscape mounding and broadleaved woodland planting would help mitigate adverse night-time visual effects.

10.5.303 Visual receptors likely to experience significant night-time visual effects would include road users where the existing night-time scene contains few lights sources and where the existing dark scene is an important feature of the existing view. The assessment of night-time effects from representative viewpoints, which is summarised below, concludes that there would be significant night-time effects during the first winter of operation on road users on the A5025 immediately east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area by Clovelly, and in the vicinity of Groes-fechan. There would also be significant night-time effects during the first winter of operation on users of minor roads west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, on Cemlyn Road and at Cemlyn Bay. The assessment of night-time effects also concludes that users of the same roads would experience significant night-time effects during the summer of year 15 of operation. This would include views form viewpoints on the A5025 immediately east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area by Clovelly, and views from Cemlyn Road and the minor road at Cemlyn Bay. From these viewpoints, lighting from the Power Station and main stacks would noticeably increase the extent of lighting in the view during winter year 1 and summer year 15 of operation.

Night-time viewers

Operation: winter year 1

10.5.304 During the first winter of operation, effects of lighting would be less significant than those identified during construction because many of the light sources, including the more elevated lighting on cranes, would have been removed and landscape mounding would help to conceal lower level lighting. However, whilst viewed in the context of existing lighting, including that from the Existing Power Station, light emanating from the upper portions of the Power Station buildings and aviation warning lighting on the main stacks would be visible to some night-time viewers of medium sensitivity, who would experience significant effects. Night-time viewers likely to experience significant effects are users of the A5025 at Viewpoints N5 and N8, users of Cemlyn Road at Viewpoint N6, and users of the minor road and car park at Cemlyn Bay at Viewpoint N10. In close-range views from Viewpoints N5 and N6, lighting would be prominent and, the magnitude of change would be large and the significance of effect major adverse and therefore significant in the long-term for receptors at these viewpoints. In views form Viewpoints N8 and N10, the lighting proposals would noticeably increase the extent of lighting, but landscape mounding would screen lower-level lighting in views from Viewpoint N8 and the influence of lighting from the Existing Power Station would limit the change in views from Viewpoint N10 across Cemlyn Bay. The magnitude of change on views from Viewpoints N8 and N10 would therefore be medium, and the significance of effect moderate adverse and therefore significant in the long-term for these receptors.

10.5.305 Visual effects ranging from a negligible adverse to minor adverse and therefore not significant in the long-term have been assessed for:

- low sensitivity night time viewers in the community of Cemaes at Viewpoint N7;

- medium sensitivity night-time viewers comprising:
  - users of a minor road near Mynydd Eilian at Viewpoint N2;
  - night-time viewers within the communities of Llanfechell at Viewpoint N3, Tregele at Viewpoint N4 and Cemaes at viewpoint N9; and
  - night-time users of the A5025 at Viewpoints N4 and N11; and
- high sensitivity night-time viewers within the communities of Llanfairynghornwy at Viewpoint N1, and Mynydd Mechell at Viewpoint N12.

10.5.306 This is because lighting would be screened or partially screened by landscape mounding or intervening landform, viewed at a distance, or in the context of existing lighting and would not substantially alter the character of the night-time views.

Operation: summer year 15

10.5.307 During the summer of year 15 of operation, proposed broadleaved woodland on the landscape mounding would have established and would help to filter views of light emanating from the Power Station above the landscape mounding for night-time viewers at Viewpoints N1, N2, N4, N5, N7 and N8.

10.5.308 There would be significant effects on night-time views from Viewpoints N5, N6 and N10. The established woodland would not reduce the night-time effects to a level considered as not significant from these night-time viewpoints. The magnitude of change at Viewpoint N6, located on Cemlyn Road adjacent to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, would permanently be large and, the significance of effect major adverse and therefore significant, as established woodland would have little effect on this view. The magnitude of change in views from Viewpoints N5 and N10 would be medium and the significance of effect would be permanently moderate adverse because additional lighting would continue to noticeably increase the extent of lighting in the views despite the established woodland.

10.5.309 Visual effects on the views of road users of the A5025 at Viewpoint N8 would, however, become not significant as a result of the establishment of woodland planting on the landscape mounding, which would help to screen views of lighting form the Power Station further. The magnitude of change would therefore be permanently small and the significance of effect minor adverse and not significant.

10.5.310 Other visual effects that would permanently remain not significant, ranging from negligible adverse to minor adverse, have been assessed for Viewpoints N1, N2, N3, N4, N7, N8, N9, N11 and N12. Visual effects would not be significant because lighting would be screened or partially screened by landscape mounding or intervening landform, partially screened by established woodland on the landscape mounding, or would be viewed at a distance, or in the context of lighting from the Existing Power Station and, would not substantially alter the character of the night-time views.

Decommissioning

10.5.311 Landscape and visual effects during decommissioning would be broadly similar to the effects that have been assessed during construction of buildings and structures for Main Construction. However, there would be no Site Campus or bulk earthworks, such as substantive excavation and landscape mounding works, during decommissioning. Therefore, to some extent, effects would be mitigated by landscape mounding and the well-established landscape setting created for the Power Station, which by the time of decommissioning would have had approximately 60 years to mature and would be retained post decommissioning. The cranes used for decommissioning are unlikely to be as tall as the cranes required for the Main Construction.

10.5.312 The gradual dismantling of buildings and structures on the site of the Power Station development is likely to result in some adverse effects on landscape character and views, both at the local level and further afield, including effects on the AONB and Heritage Coast and sensitive visual receptors, such as users of the WCP. As a precautionary assessment, the effects of decommissioning have been assumed to result in the same magnitude of change and significance of effect on landscape and visual receptors, as those for Main Construction. The effects of lighting on night-time viewers are likely to be less than those experienced during construction, due to the more contained extent of the decommissioning works and associated lighting.

10.5.313 The long-term effects of decommissioning would be substantially reduced following the removal of buildings and structures and associated landscape restoration works.

Transboundary effects

10.5.314 The predicted extent of significant effects is limited to within the 15km study area, which does not extend beyond UK borders. There is therefore no possibility of significant transboundary landscape or visual effects on other European Economic Area states.

Example of other permitted infrastructure with a similar magnitude of impact on sensitive receptors

10.5.315 The *Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)* [RD25] states that:

> "It may be helpful for applicants to draw attention, in the supporting evidence to their applications, to any examples of existing permitted infrastructure they are aware of with a similar magnitude of impact on sensitive receptors. This may assist the IPC in judging the weight it should give to the assessed visual impacts of the proposed development." (Paragraph 5.9.19 [RD25])

10.5.316 A directly comparable example of permitted infrastructure is the Hinkley Point C nuclear power station, for which a DCO was granted in 2013, and which is currently under construction in Somerset, England.

10.5.317 Key components of the Hinkley Point C main site development include two Reactor Buildings, two turbine halls, an operational service centre, an ILW store, spent fuel store and a temporary jetty for deliveries by sea.

10.5.318 A comparison of the main buildings and structures is set out in table D10-39 below, where 'L' denotes 'length, 'W' denotes 'width' and 'H' denotes 'height', based upon information contained in the Hinkley Point C Development Consent Order Application, *Hinkley Point C Development Site, Design and Access Statement* [RD26] *and Environmental Statement – Volume 2, Hinkley Point C Development Site* [RD27].

Table D10-39 Comparison of the dimensions of Wylfa Newydd Power Station and Hinkley Point C key buildings and structures

Building/ structure	Wylfa Newydd Power Station maximum parameter dimensions	Hinkley Point C power station dimensions
Reactor Buildings	77m (L) x 78m (W) x 49m (H)	57m (L) x 57m (W) x 64m (H)
Turbine halls	96m (L) x 121m (W) x 49m (H)	123m (L) x 64m (W) x 46m (H)
Spent Fuel Storage Facility (Wylfa Newydd) Interim Spent Fuel Store (Hinkley Point C)	150m (L) x 190m (W) x 27m (H)	150m x 65 m x 25m
Main stacks	76m (H)	55m (H)

10.5.319 Whilst there are notable differences in dimensions between the two developments, the above table shows that key features of each development are of a similar scale.

10.5.320 Like the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, the Hinkley Point C site comprises a rural, coastal location, with undulating lowland topography, and lies close to (but not within) an AONB designation (the Quantock Hills AONB).

10.5.321 The adverse residual landscape and visual effects were reported in the Hinkley Point C ES as ranging from minor to major adverse significance of effect during construction and year 1 of operation [RD27], similar to that reported in this chapter for the Wylfa Newydd Project. By year 15 of operation, most landscape and visual effects of Hinkley Point C were predicted to fall to a range of minor to moderate adverse, reflecting the effect of proposed mitigation [RD27]. Whilst some landscape and visual effects are predicted to remain major adverse during summer year 15 for the Wylfa Newydd Project, a number of effects would also be moderate adverse or less.

10.6 Additional mitigation

10.6.1 In accordance with chapter B1 (introduction to the assessment process) (Application Reference Number: 6.2.1), embedded and good practice mitigation measures relevant to landscape and visual were taken into account when determining the 'pre-mitigation' significance of effects. These are detailed in the design basis and activities section of this chapter.

10.6.2 Additional mitigation measures would be implemented to address potential significant effects identified in the assessment of effects section. These additional mitigation measures are summarised in table D10-40, table D10-41 and table D10-42 for construction, operation and decommissioning respectively.

10.6.3 These measures are set out in volume 2 of the Design and Access Statement (Application Reference Number: 8.2.2), Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16), Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7) and Wylfa Newydd CoOP (Application Reference Number: 8.13). Compliance with these documents would be secured through a DCO requirement.

Construction

Table D10-40 Additional mitigation measures – construction

Additional mitigation measures	Objective	Achievement criteria and reporting requirements
Undertake a detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing), and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure a degree of authenticity and historical continuity in the reinstatement of these features as part of the final landscape scheme, in accordance with the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	To facilitate landscape restoration in keeping with surrounding landscape character, to reduce adverse landscape effects.	Preparation of detailed survey report with survey plans, cross sections and photographs.

Additional mitigation measures	Objective	Achievement criteria and reporting requirements
The design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those buildings on the surrounding areas through the use of visually recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights in accordance with the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	To reduce the prominence of temporary buildings and storage units in views from the surrounding landscape and the consequent effects on landscape character.	Preparation of performance requirements for colour of main facilities within contractor's compounds and construction/laydown areas.
Phased timing of woodland felling to be implemented in the vicinity of the Remediation Processing Compound, as far as is practicable, to utilise existing woodland to provide temporary screening whilst asbestos treatment area is in use, in accordance with the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	To utilise existing woodland to screen views from the surrounding landscape.	Preparation of performance requirements for timing of felling of woodland.

Additional mitigation measures	Objective	Achievement criteria and reporting requirements
Enhancements to existing boundary features retained on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area outside the perimeter construction fence, in accordance with the landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16). Enhancements could include, for example, infill planting and management to improve structure and species diversity, and introduction of hedgerow trees where appropriate. Stone walls would be repaired and current condition of cloddiau improved, where necessary and practicable.	To help off-set the removal of field boundaries within the perimeter site fence and reinforce local landscape character.	Preparation of detailed enhancement proposals and inspection of implementation and establishment.

Additional mitigation measures	Objective	Achievement criteria and reporting requirements
Appropriate management and enhancement of the retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound, to manage its condition and to safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station as part of Horizon's long-term strategy for the site. A management scheme for the management of the Dame Sylvia Crowe's wooded mound (during construction and operation) would be prepared in accordance with the landscape and habitat design in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16). The scheme would contain information regarding the factors influencing management, management aims and objectives and monitoring programmes.	To help off-set the removal of trees and woodland within the perimeter site fence and help ensure the long-term viability of the woodland and its cultural value, including the screening role it provides to the Existing Power Station.	Preparation of detailed woodland management proposals and inspection of implementation and establishment.

Additional mitigation measures	Objective	Achievement criteria and reporting requirements
Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7) and Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16). This would include requirements for management and enhancement of retained trees, scrub and hedgerows, including area of Dame Sylvia Crowe designed woodland and new areas of landscaping to completed areas of landscape mounding, and the control of unwanted plant species, including invasive species.	To help ensure the on-going viability of existing field boundaries, scrub, trees and woodland and new planting and to maintain and reinforce local landscape character.	Preparation of a landscape management strategy for the duration of Main Construction as required by the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7), with implementation to be inspected at regular intervals.
Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced in accordance with the Phasing Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.29) to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity to limit the extent of disturbance in accordance with the landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).	To soften views of construction activities as soon as practicable to reduce the duration and extent of views to reduce landscape and visual effects.	Preparation of detailed sequence of landscape mounding works and staged landscaping, with regular monitoring of implementation.

Additional mitigation measures	Objective	Achievement criteria and reporting requirements
A method statement to include measures for the protection of existing rocky shoreline beneath temporary causeway construction in accordance with the Marine Works sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.8). Measures could include: provision for limiting the extent of disturbed shoreline; placing a protective layer over the shoreline prior to temporary construction; and sensitive making good of the intertidal zone on removal of the temporary causeway, to restore a natural appearance similar to the adjacent shore, where practicable.	Where practicable, to prevent, reduce or make good direct physical effects on the existing rocky shoreline in order to reduce adverse effects on seascape character.	Preparation of method statement for marine works to include protection of existing rocky shoreline where practicable and regular monitoring of implementation.
Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into the existing seascape character, through selection of appropriate materials in accordance with the design principles in volume 2 of the Design and Access Statement (Application Reference Number: 8.2.2).	To help integrate new structures at Porth-y-pistyll into the seascape and reduce their visual prominence in order to reduce adverse landscape and visual effects.	Preparation of landscape strategy for detailed design of MOLF and breakwaters, including finishes and colour of materials.

Additional mitigation measures	Objective	Achievement criteria and reporting requirements
Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used which would seek to: break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks, and help integrate them into the landscape using a similar approach to colours found within the surrounding landscape and on the Existing Power Station, in accordance with the design principles in the volume 3 of the Design and Access Statement (Associated Developments and Off-Site Power Station Facilities) (Application Reference Number: 8.2.3).	To reduce the visual prominence of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and integrate the buildings into the landscape in order to reduce adverse landscape and visual effects.	Preparation of architectural strategy and performance requirements for architectural design, including finishes and colour of all buildings.
The Site Campus would be restored to its pre-existing condition or similar, in accordance with the final landscape scheme. The final landscape scheme will be prepared in accordance with the principles established in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).	To off-set the long-term loss of vegetation caused by the Site Campus and reinstate local landscape character in order to reduce adverse landscape and visual effects following removal of the Site Campus.	Preparation of landscape strategy for detailed design of landscape restoration plan to restore the Site Campus site to its pre-existing condition or similar, including detailed design of field boundaries and scrub planting.

Additional mitigation measures	Objective	Achievement criteria and reporting requirements
Detailed landscape design to take into account landscape architecture, ecology and cultural heritage, including consideration of new field boundary design as part of restoration of agricultural field pattern, including hedgerows, cloddiau, drystone walls and woodland planting, in accordance with landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).	To help off-set the removal of field boundaries within the perimeter site fence and reinforce local landscape character in order to reduce adverse landscape effects.	Preparation of landscape strategy for detailed design of field boundaries, to include distribution of different boundary types, materials and plant species.
Construction lighting would be designed to reduce sky glow, glare and light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted, where practicable, in accordance with the landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).	To reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors in order to reduce adverse night-time visual effects.	Preparation of lighting strategy to reduce light spill, with implementation to be inspected at regular intervals.

Operation

Table D10-41 Additional mitigation measures – operation

Additional mitigation measures	Objective	Achievement criteria and reporting requirements
A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed in accordance with the design principles in volume 2 of the Design and Access Statement (Application Reference Number: 8.2.2), which would seek to: break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings; help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station; and be compatible with operational and safety requirements for a nuclear facility.	To reduce the visual prominence of the Power Station buildings and integrate the buildings into the landscape in order to reduce adverse landscape and visual effects.	Preparation of architectural strategy and performance requirements for architectural design, including finishes and colour of all buildings and structures.
Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into the existing seascape character, through selection of appropriate materials in accordance with the design principles in volume 2 of the Design and Access Statement (Application Reference Number: 8.2.2).	To help integrate new structures at Porth-y-pistyll into the seascape and reduce their visual prominence in order to reduce adverse landscape and visual effects.	Preparation of landscape strategy for detailed design of MOLF and breakwaters, including finishes and colour of materials.

Additional mitigation measures	Objective	Achievement criteria and reporting requirements
A method statement to include measures for the protection of existing rocky shoreline beneath temporary causeway construction in accordance with the Marine Works sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.8). Measures could include sensitive making good of the intertidal zone on removal of the temporary causeway, to restore a natural appearance, similar to the adjacent shore, where practicable.	Where practicable, to make good direct physical effects on the existing rocky shoreline in order to reduce adverse effects on seascape character.	Preparation of method statement for marine works to include making good of the intertidal zone and monitoring of implementation.
Detailed landscape design to take into account landscape architecture, ecology and cultural heritage, including consideration of new field boundary design as part of restoration of agricultural field pattern, including hedgerows, cloddiau, drystone walls and woodland planting, in accordance with design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).	To help off-set the removal of field boundaries within the perimeter site fence and reinforce local landscape character in order to reduce adverse landscape effects.	Preparation of landscape strategy for detailed design of field boundaries, to include distribution of different boundary types, materials and plant species.

Additional mitigation measures	Objective	Achievement criteria and reporting requirements
Appropriate management and enhancement of the retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to the south-east of the Existing Power Station to manage its condition and to safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station as part of Horizon's long-term strategy for the site. A management scheme for the management of the Dame Sylvia Crowe's wooded mound (during construction and operation) would be prepared in accordance with the landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16). The scheme will contain information regarding the factors influencing management, management aims and objectives and monitoring programmes.	To help off-set the removal of trees and woodland within the perimeter site fence and help ensure the long-term viability of the woodland and its cultural value, including the screening role it provides to the Existing Power Station.	Preparation of detailed woodland management proposals and regular inspection of implementation and establishment.

Additional mitigation measures	Objective	Achievement criteria and reporting requirements
Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for the final landscape scheme, in keeping with the local landscape character, and in accordance with the landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16).	To further refine the shape of the sedimentation ponds and the transition between pond and surrounding landscape to reduce the visual prominence of the sedimentation ponds and integrate the ponds into the landscape in order to reduce adverse landscape and visual effects.	Preparation of landscape strategy for detailed design of ponds, to include shape, finish and planting.
Agree with National Trust, Cadw and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service the design of appropriate landscape measures to restore and/or enhance the former location of Cestyll Kitchen Garden in accordance with s106, Draft Heads of Terms for Planning Obligations (Application Reference Number: 3.4).	To restore and/or enhance the Cestyll Kitchen Garden in order to reduce adverse local landscape effects.	Reporting requirements would be agreed with Cadw, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning, the IACC and the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust.

Additional mitigation measures	Objective	Achievement criteria and reporting requirements
The area reserved for Spent Fuel Storage Facility and ILW Storage Facility would be temporarily seeded and managed as grassland, until the area is required for development in accordance with the Wylfa Newydd CoOP (Application Reference Number: 8.13).	To reduce the visual prominence and integrate this part of the Power Station Site into the landscape until it is needed for the Spent Fuel Storage Facility and ILW Storage Facility in order to reduce adverse landscape and visual effects.	Preparation of performance requirements for timing and specification of seeding for Spent Fuel Storage Facility and ILW Storage Facility, including management and monitoring of implementation.
Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, in accordance with the landscape and habitat design principles in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.16). To include quarterly landscape site inspections for a five-year period after implementation, followed by annual inspections for second five-year period (total 10 years), to ensure the landscape planting scheme successfully establishes and achieves the intended mitigation. In the event that these inspections identify that planting has not established, replacement planting on a like for like basis would be undertaken during the first available planting season.	To help off-set the removal of hedgerows, trees and woodland within the perimeter site fence and ensure the long-term effectiveness of the planting to soften and filter views of the Power Station and help to integrate it into the landscape, by ensuring the long-term viability of the planting in order to reduce adverse landscape and visual effects.	Preparation of a landscape strategy setting out performance requirements for proposed planting, including requirements for weed control, fertiliser, watering, mulching and pruning, to be regularly monitored.

Additional mitigation measures	Objective	Achievement criteria and reporting requirements
The lighting designs for operation would be developed in accordance with the design principles in volume 2 of the Design and Access Statement (Application Reference Number: 8.2.2) to: meet operational, safety and security purposes; limit light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted; maintain a uniform lighting solution to reduce dark and light spots; and limit visibility of new lighting at distant receptors. Best available technologies would include sympathetic design, automatic sensors for street lights, and the use of LED lighting to achieve lower lighting levels whilst maintaining the same level of effective lighting.	To reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors in order to reduce adverse night-time visual effects.	Preparation of lighting strategy to reduce light spill, with implementation to be inspected at regular intervals.

Decommissioning

Table D10-42 Additional mitigation measures – decommissioning

Additional mitigation measures	Objective	Achievement criteria and reporting requirements
The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period, would be maintained until demolished in accordance with the design principles in volume 2 of the Design and Access Statement (Application Reference Number: 8.2.2).	To reduce the visual prominence of the Power Station buildings and integrate the buildings into the landscape throughout the care and maintenance period, in order to reduce adverse landscape and visual effects.	Preparation of performance requirements for buildings for care and maintenance period, including maintenance of exterior finish.
Restoration of Power Station Site to comprise recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland, in accordance with the DCO requirement for a Decommissioning Plan, Draft Development Consent Order (Application Reference Number: 3.1).	To reinforce local landscape character in order to reduce adverse landscape and visual effects.	Preparation of performance requirement for detailed design of landscape restoration plan for Power Station Site.
Lighting for decommissioning would be designed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted, where practicable, in accordance with the DCO requirement for a Decommissioning Plan, Draft Development Consent Order (Application Reference Number: 3.1).	To reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors in order to reduce adverse night-time visual effects.	Preparation of performance requirements to reduce light spill, with implementation to be inspected at regular intervals.

10.7 Residual effects

10.7.1 This section describes the residual landscape and visual effects for the WNDA Development, including night-time visual effects, having taken into account the embedded, good practice and additional mitigation described above, as well as for the Ecological Compensation Sites. Table D10-43, table D10-44, table D10-45 and table D10-46 below provide a summary of significant residual effects identified either prior to or post application of additional mitigation for construction, operation in the winter of year 1 and operation in the summer of year 15.

10.7.2 Additionally, all effects of minor significance or greater identified in the assessment of effects section are summarised in appendix I3-1 (master residual effects table) (Application Reference Number: 6.9.8).

WNDA Development

10.7.3 Whilst all additional mitigation measures set out in section 10.6 would reduce or off-set landscape and visual effects, the reduction in effect would not in all cases be sufficient to alter the reported significance criteria. This is in part due to the scale and nature of the Power Station, which means it is only practicable to reduce rather than eliminate significant effects and in part due to the relatively broad bandings of significance criteria. As such, the level of residual effects assessed for some landscape and visual receptors are the same as those assessed prior to the application of additional mitigation.

10.7.4 Table D10-43 provides a summary of those landscape receptors that were identified as likely to experience a significant effect in section 10.5, along with the suggested additional mitigation measures to mitigate those effects, followed by the likely significant residual effects after mitigation. The detailed assessment for each landscape receptor is presented in appendix D10-6 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.63).

10.7.5 Table D10-44 provides a summary of those visual receptors that were identified as likely to experience a significant effect in section 10.5, along with the suggested additional mitigation measures to mitigate those effects, followed by the likely significant residual effects after mitigation. The detailed assessment for each visual receptor is presented in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

10.7.6 Table D10-45 provides a summary of those night-time visual receptors that were identified as likely to experience a significant effect in section 10.5, along with the suggested additional mitigation measures to mitigate those effects, followed by the likely significant residual effects after mitigation. The detailed assessment for each of the night-time visual receptor is presented in appendix D10-7 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.64).

Ecological Compensation Sites

10.7.7 This section describes the residual landscape and visual effects that would be significant, having taking into account the embedded and good practice

mitigation for the three Ecological Compensation Sites at Cae Canol-dydd, Cors Gwawr and Ty du designed to offset the potential adverse effect on Tre'r Gof SSSI. The detailed assessment of landscape and visual effects resulting from the construction and operation of the three Ecological Compensation Sites are included in Appendix D1-2 (Ecological Compensation Sites: Assessment of Environmental Effects) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.18).

10.7.8 The Ecological Compensation Sites would create new areas of rich-fen habitat and enhance areas of existing rich-fen habitat at three sites within Anglesey. Table D10-46 below provides a summary of significant residual visual effects identified during construction and operation of the three sites. No additional mitigation has been identified at this stage but further design development will be undertaken as a result of which it may be possible to reduce the significance of some of the landscape and visual effects identified.

10.7.9 In summary, no significant residual effects are anticipated for any landscape receptors during construction and operation winter year 1. A total of six visual receptors would potentially experience significant residual effects without additional mitigation during construction, with this total rising to seven at operation (winter year 1) on reopening of one of the footpaths closed during construction.

Construction and operation Year 1 winter

Cae Canol-dydd

10.7.10 During construction, two visual receptors FP2 and R1 would experience a moderate adverse, residual significance of effect in the short-term at Cae Canol-dydd. During operation winter year 1, three visual receptors FP1, FP2 and R1, would experience a moderate adverse, residual significance of effect in the short-term at Cae Canol-dydd.

Cors Gwawr

10.7.11 During construction and operation winter year 1, two visual receptors FP1 and T1, would experience a moderate adverse, residual significance of effect in the short-term at Cors Gwawr.

Ty du

10.7.12 At Ty du during construction and operation winter year 1, two visual receptors FP1 and R1 would experience a moderate adverse, residual significance of effect in the short-term.

Operation Year 15 summer

10.7.13 By operation summer year 15 it is anticipated that on all of the three Ecological Compensation Sites, the new wetland areas created by soil stripping would be effectively established and reintegrated with the existing landscape pattern. Soil stockpiles would have been removed and grassland re-established in their place. Without additional mitigation, the

remaining residual effect would be an overall loss of hedgerows, but in visual terms and in the context of the wider landscape pattern, this would be unlikely to be clearly noticeable. Therefore, at operation summer year 15 no significant residual effects are anticipated for any landscape or visual receptors on any of the three Ecological Compensation Sites.

Table D10-43 Summary of residual effects: landscape

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Construction								
Isle of Anglesey AONB – directly affected area only	High	<u>Construction</u> Site Preparation and Clearance: Erosion of landscape character through loss of existing vegetation, field boundaries and resulting field patterns, and buildings/remains of buildings. Intervention to rural landscape resulting from fencing and satellite compound, as well as intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent landscape. Effect limited to some extent by presence of Existing Power Station to north. Main Construction: Pastoral farmland changed to construction site. Landscape mounding and large sedimentation pond would alter drumlin landform and erode character of directly affected part of AONB. Construction of MOLF, breakwaters and CWS inlet would substantially change shore of Porth-y-pistyll bay. Intervisibility with other construction works within adjacent landscape and seascape, including construction of Power Station and a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction would further erode character.	Adverse Medium-term	Large	Major adverse Significant	Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus. Protection of existing rocky shoreline and making good of intertidal zone. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	Large	Major adverse Significant
Non-designated wider landscape – directly affected area only	Medium	<u>Construction</u> Site Preparation and Clearance: Erosion of landscape character through loss of existing vegetation, including loss of woodland south of Existing Power Station, field boundaries and field pattern, introduction of stone stockpile and temporary remediated soil	Adverse Medium-term	Large	Major adverse Significant	Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme. Design of temporary buildings within	Large	Major adverse Significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		storage mounds, as well as excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials. Intervention to rural landscape resulting from fencing, compounds and intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent AONB. Effect limited to some extent by presence of Existing Power Station to north. Main Construction: Pastoral farmland changed to construction site. Erosion of landscape character through direct changes including bulk earthworks/landscape mounding which would alter drumlin landform, formation of laydown areas, temporary buildings and structures, construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction. Intervisibility with other construction activities within adjacent landscape and seascape would further erode character.				the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Phased timing of woodland felling in vicinity of Remediation Processing Compound. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. Sequence of landscape mounding and landscaping. Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus. Site Campus to be restored to its pre-existing condition or similar. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
Local landscape character: LLCA1 North Drumlins LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay Hinterland LLCA 4 Cemaes LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland	Medium or High	<u>Construction</u> Site Preparation and Clearance: Direct effects and/or intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance causing erosion of landscape character due to fencing, installation of compounds, loss of existing vegetation, field boundaries and field pattern, introduction of stone stockpile and temporary remediated soil storage mounds, as well as excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Enhancements to existing boundary	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
LLCA 6 Tregele LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland LLCA 8 Llanfairynghornwy LLCA 9 Mynydd y Garn		Main Construction: Direct effects and/or intervisibility with Main Construction causing erosion of landscape character due to bulk earthworks/landscape mounding and associated sedimentation ponds, formation of laydown areas, temporary buildings and structures, construction and operation of Site Campus, and construction of large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction.				features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Phased timing of woodland felling in vicinity of Remediation Processing Compound. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. Sequence of landscape mounding and landscaping. Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus. Site Campus to be restored to its pre-existing condition or similar. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
North Anglesey Heritage Coast	High	<u>Construction</u> Site Preparation and Clearance: No direct effects. However, setting affected by Site Preparation and Clearance within adjacent seascape and landscape, including excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials, introduction of fencing and loss of vegetation and field boundaries. Main Construction: Excavation of intertidal rock and construction of MOLF and breakwaters, including temporary causeway, use of tall cranes and large concrete batching plant would substantially change the shore of Porth-y-pistyll and erode seascape character. Setting also affected by large-scale construction	Adverse Medium-term	Large for directly affected area (Medium on overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast)	Major adverse for directly affected area Significant (Moderate adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall Significant)	Protection of existing rocky shoreline and making good of intertidal zone. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced. Appropriate management of retained and enhancement Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power	Large for directly affected area (Medium on overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast)	Major adverse for directly affected area Significant (Moderate adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall Significant)

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		activities within adjacent seascape and landscape, including construction of Site Campus and Power Station buildings, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction.				Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
Local seascape character: LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station LSCA 4 Wylfa Head LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay LSCA 7 Porth Padrig LSCA 9 North of Anglesey LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay LSCA 11 Hen Borth	Medium or High	<u>Construction</u> Site Preparation and Clearance: Erosion of seascape character to varying degrees resulting from direct or indirect changes within the coastal hinterland, such as removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, and excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials. Also intervention to pastoral landscape resulting from fencing and compounds. Main Construction: Direct effects on coastal hinterland and/or intervisibility with Main Construction due to construction and operation of Site Campus, bulk earthworks/landscape mounding and associated sedimentation ponds, formation of laydown areas, temporary buildings and structures, and construction of large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction, would affect character of LSCAs. Also erosion of landscape character mainly within LSCAs in western half of study area due to direct effects and/or intervisibility with excavation of intertidal rock and construction of MOLF and breakwaters, including cofferdams and temporary causeway, use of tall cranes and large concrete batching plant at Porth-y-pistyll.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	Protection of existing rocky shoreline and making good of intertidal zone. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Phasing of felling of woodland near Remediation Processing Compound. Sequence of landscape mounding and landscaping. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus. Site Campus to be restored to its pre-existing condition or similar. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Operation – winter year 1								
Isle of Anglesey AONB – directly affected area only	High	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Landform within AONB changed, but landscape mounding in keeping with drumlin landform, though a little steeper. Character of shoreline of AONB affected directly locally at Porth-y-pistyll by CWS intake structure, MOLF and removed temporary causeway. Natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay would have been largely replaced by engineered structures. Adjacent breakwaters and large-scale Power Station would be uncharacteristic of landscape character and affect setting of AONB. Landscape restoration to pasture with field boundaries would help integrate landscape mounding and Power Station into surrounding landscape to some extent.	Adverse Long-term	Large	Major adverse Significant	Making good of intertidal zone. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.	Large	Major adverse Significant
Non-designated wider landscape – directly affected area only	Medium	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> MOLF and large-scale Power Station buildings would increase extent of industrial development within the landscape. Vacated construction and laydown areas and landscape mounds restored to predominantly agricultural use with new field boundaries in keeping with existing landscape character, would help to integrate Power Station into landscape. Sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would be uncharacteristic. Intervisibility with breakwaters within Porth-y-pistyll would contrast with the undeveloped seascape adjacent to the non-designated wider landscape.	Adverse Long-term	Large	Major adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting.	Large	Major adverse Significant
Local landscape character: LLCA1 North Drumlins	Medium	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Introduction of large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would increase extent of industrial	Adverse Long-term	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Appropriate management and	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay Hinterland LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland LLCA 6 Tregele LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland		development within local landscape and would either directly or indirectly affect the pastoral or wooded character of the LLCAs. Vacated construction and laydown areas and landscape mounds restored to predominantly agricultural use with new field boundaries in keeping with existing landscape character, would help to integrate Power Station into landscape. Sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would be uncharacteristic.				enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Area reserved for proposed Spent Fuel Storage facility to be temporarily seeded and managed as grassland until required for development.		
North Anglesey Heritage Coast – directly affected area only	High	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Erosion of seascape character caused by the CWS intake structure, MOLF and associated breakwaters, which would increase extent of modified coastal edge and industrial development within North Anglesey Heritage Coast. The natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay would have been largely lost. Hinterland forming part of setting of the Heritage Coast would also be affected by presence of Power Station buildings and infrastructure within adjacent Wylfa Newydd Development Area, adding to industrial presence of Existing Power Station.	Adverse Long-term	Large	Major adverse Significant	Making good of intertidal zone. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound.	Large	Major adverse Significant
Local seascape character: LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station LSCA 4 Wylfa Head LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay	Medium or High	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Site Campus, cofferdams and temporary causeway would have been removed. However, CWS intake structure, MOLF and associated breakwaters, as well as large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure, would continue to affect seascapes directly or indirectly due to increased extent of modified coastal edge and industrial development.	Adverse Long-term	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	Making good of intertidal zone. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
LSCA 7 Porth Padrig LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay		Vacated construction and laydown areas and landscape mounds on coastal hinterland restored to predominantly agricultural use with new field boundaries in keeping with existing seascape character, would help to integrate Power Station into seascape.				planting. Area reserved for proposed Spent Fuel Storage facility to be temporarily seeded and managed as grassland until required for development. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound. Agree with National Trust, Cadw and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service the design of appropriate landscape measures to restore and/or enhance the former location of Cestyll Kitchen Garden.		
Operation – summer year 15								
Isle of Anglesey AONB – directly affected area only	High	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> The natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll would have been largely replaced permanently by engineered structures. CWS intake structure, MOLF and intervisibility with the adjacent breakwaters and large-scale Power Station would continue to be uncharacteristic of landscape character and setting of AONB. However, established broadleaved hedgerows and woodland planting would help further integrate landscape mounding and Power Station into surrounding landscape.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse Significant	Making good of intertidal zone. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. Agree with National Trust, Cadw and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service the design of appropriate landscape measures to restore and/or enhance the former location of Cestyll Kitchen Garden.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Non-designated wider landscape –	Medium	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Established woodland planting and	Adverse	Large	Major adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power	Large	Major adverse

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
directly affected area only		hedgerow field boundaries on landscape mounding would help to further integrate Power Station into landscape. Presence of large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would, however, fundamentally change nature of directly affected part of the landscape.	Permanent		Significant	Station buildings. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		Significant
Local landscape character: LLCA1 North Drumlins LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay Hinterland LLCA 6 Tregele LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland	Medium	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Established woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries on landscape mounding would help to further integrate Power Station into landscape. Presence of large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would constitute a clearly noticeable change to the nature and/or indirectly affect the character of the LLCAs.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
North Anglesey Heritage Coast – directly affected	High	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Continued erosion of seascape character caused by CWS intake	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse Significant	Making good of intertidal zone. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.	Large	Major adverse Significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
area only		structure, MOLF and associated breakwaters. The natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll would have been largely replaced permanently by engineered structures. Established woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries on landscape mounding would help to further integrate Power Station into seascape, but hinterland of the Heritage Coast would continue to be affected by presence of Power Station buildings and infrastructure within adjacent Wylfa Newydd Development Area.				A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound.		
Local seascape character: LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay LSCA 7 Porth Padrig LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay	Medium or High	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> The natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll would have been largely replaced permanently by engineered structures. CWS intake structure, MOLF and associated breakwaters, as well as large-scale Power Station buildings, would continue to affect the seascapes directly and indirectly to varying degrees due to the increased extent of modified coastal edge and industrial development, adding to the presence of the Existing Power Station. Established woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries would help to further integrate Power Station into seascape, but this would not reduce significance of effect for LSCAs.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	Making good of intertidal zone. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound.	Small to major	Minor adverse to major adverse Not significant to significant
Decommissioning								
Isle of Anglesey AONB – directly affected area only	High	<u>Decommissioning</u> Removal of MOLF and CWS inlet would affect the shore of Porth-y-pistyll bay, resulting in a direct effect on the landscape character of the AONB. Construction, operation and subsequent demolition of Fuel Repackaging Facility, as well as	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse Significant	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and	Large	Major adverse Significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect the adjacent landscape, resulting in an indirect effect on the landscape character of the AONB.				areas of native woodland.		
Non-designated wider landscape – directly affected area only	Medium	<u>Decommissioning</u> Removal of MOLF and CWS outfall, and CWS inlet would respectively affect coastal fringe, resulting in direct and indirect effects on the landscape character. Construction, operation and subsequent demolition of Fuel Repackaging Facility, as well as incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect the landscape character.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse Significant	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Large	Major adverse Significant
Local landscape character: LLCA1 North Drumlins LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay Hinterland LLCA 4 Cemaes LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland LLCA 6 Tregele LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland LLCA 8 Llanfairynghornwy LLCA 9 Mynydd y Garn	Medium	<u>Decommissioning</u> Construction, operation and subsequent demolition of Fuel Repackaging Facility, as well as incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect landscape character either directly or indirectly.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant
North Anglesey Heritage Coast	High	<u>Decommissioning</u> Removal of MOLF and CWS intake would affect the North Anglesey	Adverse Permanent	Large for directly affected area	Major adverse for directly affected area	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during	Large for directly affected area	Major adverse for directly affected area

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Heritage Coast within Porth-y-pistyll bay, resulting in a direct effect on seascape character. Construction, operation and subsequent demolition of Fuel Repackaging Facility, as well as incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, on adjacent coastal hinterland would have an indirect adverse effect on seascape character.		(Medium on overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast)	Significant (Moderate adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall Significant)	the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	(Medium on overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast)	Significant (Moderate adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall Significant)
Local seascape character: LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station LSCA 4 Wylfa Head LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay LSCA 7 Porth Padrig LSCA 9 North of Anglesey LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay LSCA 11 Hen Borth	Medium or High	<u>Decommissioning</u> Removal of MOLF and CWS intake and outfall would directly affect the seascape within Porth-y-pistyll bay, resulting in direct and indirect effects on seascape character. Construction, operation and subsequent demolition of Fuel Repackaging Facility, as well as incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect seascape character either directly or indirectly.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant

Table D10-44 Summary of residual effects: visual

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Construction								
WCP walkers Based on Representative Viewpoints from the west: 9, 25, 31, 37, 26 and 27. Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 29, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 10.	High	<u>Construction</u> Site Preparation and Clearance: Views of plant, machinery and compounds in conjunction with installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal, vegetation clearance, demolition of buildings and excavation of contaminated soils and backfilling with inert materials. Main Construction: Construction of CWS intake structure, MOLF, cofferdams, temporary causeway and breakwaters, and operation of concrete batching plant, would be dominant in local views from west. Construction/operation of Site Campus would be particularly noticeable in views from east. Views from WCP would also feature bulk earthworks for landscape mounding and construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Phased timing of woodland felling in vicinity of Remediation Processing Compound. Sequence of landscape mounding and landscaping. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Making good of intertidal zone. Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus. Site Campus to be restored to its pre-existing condition or similar.	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant
Users of local PRoWs and open access land Based on Representative Viewpoints 36, 7, 25, 26, 27, 38, 24, 35, 22, 21, 16, 11 and 2.	Generally high Occasion-ally medium	<u>Construction</u> Site Preparation and Clearance: Views of plant, machinery and satellite compounds with stockpiles visible in conjunction with views of fencing installation, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance, demolition of buildings and excavation of contaminated soils and backfilling with inert materials. Main Construction: Most notable changes in local views from PRoWs where construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction, as well as bulk earthworks	Adverse Medium-term	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		in conjunction with landscape mounding, would be visible and often dominant. Construction and operation of Site Campus would be noticeable in some views, such as views from National Trust Open Access Land at Llanbadrig Point. Construction of the CWS intake structure, MOLF, cofferdams, temporary causeway and breakwaters also visible from some locations, such as National Trust Open Access Land at Trwyn Pencarreg and open access land at Mynydd y Garn.						
Copper Trail/NCN Route 566 Based on Representative Viewpoints from the west: 28, 8, 31, 37 and 19. Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 3 and 18.	High	<u>Construction</u> Site Preparation and Clearance: There would be views or glimpses of plant, machinery and compounds in conjunction with progressive vegetation clearance, installation of fencing and demolition. Main Construction: Bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds would be apparent in open views. Subsequently construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction, would be clearly noticeable in many views.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	Phased timing of woodland felling in vicinity of Remediation Processing Compound. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced.	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant
A5025 users Based on Representative Viewpoints from the south-west: 6, 23 and 18. Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 2 and 17.	Medium	<u>Construction</u> Site Preparation and Clearance: Views of plant, machinery and satellite compounds with stockpiles in conjunction with installation of fencing and progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance. Main Construction: Bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds, in particular the mound adjacent to Tregele, would be very apparent in close-range views passing the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, as well as the construction of	Adverse Medium-term	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced. Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus.	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction. Construction and operation of the Site Campus would also be apparent in some views, mainly from the east.						
Local road network users Based on Representative Viewpoints 3, 8, 19, 20, 21, 28, 31 and 37.	Medium	<u>Construction</u> Site Preparation and Clearance: There would be views or glimpses of plant, machinery and compounds in conjunction with progressive vegetation clearance, installation of fencing and excavation of contaminated soils. Main Construction: Bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds, as well as construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction, would be noticeable. The most noticeable effects would be experienced in local views from roads including Cemlyn Road and a local road east of Tregele.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	Phased timing of woodland felling in vicinity of Remediation Processing Compound. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights.	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant
Community of Cemaes Based on Representative Viewpoints 12, 13 and 16.	High	<u>Construction</u> Site Preparation and Clearance: Views from western edge of Cemaes of plant and machinery in conjunction with installation of fencing, field boundary removal and vegetation clearance. Main Construction: Construction and operation of Site Campus noticeable in views towards Existing Power Station from north-western fringe of Cemaes. Bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds with associated drainage, including sedimentation ponds and dosing equipment, prominent in views from western fringe of Cemaes and above and between rooftops from limited locations on high ground.	Adverse Medium-term	Large	Major adverse Significant	Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced. Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus.	Large	Major adverse Significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Construction of buildings and infrastructure mainly obscured by landscape mounding. Views above landscape mounds and skyline of a large number of tall cranes associated with construction of Power Station at the peak of Main Construction.						
Community of Tregele Based on Representative Viewpoint 18.	High	<u>Construction</u> Site Preparation and Clearance: Plant, machinery, Construction Compound with portable cabins/temporary buildings and satellite compound with stone stockpile visible in conjunction with views of installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance. Also installation of road crossings visible. Main Construction: Bulk earthworks, construction of landscape bund and mounds with associated drainage apparent at close range in open views, mainly from northern edge of village. Mound landscaped with planting would obscure lower level views once completed. Large-scale construction activities associated with Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be clearly noticeable above bund, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction.	Adverse Medium-term	Large	Major adverse Significant	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Phased timing of woodland felling in vicinity of Remediation Processing Compound, as far as is practicable, to allow existing woodland to provide temporary screening whilst asbestos treatment area is in use. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced.	Large	Major adverse Significant
Community of Llanfairynghornwy Based on Representative Viewpoint 8.	Medium	<u>Construction</u> Main Construction: From locations with open views, construction of landscape mounds would initially be apparent in views across the gently undulating drumlin landforms and pastoral fields. Subsequently, construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure in the central part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would be clearly noticeable, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Main Construction.						
Community of Llanfechell Based on Representative Viewpoint 3.	Medium	<u>Construction</u> Main Construction: Views from western fringe of village mostly obscured by the intervening landform, though a large number of tall cranes, associated with construction of the Power Station at the peak of Main Construction and initially the Site Campus, would be particularly noticeable on the skyline.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	No additional mitigation practicable.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Occasional visitors to Cestyll Garden Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 15.	High	<u>Construction</u> Main Construction: Close-range framed views of construction of the temporary causeway and permanent breakwater within Porth-y-pistyll, and associated construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials) would be dominant in the framed Significant View looking out to sea. Much of construction activities would be obscured by the significant evergreen vegetation in garden. Looking south, filtered views through intervening trees to construction of Power Station buildings, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction.	Adverse Medium-term	Large	Major adverse Significant	Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.	Large	Major adverse Significant
Visitors to William Thomas Monument at Mynydd y Garn Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 7.	High	<u>Construction</u> Main Construction: Construction of MOLF, temporary causeway and breakwaters, bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds would be apparent in elevated panoramic views. Subsequently, construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be clearly noticeable, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Major adverse Significant	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.	Medium	Major adverse Significant
Visitors to the standing stones north	High	<u>Construction</u> Main Construction:	Adverse Medium-	Large	Major adverse	Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus.	Large	Major adverse

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
of Llanfechell Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 22.		Views of construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be prominent, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction.	term		Significant	Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced.		Significant
Offshore viewers Based on Representative Viewpoint 30 and 39.	Medium	<u>Construction</u> Main Construction: Construction of MOLF temporary causeway, and breakwaters, and operation of concrete batching plant, would be dominant in close-range views offshore towards Porth-y-pistyll. Construction and operation of the Site Campus would be apparent in views towards the Existing Power Station and Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. The construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure would also be noticeable to varying degrees, including a large number of tall cranes at the peak of Main Construction.	Adverse Medium-term	Large	Major adverse Significant	Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus.	Large	Major adverse Significant
Operation – winter year 1								
WCP walkers Based on Representative Viewpoints from the west: 9, 25, 37, 26 and 27. Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 29, 11, 13, 14 and 10.	High	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> In views approaching from west CWS intake structure, MOLF, breakwater and Power Station buildings would be visible and particularly dominant in close-range views across Porth-y-pistyll bay. This would increase extent of industrial buildings and infrastructure in views. In views approaching from east, landscape mounding would largely conceal the lower portions of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, though upper parts of buildings would increase the extent of large-scale industrial buildings visible. Breakwaters would generally not be visible in views from the east, with the exception of views from Wylfa Head. Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be seen within context of Existing Power Station and associated OHLs and pylons, but be	Adverse Long-term	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme.	Small to large	Minor adverse to major adverse Not significant to significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		more noticeable.						
Users of local PRoWs and open access land Based on Representative Viewpoints 36, 7, 25, 26, 27, 38, 24, 35, 22, 21, 16, 11 and 2.	Generally high Occasionally medium	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Landscape mounding would soften or partly conceal the lower portions of some Power Station buildings, particularly from PRoW on western fringe of Cemaes where there only would be possible glimpses of the tops of the main stacks. However, hedgerow and woodland planting would not yet have fully established on the large mounding. In views further away from the mounding, the extent of large-scale Power Station buildings in views would be extended, typically within the context of views of the Existing Power Station and OHLs and pylons. Power Station buildings would, however, be more noticeable than adjacent Existing Power Station and would change skyline in many views. CWS intake structure, MOLF and breakwaters would be dominant in views from open access land near Porth-y-pistyll.	Adverse Long-term	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Area reserved for proposed Spent Fuel Storage facility to be temporarily seeded and managed as grassland until required for development.	Small to large	Minor adverse to major adverse Not significant to significant
Copper Trail/NCN Route 566 Based on Representative Viewpoints from the west: 28, 8 and 37.	High	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Landscape mounding would conceal Power Station buildings and infrastructure to varying degrees, especially in close range views, though a large sedimentation pond would be noticeable near the base of mounding in close views. In middle-distance views, the Power Station buildings would increase the extent of large-scale industrial buildings seen within context of Existing Power Station and associated OHLs and pylons, and/or wind turbines in some views. Power Station buildings would, however, be more noticeable than adjacent Existing Power Station and would change skyline in some views.	Adverse Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme.	Small to medium	Minor adverse to moderate adverse Not significant to significant
A5025 users	Medium	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Most noticeable visual effects	Adverse Long-term	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power	Small to large	Minor adverse to

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Based on Representative Viewpoints from the south-west: 6, 23 and 18. Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 2 and 17.		experienced from section of A5025 passing adjacent to Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Views of landscaped mounding would partially or completely conceal or soften views of Power Station buildings and infrastructure. Upper parts of Power Station buildings would increase extent of large-scale industrial buildings in many views. Power Station buildings would be more noticeable than adjacent Existing Power Station and would change skyline in some views.			major adverse Significant	Station buildings.		major adverse Not significant to significant
Local road network users Based on Representative Viewpoints 8, 19, 20, 21 and 28 and 37.	High to medium	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Most noticeable effects would be experienced in local passing views from Cemlyn Road and local roads south-east of Tregele, where landscape mounds would largely conceal the lower parts of Power Station buildings, but the upper parts would result in a substantial increase in the extent of large-scale industrial buildings visible and change the skyline. However, landscape mounding would screen the Power Station, except for glimpses of main stacks, in close views from Cemlyn Road and Nanner Road junction, where a large sedimentation pond would be noticeable near the base of mounding. Middle-distance passing views from other local roads would also often include views of Power Station buildings, obscured to varying degrees by landscape mounding.	Adverse Long-term	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme.	Small to large	Minor adverse to major adverse Not significant to significant
Community of Cemaes Based on Representative Viewpoints 13 and 16.	High	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Landscape mounding would screen Power Station from western edge of Cemaes, with exception of possible glimpses of tops of main stacks. Mounding would be slightly steeper and higher than existing natural landform, with sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding. Hedgerows and woodland on mounding would not yet have fully	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	Landscape design development of sedimentation ponds to achieve a more natural appearance.	Small to medium	Minor adverse to moderate adverse Not significant to significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		established.						
Community of Tregele Based on Representative Viewpoint 18.	High	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Landscape mounding and recent woodland planting along boundary of Wylfa Newydd Development Area north-west of Tregele would conceal Power Station buildings, but at the same time obscure previous views of rural fields in foreground views towards the Existing Power Station.	Adverse Long-term	Large	Major adverse Significant	No additional mitigation practicable.	Large	Major adverse Significant
Community in Llanfairynghornwy Based on Representative Viewpoint 8.	Medium	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Views of Power Station buildings would result in an increase in extent of large-scale industrial buildings compared to existing view and skyline would be changed within part of view. Power Station buildings would be more noticeable than adjacent Existing Power Station.	Adverse Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Occasional visitors to Cestyll Garden Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 15.	High	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Western breakwater would be clearly noticeable in framed Significant View looking across Porth-y-pistyll bay to open sea. Also filtered views through intervening vegetation to Power Station buildings to east. Power Station buildings would add to industrial intrusion on views from within garden, but would not affect Significant View.	Adverse Long-term	Medium	Major adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.	Medium	Major adverse Significant
Visitors to William Thomas Monument at Mynydd y Garn Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 7.	High	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Breakwater and Power Station buildings would increase extent of large-scale industrial development compared to existing view. New buildings would be seen within context of Existing Power Station, but Power Station buildings would be more noticeable. Grassland cover on the landscape mounds would help to integrate mounds into existing landscape and would soften views of the Power Station.	Adverse Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Visitors to standing stones north of	High	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u>	Adverse	Large	Major	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power	Large	Major

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Llanfechell Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 22.		Power Station buildings would result in a substantial increase in extent of large-scale industrial buildings compared to existing view. Large scale and massing of Power Station buildings would be more noticeable than adjacent Existing Power Station and, together with mounding, change skyline within part of view, which would result in loss of views to sea.	Long-term		adverse Significant	Station buildings.		adverse Significant
Offshore viewers Based on Representative Viewpoint 30 and 39.	Medium	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Landform would have substantially changed to the west of Cemaes. MOLF, associated breakwaters and Power Station buildings would be clearly noticeable from offshore locations in vicinity of Porth-y-pistyll bay and would increase extent of large-scale industrial buildings in view. New buildings and infrastructure seen within context of Existing Power Station, though Power Station buildings would be more noticeable.	Adverse Long-term	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings.	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant
Operation – summer year 15								
WCP walkers Based on Representative Viewpoints from the west: 9, 25, 37, 26 and 27. Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 29, 11 and 14.	High	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Views approaching from west would remain largely the same as at winter year 1, with the exception of views of the upper parts of simulator and training building visible above existing landform and mounding. Established broadleaved woodland planting would make little difference to views of Power Station buildings and together with MOLF and breakwaters would remain dominant features in close-range views. In views approaching from east, proposed broadleaved woodland and hedgerows on landscape mounds would have established and would help visually soften and integrate Power Station into landscape. Upper parts of Power Station buildings would continue to be visible.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Small to large	Minor adverse to major adverse Not significant to significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Users of local PRoWs and open access land Based on Representative Viewpoints 36, 7, 25, 26, 27, 38, 24, 35, 22, 21, 16, 11 and 2.	Generally high Occasion-ally medium	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Broadleaved woodland and hedgerows on landscape mounds would have established helping to further visually soften and integrate Power Station into landscape depending upon the particular view. Large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would, however, continue to be clearly noticeable features in most views, such as views from PRoWs south-east of Tregele and open access land west of Porth-y-pistyll bay. CWS intake structure, MOLF and breakwaters would also continue to be dominant in views from open access land near Porth-y-pistyll.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Small to large	Minor adverse to major adverse Not significant to significant
Copper Trail/NCN Route 566 Based on Representative Viewpoints from the west: 28, 8 and 37.	High	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Established broadleaved woodland and hedgerows on landscape mounds help to soften views and further integrate Power Station into landscape. Power Station buildings and infrastructure would remain visible on skyline in middle-distance views, seen in context of Existing Power Station and associated OHLs and pylons, and/or wind turbines in some views. Power Station buildings would, however, be more noticeable than adjacent Existing Power Station in some views. The large sedimentation pond near the base of landscape mounding would continue to be noticeable in close views.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Small to medium	Minor adverse to moderate adverse Not significant to significant
A5025 users Based on Representative Viewpoints from the south-west: 6, 23 and 18. Based on	Medium	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Established broadleaved woodland and hedgerows on landscape mounds would help visually soften views of Power Station. Upper parts of Power Station buildings would to varying degrees remain visible above woodland planting in many views, though the buildings would be completely obscured by the mounding and woodland planting in	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Small to large	Minor adverse to major adverse Not significant to significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Representative Viewpoints from the east: 2 and 17.		some views from the A5025 along the south-eastern boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.						
Local road network users Based on Representative Viewpoints 8, 19, 20, 21, 28 and 37.	High to medium	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Established broadleaved woodland and hedgerows on landscape mounds would help visually soften views of Power Station to limited extent. Power Station buildings would continue to be clearly noticeable and be more noticeable than adjacent Existing Power Station. The large sedimentation pond near the base of mounding would continue to be noticeable in close views from Cemlyn Road and Nanner Road junction.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Small to medium	Minor adverse to moderate adverse Not significant to significant
Community of Cemaes Based on Representative Viewpoint 16.	High	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Fully established hedgerow and woodland planting would help to achieve a natural appearance for landscape mounding which would continue to screen Power Station buildings, with exception of possible glimpses of tops of main stacks. The sedimentation pond would remain noticeable in the foreground of mounding.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	Landscape design development of sedimentation ponds to achieve a more natural appearance. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Small	Minor adverse Not significant
Community of Tregele Based on Representative Viewpoint 18.	High	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Established broadleaved woodland on landscape mounds would help visually soften and integrate the landscape mounding. There would, however, be a clearly noticeable change to the view.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Community in Llanfairynghornwy Based on Representative Viewpoint 8.	Medium	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Established hedgerows and broadleaved woodland on landscape mounds and along Power Station site boundary would help to visually soften and integrate Power Station into landscape. Most large-scale buildings would, however, remain visible.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Occasional visitors to	High	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u>	Adverse	Medium	Major	Selection of appropriate materials for	Medium	Major

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Cestyll Garden Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 15.		The western breakwater would continue to be clearly noticeable in Significant View to sea. Leafing out of existing garden vegetation in the summer would add to restriction of views to the sea by the breakwater compared to winter year 1. Establishment of broadleaved woodland to east and south of Cestyll Garden would obscure Power Station buildings to the east.	Permanent		adverse Significant	MOLF and breakwaters. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		adverse Significant
Visitors to William Thomas Monument at Mynydd y Garn Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 7.	High	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Proposed hedgerows and broadleaved woodland on landscape mounds would have established and would help to further visually soften and integrate Power Station buildings into landscape. Most large-scale buildings would, however, remain visible and continue to constitute an increase in extent of large-scale industrial buildings compared to existing view.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Visitors to standing stones north of Llanfechell Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 22.	High	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Established hedgerows and broadleaved woodland on landscape mounds would help to visually soften and integrate Power Station into landscape. Large-scale buildings would, however, continue to constitute a substantial change to the view.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Large	Major adverse Significant
Offshore viewers Based on Representative Viewpoint 30 and 39.	Medium	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Established hedgerows and broadleaved woodland on landscape mounds would help with landscape integration of mounds and Power Station. However, MOLF, associated breakwaters and main Power Station buildings would remain clearly visible from offshore locations in vicinity of Porth-y-pistyll bay. Power Station buildings would continue to be more noticeable than Existing Power Station.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Decommissioning								
WCP walkers Based on Representative Viewpoints from the west: 9, 25, 31, 37, 26 and 27. Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 29, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 10.	High	<u>Decommissioning</u> Removal of MOLF and CWS intake structure and outfall would be noticeable in local views from the west. Views from WCP would also feature other decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, which would adversely affect views.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant
Users of local PRoWs and open access land Based on Representative Viewpoints 36, 7, 25, 26, 27, 38, 24, 35, 22, 21, 16, 11 and 2.	Generally high Occasion-ally medium	<u>Decommissioning</u> Removal of MOLF and CWS intake structure and outfall would affect some views from the west. Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant
Copper Trail/NCN Route 566 Based on Representative Viewpoints from the west: 28, 8, 31 and 37. Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 3 and 18.	High	<u>Decommissioning</u> Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant
A5025 users Based on Representative	Medium	<u>Decommissioning</u> Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Viewpoints from the south-west: 6, 23 and 18. Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 2 and 17.		associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.			Significant	demolished.		Significant
Local road network users Based on Representative Viewpoints 3, 8, 19, 20, 21, 28, 31 and 37.	Medium	<u>Decommissioning</u> Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant
Community of Cemaes Based on Representative Viewpoints 12, 13 and 16.	High	<u>Decommissioning</u> Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views. However, landscape mounding with established woodland and hedgerow planting would limit views to some extent.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse Significant	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished.	Large	Major adverse Significant
Community of Tregele Based on Representative Viewpoint 18.	High	<u>Decommissioning</u> Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views. However, the mounding with established woodland planting would conceal much of the decommissioning activity.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse Significant	No additional mitigation practicable.	Large	Major adverse Significant
Community of Llanfairynghornwy Based on	Medium	<u>Decommissioning</u> Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Representative Viewpoint 8.		associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.				would be maintained until demolished.		
Community of Llanfechell Based on Representative Viewpoint 3.	Medium	<u>Decommissioning</u> Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	No additional mitigation practicable.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Occasional visitors to Cestyll Garden Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 15.	High	<u>Decommissioning</u> Activities for removal of MOLF, CWS intake structure and outfall would affect the 'Significant' framed view. Other decommissioning activity within Power Station Site to south-east would be obscured by established broadleaved woodland.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse Significant	No additional mitigation practicable. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Large	Major adverse Significant
Visitors to William Thomas Monument at Mynydd y Garn Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 7.	High	<u>Decommissioning</u> Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station, MOLF, CWS intake structure and outfall and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Major adverse Significant	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Medium	Major adverse Significant
Visitors to the standing stones north of Llanfechell Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 22.	High	<u>Decommissioning</u> Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse Significant	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Large	Major adverse Significant
Offshore viewers Based on	Medium	<u>Decommissioning</u> Removal of MOLF and CWS intake structure and outfall would be noticeable at Porth-y-pistyll. Views of other	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse Significant	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period	Large	Major adverse Significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Representative Viewpoint 30 and 39.		decommissioning activity within Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.				would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.		

Table D10-45 Summary of residual effects: night-time visual

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Construction								
A5025 users Based on Representative Viewpoints N4, N5, N8 and N11.	Medium	Construction Main Construction: Construction lighting, including lighting on a large number of tall cranes in conjunction with construction of the Power Station and associated infrastructure at the peak of Main Construction, would be visible to the west of Tregele in open and expansive views, sometimes in the context of existing lighting.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	Construction lighting would be designed to reduce sky glow, glare and light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted where practicable.	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant
Local road network users (including car park at Cemlyn Bay) Based on Representative Viewpoints N1, N3, N6, N10 and N12.	Medium	Construction Main Construction: There would be either panoramic views of construction lighting in conjunction with construction of the Power Station and associated infrastructure, or views of lighting on a large number of tall cranes seen above intervening landform at the peak of Main Construction. Whilst lighting from the Existing Power Station is visible in some views, additional lighting would increase the extent of lighting in the views.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse Significant	Construction lighting would be designed to reduce sky glow, glare and light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted where practicable.	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse Significant
Community of Cemaes Based on Representative Viewpoint N9.	Medium	Construction Main Construction: With the exception of glimpsed views of lighting on a large number of tall cranes associated with construction of the Power Station and associated infrastructure at the peak of Main Construction, above the new earthworks, landscape mounds and existing intervening landform, construction lighting would be mainly obscured.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	Construction lighting would be designed to reduce sky glow, glare and light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted where practicable.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Community of Tregele Based on Representative Viewpoint N4.	Medium	Construction Main Construction: The 7m-high bund constructed early during construction would obscure views of lower-level construction lighting once completed. However, there would be open views of construction lighting at close range above the bund, including lighting on a large number of tall cranes in conjunction with construction of the Power Station and associated infrastructure at the peak of Main Construction.	Adverse Medium-term	Large	Major adverse Significant	Construction lighting would be designed to reduce sky glow, glare and light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted where practicable.	Large	Major adverse Significant
Community of Llanfairynghornwy Based on Representative Viewpoint N1.	Medium	Construction Main Construction: Construction lighting, including lighting on a large number of tall cranes in conjunction with construction of the Power Station and associated infrastructure at the peak of Main Construction, would be visible in middle-distance views.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	Construction lighting would be designed to reduce sky glow, glare and light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted where practicable.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Community of Mynydd Mechell Based on Representative Viewpoint N12.	High	Construction Main Construction: Lighting on the tops of a large number of tall cranes associated with construction of the Power Station and associated infrastructure at the peak of Main Construction, would be visible above intervening landform.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	Construction lighting would be designed to reduce sky glow, glare and light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted where practicable.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Community of Llanfechell Based on Representative Viewpoint N3.	High	Construction Main Construction: Lighting on the tops of a large number of tall cranes associated with construction of the Power Station and associated infrastructure at the peak of Main Construction, would be visible above intervening landform.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	Construction lighting would be designed to reduce sky glow, glare and light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted where practicable.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Operation – winter year 1								

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 users Based on Representative Viewpoints N5 and N8.	Medium	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Landscape mounding would largely conceal lower-level lighting in close-range views. Lighting emanating from the upper portions of the Power Station buildings and the main stacks would noticeably increase the extent of existing lighting in the view.	Adverse Long-term	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	Lighting designs for operation would be developed to limit light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted, including sympathetic design, automatic sensors for street lights and use of LED lighting.	Small to medium	Minor adverse to moderate adverse Not significant to significant
Local road network users (including car park at Cemlyn Bay) Based on Representative Viewpoints N6 and N10.	Medium	<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Lighting emanating from the upper portions of the Power Station buildings and aviation warning lighting on the main stacks would be visible.	Adverse Long-term	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse Significant	Lighting designs for operation would be developed to limit light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted, including sympathetic design, automatic sensors for street lights and use of LED lighting.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Operation – summer year 15								
A5025 users Based on Representative Viewpoint N5.	Medium	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Proposed broadleaved woodland on the landscape mounding would have established, which would further conceal lower-level lighting. Lighting emanating from the upper portions of the Power Station buildings and the main stacks would remain visible.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	Lighting designs for operation would be developed to limit light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted, including sympathetic design, automatic sensors for street lights and use of LED lighting.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Local road network users (including car park at Cemlyn Bay) Based on Representative Viewpoints N6 and N10.	Medium	<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Lighting emanating from the upper portions of the Power Station buildings and aviation warning lighting on the main stacks would remain visible.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse Significant	Lighting designs for operation would be developed to limit light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted, including sympathetic design, automatic sensors for street lights and use of LED lighting.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Decommissioning								
A5025 users Based on Representative Viewpoint N4, N5, N8 and N11.	Medium	<u>Decommissioning</u> Lighting associated with decommissioning activities would be potentially visible to the west of Tregele in open and expansive views, sometimes in the context of existing lighting.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant	Lighting for decommissioning would be designed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable.	Medium to large	Moderate adverse to major adverse Significant

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Local road network users (including car park at Cemlyn Bay) Based on Representative Viewpoints N1, N3, N6, N10 and N12.	Medium	<u>Decommissioning</u> Lighting associated with decommissioning activities would be potentially visible in panoramic views. Whilst lighting from the Existing Power Station is clearly noticeable in this view, and despite intervening landform and vegetation, additional lighting would substantially increase the extent of lighting in the view.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse Significant	Lighting for decommissioning would be designed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable.	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse Significant
Community of Cemaes Based on Representative Viewpoint N9.	Medium	<u>Construction</u> Main Construction: Lighting associated with decommissioning activities would be potentially visible above the landscape mounds and existing intervening landform.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	Lighting for decommissioning would be designed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Community of Tregele Based on Representative Viewpoint N4.	Medium	<u>Decommissioning</u> Lighting associated with decommissioning activities would be potentially visible in close-range open views of construction lighting, in the context of existing lighting.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse Significant	Lighting for decommissioning would be designed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable.	Large	Major adverse Significant
Community of Llanfairynghornwy Based on Representative Viewpoint N1.	Medium	<u>Decommissioning</u> Lighting associated with decommissioning activities would be potentially visible in middle-distance views.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	Lighting for decommissioning would be designed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Community of Mynydd Mechell Based on Representative Viewpoint N12.	High	<u>Decommissioning</u> Lighting associated with decommissioning activities would be potentially visible above intervening landform.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	Lighting for decommissioning would be designed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Community of Llanfechell Based on Representative Viewpoint N3.	High	<u>Decommissioning</u> Lighting associated with decommissioning activities would be potentially visible above intervening landform.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	Lighting for decommissioning would be designed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant

Table D10-46 Summary of residual effects: visual (Ecological Compensation Sites)

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Construction								
Cae Canol-dydd: **Users of local PRoWs (FP2)** Based on users of two footpaths to south-east of site.	High	Construction Receptors would experience clear views of construction works from ridgeline and fields outside site.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	No additional mitigation identified.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Cae Canol dydd: **Residents (R1)** Based on two properties at Merddyn-hafod to west of site on B5110.	High	Construction Potential clear close views of soil stockpile and machinery movements resulting in partial obstruction of existing open and long distance views. Main area of soil stripping and hedge removal also likely to be visible.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	No additional mitigation identified.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Cors Gwawr: **Users of local PRoWs (FP1)** Based on users of two sections of footpath through site.	High	Construction Direct close views of soil stripping and hedge and scrub removal (one section of footpath would be likely to be closed during construction).	Adverse Short-term	Small	Moderate adverse Significant	No additional mitigation identified.	Small	Moderate adverse Significant
Cors Gwawr: **Local road network users (T1)** Based on users of lane to south-east edge of site.	Medium	Construction Clear open views over open verge and low boundary hedge of works at southern end of site including scrub removal and construction soil storage stockpiles. Views possible along length of route of removal of hedges and soil stripping. Non-naturalistic landform would contrast adversely with natural gentle gradients of local landform.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	No additional mitigation identified.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Ty du: **Users of local PRoWs (FP1)** Based on users of one footpath through site.	High	Construction Close views of scrub clearance activities and burning of arisings with progressive opening up of views across the site.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Moderate adverse Significant	No additional mitigation identified.	Small	Moderate adverse Significant
Ty du: **Residents (R1)** Based on one property to east of site.	High	Construction Potential clear views towards site from farmhouse. Site partially concealed in shallow valley. Possible clear views of shrub clearance work and burning of arisings forming part of wider views.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Moderate adverse Significant	No additional mitigation identified.	Small	Moderate adverse Significant
Operation – winter year 1								
Cae Canol-dydd:	High	Operation – winter year 1	Adverse	Medium	Moderate adverse	No additional mitigation	Medium	Moderate

Receptor (or group of receptors)	Sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Users of local PRoWs (FP1 & FP2) Based on users of one footpath through site (FP1) andtwo footpaths to south-east of site (FP2).		FP1 would be re-opened on completion of works. Clear close views and views from ridgeline of completed soil stripping and stockpiles contrasting with the landform. Removal of hedgerows would be apparent.	Short-term		Significant	identified.		adverse Significant
Cae Canol dydd: **Residents (R1)** Based on two properties at Merddyn-hafod to west of site on B5110.	High	Operation – winter year 1 Potential clear close views of completed soil stockpile resulting in partial obstruction of existing open and long distance views. Main area of completed soil stripping and hedge removal also likely to be visible.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	No additional mitigation identified.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Cors Gwawr: **Users of local PRoWs (FP1)** Based on users of two sections of footpath through site.	High	Operation – winter year 1 Direct close views of completed soil stripping and hedge and scrub removal.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Moderate adverse Significant	No additional mitigation identified.	Small	Moderate adverse Significant
Cors Gwawr: **Local road network users (T1)** Based on users of lane to south-east edge of site.	Medium	Operation – winter year 1 Clear open views over open verge and low boundary hedge of completed scrub removal and soil storage stockpiles at southern end of site. Views possible along length of route of removed of hedges and soil stripped areas. Non naturalistic landform would contrast adversely with natural gentle gradients of local landform.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant	No additional mitigation identified.	Medium	Moderate adverse Significant
Ty du: **Users of local PRoWs (FP1)** Based on users of one footpath through site.	High	Operation – winter year 1 Close views of completed scrub clearance resulting in more open views across the site.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Moderate adverse Significant	No additional mitigation identified.	Small	Moderate adverse Significant
Ty du: **Residents (R1)** Based on one property to east of site.	High	Operation – winter year 1 Potential clear views towards site from farmhouse. Site partially concealed in shallow valley. Possible clear views of completed shrub clearance work forming part of wider views.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Moderate adverse Significant	No additional mitigation identified.	Small	Moderate adverse Significant

10.8 References

Table D10-47 Schedule of references

ID	Reference
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RD6	Natural Resources Wales (NRW). 2013b. *LANDMAP. Historic Landscape dataset.*
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RD12	Fiona Fyfe Associates, Countryscape and SEACAMS (University of Bangor). 2013. *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment.*

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RD16	Natural Resources Wales (NRW). 2014. *National Landscape Character, NLCA02: Central Anglesey*. Available by request from NRW, Maes y Ffynnon, Ffordd Penrhos, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2DW, contact: John.briggs@cyfoethnaturiol.cymru.
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