



Wylfa Newydd Project

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App D10-3 - Local landscape and seascape
character study

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1 Purpose and scope of the study

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This study provides a project-level assessment of local landscape and seascape character for the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and immediately adjoining area. The study has been undertaken to supplement published sources of landscape and seascape character assessment, in order to contribute to the baseline definition of key landscape and seascape characteristics and identify key receptors for the landscape impact assessment for the proposed Power Station in chapter D10 (landscape and visual) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10) of this Environmental Statement.

1.1.2 For the purposes of this study, 'landscape' refers to "... an area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors" [RD1], while 'seascape' refers to "An area of sea, coastline and land, as perceived by people, whose character results from the actions and interactions of land with sea, by natural and/or human factors." [RD2].

1.1.3 This report describes 13 Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs) and 11 Local Seascapes Character Areas (LSCAs). The character study has drawn on best practice guidance set out in table 3-1 and the methodology has been developed to respond to input received from statutory consultees, including the Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC) and Natural Resources Wales (NRW).

1.2 Scope of assessment

1.2.1 This local landscape and seascape character study identifies, classifies, maps and describes areas of distinct and recognisable patterns of landscape and seascape elements that occur consistently and contribute to identifiable LLCAs and LSCAs, within the geographical area likely to be subject to the most significant effects arising from the proposed Power Station, as set out in section 4.

1.2.2 An overview of the key tasks undertaken as part of this study is listed below:

- desk study review of relevant published guidance on landscape and seascape characterisation and development of methodology for undertaking a local project-level character study in consultation with key stakeholders, NRW and the IACC;
- desk study review of published landscape and seascape character assessments and data, at the national, regional and local scale covering north Anglesey;
- initial field survey appraisal;

- identification, classification and description of LLCAs and LSCAs, including their landscape and seascape value;
- follow-up field survey and further review of published information to review and refine the draft local character study; and
- reporting and figure preparation.

2 Consultation

- 2.1.1 Draft methodologies for landscape and seascape characterisation were submitted to the IACC and NRW for review and comment in October 2014. These included an explanation of how the methodologies had been developed, proposed sources of data and references used, and an explanation of how the proposed study area had been defined.
- 2.1.2 The methodologies were discussed at a meeting with IACC and NRW on 22 January 2015. It was noted that a methodology for identifying visual and sensory *LANDMAP* [RD3 to RD7] aspect areas to Level 4 had not been fully developed by NRW, who suggested that the *LANDMAP* visual and sensory aspect layer, as well as the other four aspect layers, and key features identified by desk study and field survey be referred to in order to help define LLCAs which would not necessarily follow *LANDMAP* boundaries. It was also requested that the boundaries between the LLCAs and LSCAs be clearly defined.
- 2.1.3 Following the meeting, the IACC provided further feedback by email in February and March 2015. This noted that the methodologies for both landscape and seascape character study should follow a consistent approach. The IACC also suggested that reference be made to all five *LANDMAP* aspect layers for baseline landscape and visual context and to define key characteristics. Another key point emphasised was that the methodology should focus on the requirements of assessing the effects on landscape character of the LLCAs, rather than conforming with *LANDMAP* reporting methodology or undertaking a Level 4 *LANDMAP* assessment. Clarification on how value would be assessed was requested. All of these comments have been taken on board in preparation of this local landscape and seascape character study.
- 2.1.4 In January 2016, Horizon submitted an Environmental Impact Assessment Progress Report to the IACC and NRW for information and feedback. The response from NRW included comments relating to the local landscape and seascape character study, which has influenced the development and reporting of this character study. NRW advised that the methodology should explain how published sources of landscape character mapping and descriptions, as well as *LANDMAP* aspect areas, have been drawn upon, and, that a figure indicating LLCAs and LSCAs within the framework of published studies would be helpful. In response to these comments, the explanation of the methodology in this appendix has been refined, figures 1 to 5 of this appendix have been included to illustrate *LANDMAP* aspect areas referred to, and figures 6 to 11 of this appendix have been included to illustrate how the LLCAs and LSCAs relate to *LANDMAP* aspect areas and the Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Areas (SCAs) within the local study area. NRW also emphasised the importance of concise LLCA descriptions relevant to the site and study area, including statements on susceptibility and value. The descriptions have been reviewed and revised in response, with the list of key characteristics providing a concise summary. A statement of values and an explanation of how these have been determined

is included for each area. However, since judgements on susceptibility form part of the impact assessment in chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10), these are not included in this baseline study.

2.1.5 A meeting to discuss the LVIA methodology with the IACC and NRW was held on 1 April 2016. This included discussion regarding assessment of effects on landscape and seascape character. The IACC advised that the assessment of effects on local landscape character, i.e. the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and adjoining local area, should be based on the LLCAs and LSCAs identified in the project-level character study, whilst wider assessment of character should be based on published sources. This has influenced definition of the study area for the project-level character study. During the meeting it was also noted that *LANDMAP* provides data which contribute to the baseline definition of local landscape character, but are not in themselves a landscape character assessment.

3 Methodology

3.1 Study areas

3.1.1 An overarching landscape study area for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is defined in chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10). The overarching study area has been based on a 15km radius from the centre of the Power Station, as illustrated on figure D10-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101), based on zone of theoretical visibility modelling as explained in chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10). Within the overarching study area, a detailed study area has been defined, which extends up to a 6km radius from the centre of the Power Station (see figure D10-1, Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). This is the area where theoretical intervisibility would principally be concentrated during operation of the Power Station and where there is greater potential for significant landscape effects. Both IACC and NRW have confirmed their agreement with the coverage of the overarching and detailed study areas (*Scoping Opinion for Wylfa Newydd Project [RD8]*).

3.1.2 The overarching study area has been used to undertake the desktop study of published sources of landscape and seascape character. A summary of published sources, including quotations for relevant character areas, is presented 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).

3.1.3 The desktop study of *LANDMAP* [RD3 to RD7] data, which provides a greater level of detail than other published sources of landscape and seascape character, has been based upon the detailed study area (illustrated on figure D10-1, Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) for visual and sensory, historical landscape and cultural landscape aspects, since the potential for significant landscape and visual effects is most likely within this area and since the features and elements relating to these aspects may be influenced indirectly as well as directly. For geological landscape and landscape habitats aspect areas, where the related features and elements primarily have the potential to be affected only directly, a more focussed local study area has been used, as indicated by the coverage of figure 1 of this appendix and described below. A summary of descriptions of the relevant *LANDMAP* aspect areas is presented in appendix D10-1 (published sources of landscape character) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.58).

3.1.4 In order to focus on landscape and seascape character local to the Power Station where there is the most potential for changes in landscape and seascape character, the study area adopted for this project-level character study (the local study area) comprises the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and adjoining area, which extends a minimum of 1km from the boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, and over 2km from the Power Station buildings. The extent of the local study area is indicated by the coverage of figure 1 of this appendix. The principle that local landscape character

comprises the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and the adjoining local area was agreed at the meeting held on 1 April 2016 and this is reflected in the coverage of the local study area.

3.2 Key guidance

3.2.1 The approach to landscape assessment in Wales is based upon *LANDMAP*, which as mentioned above is a baseline resource, but not a character assessment in itself. It has therefore been considered appropriate to refer to guidance by Natural England, in the absence of specific guidance for Wales from NRW.

3.2.2 Natural England defines landscape and seascape characterisation as “*The process of identifying areas of similar character, classifying and mapping them and describing their character*” [RD2 and RD9].

3.2.3 The key guidance used to inform this landscape and seascape character study is set out in table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Summary of key guidance

Guidance	Description
<i>Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition</i> (GLVIA3) [RD10]	Overarching guidance for the assessment of landscape and visual effects.
<i>Guide to Best Practice in Seascapes Assessment</i> [RD11]	Original guidance for seascape character assessment.
<i>Landscape Character Assessment for England and Scotland</i> [RD12]	Original guidance for landscape character assessment.
<i>Landscape and seascape character assessments</i> [RD13]	Guidance on how to carry out and use landscape and seascape character assessments.
<i>An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment</i> [RD9]	Guidance for approach to landscape character assessment.
<i>An Approach to Seascapes Character Assessment</i> [RD2]	Guidance for approach to seascape character assessment, which is seen as an extension of landscape character assessment, rather than a specialist subject in its own right.
<i>LANDMAP Guidance Note 3: Guidance for Wales Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of Onshore Wind Turbines</i> [RD14]	Guidance on the use of <i>LANDMAP</i> as part of Environmental Impact Assessment in relation to onshore windfarms and their surrounding infrastructure. (Guidance referred to in the absence of specific <i>LANDMAP</i> guidance relating to power stations.)

3.3 Desk study

3.3.1 A review of published landscape and seascape character assessments and data has been undertaken, as presented in appendix D10-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.58) and associated figures D10-9 to D10-10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101), and, appendix D10-2 (published sources of seascape character) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.59) and associated figures D10-12 to D10-13 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101). The key publications reviewed are summarised in table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Summary of published landscape and seascape character assessments and data

Publication	Description	Application in this study
<i>National Landscape Character, NLCA01: Anglesey Coast</i> [RD15] and <i>National Landscape Character, NLCA02: Central Anglesey</i> [RD16]	48 national Landscape Character Areas (NLCA) are defined in Wales. The NLCA profiles provide landscape context for planning and strategic assessment across Wales. Two of these NLCA fall within the overarching study area for chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10), as described in appendix D10-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.58).	Referred to for background information about NLCA within the study area. Of limited use for the more detailed project-level assessment of local landscape and seascape character.
<i>The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011</i> [RD17]	Identifies and describes 18 Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) across Anglesey. 10 of these LCAs fall within the overarching study area for chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10), as described in appendix D10-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.58).	Referred to for background information about regional level LCAs within the study area. Of limited use for the more detailed project-level assessment of local landscape and seascape character.
<i>Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd & Snowdonia National Park Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment</i> [RD18]	Considers landscape sensitivity and capacity relating to wind energy, solar photovoltaic energy, overhead electricity lines, mobile masts and static caravan/chalet parks development for 18 LCAs within Anglesey, which correspond to those defined in the <i>Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011</i> [RD17]. 10 of these LCAs fall within the	Referred to for information about likely man-made influences which could affect the evolution of the baseline character within the study area.

Publication	Description	Application in this study
	<p>overarching study area for chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10), as described in appendix D10-1 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.58).</p>	
<p><i>LANDMAP</i> [RD3 to RD7]</p>	<p>A geographical information system based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape have been recorded and evaluated to create a nationally consistent data set.</p> <p><i>LANDMAP</i> is divided into five categories, which cover geology, habitats, visual and sensory, historic and cultural landscape components.</p>	<p>Visual and sensory aspect layer used as key desktop source to inform the identification and classification of LLCAs and LSCAs (with the exception of those that are completely offshore), as well as the identification of key characteristics.</p> <p>Due to the more detailed project-level assessment of local landscape and seascape character, smaller LLCAs and LSCAs have often been identified within larger aspect areas and boundaries have been refined.</p> <p>Other aspect areas also referred to for the same purpose, but of slightly less influence.</p> <p>Figures 1 to 5 of this appendix illustrate the aspect areas relating to all five <i>LANDMAP</i> categories within the appropriate study area.</p>

Publication	Description	Application in this study
<i>National Seascape Assessment for Wales: NRW Evidence Report No: 80 [RD19]</i>	Defines 29 national marine character areas in Wales. Seven of these fall within the overarching study area for chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10), as described in appendix D10-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.59).	Referred to for background information about national marine character areas within the study area. Of limited use for the more detailed project-level assessment of local seascape character.
<i>Welsh Seascapes and their Sensitivity to Offshore Developments [RD20]</i>	Categorises Wales into five broad national units and 50 regional seascape units. Includes a broad-brush sensitivity assessment for offshore renewables. Two of the national units and four of the regional seascape units fall within the overarching study area for chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10), as described in appendix D10-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.59).	Referred to for background information about regional seascape units within the study area. Of limited use for the more detailed project-level assessment of local seascape character.
<i>Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment Final Report / Anglesey Seascape Character Assessment [RD21]</i>	Identifies seascape character types and describes 36 county level SCAs. 12 of the SCAs fall within the overarching study area for chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10), as described in appendix D10-2 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.59).	Seascape character types and SCAs used as key desktop source to inform the identification and classification of LSCAs, as well as the identification of key characteristics. Due to the more detailed project-level assessment of local seascape character, smaller LSCAs have been identified within the published SCAs and boundaries have been refined.

3.3.2 Other sources of data which have been referred to for the purposes of this study are summarised in table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Summary of other data used in the project-level character study

Data	Application in this study
Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale maps (2017).	<p>To provide a desktop source of landscape pattern and features, such as locations of windmills and lighthouses.</p> <p>Used to inform the identification and classification of character areas, as well as the identification of key characteristics.</p> <p>Where possible, the character area boundaries have been identified to follow existing field or settlement boundaries identified from mapping.</p>
Aerial photography (refer to figure D10-2, Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) (2013).	<p>To provide a desktop source of land use, landscape pattern and features.</p> <p>Used to inform the identification and classification of character areas, as well as the identification of key characteristics.</p>
Ordnance Survey digital height data (refer to figure D10-4, Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) (2014).	<p>To provide a desktop source of topography.</p> <p>Used to inform the identification and classification of character areas, as well as the identification of key characteristics.</p> <p>The boundaries between different character areas have often been aligned along the crests of drumlins, which to varying degrees enclose areas of unique character.</p>
Geology mapping data: <i>DigMapGB-50</i> [RD22]	<p>To provide information about bedrock and superficial deposits.</p> <p>Used to inform the description of and identification of key characteristics for some character areas.</p>

Data	Application in this study
<i>Admiralty Charts, Marine Raster Charts (Tiles 5053010045 and 5053010050) and Marine Themes – Large, Medium and Small (wrecks) [RD23]</i>	To provide information on wrecks, marine archaeology sites, anchorages, harbours, sailing areas and any other sea based recreation areas. Used to inform the description of and identification of key characteristics for some character areas.
Landscape and seascape designations/planning context such as the Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (special qualities stated in <i>The Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan Review 2015 – 2020</i> [RD24]), the North Anglesey Heritage Coast, and the Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) on Anglesey (refer to chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10) and figures D10-7 to D10-8 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) for further details).	Used to inform the identification and classification of character areas, as well as the identification of key characteristics for some character areas.
Habitat-related designations, such as Ancient Woodlands, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), local nature reserves and Wildlife Sites (refer to chapter D9 terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Reference Number: 6.4.9) for further details).	Used to inform the description of and identification of key characteristics for some character areas.
Cultural heritage designations, such as registered Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in Wales, registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (<i>Register of Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales</i> [RD25]), Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments (refer to chapter D11 cultural heritage, Application Reference Number: 6.4.11).	Used to inform the description of and identification of key characteristics for some character areas.

Data	Application in this study
Access designations/information relating to the Wales Coast Path (WCP) [RD26], Public Rights of Way (PRoWs), open access land and National Trust Open Access Land (refer to chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10) and associated figures D10-7 and D10-8 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101) for further details).	Used to inform the description of and identification of key characteristics for some character areas.

3.4 Site appraisal

3.4.1 Field surveys were carried out during March 2015 and May 2016 by two different survey teams, each led by a chartered landscape architect. The field surveys were carried out during mainly fine weather with consistently good visibility. Structured field survey sheets, approved by the IACC and NRW, were used to record key landscape and seascape elements and features during the first visit. Example field survey sheets are included in annex 1 and annex 2. During the second visit, the character areas and descriptions were reviewed in the field and subsequently updated and refined.

3.5 Identification and classification

3.5.1 The *LANDMAP* Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas (VSAAs) and the Anglesey SCAs have been used as the starting point for the identification and classification of LLCAs and LSCAs at a more detailed level. The four other *LANDMAP* aspect areas have also been used to inform the study. Figures 6 to 10 of this appendix have been included to illustrate how the LLCAs and LSCAs relate to *LANDMAP* aspect areas and the Anglesey and Snowdonia SCAs within the local study area. Guided by *LANDMAP Guidance Note 3: Guidance for Wales, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of Onshore Wind Turbines* [RD14], Level 3 data have been referred to, since this is considered to be the appropriate level of detail to inform LVIA.

3.5.2 The identification of LLCAs and LSCAs has avoided overlaps between seascape and landscape character areas. This is consistent with the advice provided by key stakeholders, described in more detail above under the section on consultation. LSCAs have been defined to include areas of coastal hinterland that have a strong visual relationship with the sea, through desktop study of contour data and verification and refinement in the field. As suggested by the *Guide to Best Practice in Seascape Assessment* [RD11], reference has also been made to offshore views, to inform this study, including the identification of areas of high intervisibility between land and sea. Areas within the remaining inland study area have been defined as LCAs, even though they may have some intervisibility with the sea.

3.5.3 In accordance with *An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment* [RD9], analysis of contour information has been used to identify landform features such as drumlins, valleys, cliffs and hill forms. This has been an important part of defining the landward boundaries between the LLCAs and LSCAs. Similarly, analysis of headlands and water depth has informed the identification of offshore boundaries of LSCAs.

3.5.4 The relationship between geology, hydrology, land use, vegetation cover and habitats has been analysed to identify patterns, including analysis of *LANDMAP* aspect areas and data. Analysis of cultural features, such as settlements and their historical context, as well as perceptual, aesthetic and experiential factors (in accordance with Principle 3 in both *An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment* [RD9] and *An Approach to Seaside Character Assessment* [RD2] have also been important in defining the LLCAs and LSCAs.

3.5.5 Following an iterative process of analysis of all these different elements through desk study and site appraisal, the boundaries between the LLCAs and LSCAs have been defined, with boundaries often relating closely to landform, as well as field and settlement boundaries, with emphasis on identifying locally distinctive areas. The boundaries have been debated by the assessors to ensure a rigorous approach to the identification of each area, appropriate to the local scale of this study. As such, while some areas closely relate to *LANDMAP* aspect areas, the boundaries may have minor variations reflecting the detail of the study.

3.5.6 Following identification and classification of each area, the names of all areas have been informed by the *LANDMAP* VSAAs and Anglesey SCAs, or, in some cases, by local place names, geology and land use, in order to reflect the local scale of this study. A summary description has been prepared for each area, including key characteristics, as presented at section 4. The descriptions have also been prepared and reviewed by more than one landscape architect, to ensure rigour.

3.5.7 As the final step, the value of each LLCA and LSCA has been determined in accordance with the methodology in chapter B10 (landscape and visual) (Application Reference Number: 6.2.10) and with reference to the value assigned in the *LANDMAP* descriptions of VSAAs.

3.6 Reporting

3.6.1 Reporting for each character area has been structured as follows:

- location and description (providing an overall summary description of character, with reference to physical, cultural and human factors);
- list of key characteristics (including reference to specific landscape elements and features that contribute to character);
- aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities (further detail regarding views and other perceptual aspects of the area);

- evolution of the baseline character (indication of direct natural or human influences which could change the character of the area in the future); and
- value (assessment of value, with reference to relevant designations).

4 Local Landscape and Seascape Character Areas

4.1.1 The classification process undertaken through desk study and field survey carried out for the local landscape and seascape character study has resulted in the identification of 13 project-level LLCA and 11 project-level LSCAs. These local character areas are shown on figure 11 of this appendix and the relationship with the five *LANDMAP* aspect areas is illustrated on figures 6 to 10 of this appendix. The visual and sensory *LANDMAP* aspect areas have in particular influenced the development of the project-level LLCA and LSCAs.

4.2 Local Landscape Character Areas

LLCA 1: North Drumlins

Location and description

4.2.1 The North Drumlins LLCA comprises inland drumlin fields extending south-west of the Wylfa Sports and Social Club and Horizon Site Office. The western part of the LLCA falls within the Isle of Anglesey AONB and the LLCA borders LSCAs to the north that are also part of the AONB.

4.2.2 This LLCA lies within the extensive *LANDMAP* VSAA, the North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008).

4.2.3 Unlike the more pronounced drumlins within the LLCA 12 Drumlins with Windfarms North, the drumlins within this LLCA are lower with wider flatter valleys winding between the drumlins and the lower slopes appear less distinct and more rounded as a consequence. The range in elevation generally varies between approximately 15m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and 45m AOD, but is up to 70m AOD along the south-western boundary. The valleys between the drumlins are drained by a number of small meandering watercourses and straight drainage ditches.

4.2.4 The area has a mixture of permeable brown soils and seasonally waterlogged, slowly permeable soils. The land use is generally pastoral improved grassland with little tree cover or hedgerows. Some areas of exposed rock with unmanaged vegetation, such as gorse, are present. The damp, marshy habitat at Cae Gwyn is designated an SSSI. The main boundary types are dry stone walls/cloddiau and earth banks which are often overgrown, and which enclose medium- to large-scale fields and the narrow lanes running between them. The National Cycle Network (NCN) Route 566 (part of the Copper Trail) crosses the LLCA on one of these lanes and the landscape is also traversed by a number of PRoWs. The A5025 main road for the most part forms the eastern boundary of the North Drumlins LLCA.

4.2.5 Despite the proximity to the sea and the open nature of the landscape, views of the sea are rare due to the undulating landform. The area is sparsely settled, with small scattered farmsteads, some of which include Listed

Buildings. The 'Jam Factory' on Nanner Road attracts visitors to the area. There are few other features of interest within the LLCA, though a single small wind turbine near Cae Gwyn and a pylon in the north-eastern corner of the LLCA are uncharacteristic features within the drumlin fields. The focus for outward views is directed towards the distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn to the south-west, while the upper parts of the Existing Power Station are noticeable in some views above the drumlins to the north/north-east.

Key characteristics

4.2.6 Key characteristics include:

- interconnecting rolling drumlin landform with damp hollows and mainly pastoral fields grazed by sheep and cattle, as well as some arable fields;
- open and exposed aspect;
- medium- to large-scale fields enclosed by overgrown dry stone walls/cloddiau;
- rock outcrops with associated unmanaged vegetation such as gorse;
- scattered farmsteads and properties often nestled in between small groups of trees, such as the distinctive pines at the site of The Firs (former small bed and breakfast);
- skylines defined by surrounding drumlins;
- views to the sea limited by the undulating drumlin landform;
- the hill form of Mynydd y Garn in the adjacent landscape forms a distinctive backdrop in views south-west; and
- the Existing Power Station in the adjacent LSCA to the north and associated pylons stand out as industrial features on the skyline in views from higher ground.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.2.7 This is a medium-scale, rolling landscape where the drumlins often contain views and define the skyline, allowing only occasional longer-distance views out to the sea. The rolling nature of the landscape results in a sense of semi-enclosure. On higher ground, where the sky meets the drumlins, there is a perception of openness dominated by the sky. Occasional longer-distance views towards Mynydd y Garn to the south-west and the sea to the north remind the user of the broader scale of the area. Industrial features, such as the single wind turbine within the LLCA and the Existing Power Station and pylons within the adjacent LSCA and LLCAs erode the sense of tranquillity to some degree.

4.2.8 The pastoral farmland appears generally well managed, mainly for sheep grazing or occasionally arable crops. This gives the aesthetic feel of a 'working landscape' further reinforced by the well-worn single-track roads and gravel farm tracks which define many of the field boundaries. However,

dry stone walls/cloddiau on the boundaries between the fields are often overgrown and unmanaged vegetation associated with rock outcrops contrasts with the neatly managed fields.

4.2.9 Properties within this LLCA are predominantly farmsteads, and often sit nestled within trees and vegetation. This lends a comfortable local feel to the area, further characterised by occasional avenue trees on the approach to properties.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.2.10 Changes in agricultural management, including a lack of management, could affect existing field patterns, field boundaries and field furniture (such as water troughs).

4.2.11 Introduction of further single or small clusters of domestic or small-scale wind turbines directly within the landscape would also change the character of this LLCA.

Value

4.2.12 The larger western part of the North Drumlins LLCA falls within the Isle of Anglesey AONB, which is of national value, while the smaller eastern part is not designated, but forms part of the setting of the AONB. The landscape is generally pleasant but unremarkable, with the exception of the distinctive drumlin landform, and the character is similar to much of Anglesey. The value of the *LANDMAP* VSAA North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008) is noted as moderate, as are most of the attributes of the aspect area. However, overall the LLCA is considered to be of high value, reflecting the AONB designation of much of this LLCA.

LLCA 2: Wylfa Landscape Setting

Location and description

4.2.13 The Wylfa Landscape Setting LLCA covers a small area adjacent to and south-east of the Existing Power Station, in the north-west of Anglesey.

4.2.14 This landscape lies within the *LANDMAP* VSAA Wylfa (YNSMNVS086), which also incorporates LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station.

4.2.15 The main elements of this LLCA are man-made mounds, broadly reflecting the surrounding drumlin landform, with mixed woodland planting interspersed by areas of gorse (mainly associated with a stretch of overhead lines across the mounds). The mounds were created as part of Dame Sylvia Crowe's landscape design for the Existing Power Station. There are also two small Ancient Woodlands on the fringes of the LLCA, as well as smaller areas of ornamental planting, grassland and sports facilities associated with the Wylfa Sports and Social Club. Mature woodland planting provides a strong sense of enclosure within the LLCA.

4.2.16 A narrow public road lined by often overgrown dry stone walls forms the eastern boundary of this LLCA, while the more substantial Existing Power Station access road with grass verges crosses the area.

4.2.17 The Horizon Site Office and car park lend an urban influence to the southern fringe of this area, as do the pylons and overhead lines connecting to the Existing Power Station. The WCP runs north to south through the LLCA, linking with a nature trail through the mixed woodland, as well as other PRoWs leading to the coast. A spur off the WCP leads to a viewpoint located on one of the mounds, from which there are close views of Wylfa Head to the north and the sea beyond in the context of the Existing Power Station.

Key characteristics

4.2.18 Key characteristics include:

- the Dame Sylvia Crowe landscape design which provides mitigation for the Existing Power Station in the adjacent LSCA;
- the undulating man-made mounds with associated mixed woodland which create a strong sense of enclosure;
- Existing Power Station infrastructure including pylons and overhead lines extending north-west to south-east, and associated gorse below the overhead lines where they cross the mounds;
- secluded woodland clearings;
- two small Ancient Woodlands and scattered gorse scrub within a field north of mounds;
- presence of Existing Power Station in adjacent LSCA from areas where views west are not contained by the wooded mounds;
- narrow public road lined by often overgrown dry stone walls; and
- panoramic views across Wylfa Head and the sea to the north from the elevated viewpoint just off the WCP.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.2.19 The dense mixed woodland on the man-made mounds screen or soften views of the Existing Power Station from within this LLCA. The mounding on which the woodland cover is located has been designed to help offset the scale of the Existing Power Station buildings with that of the surrounding landscape. However, the wooded mounds contrast with indigenous vegetation in the surrounding landscape and the dark dense mass of woodland is a notable feature in itself in views from adjacent LSCAs and LLCAs.

4.2.20 There are a series of secluded clearings in existing woodland, offering enclosed woodland experiences, in places reminiscent of a 'country park', particularly for walkers of the WCP. However, the tall pylons and network of overhead lines which bisect this LLCA tower above the woodland and provide a reminder of the presence of the Existing Power Station even when

it is not visible. The relative peace and quiet within the woodland clearings contrasts sharply with the open and exposed character of the adjacent seascape areas. Beyond the man-made mounds are small fields, remnant walls and picnic tables which offer a refuge from where to look out onto the wider landscape in adjacent character areas.

Evolution of the baseline character

- 4.2.21 Lack of management of the woodland on the man-made mounds could lead to the woodland becoming less effective in screening the Existing Power Station.
- 4.2.22 The closure and subsequent decommissioning and long-term restoration of the Existing Power Station is likely to affect the character of this LLCA.

Value

- 4.2.23 Wylfa Landscape Setting LLCA is not located within a designated landscape. The cultural importance of Dame Sylvia Crowe's design for the Existing Power Station is an important consideration, although the presence of visual detractors within and adjacent to this area, including the Existing Power Station, pylons and overhead lines, also affect the overall value. The value of the *LANDMAP* VSAA Wylfa power station (YNSMNVS086) is noted as low. However, on balance, the LLCA is considered to be of medium value overall, reflecting the cultural importance of the Dame Sylvia Crowe landscape design.

LLCA 3: Cemaes Bay Hinterland

Location and description

- 4.2.24 Cemaes Bay Hinterland LLCA adjoins LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay, between the wooded mounds associated with the Existing Power Station to the west and the village of Cemaes to the east. The southern boundary is formed by the A5025 and the Existing Power Station access road.
- 4.2.25 The landscape of Cemaes Bay Hinterland LLCA lies within the *LANDMAP* VSAA of North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008).
- 4.2.26 The gently undulating drumlin landform of this LLCA slopes northwards towards the coast and Cemaes Bay. A shallow bowl-like landform contains the wetland of the Tre'r Gof SSSI, east of the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds in the adjacent LLCA. With the exception of the SSSI, soils are generally free-draining and permeable and the land use is mainly semi-improved or improved pasture grazed by sheep, with a few arable fields. Field boundaries vary in nature, but generally include hedgerows and overgrown or poor condition dry stone walls/cloddiau with post and wire fences in an irregular angular pattern.
- 4.2.27 Settlement is mainly located adjacent to the A5025, on the southern boundary of the generally sparsely settled Cemaes Bay Hinterland LLCA.

The edge of Cemaes provides a noticeable backdrop to this LLCA on the eastern boundary.

4.2.28 A number of PRoWs cross the landscape, providing links with Cemaes, the A5025 and the WCP on the coastline to the north. Views of the sea are largely experienced from higher ground, with the sea framed by the undulating drumlin landform. A number of telegraph poles within this LLCA, as well as the large-scale pylons and overhead lines and a meteorological mast on the western fringe, detract from the otherwise pastoral hinterland. The upper parts of the Existing Power Station are visible in views north-west, above the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds in the adjacent LLCA.

Key characteristics

4.2.29 Key characteristics include:

- sheep-grazed pasture on the gently undulating drumlin landform sloping towards the sea;
- small to medium irregular and angular fields bounded by hedgerows and overgrown or poor condition dry stone walls/cloddiau with post and wire fences interspersed with occasional trees;
- rush pasture, wetland meadow and scrub at Tre'r Gof SSSI, grazed by cattle;
- properties along the A5025 and scattered farmsteads;
- prominent pylons with overhead lines and meteorological mast;
- views to the sea from higher ground, framed by drumlin landforms; and
- views to the upper parts of the Existing Power Station above adjacent wooded mounds.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.2.30 There is a stark contrast between pastoral fields and the large-scale meteorological mast and pylons connecting with the Existing Power Station. The A5025 lends an urban influence to the fringe of the LLCA, and together with the Existing Power Station access road on part of the western boundary, introduces a source of noise and movement. Away from this edge, the farmland is sparsely settled. To the east, the fringe of Cemaes contributes a suburban influence, which further reduces the tranquillity of this LLCA.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.2.31 Changes in agricultural management, including a lack of management, could affect existing field patterns, field boundaries and field furniture (such as water troughs).

4.2.32 Decommissioning of the Existing Power Station over a period of around 100 years from 2015 is likely to affect the character of this LLCA. The LLCA is currently affected by urban edge influence of Cemaes, as well as the pylons

and overhead lines. Further proposed connections or increases in the level of traffic along the A5025 may cause additional erosion of the pastoral character of the LLCA.

Value

4.2.33 Cemaes Bay Hinterland LLCA is not located within a designated landscape. The landscape is generally pleasant, but unremarkable, with the exception of the distinctive drumlin landform, and the character is similar to much of Anglesey. The *LANDMAP* VSAA North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008) is noted as moderate value, as are most of the attributes of this aspect area. As such, the LLCA is considered to be of medium value overall.

LLCA 4: Cemaes

Location and description

4.2.34 Cemaes is located on the north coast of Anglesey. This LLCA encompasses the settlement of Cemaes, with the exception of the harbour front which forms part of Inner Cemaes Bay LSCA 6.

4.2.35 Cemaes LLCA lies within the *LANDMAP* VSAA Cemaes (YNSMNVS068).

4.2.36 The coastal village of Cemaes is centred around the narrow High Street which lies within Cemaes Conservation Area and is lined by terraced properties in pastel shades, including a number of shopfronts on the ground floor. The clock tower on High Street is a distinctive feature. Housing estates of a suburban character have expanded the original village substantially to the west, south and east. Views within the village are generally contained by properties, particularly along High Street. There are, however, some views to the surrounding landscape, mainly from the fringes of the village, and glimpses of Cemaes Bay or the sea. The upper parts of the Existing Power Station are visible on the skyline above the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds in views north-west from areas of the village on higher ground to the east. There are also occasional glimpses of the tops of wind turbines at Rhyd-y-groes windfarm to the east from the southern fringe of the village.

4.2.37 An attractive narrow stream valley with many trees, several PRoWs and an outfall into the harbour meanders through the village to the east of High Street. Tourist attractions in Cemaes are generally associated with the harbour and beach, within the adjacent Inner Cemaes Bay LSCA 6. PRoWs within Cemaes provide links to the harbour front and the WCP.

Key characteristics

4.2.38 Key characteristics include:

- historic seaside village core centred around High Street within the Conservation Area;
- village expanded by modern housing estates;
- attractive narrow stream valley;

- small pastoral fields with irregular field patterns on western and southern fringes of the village;
- enclosed sense of place within village centre, with views restricted by houses along narrow streets;
- links to adjacent harbour front and coast;
- views from fringes of village to adjacent pastoral farmland and glimpses of Cemaes Bay or the sea; and
- occasional views from higher ground to detracting features in surrounding landscape, including upper parts of the Existing Power Station and tops of wind turbines at Rhyd-y-groes windfarm.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential characteristics

4.2.39 The perceptual quality of this LLCA is of a small-scale coastal settlement, containing local shops and businesses along High Street. Narrow, steep and winding streets enhance this 'local' sense of place, with views restricted by typically pastel-coloured houses lining the streets. Although there is seasonal tourism-based activity, it is by no means the defining element of the village, which displays the characteristics of an all-year-round living and working environment.

4.2.40 The sense of place within the more recent village expansion areas is less distinct and more suburban in character due the design of the more modern estates. From the fringes of the village, views to the surrounding landscape are more frequent, including views across pastoral farmland to the west and south.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.2.41 Existing pastoral fields on the edge of the settlement may be affected by changes in agricultural management, further urban expansion or by gradual decline as a result of the neighbouring urban influences.

Value

4.2.42 The core of Cemaes village retains some historic features as recognised by its Conservation Area status and is nationally valued. The rest of Cemaes LLCA is not located within a designated landscape, but borders the Isle of Anglesey AONB, which is of national value, to the north-east. The value of the LANDMAP VSAA is noted as moderate. As such, the LLCA is considered to be of medium value overall.

LLCA 5: Llanfechell Farmland

Location and description

4.2.43 The Llanfechell Farmland LLCA extends southwards from Cemaes, forming part of the setting of the villages of Tregele and Llanfechell, and borders other areas of pastoral farmland.

4.2.44 This landscape lies within the *LANDMAP* VSAAs North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008) and Drumlins with windfarms (YNSMNVS010), and represents a transitional area between the two.

4.2.45 The area is formed by gently undulating drumlins, with a number of low-lying sheltered valleys that drain north to Cemaes. The average height difference between the valley floors and the crests of the drumlins ranges between approximately 20m and 45m AOD throughout this area.

4.2.46 Soils are a mixture of quick-draining brown soils and surface-water gley soils. The damp habitat at Cors Cromlech is a Wildlife Site. Land use is largely pastoral on improved grassland. Fields are mainly small to medium in scale, with some larger fields to the east, and enclosed by dry stone walls/cloddiau or overgrown hedgerows, sometimes appearing as rows of stunted trees. To the east of Llanfechell, small woodlands are located towards the eastern edge of the LLCA, including smaller areas of Ancient Woodland.

4.2.47 Two sets of standing stones, designated as Scheduled Monuments, are present within the area indicating prehistoric occupation. St. Mechell's Church in Llanfechell dates from the 12th century, suggesting the village was at the centre of a farming community from at least that date. The present-day settlement consists of scattered dwellings linked to minor roads which connect the adjacent villages of Llanfechell, Tregele and Cemaes. A network of PRoWs crosses the area and links settlements.

4.2.48 The area has a sheltered and rural character with quiet narrow lanes and winding roads, though this is contrasted by the pylons and 400kV overhead line from the Existing Power Station. Views out vary due to the undulating drumlin landform and are predominantly over gently rolling pastoral farmland, but include occasional views of the Existing Power Station and the sea to the north-west, and the Rhyd-y-groes windfarm to the east. The disused Grade II listed Cemaes Mill (windmill), south of Cemaes, provides a distinctive landmark on high ground within this otherwise relatively uniform farmed landscape.

Key characteristics

4.2.49 Key characteristics include:

- gently undulating drumlin topography;
- sheltered rural valleys with damp hollows;
- medium- to small-scale fields with larger fields to the east;
- fields are mainly pasture for sheep and cattle, with some arable land;
- dry stone walls/cloddiau and overgrown hedgerows, sometimes appearing as rows of stunted trees;
- small woodlands, to the east of Llanfechell;
- scattered dwellings and farmsteads, mainly along roads linking the villages of Llanfechell, Tregele and Cemaes;

- distinctive prehistoric standing stones (Scheduled Monuments);
- components of modern power production and distribution evident in views, including pylons, overhead lines, wind turbines and the Existing Power Station; and
- Grade II listed Cemaes Mill (windmill) landmark.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.2.50 This area comprises working farmland. Settlements and the A4605 adjoining this LLCA, as well as pylons and overhead lines, contrast with the otherwise rural and sparsely settled character. The rolling farmland is broken up in places by outcrops of rock reducing the uniformity of the field pattern and adding an element of wildness.

4.2.51 Busy lanes and small roads are bordered by often overgrown hedgerows. Power lines from the Existing Power Station are a dominant feature crossing the open landscape, augmented by local networks of telegraph poles along roads and leading to scattered properties. Buildings are frequently prominently positioned along lanes and small roads, often relatively new and unscreened by vegetation. This contributes to the area not being experienced as remote, although the lack of a major road contributes to the sense of tranquillity.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.2.52 Changes in agricultural management, including a lack of management, could affect existing field patterns, field boundaries and field furniture (such as water troughs).

4.2.53 Further overhead line connections may cause additional changes to the rural character of the LLCA.

Value

4.2.54 The Llanfechell Farmland LLCA is not located within a designated landscape. The landscape is generally unremarkable, except for the drumlin landforms, and is similar to most of Anglesey. The value of the *LANDMAP* VSAs North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008) and Drumlins with windfarms (YNSMNVS010) is noted as moderate. Taking these factors into account, the LLCA is considered to be of medium value overall.

LLCA 6: Tregele

Location and description

4.2.55 The Tregele LLCA is located approximately 1km from the north coast of Anglesey.

4.2.56 This landscape lies within part of the extensive *LANDMAP* VSA North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008).

4.2.57 Tregele is a small village adjoining the A5025, comprising mainly 20th-century and some more recent properties. Small fields nestle between residential plots on the fringes of the village. The NCN Route 566 (part of the Copper Trail), passes through the village. The village has a petrol filling station on the western edge. The public house in the village was closed at the time of writing.

4.2.58 Views from within the core of the village are generally restricted by properties and vegetation, although there are glimpses and partial views out to surrounding farmland and the Existing Power Station above the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. There are few views to the sea, due to the surrounding drumlin landform. Pylons and overhead lines are detracting features in many north and north-easterly views out of the village.

Key characteristics

4.2.59 Key characteristics include:

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

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.2.60 The concentration of settlement within the village of Tregele and the narrow road running through this small settlement create a distinct and intimate neighbourhood quality to this small character area. The A5025 which runs along the north-western edge of Tregele and the presence of the nearby Existing Power Station and associated pylons and overhead lines detract from the rural character and tranquillity of the village.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.2.61 Existing pastoral fields on the edge of the settlement may be affected by changes in agricultural management, further urban expansion or by gradual decline as a result of the neighbouring urban influences.

Value

4.2.62 Tregele LLCA is not located within a designated landscape. The landscape of this village is generally unremarkable, although gardens are locally valued by residents. The value of the large *LANDMAP* VSAA North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008), of which this LLCA forms a small part, is noted as moderate. Taking these factors into account, the LLCA is considered to be of medium value overall.

LLCA 7: A5025 Farmland

Location and description

4.2.63 The A5025 Farmland LLCA extends southwards from Tregele. The western boundary generally follows the A5025.

4.2.64 This landscape lies within the extensive *LANDMAP* VSAA North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008).

4.2.65 The A5025 passes through a gently undulating drumlin landscape with mainly pastoral fields grazed by sheep and cattle, interspersed by occasional arable land or unmanaged vegetation associated with rock outcrops and damp hollows. The range in landform elevation within this LLCA varies between approximately 25m AOD and 45m AOD. Post and wire fencing is frequent, often replacing or reinforcing gappy hedgerows or traditional dry stone wall/cloddiau boundaries where these have fallen into disrepair. Within the southern part of the LLCA, trees are often found in field boundaries.

4.2.66 The area has a mixture of permeable brown soils and seasonally waterlogged slowly permeable soils. Watercourses that follow a winding path between drumlins generally drain northwards.

4.2.67 The farmland is sparsely settled, with a small number of scattered farmsteads and properties, which are often positioned prominently near the crests of drumlins, such as Foel Fawr. In the southern part of the LLCA, belts and small groups of trees are associated with properties close to the A5025, including a small Ancient Woodland adjacent to the Grade II listed Cefn Coch farmhouse. Other features of note within the LLCA include the truncated remains of the Grade II listed Melin Cefn Coch windmill, also located near the A5025, as well as a standing stone at Llwyn Ysgaw and Castell Crwn earthworks of a medieval castle or prehistoric settlement, both designated Scheduled Monuments, to the east of Llanfairynghornwy.

4.2.68 The boundaries of the LLCA mainly follow the A5025 to the west and PRoWs located along the crests of drumlins to the east. The farmland is also crossed by other PRoWs and a narrow winding lane between the A5025 and Llanfechell.

4.2.69 While views in the hollows are restricted by the drumlin landform, there are many open views within the landscape, particularly from the tops of drumlins. The hill form of Mynydd y Garn is prominent in views south-west, whilst the sea is visible in open views north, framed by the undulating rounded drumlin landform. The Existing Power Station and associated network of pylons with overhead lines are prominent features on the skyline to the north, whilst wind turbines are visible to the north-east, contrasting with the otherwise pastoral nature of views.

Key characteristics

4.2.70 Key characteristics include:

- open and exposed aspect of drumlin fields;

- the A5025 within the otherwise pastoral farmland;
- medium-scale fields with irregular angular field pattern;
- hedgerows and dry stone walls/cloddiau, often in disrepair and replaced or reinforced by post and wire fencing;
- trees along field boundaries mainly within southern part of LLCA;
- unmanaged vegetation associated with outcrops of rock and damp hollows;
- sparsely settled, with mainly scattered farmsteads;
- truncated remains of Grade II listed Melin Cefn Coch windmill;
- standing stone at Llwyn Ysgaw (a Scheduled Monument);
- open views from tops of drumlins, including views north to the sea framed by drumlins and hill form of Mynydd y Garn to the south-west; and
- components of power production and distribution evident in views out of LLCA, including pylons, overhead lines, wind turbines and the Existing Power Station.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.2.71 The A5025 Farmland LLCA varies between a sense of enclosure by drumlins and the more open aspect on more elevated ground, where views extend across the wider drumlin fields as far as the sea. The presence of the A5025 introduces noise and movement within the landscape, reducing the sense of tranquillity experienced. This contrasts with the quiet small-scale pastoral landscape that is experienced from the minor road and PRoWs on lower-lying land crossing the LLCA. Unmanaged vegetation associated with the many rock outcrops adds ruggedness to the landscape.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.2.72 Traditional field boundaries are already often affected by disrepair, with post and wire fencing becoming more common within the LLCA. Further changes in agricultural management, including a lack of management, could affect existing field patterns, field boundaries and field furniture (such as water troughs).

Value

4.2.73 The A5025 Farmland LLCA is not located within a designated landscape. The landscape is generally pleasant but unremarkable, with the exception of the distinctive drumlin landform, and the character is similar to much of Anglesey. The *LANDMAP* VSAA North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008) is noted as moderate value, as are most of the attributes of this aspect area. As such, the LLCA is considered to be of medium value overall.

LLCA 8: Llanfairynghornwy

Location and description

4.2.74 Llanfairynghornwy LLCA is located inland, at the north-eastern base of the distinctive Mynydd y Garn hill. It is located within the Isle of Anglesey AONB.

4.2.75 This LLCA lies on the boundary between the *LANDMAP* VSAAs of Mynydd y Garn (YNSMNVS002) and North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008).

4.2.76 Llanfairynghornwy is a small linear village with mainly modern residential properties, which extends west from its Grade I listed Church of St. Mary for approximately 1km along a minor local road. The church dates back to the 11th/12th century and lies near the junctions of a network of narrow local roads and footpaths.

4.2.77 The village is located on the lower slopes of Mynydd y Garn at an elevation of between approximately 40m AOD and 60m AOD, above the lower-lying drumlin landform to the north. The LLCA encompasses small fields that nestle between the properties in the village, as well as irregular-shaped small- to medium-sized fields bounded by hedgerows to the south and south-west of the village.

4.2.78 Watercourses draining from Mynydd y Garn towards Cemlyn Bay flow through this LLCA. The area generally comprises permeable brown soils above lower glacial drift deposits.

4.2.79 Outward views are limited in the vicinity of the church, which is enclosed by mature trees. Elsewhere, the backdrop of Mynydd y Garn limits views to the south and south-west. However, to the north, views are more open, extending across pastoral fields on gently undulating drumlins, with longer-distance views to the open sea. The Existing Power Station is visible on the skyline from some locations, while intervening drumlins obscure the buildings to varying degrees elsewhere.

Key characteristics

4.2.80 Key characteristics include:

- northerly aspect, sheltered to some extent by Mynydd y Garn to the south;
- small linear village of mainly modern residential properties with gardens on lower slopes of Mynydd y Garn;
- Grade I listed Church of St. Mary enclosed by mature trees and small woodland;
- small- to medium-scale irregular field pattern of mostly pastoral fields enclosed by hedgerows and earth banks;
- narrow lanes enclosed to some extent by often overgrown dry stone walls and hedgerows, or more formal well-kept garden walls and hedges;

- hedgerows with occasional trees, small groups of trees and woodland;
- PRoWs from the village provide access to higher ground on Mynydd y Garn;
- open views across pastoral farmland in northern Anglesey, extending to the open sea; and
- views of the Existing Power Station on the skyline beyond undulating drumlins.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.2.81 The small village of Llanfairynghornwy is linear in nature. The lane running through the village from south-east to north-west is enclosed by often overgrown hedgerows, contrasted by neatly manicured hedges and well-kept dry stone walls at the front of properties which lend a well-managed feel to the area, particularly where mature trees enclose properties near the Church of St. Mary. Properties within the village generally overlook the drumlin fields within the adjacent LLCA 1 North Drumlins to the north. The presence of telegraph poles and scattered farmsteads within the surrounding landscape, as well as the general absence of settlements and large-scale infrastructure in views, lends a perception of an area undisturbed by modern interventions. The Existing Power Station is, however, perceptible on the skyline in longer-distance views to the north-east, which to a limited extent reduces the sense of tranquillity of the LLCA.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.2.82 Existing pastoral fields either side of the village may be affected by changes in agricultural management or further urban expansion.

Value

4.2.83 The Llanfairynghornwy LLCA is located within the Isle of Anglesey AONB, which is of national value. The *LANDMAP* VSAs Mynydd y Garn (YNSMNVS002) and North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008) are noted as high and moderate value respectively. Overall, the LLCA is considered to be of high value.

LLCA 9: Mynydd y Garn

Location and description

4.2.84 The Mynydd y Garn LLCA is located in the north-west of Anglesey. The LLCA lies within the Isle of Anglesey AONB.

4.2.85 This landscape lies within the *LANDMAP* VSAA Mynydd y Garn (YNSMNVS002).

4.2.86 The landform of Mynydd y Garn provides a distinctive landmark and is one of the most elevated areas on Anglesey, rising to 170m AOD at the summit. It forms part of an arcuate (curved) ridge of exposed metamorphic rocks within

north Anglesey. Small watercourses drain northwards through and on the boundary of the LLCA, towards the drumlin field.

4.2.87 A mosaic of pastoral and often improved grassland interspersed by frequent rock outcrops and associated unmanaged vegetation such as gorse, heathland and acidic grassland is characteristic of this LLCA. The irregular field pattern is defined by mainly dry stone walls, as well as some hedgerows. The LLCA is unsettled.

4.2.88 Views become more open as the landform gains height towards the summit of Mynydd y Garn, which lies beyond the extent of the study area, from which there are 360-degree panoramic views. From the eastern slopes of Mynydd y Garn there are longer-distance views across north Anglesey to the open sea, including views of the Existing Power Station.

Key characteristics

4.2.89 Key characteristics include:

- exposed and windswept nature;
- steeply rising landform to the summit of Mynydd y Garn, which is a distinctive landmark;
- undulating landscape with a mosaic of rock outcrops, scrub and pasture;
- medium-scale irregular field pattern;
- attractive landscape with a high scenic quality, recognised by its AONB designation; and
- elevated aspect allows open views towards the northern coast of Anglesey, the Existing Power Station and the open sea beyond.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.2.90 The craggy landscape with frequent rock outcrops and unmanaged vegetation creates a highly textured and seasonally colourful landscape, arising from flowering vegetation such as gorse. The predominance of scrub and rock outcrops together with the lack of development lends the landscape a rugged, natural and wild sense of place. However, views out of the LLCA across the north of Anglesey, which incorporates the Existing Power Station and windfarms, to a limited extent reduce the sense of tranquillity.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.2.91 Changes in agricultural management could affect existing field patterns and field boundaries, or affect the rugged nature of the landscape.

Value

4.2.92 The Mynydd y Garn LLCA is located within the Isle of Anglesey AONB, which is of national value. The *LANDMAP* VSAA Mynydd y Garn

YNSMNVS002) is noted as high value, as are most of the attributes of this aspect area. As such, the LLCA is considered to be of high value overall.

LLCA 10: Cefn Coch Low-lying

Location and description

4.2.93 The Cefn Coch Low-lying LLCA is located inland to the south-west of Llanfairynghornwy. The LLCA lies partially within the Isle of Anglesey AONB.

4.2.94 This landscape lies within the expansive *LANDMAP* VSAA North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008).

4.2.95 Cefn Coch Low-lying LLCA comprises a mixture of medium-scale pastoral and arable fields on gently undulating drumlin landform. The fields are semi-regular to regular in shape and predominantly bordered by overgrown dry stone walls/cloddiau and hedgerows which often incorporate trees or gorse, and are reinforced by post and wire fencing. Small meandering streams flow north towards Porth-y-pistyll at the coast.

4.2.96 The area is generally unsettled, with the exception of a few scattered farmsteads. A standing stone at Pen yr orsedd, a Scheduled Monument, is a distinctive feature in this otherwise generally pleasant but unremarkable area of farmland.

4.2.97 Narrow lanes define the boundaries of the LLCA to the north and west, and provide links to farms. Views from the lanes are at times restricted by the hedgerows and trees, with gorse providing seasonal colour, but there are views across the farmland with Mynydd y Garn providing a striking backdrop in views west. Other longer-distance views, such as those to the sea, incorporate modern power-generating features in the wider landscape, such as the Existing Power Station to the north and wind turbines to the north-east. The sea is also visible to the north, particularly from more elevated locations on drumlins.

4.2.98 Key characteristics include:

- gently undulating drumlin landform;
- medium-scale pastoral and arable fields, which are semi-regular to regular in shape and predominantly bordered by overgrown dry stone walls/cloddiau and hedgerows which often incorporate trees or gorse, and are reinforced by post and wire fencing;
- small streams meandering north;
- narrow lanes lined by often overgrown hedgerows, one of which crosses a small stream on stone bridge;
- standing stone at Pen yr orsedd (a Scheduled Monument);
- views across pastoral farmland, with the Mynydd y Garn hill form in the adjacent landscape forming the backdrop in views west, while pylons and wind turbines in the wider landscape are noticeable on the skyline to the north-east; and

- views north to the open sea, with the Existing Power Station prominent on the skyline.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.2.99 The perceptual experience of this LLCA is of a quiet working farmland. The gentle undulations of the drumlins in this area contrast with the rugged landform of Mynydd y Garn in the landscape to the west. However, gorse in some hedgerows within this LLCA provides a visual link to this wilder and more remote landscape, which features in the backdrop of views west. The tranquillity of the area is somewhat reduced by intervisibility with power-generating infrastructure in the wider landscape.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.2.100 Traditional field boundaries are already often affected by disrepair, with post and wire fencing increasingly used to reinforce boundaries. Further changes in agricultural management, including a lack of management, could affect existing field patterns, field boundaries and field furniture (such as water troughs).

Value

4.2.101 The Cefn Coch Low-lying LLCA is located partially within the Isle of Anglesey AONB, which is of national value. The *LANDMAP* VSAA Northwest drumlins (YNSMNVS008) is noted as moderate value. However, overall the LLCA is considered to be of high value due to the AONB designation.

LLCA 11: Llanfechell

Location and description

4.2.102 Llanfechell LLCA is located approximately 2.5km inland to the south of Cemaes, and is surrounded by the LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland.

4.2.103 Llanfechell lies within the *LANDMAP* VSAA Llanfechell (YNSMNVS069).

4.2.104 Llanfechell is a medium-sized village on the small river Meddanen, expanded by late 20th-century housing estates established between small irregular pastoral fields off the main through road (Brynddu Road) and two minor lanes through the village. Its attractive core, focused on the winding main street, is designated as the Llanfechell Conservation Area. The Grade II* listed medieval Church of St. Mechell features an unusual white painted church tower and is surrounded by a number of mature trees within the churchyard. Amongst the many other Grade II Listed Buildings in the Conservation Area is a small clock tower and war memorial, which provides a focus to the central square. The village has a school, a community shop and café, and public house, adding interest at the heart of the village. A petrol filling station is also located just outside the Conservation Area.

4.2.105 Views from within the centre of the village are generally contained by buildings and vegetation, while there are views to the surrounding pastoral

farmland from the edge of the village. The network of pylons and overhead lines passing through the farmland to the north and east of the village is prominent on the skyline in some views and the Existing Power Station can just be glimpsed to the north from the northern edge of the village. Wind turbines detract from some views to the north-east.

Key characteristics

4.2.106 Key characteristics include:

- attractive central square with clock tower and war memorial;
- Grade II* listed Church of St. Mechell with white painted church tower and surrounding mature trees;
- extended modern settlement of small cul-de-sacs off main road;
- small irregular-shaped pastoral fields on fringes of village, between modern housing estates; and
- views from core of village mainly contained by properties and trees, while more open views from fringes connect the village with the surrounding farmland.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.2.107 The village is formed around the main through road and two smaller lanes that run westward from the main road, lending a somewhat linear experience to the village. The contrast between the open countryside experienced on the fringes of the village and the enclosure associated within settlement at the heart of the village is noticeable.

4.2.108 Aesthetically, the housing estates surrounding the historic core are unremarkable, but the core itself has a strong sense of place due to the many Listed Buildings and features such as the church and clock tower/war memorial. The small fields located between the housing estates blur the boundaries between the urban area and adjoining agricultural landscape. The power-generation infrastructure, visible in the surrounding landscape from some views to the north and east, detracts from the rural setting at the fringes of the village.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.2.109 Existing pastoral fields on the edge of the settlement may be affected by changes in agricultural management, further urban expansion or by gradual decline as a result of the neighbouring urban influences.

Value

4.2.110 The core of Llanfechell village is nationally valued, as recognised by its Conservation Area status, while the rest of Llanfechell LLCA is not located within a designated landscape. The value of the *LANDMAP* VSAA Llanfechell (YNSMNVS069) is noted as moderate. Overall, the LLCA is considered to be of medium value.

LLCA 12: Drumlins with Windfarms North

Location and description

4.2.111 The Drumlins with Windfarms North LLCA is an inland drumlin valley, immediately south-east of Cemaes.

4.2.112 This LLCA lies within part of the *LANDMAP* VSAA Drumlins with windfarms (YNSMNVS010).

4.2.113 The topography of the LLCA is formed by the drumlin landscape of north Anglesey, which in this area consists of peaks that rise to over 55m AOD in elevation, a similar elevation to the metamorphic rocks of the LLCA 13 North Coast Hinterland to the north. As such, there is a level of exposure to coastal weather and north-easterly winds within the Drumlins with Windfarms North LLCA. Drumlins gently drain into the Afon Wygyr watercourse on its route towards Cemaes, forming a small river valley.

4.2.114 The soils of the area are the same mix of brown soils and surface-water gley soils (characterised by waterlogging) as in much of the north of Anglesey. Land use is largely grazing for sheep and cattle on improved grassland with little semi-natural habitat present, with the exception of narrow woodlands along the Afon Wygyr. These include Ancient Woodlands and are part of the Afon Wygyr Wildlife Site. The medium- to large-scale fields are defined by often overgrown hedgerows and dry stone walls/cloddiau, forming a generally geometrical pattern, with the exception of boundaries abutting the watercourse. Tall wind turbines located near the crest of a high drumlin, forms part of the wider Rhyd-y-groes windfarm, while pylons and 400kV overhead lines cross the fields in the southern part of the LLCA.

4.2.115 The A5025 forms the northern boundary of the LLCA while narrow lanes wind between the drumlin fields. The area is sparsely settled with scattered farms, though there is possible evidence of prehistoric occupation in the area, in the form of earthworks at Llifad, near Penymorwydd.

4.2.116 PRoWs link with Cemaes to the north-west and pass between narrow lanes and farms elsewhere. A narrow farm track and PRoW forms part of the western boundary of this LLCA, following the crest of one of the drumlins. From the southern part of the LLCA there are wide open views across the surrounding farmland, to the distinctive hill form of Mynydd y garn to the south-west, the southern fringe of Cemaes and Existing Power Station to the north-west, and the open sea to the north. Views of the Grade II listed Cemaes Mill (windmill) to the west contrast with views of pylons and overhead lines, as well as modern wind turbines at Rhyd-y-groes windfarm, which tower dominantly above the river valley. Within the southern part of the LLCA, the drumlins often contain views, with longer-distance views coinciding with low points between intervening drumlins.

Key characteristics

4.2.117 Key characteristics include:

- undulating landform of drumlins either side of the meandering Afon Wygyr;
- large- to medium-scale pastoral fields with often overgrown hedgerows and dry stone walls/cloddiau, crossed by pylons and overhead lines;
- wind turbines at Rhyd-y-groes windfarm;
- woodland belts, including Ancient Woodland, along Afon Wygyr;
- views of wind turbines and pylons towering above the small river valley; and
- occasional longer-distance views to Mynydd y Garn, the Existing Power Station, pylons and overhead lines, and the sea.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.2.118 Views towards the southern fringe of Cemaes contrast with the sparsely settled LLCA. The A5025 introduces noise and movement associated with traffic to the northern fringe of the area.

4.2.119 The narrow woodlands hugging the bottom of the small river valley enclosed by drumlins create a sense of enclosure. This contrasts with the open views across the farmland experienced from the tops of drumlins. Large-scale wind turbines, pylons and overhead lines reduce the sense of tranquillity within the LLCA.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.2.120 Changes in agricultural management, including a lack of management, could affect existing field patterns, field boundaries and field furniture.

4.2.121 Further proposed overhead line connections may cause additional changes to the rural character of the LLCA. The consented repowering of the existing Rhyd-y-groes windfarm development would result in fewer but taller turbines in the adjacent landscape, which could increase their dominance in some views.

Value

4.2.122 The Drumlins with Windfarms North LLCA is not located within a designated landscape. The *LANDMAP* VSAA Drumlins with windfarms (YNSMNVS010) is noted as moderate value and as being dominated by wind turbines. As such, the LLCA is considered to be of medium value overall.

LLCA 13: North Coast Hinterland

Location and description

4.2.123 The North Coast Hinterland LLCA encompasses inland drumlin valleys to the north-east of Cemaes. It is located within the Isle of Anglesey AONB.

4.2.124 This LLCA lies within part of the expansive *LANDMAP* VSAA North coast hinterland (YNSMNVS011).

4.2.125 This is an intricate small-scale landscape comprising small to medium size irregularly shaped pastoral fields interspersed by frequent rock outcrops with associated unmanaged vegetation such as gorse. The landform is gently undulating, forming narrow valleys with watercourses and damp hollows within low points.

4.2.126 Part of the Llanbadrig - Dinas Gynfor SSSI, a site of geological importance, is located within this LLCA, and the Cors Cae Owen and Arfordir Trwyn y Buarth - Porth Wen Wildlife Sites are also located within the area.

4.2.127 The area is sparsely settled and generally undeveloped, though a campsite and small vineyard attract tourists. The area is accessed by a small winding lane often enclosed by tall earth banks and/or unmanaged hedgerows, which links with the A5025 on the southern boundary of the LLCA. A small number of PRoWs provide further access within the LLCA.

4.2.128 Views out of the area are restricted by the gently undulating landform, which frames views out of the narrow valleys. The distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn features in some of these views to the south-west. In other views, wind turbines within the adjacent landscape feature on the skyline in views to the south. From the western part of the LLCA, there are views across Cemaes Bay to the Existing Power Station, which forms a detracting feature on the skyline. Otherwise views to the sea are generally restricted.

Key characteristics

4.2.129 Key characteristics include:

- small-scale, intimate and sparsely settled landscape;
- tranquil and secluded feel;
- pastoral fields mainly to the south;
- frequent rock outcrops and unmanaged vegetation including gorse;
- damp valleys with waterbodies;
- hummocky landforms;
- few views out, framed by undulating landform, including views towards Mynydd y Garn; and
- outward views of wind turbines and the Existing Power Station within the adjacent landscape contrasts with the wild and undeveloped character of the LLCA.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.2.130 The narrow valleys combined with the small and winding lane which runs through the LLCA, enclosed by earth banks and overgrown hedgerows, contribute to a sense of secluded tranquillity. Visible through breaks in the hedgerows, fields are more rugged than those found in the adjacent landscape to the south, with significant areas of rock outcrops and unmanaged gorse contributing to an upland feel.

4.2.131 Occasional views out of the area include windfarms on the skyline to the south and the Existing Power Station to the south-west, which reduces the sense of tranquillity to some extent.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.2.132 Changes in agricultural management, such as agricultural intensification, could affect the character of this LLCA.

Value

4.2.133 The North Coast Hinterland LLCA is located within the current Isle of Anglesey AONB, which is of national value. The *LANDMAP* VSAA North coast hinterland (YNSMNVS011) is noted as high value. As such, the LLCA is considered to be of high value overall.

4.3 Local Seascape Character Areas

LSCA 1: Cemlyn Bay

Location and description

4.3.1 Cemlyn Bay is located on the coast between Twyn Cemlyn, a narrow headland to the west, and Cerrig Brith, a small intertidal headland to the east. The bay lies within the Isle of Anglesey AONB and forms part of the associated North Anglesey Heritage Coast. It consists of a single and distinctive wide bay backed by a shingle bar, behind which is a coastal lagoon.

4.3.2 This seascape lies within the wider Cemlyn Bay Anglesey SCA [RD21], as well as three *LANDMAP* VSAs: the coastal fringe within the North coast (YNSMNVS035); the lagoon within the Cemlyn (YNSMNVS036); and the coastal hinterland within the extensive North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008).

4.3.3 The headlands which define the bay consist of harder rock, igneous intrusions that result in exposed areas of intertidal rock on either side of the bay. A beacon marks Harry Furlough's Rocks just to the north of Twyn Cemlyn. Macrophyte (seaweed) beds extend round Twyn Cemlyn and along the north-west side of the bay, as well as around Cerrig Brith on the north-east headland, enclosing the bay.

4.3.4 Longshore drift (a process of sediments being transported along the coastline) has contributed to the deposition of a shingle bar at the head of the bay. The shingle bar is subject to movement due to the dynamic nature of the adjacent ocean. The lagoon is fed by three small streams draining the drumlins which form a backdrop to the bay. These drumlins rise to between approximately 25m AOD and 35m AOD. There is a narrow channel to the sea with a weir at the north-west end of the lagoon. The sheltered lagoon and surrounds are part of the Cemlyn Bay SSSI/SAC/SPA, designated to protect the rich habitat which supports numerous bird species. The Twyn Pencarreg headland on the east side of the bay is designated a Wildlife Site for its coastal grassland.

4.3.5 The WCP south-east of Trwyn Cemlyn is routed along the shingle bar that separates the bay from the lagoon behind, and then follows the rocky north-west side of the bay towards Cerrig Brith. An alternative route within the coastal hinterland of the LSCA follows the back of the lagoon and a section of Cemlyn Road, which is also part of the NCN Route 566 (part of the Copper Trail). There are two car parks accessed from minor roads at each end of the shingle bar. These serve walkers exploring the coastal edge and birdwatchers, as well as people making use of the sheltered bay to launch kayaks. There is a lifeboat memorial on the west side of the bay that commemorates the establishment of the first lifeboat on Anglesey, launched from Cemlyn in 1828.

4.3.6 On the coastal hinterland, smaller-sized pastoral fields provide evidence of historic land division and agricultural practice. Scattered farmsteads, including Listed Buildings at Plas Cemlyn, are located behind the bay, including some ruined buildings and the large enclosed walled garden around the house at Bryn Aber, on the west side of the bay.

4.3.7 The large-scale blocks of the Existing Power Station are visible from marginally elevated locations either side of the bay, which reduces the tranquillity within the LSCA to some extent.

Key characteristics

4.3.8 Key characteristics include:

- a distinctive, enclosed medium-scale bay enclosed by east and west headlands, and backed by a shingle bar and coastal brackish lagoon (regarded as the best example of a saline lagoon in Wales [RD27]);
- a shallow bay, underlain by shelf sea rock;
- surface rocks including Harry Furlough's Rocks (marked by a beacon) and Craig yr Iwrch;
- white water and turbulent currents around Harry Furlough's Rocks in some conditions;
- rich habitat for birds provided by the sheltered lagoon;
- inland landform consists of smooth-shaped low drumlins which limit inland views;
- gorse and coastal heath which provide land cover on the headlands with farmland extending around the back of the bay over the drumlins, comprising distinctive small, irregular fields separated mainly by dry stone walls/cloddiau, much of which is overgrown by vegetation;
- evidence of historic farmsteads;
- high walls surrounding property on the western side of the bay;
- panoramic views from the headlands enclosing the bay across the open sea, including West Mouse islet, the lighthouse at The Skerries and shipping lanes, as well as open views out of the bay; and

- views of the Existing Power Station from headlands either side of the bay.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.3.9 This is a diverse area with strong contrasts between the rocky headlands defining the outer edges of the bay and the sheltered inner bay and adjacent coastal lagoon. The open water of the bay, more prone to wind, related waves and turbulent currents, contrasts with the calmer tidal surface of the lagoon. The tidal range means that there is a constant change of sea level with the lagoon waters moving swiftly through the narrow channel separating the bay from the lagoon. The sense of remoteness along this stretch of coast is to a limited extent interrupted by cars on the minor roads around the bay and within car parks, as well as the scattered farmsteads, people frequenting the area for recreation and views of the Existing Power Station.

4.3.10 The experiential setting of the bay within this LSCA is rugged, rocky and somewhat exposed, as well as providing an experience of enclosed tranquillity. The bay is subject to the forces of nature, which are eroding man-made features such as the high walls surrounding Bryn Aber.

4.3.11 The inland part of this LSCA, a more vegetated, less exposed landscape, is characterised by pastoral fields grazed with cattle and sheep. This creates a pleasant rural experience, with the intermittent backdrop of the sea contributing to the sense of place.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.3.12 The dynamic physical coastal processes which formed this bay mean that it is constantly subject to physical change, notably in the configuration of the shingle bar and related coastal lagoon. Flood risk to the lower-lying land around the bay could be exacerbated by sea-level rise. The ruined farmsteads at the edge of the water contribute to a sense of gradual 'reclamation' by the sea.

4.3.13 Any redevelopment of ruined buildings would result in a change to the current cultural context. Changes in agricultural management, including a lack of management, could affect existing field patterns, field boundaries and field furniture (such as water troughs) on the coastal hinterland.

Value

4.3.14 Cemlyn Bay LSCA lies within the Isle of Anglesey AONB, which is of national value, and forms part of the associated North Anglesey Heritage Coast. The value of the *LANDMAP* VSAAs North coast (YNSMNVS035), Cemlyn (YNSMNVS036) and North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008) is noted as high, outstanding and moderate respectively. Taking the designations into consideration, alongside the area's scenic qualities and recreational value, the LSCA is considered to be of overall high value.

LSCA 2: Porth-y-pistyll

Location and description

4.3.15 The Porth-y-pistyll LSCA is located between Cerrig Brith headland to the west and the headland where the Existing Power Station is sited to the east, encompassing the sea adjacent to the Existing Power Station up to Trwyn y Galen-ddu headland. The shores of the LSCA are located within the Isle of Anglesey AONB and the bay lies within the North Anglesey Heritage Coast.

4.3.16 This LSCA lies within the wider Cemlyn Bay Anglesey SCA and adjoins the western fringe of the Amlwch and Cemaes Anglesey SCA [RD21]. The coastal fringe of this LSCA also lies within part of the *LANDMAP* VSAA North coast (YNSMNVS035), while the coastal hinterland lies within the extensive North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008).

4.3.17 This LSCA comprises a small bay and associated coastal hinterland, as well as the sea to the north of the bay, adjacent to the Existing Power Station. The shoreline of the bay is heavily indented and comprises a number of small-scale rocky promontories. It is characterised by intertidal rock with some shingle and sand deposition within the bay, as well as tidal mud deposition where the Afon Cafnan stream enters the bay. A macrophyte bed which supports seaweeds extends across the mouth of the bay and north along the coastline. Beyond this is an area of shallow water over shelf sea rock.

4.3.18 The coastal fringe is characterised by rough grassland and heath. The Trwyn Pencarreg headland on the west side of the bay is a designated Wildlife Site for its coastal grassland. Small to medium size irregular-shaped pastoral fields interspersed by rock outcrops and associated unmanaged vegetation, such as gorse, extend inland on the coastal hinterland to summits of several low drumlins rising to between approximately 25m AOD and 35m AOD.

4.3.19 Cestyll Garden, a Grade II registered Historic Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest in Wales, forms a distinctive landscape feature adjacent to the bay, to the south-west of the Existing Power Station. Although the house formerly associated with the garden has been demolished, a disused corn mill at Felin Gafnan, is located at the shoreline on the northern edge of the garden. Two Grade II Listed Buildings associated with the corn mill, including a mill house and corn drying house, are located to the west of the garden. Pine, spruce and beech trees shelter the garden which contains a varied collection of plants. The garden was developed by the Honourable Violet Vivian between 1918 and 1962. It is now privately owned by Magnox, the owner of the Existing Power Station, who occasionally open the garden to the public. The WCP skirts the bay and crosses the stream which emerges from Cestyll Garden on a large stone slab, before heading inland south of the Existing Power Station. Other PRoWs link the bay with Tregele and Cemlyn Road/NCN Route 566 (part of the Copper Trail).

Key characteristics

4.3.20 Key characteristics include:

- the small bay enclosed by harder rock associated with Cerrig Brith to the west and the intertidal rock adjacent to the Existing Power Station to the east;
- the bay is shallow, with the sea underlain by shelf sea rock;
- wide areas of intertidal rock exposed at low tide around the edge of the bay, with shingle to the west and sand to the east;
- broad macrophyte bed across the mouth of the bay supporting seaweeds;
- Afon Cafnan, a small stream draining from the inland drumlins entering the bay, with small areas of intertidal mud along its banks where it crosses the shingle beach;
- the bay, backed by low drumlins with distinctive irregular shaped pastoral fields, divided mainly by dry stone walls/cloddiau and some hedgerows;
- scattered areas of gorse associated with rock outcrops;
- scattered farmsteads inland, associated with Cemlyn Road, which passes west to east through the LSCA;
- corn mill at Felin Gafnan and the registered Cestyll Garden, the latter forming a distinctive woodland garden on the otherwise open and treeless coastal edge;
- views to the open sea, such as the Significant View identified in the citation for the Grade II registered Cestyll Garden [RD28]; and
- the large-scale blocks of the adjacent Existing Power Station are dominant in views east.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.3.21 The relatively enclosed bay backed by rolling drumlins creates a small-scale seascape character. The intimacy of the small-scale landscape feature of the garden and its associated corn mill contrasts markedly with the large-scale blocks of the Existing Power Station. There are views to the open sea to the north, framed by the rocky promontory of Cerrig Brith to the west and the Existing Power Station to the east. From within the secluded Cestyll Garden, which has a sense of place reminiscent of a 'secret garden', there is a Significant View to the sea, framed by mature garden vegetation. The generally remote sense of place, rugged coastal edge and enclosed nature of the bay, with the unusual Cestyll Garden at its heart, contribute to the sense of tranquillity of the area. This is, however, somewhat eroded by the minor road, scattered farmsteads and presence of the Existing Power Station to the east.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.3.22 The shoreline is subject to the natural forces of the sea, with limited areas of deposition occurring.

4.3.23 Changes in agricultural management, including a lack of management, could affect existing field patterns, field boundaries and field furniture (such as water troughs) on the coastal hinterland.

Value

4.3.24 The coastal fringe of the Porth-y-pistyll LSCA lies within the Isle of Anglesey AONB, which is of national value, and the bay forms part of the associated North Anglesey Heritage Coast. The hinterland east of the coastal edge is not within a designated seascape, but forms part of the setting of the AONB. The value of the *LANDMAP* VSAs North coast (YNSMNVS035) and Northwest drumlins (YNSMNVS008) is noted as high and moderate respectively. Considered together with the Cestyll Garden, a registered Historic Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest in Wales, the LSCA is considered to be of high value overall.

LSCA 3: Wylfa Power Station

Location and description

4.3.25 The Existing Power Station at Wylfa lies between Porth-y-pistyll and Wylfa Head.

4.3.26 This LSCA lies partly within the wider Cemlyn Bay Anglesey SCA and partly within the Amlwch and Cemaes Anglesey SCA [RD21]. The coastal fringe of this LSCA is within the *LANDMAP* VSAA North coast (YNSMNVS035), while the Existing Power Station lies within the *LANDMAP* VSAA Wylfa power station (YNSMNVS086).

4.3.27 The Wylfa Power Station LSCA is characterised by the buildings and infrastructure of the Existing Power Station, which has been a major regional employer since its construction between 1963 and 1972. It consists of a series of rectangular buildings, a large substation building to the rear of the main buildings and associated infrastructure. An outfall discharges into the sea to the north and a narrow jetty and landing platform extend north-westwards into the sea. The Existing Power Station is currently subject to an extended period of decommissioning (around 100 years from 2015).

4.3.28 The coastline just north of the outfall is a Regionally Important Geodiversity Site (RIGS) (Porth Wnal Dolerite). The coastal fringe is characterised by intertidal rock beyond which there is a macrophyte bed which supports seaweeds. Further out to sea, there is a narrow area of shallow water over shelf sea rock.

Key characteristics

4.3.29 Key characteristics include:

- north-west facing coastal edge characterised by intertidal rock, partially altered by an outfall for cooling water and a narrow jetty and landing platform extending into the sea;

- the large buildings and structures of the Existing Power Station dominate the mainly flat coastal hinterland of this area; and
- the Existing Power Station appears locally as large-scale conspicuous blocks despite the muted colours, often partially screened by the distinctive Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds in the adjacent LLCA, when viewed from adjacent areas and at a distance.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.3.30 The large-scale built structures of the Existing Power Station are locally visually dominant and contrast strongly with the adjacent rugged and relatively natural coastline. The proximity of the buildings to the sea results in a marked contrast between man-made and natural elements. There is an open seaward aspect to the north and west. There is no public access to this area.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.3.31 The coastline is subject to erosion from exposure to the elements.

4.3.32 The Existing Power Station is currently being decommissioned over a long-term time frame. During decommissioning, there will be a gradual reduction in building mass although the main reactor will be retained for a longer period and enclosed in untreated aluminium, which will weather to dull grey (*Wylfa Nuclear Power Station Environmental Statement 2013 Update* [RD29]). All Existing Power Station structures will be cleared by the end of the decommissioning period. This will affect the character of this LSCA.

Value

4.3.33 The Wylfa Power Station LSCA is not located within a designated seascape, but is close to the Isle of Anglesey AONB which is of national value, and part of the associated North Anglesey Heritage Coast. The value of the LANDMAP VSAA Wylfa power station (YNSMNVS086) is noted as low. Whilst the Existing Power Station detracts from the local seascape, it also has local cultural associations. On balance the LSCA is considered to be of medium value.

LSCA 4: Wylfa Head

Location and description

4.3.34 Wylfa Head is located to the north-east of the Existing Power Station and on the west side of Cemaes Bay.

4.3.35 This LSCA lies within the wider Amlwch and Cemaes Anglesey SCA [RD21]. The coastal fringe of this LSCA is within the LANDMAP VSAA North coast (YNSMNVS035), while the majority of the headland is within the extensive LANDMAP VSAA North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008).

4.3.36 This LSCA consists of an elevated unsettled headland with rough grassland and wild flowers, heather and windswept scrub, rising to 38m AOD in the north-eastern corner, as well as the adjacent coastal waters to the north. The grazing regime on the headland controls the rough grassland and scrub habitat. Wylfa Head is a local nature reserve and part of the wider Arfordir Mynydd y Wylfa - Trwyn Penrhyn Wildlife Site designated for its bird life.

4.3.37 Historically there used to be a 'Chain Home'¹ radar defence station on the headland during Second World War, but there is little evidence of this remaining.

4.3.38 The WCP extends around the headland with links to a car park known as Fisherman's Car Park to the east of the Existing Power Station. Other well-trodden paths cross the headland, suggesting that it is relatively well frequented by visitors. There are spectacular panoramic views from the headland looking along the coastline towards Cemaes to the east, across the open sea north and to the lighthouse at The Skerries in the distance to the west. The Existing Power Station is a dominant feature in views south-west, though there are views in between and to the side towards Mynydd y Garn and Cemlyn Bay. The Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds tend to contain views to the south.

4.3.39 The hard schist and metabasaltic rock (types of rock arising from transformation of existing rock) which are exposed at the surface of the headland fall steeply to the sea, forming cliffs along the north and north-east edge and dropping more gradually to the shore on the west. Parts of the coastline are within the Porth Wnal Granite and Cemaes Bay RIGSs. Macrophyte beds surround the headland, giving way to deep water over shelf sea rock approximately half a kilometre to the north. The combined influence of the wind, rain and sea is an important part of the physical landscape.

Key characteristics

4.3.40 Key characteristics include:

- elevated, distinctive headland surrounded by cliffs and steep slopes, falling to the intertidal rocks which fringe the coast;
- macrophyte beds around headland, with deep water over shelf sea rock further north;
- the headland subject to full force of elements provides rough grazing with clumps of gorse;
- the WCP extends around the perimeter of the headland;

¹ Chain Home "was the codename for the ring of coastal Early Warning radar stations built by the Royal Air Force (RAF) before and during the Second World War to detect and track aircraft ... Chain Home was the first early warning radar network in the world, and its effect on the outcome of the war made it one of the most powerful weapons of what is today known as the 'Wizard War'." [RD30]

- extensive, panoramic views across open sea around the headland, which contrast with views inland to the adjacent large blocks of the Existing Power Station and Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds; and
- ships using offshore shipping lanes apparent at sea.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.3.41 The wild qualities of the headland with its steep and rocky edges contrast with the adjacent built structures of the Existing Power Station. The unsettled nature of the headland, combined with the expansive views to sea, contributes to a sense of tranquillity within the LSCA, though this is eroded by the presence of the Existing Power Station in the adjacent LSCA, as well as other detractors such as pylons and windfarms in views inland.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.3.42 The headland is subject to erosion from the natural forces of the sea, although it is composed of harder rock than adjacent areas where the drumlins extend to the coastal edge.

Value

4.3.43 Wylfa Head LSCA is not located within a designated seascape. The value of the *LANDMAP* VSAA North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008) is noted as moderate. As such this LSCA is considered to be of medium value.

LSCA 5: Outer Cemaes Bay

Location and description

4.3.44 The Outer Cemaes Bay LSCA extends eastward from Wylfa Head to Cemaes.

4.3.45 This LSCA lies within the wider Amlwch and Cemaes Anglesey SCA [RD21]. The coastal fringe of this LSCA is within the *LANDMAP* VSAA North coast (YNSMNVS035), while the majority of the coastal hinterland is within the extensive *LANDMAP* VSAA North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008).

4.3.46 This LSCA consists of a wide bay within which there are smaller bays. The hinterland comprises gently undulating landform with a drumlin rising to approximately 30m AOD. The shore consists of intertidal rock backed by steep slopes and cliffs to the south-east of Wylfa Head, around Porth yr Ogof and Porth Wylfa, the latter forming a distinctive 'U' shaped bay at the centre of the area. Short cliffs also extend along the narrow coastal edge to Trwyn y Penrhyn at the western edge of Cemaes. The coastal fringe of the LSCA is part of the Arfordir Mynydd y Wylfa - Trwyn Penrhyn Wildlife Site designated for its bird life and the wider Cemaes Bay RIGS.

4.3.47 The WCP follows the coastline closely through the character area, with a number of PRoWs providing links inland. From the WCP there are attractive views across the bay towards Wylfa Head to the west, out to sea to the north, and to Llanbadrig Point to the east. Proximity to residential areas in

Cemaes and easy access from the public road network contribute to a well-frequented area. Recreational water-based activities take place in this area from Porth yr Ogof and Porth Wylfa, from where there are views across Cemaes Bay. Inland views are typically limited by the drumlin landform to the south, surrounding vegetation such as clumps of scattered gorse, and metamorphic rock outcrops to the west and east. The top of the Existing Power Station is noticeable above the Dame Sylvia Crow wooded mounds in the adjacent LLCA to the south-west, becoming more prominent with increasing proximity.

4.3.48 The bay consists of shallow water over shelf sea rock and areas of macrophyte beds beyond the intertidal rock. Ongoing coastal erosion and deposition occur along the coastal edge.

Key characteristics

4.3.49 Key characteristics include:

- a varied coastal edge comprising intertidal rock, with areas of deposition in the predominantly shingle beaches of Porth yr Ogof and Porth Wylfa;
- several small rocky islets close to the coastal edge, with the gorse-covered Ynys yr Wyn islet, which incorporates a cave, the largest and most prominent on the north side of Porth yr Ogof;
- Porth Wylfa, a distinctive bay cut deep into the centre of this area, comprising a broad shingle beach, steep cliffs on the west side of the bay and rocky slopes fringing the east side of the bay;
- rectangular pastoral fields bounded by dry stone walls/cloddiau to the east of Porth Wylfa on the gently undulating drumlin landform;
- the WCP along the coastal margin;
- the wider bay faces north, with open seaward views including Middle Mouse in the distance to the north-east; and
- inland views, including the Existing Power Station, partially softened by the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds to the west, pastoral fields with scattered properties, mainly near the A5025 to the south, and the western edge of Cemaes to the east.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.3.50 The wide bay is open in character, but contrasts with the smaller-scale features which define the coastal edge, including the rocky islets and two inner bays of Porth yr Ogof and Porth Wylfa. The close proximity to the large-scale Existing Power Station and settlement of Cemaes, as well as the well frequented nature of this area, reduce the tranquillity and perceived remoteness of this coastline, despite the dominant sound of the wind and sea. On the shore and within the inner bays, there is a stronger sense of the natural forces of the sea and views on the coastal margin tend to be drawn to the coastline and the sea. The strong sense of scale experienced within

the LSCA is influenced by the large-scale buildings of the nearby Existing Power Station, the tall cliffs and strength of the elements associated with the coastline.

Evolution of the baseline character

- 4.3.51 The cliffs and intertidal rock that form the coastline are subject to the natural forces of the sea, with areas of deposition occurring within the smaller bays.
- 4.3.52 Changes in agricultural management, including a lack of management, could affect existing field patterns, field boundaries and field furniture (such as water troughs) on the coastal hinterland.

Value

- 4.3.53 The coastal hinterland of Outer Cemaes Bay LSCA is not located within a designated seascape. The value of the *LANDMAP* VSAA North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008) is noted as moderate. As such, this LSCA is considered to be of medium value overall.

LSCA 6: Inner Cemaes Bay

Location and description

- 4.3.54 Inner Cemaes Bay is located immediately north of the settlement of Cemaes. The eastern part of the LSCA falls within the Isle of Anglesey AONB and the north-western part is within the associated North Anglesey Heritage Coast. The harbour at the southern end of the bay forms part of the Cemaes Conservation Area.
- 4.3.55 This LSCA lies within the wider Amlwch and Cemaes Anglesey SCA [RD21], as well as three *LANDMAP* VSAs: the coastal fringe within the North coast (YNSMNVS035); the coastal hinterland surrounding the bay to the north-west within the extensive North coast hinterland (YNSMNVS011); and the northern fringe within Cemaes (YNSMNVS068).
- 4.3.56 This seascape consists of the enclosed bay to the east of the Outer Cemaes Bay LSCA, comprising a 'U' shaped bay with a sandy beach enclosed by the headlands of Trwyn y Penrhyn to the west and Trwyn y Parc to the east. The two headlands are part of the wider Cemaes Bay RIGS, and the Gadlys Quarry RIGS is located on the northern boundary of the LSCA. Shallow water over shelf sea rock is found at the bay's outer edge between the two headlands, as well as some macrophyte beds near the Trwyn y Penrhyn headland, while the inner bay comprises mainly intertidal sand as a result of erosion and depositions from the sea and the freshwater stream.
- 4.3.57 The bay adjoins the settlement of Cemaes to the south-west, which originated as a medieval fishing port. Due to the settlement location adjacent to the A5025, it is a busy and well-visited place, with a popular car park overlooking the harbour. The enclosed bay with its tidal harbour provides one of the few sheltered areas of water and consequently there are moorings and anchorage areas for recreational sailing boats and fishing

boats in the bay. The harbour falls within the Cemaes Conservation Area and the settlement of Cemaes provides an attractive backdrop in many views, contrasting with the steep cliffs that enclose the bay to the north. The WCP follows the edge of the bay, linking with other PRoWs extending inland. There are some longer-distance views to sea looking out of the mouth of the bay or from higher ground adjoining the bay. The upper part of the Existing Power Station is noticeable on the skyline to the west, beyond Cemaes, in some views.

4.3.58 At the back of the sandy beach, the coastal hinterland gently rises to the east, in contrast to the steep vegetated cliffs that enclose the bay to the north. There are small- to medium-sized pastoral fields with an irregular field pattern enclosed by post and wire fencing and overgrown hedgerows, often partially concealing dry stone walls/cloddiau. Occasional rock outcrops and associated unmanaged vegetation, such as rough grassland and gorse, contrast with the managed fields. A narrow winding lane lined by often overgrown hedgerows leads to the beach, with tracks providing access to a small number of isolated properties and a farmstead. The Gadlys Country House Hotel is located at the inland edge of the coastal hinterland, surrounded by trees including distinctive pines, through which there are filtered views to Cemaes Bay. Views from the coastal hinterland are often restricted by the gently undulating landform, though wind turbines are detracting features on the skyline in some views south-east.

Key characteristics

4.3.59 Key characteristics include:

- varied coastal elements contained within the enclosed bay, which provide a diverse and attractive seascape with added interest from harbour activities within the bay's sheltered waters and adjacent Cemaes settlement;
- extensive areas of intertidal rock with associated macrophyte beds to the south of Trwyn y Penrhyn;
- a narrow freshwater channel carrying the Afon Wygyr and related tributaries entering the southern end of the bay;
- a short pier enclosing a tidal harbour adjacent to the mouth of the Afon Wygyr;
- a wide sand beach occupying the south-east part of the bay and extensive intertidal sand cover the majority of the bay;
- steep cliffs out to Trwyn y Parc defining the northern edge of the bay;
- lower sea-facing areas of settlement in Cemaes which extend around the bay from Trwyn y Penrhyn to the southern end of the beach;
- small to medium size fields interspersed by rock outcrops associated with unmanaged vegetation on the coastal hinterland to the east and north;

- Gadlys Country House Hotel surrounded by trees including distinctive pines;
- the townscape in Cemaes, which consists of a mix of building types and age, with the older coastal settlement around the harbour flanked by more modern housing;
- seaward views across the bay incorporating the varied features and elements within the bay, as well as framed views towards the open sea of outer Cemaes Bay and beyond to the north-west; and
- landward views from higher parts of the coastal edge extend to the Rhyd-y-groes windfarm, which is located on the drumlins to the south-east of Cemaes, and the upper parts of the Existing Power Station to the west.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.3.60 The combination of the natural enclosure of the bay and its varied coastal elements, with steep cliffs contrasted by the settlement and related usage of the harbour in Cemaes, contribute to the scenic value and interest of this LSCA. The protected bay with its large beach contrasts with the adjacent, more rugged seascapes. The sparsely settled, pastoral, coastal hinterland to the east and north contribute to a sense of tranquillity beyond the harbour. Built development within the Conservation Area in Cemaes forms a backdrop and encloses the harbour on the landward side to the west and south. The contrast between more modern-style residential buildings and older, more traditional pebble-dashed buildings communicates a sense of a slowly established settlement, and an aesthetic experience of a settled working bay. The experience as one emerges from the narrow, enclosed streets of Cemaes, into the somewhat enclosed yet still relatively exposed bay area, contributes to the sense of place.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.3.61 Natural evolution of the baseline character relates to the ongoing processes of coastal erosion and deposition.

4.3.62 Visitor pressure in summer months may result in changes to the relatively constrained road network and existing facilities of Cemaes.

Value

4.3.63 Inner Cemaes Bay LSCA lies partly within the Isle of Anglesey AONB, which is of national value, the associated North Anglesey Heritage Coast, and a Conservation Area which is also nationally valued. The value of the LANDMAP VSAAs North coast (YNSMNVS035) and North coast hinterland (YNSMNVS011) is noted as high, while the value of Cemaes (YNSMNVS068) is noted as moderate. Overall, taking account of the scenic value of this diverse and enclosed bay, this LSCA is considered to be of high value.

LSCA 7: Porth Padrig

Location and description

4.3.64 Porth Padrig LSCA comprises a bay located to the east of LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay, within the Isle of Anglesey AONB and associated North Anglesey Heritage Coast.

4.3.65 This LSCA lies within the wider Amlwch and Cemaes Anglesey SCA [RD21]. The coastal fringe of this LSCA is within the *LANDMAP* VSAA North coast (YNSMNVS035), while the coastal hinterland surrounding the bay is identified within the extensive *LANDMAP* VSAA North coast hinterland (YNSMNVS011).

4.3.66 Porth Padrig LSCA comprises a west-facing bay enclosed by the Twyn y Parc and Llanbadrig Point headlands. The coastline consists of intertidal rock and related cliffs associated with the headlands either side of the bay, with an extensive area of intertidal shingle and sand, including small beaches, backed by fragmenting steep slopes at the head of the bay, which is subject to erosion and deposition. Parts of Twyn y Parc and Llanbadrig Point are within the Llanbadrig - Dinas Gynfor SSSI, a site of geological importance. The whole coastline is within the Cemaes Bay RIGS, which partially overlaps with the Gadlys Quarry, Porth Padrig and St Patrick's Dykes RIGSs.

4.3.67 The outer part of the bay consists of macrophyte beds supporting various seaweeds and other marine species. Further out and north of Twyn y Parc, shallow water overlies shelf sea rock.

4.3.68 The coastal hinterland comprises coastal heath and grassland at Llanbadrig Point, and small to medium size irregular-shaped fields elsewhere, interspersed by unmanaged vegetation such as gorse in locations of rock outcrops. Much of the Llanbadrig Point headland is part of the wider Arfordir Twyn y Buarth - Porth Wen Wildlife Site along the north coast. Isolated farmsteads and properties are connected by a narrow winding lane leading to the Grade II* listed medieval St. Patrick's Church near Llanbadrig Point. The WCP follows the coastal edge around the bay providing elevated longer-distance views across the bay and open sea, particularly from Llanbadrig Point. St. Patrick's Church, dating back to approximately AD 440, provides an interesting heritage feature along the WCP and there is a small car park with picnic tables adjacent to the church. Views inland across Porth Padrig and Outer Cemaes Bay, west and south, include Wylfa Head, the Existing Power Station, Mynydd y Garn and properties in Cemaes, with wind turbines and pylons forming detracting features on the skyline.

Key characteristics

4.3.69 Key characteristics include:

- an enclosed and sheltered bay, flanked by headlands with cliffs and beach at the head of the bay;
- caves at the southern side of the bay;

- fragmented intertidal rock below cliffs;
- WCP follows elevated and exposed coastal edge around bay;
- panoramic views from Llanbadrig Point headland north across the open sea, north-east to Middle Mouse and eastward along cliffs that plunge into the sea;
- views across Outer Cemaes Bay to Wylfa Head, with the Existing Power Station, pylons and wind turbines at Rhyd-y-groes windfarm on the skyline from the elevated Llanbadrig Point headland and sections of the adjacent WCP;
- a mix of small to medium size irregular pastoral fields enclosed by often overgrown hedgerows partially concealing dry stone walls on the coastal hinterland;
- coastal heath and grassland predominate on the headland of Llanbadrig Point; and
- the medieval, Grade II* listed St. Patrick's Church located near Llanbadrig Point.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.3.70 While the bay at Porth Padrig is enclosed, the coastal fringe is exposed. Combined with the lack of settlement within the LSCA and views to the open sea and steep cliffs, both surrounding the bay and further east along the north coast, there is a sense of remote ruggedness to the seascape. This is, however, contrasted by views west and south which include settlement, power-generating development and infrastructure.

4.3.71 St. Patrick's Church and its associated graveyard at the boundary of the LSCA lend an air of peaceful tranquillity to this part of the character area. From the narrow WCP, hugging the cliff top, the height and proximity to the edge of the cliff is dramatic and enhances the tangible sense of the power of nature.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.3.72 The cliffs and intertidal rock that form the coastline are subject to the natural forces of the sea, with areas of deposition occurring within the bay.

4.3.73 Changes in agricultural management, including a lack of management, could affect existing field patterns, field boundaries and field furniture (such as water troughs) on the coastal hinterland.

Value

4.3.74 Porth Padrig is located within the Isle of Anglesey AONB, which is of national value, and forms part of the associated North Anglesey Heritage Coast. The value of the *LANDMAP* VSAAs North coast (YNSMNVS035) and North coast hinterland (YNSMNVS011) is noted as high. As such, this LSCA is considered to be of high value overall.

LSCA 8: North Coast Cliffs

Location and description

4.3.75 The North Coast Cliffs LSCA comprises the northerly part of the Anglesey coastline to the north-east of Cemaes, as well as the adjacent coastal waters. It is located within the Isle of Anglesey AONB and associated North Anglesey Heritage Coast.

4.3.76 This LSCA lies within the wider Amlwch and Cemaes Anglesey SCA [RD21]. The coastal fringe of this LSCA is within part of the narrow but expansive *LANDMAP* VSAA North coast (YNSMNVS035).

4.3.77 The North Coast Cliffs LSCA consists of a narrow area of coastline with coastal heath and grassland at the tops of very steep rocky slopes and cliffs plunging into the sea. Indentations in the coastline form small coves. The western part of the coastline is within the wider Llanbadrig - Dinas Gynfor SSSI, a site of geological importance and also part of the wider Cemaes Bay RIGS, while the eastern part falls within the Arfordir Trwyn y Buarth - Porth Wen Wildlife Site which extends along the north coast. There is a narrow macrophyte bed immediately adjacent to the intertidal rock along the coastline, which gives way to a narrow band of shallow water over shelf sea rock.

4.3.78 There are no settlements, developments or roads within this LSCA. However, the WCP runs along the top of the cliffs, bounded by post and wire fencing to the south. From the WCP there are dramatic views over the adjacent coast and open sea to the north including the islet of Middle Mouse, as well as views inland, including views to Mynydd y Garn and the Existing Power Station to the south-west. Views from the sea looking south are contained by the tall cliffs, while views north extend across the open sea.

Key characteristics

4.3.79 Key characteristics include:

- open and exposed north-facing aspect;
- coastal heath and grassland at the tops of cliffs;
- steep rocky slopes and cliffs plunging to intertidal rock;
- small coves;
- narrow macrophyte bed along coastline, giving way to shallow water over shelf sea rock;
- indentations in the coastal edge result in choppy sea surface;
- WCP extending along the top of the cliffs, bounded by post and wire fencing to the south;
- expansive, elevated views across the open sea and to the islet of Middle Mouse, with shipping lanes visible beyond; and

- views across Outer Cemaes Bay and inland from WCP to Wylfa Head and Cemaes, with the Existing Power Station, Mynydd y Garn, pylons and wind turbines at Rhyd-y-groes windfarm on the skyline to the south-west and south.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.3.80 The LSCA is open and exposed, subject to the elements and coastal processes. This is a rugged and dramatic coastline with views inland from the sea contained by steep cliffs, contributing to the remote and wild qualities of the area, a strong sense of tranquillity, as well as a sense of being on the edge of an expansive area of open sea. However, views from the WCP to settlement, power-generating development and infrastructure in the wider landscape to the south and south-west reduces the tranquillity of the area slightly.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.3.81 The ongoing coastal processes of erosion are resulting in physical changes to the coastline of this LSCA, with limited areas of deposition occurring along the coast.

Value

4.3.82 The landward part of the North Coast Cliffs LSCA is located within the current Isle of Anglesey AONB, which is of national value, while the coastal waters form part of the associated North Anglesey Heritage Coast. The *LANDMAP* VSAA North coast (YNSMNVS035) is noted as high value. As such, the LSCA is considered to be of high value overall.

LSCA 9: North of Anglesey

Location and description

4.3.83 This wholly sea-based LSCA comprises an outlying offshore area of sea to the north of Anglesey, positioned away from the coastline within the adjoining LSCA 4 Wylfa Head, LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay LSCA 7 Porth Padrig and LSCA 8 North Coast Cliffs. The eastern part of the North of Anglesey LSCA lies within the North Anglesey Heritage Coast.

4.3.84 This LSCA lies within the wider Amlwch and Cemaes Anglesey SCA [RD21].

4.3.85 Macrophyte beds associated with Wylfa Head extend into this LSCA. However, the majority of the sea comprises either shallow water over shelf sea rock closer to land or deep water over shelf sea rock and sporadic coarse sediment on the seaward side. There are strong tidal currents within the open sea.

4.3.86 In addition to recreational use of the LSCA, shipping lanes within the coastal waters to the north of the LSCA influence the character. Views across the sea to the coastline are open and incorporate not only the natural features such as bays, headlands and cliffs, but also existing power-generation

infrastructure, including the Existing Power Station. Views offshore include the islet of Middle Mouse to the north-east.

Key characteristics

4.3.87 Key characteristics include:

- shallow to deep, open water beyond coastline;
- strong tidal currents;
- recreational use of open water, with views to coastline comprising bays, headlands and cliffs;
- Existing Power Station at Wylfa, tops of pylons and wind turbines visible on skyline in views inland;
- the islet of Middle Mouse is visible to the north-east; and
- views of offshore shipping lanes to the north.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.3.88 The open area of sea extends along the varied north coast of Anglesey and there is a sense of limitlessness due to the depth and scale of the sea. Offshore views are panoramic, including views to the Existing Power Station on the coastal fringe to the south/south-west from the western part of the LSCA. There are also open views to shipping lanes at sea.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.3.89 There is limited evidence of any evolution of the baseline character within this sea-based character area, apart from the natural forces of the tide. Changes to frequency of shipping activity within the offshore coastal waters could also affect the character of this LSCA.

Value

4.3.90 Part of the North of Anglesey LSCA is located within the North Anglesey Heritage Coast, which is associated with the nationally valued Isle of Anglesey AONB, though the majority of the LSCA is not designated. Overall the LSCA is therefore considered to be of medium value.

LSCA 10: Outer Cemlyn Bay

Location and description

4.3.91 Outer Cemlyn Bay LSCA comprises an outlying offshore area of sea to the north of Anglesey, positioned away from the coastline within the adjoining LSCA 11 Hen Borth, LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay and LSCA 2 Porth-y-Pistyll. The western part of this LSCA lies within the North Anglesey Heritage Coast.

4.3.92 This LSCA lies within the wider Cemlyn Bay Anglesey SCA [RD21].

4.3.93 It consists of deep water over shelf sea rock with sporadic deposits of coarse sediment. There are strong tidal currents within the LSCA.

4.3.94 Recreational water-based activities take place in this area. Shipping lanes within the coastal waters to the north of the LSCA also influence the character. While views south across the open sea to the coastline mainly feature bays and headlands, the Existing Power Station at Wylfa is a dominant feature in views to the south-east. Conversely, views offshore to the north-east are scenic, including the islands of West Mouse and The Skerries.

Key characteristics

4.3.95 Key characteristics include:

- deep, open water beyond coastline;
- strong tidal currents;
- views to coastline comprising smaller bays and headlands;
- Existing Power Station at Wylfa is a dominant feature in views south-east;
- the islands of West Mouse and The Skerries, with its distinctive lighthouse, are scenic features visible to the north-west; and
- views of offshore shipping lanes to the north.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.3.96 The open area of sea extends along the scenic coastline west of the Existing Power Station and there are panoramic views across the sea, including views of shipping lanes. The depth and scale of the sea, combined with views to the large blocks of the Existing Power Station, lends a sense of vastness to this LSCA.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.3.97 There is limited evidence of any evolution of the baseline character within this sea-based character area, apart from the natural forces of the tide. Changes to frequency of shipping activity within the offshore coastal waters could also affect the character of this LSCA.

Value

4.3.98 Part of the Outer Cemlyn Bay LSCA is located within the North Anglesey Heritage Coast, which is associated with the nationally valued Isle of Anglesey AONB, though much of the LSCA is not designated. Combined with the influence of the Existing Power Station within the adjacent seascape, the LSCA is therefore considered to be of medium value overall.

LSCA 11: Hen Borth

Location and description

4.3.99 Hen Borth LSCA comprises coastal hinterland to the west of Cemlyn Bay. The LSCA is located within the Isle of Anglesey AONB and the associated North Anglesey Heritage Coast.

4.3.100 This seascape lies within the wider Cemlyn Bay Anglesey SCA [RD21], as well as two *LANDMAP* VSAAs: the coastal fringe within the North coast (YNSMNVS035) and the coastal hinterland within the extensive North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008).

4.3.101 A narrow band of shallow water over shelf sea rock extends close to the coastline, with deeper water over shelf sea rock further out.

4.3.102 The seascape is backed by low drumlins, rising up to between approximately 25m AOD and 30m AOD, which extend to the coastal edge. Active coastal processes resulting in erosion of drumlins at the coastal edge are particularly noticeable at Hen Borth, with wave-cut platforms, deposition of shingle and small areas of sand at the distinctive scallop-shaped bay which is an SSSI designated for its geology. The coastline adjacent to Ty'n Llan farmstead is also designated as the Ty'n Llan RIGS.

4.3.103 The LSCA is generally unsettled, with the exception of the farmstead and outbuildings at Ty'n Llan. Mainly small to medium size pastoral fields extend to the coastal edge, as well as two arable fields. The area is generally sparsely vegetated, though a narrow strip of scrub and trees is located alongside a small stream.

4.3.104 The WCP follows the coastal edge closely, while PRoWs provide links between the coast and the minor road to the south-east of Hen Borth. There are open views across the pastoral fields, with distant views across the sea, including views to West Mouse and The Skerries to the north-west. Views inland are expansive across the pastoral fields from the crest of drumlins, including the distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn to south-west and the Existing Power Station visible to the north-east, and more limited from low points between the drumlins.

Key characteristics

4.3.105 Key characteristics include:

- gently sloping drumlin fields north-west towards the narrow, steep and eroded coastal edge where the sea has worn into the softer material of the drumlins at the back of wave-cut platforms, forming the distinctive scallop shape of Hen Borth bay;
- areas of intertidal shingle and some sand at Hen Borth;
- geometrically shaped small to medium size pastoral fields, as well as some arable fields, divided by dry stone walls;
- exposed and sparsely vegetated seascape;

- open, elevated views northward across expansive sea to shipping lanes, with West Mouse and The Skerries visible to the north-west; and
- expansive views across pastoral farmland from crests of drumlins, including the distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn to the south-west and the Existing Power Station to the north-east.

Aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities

4.3.106 This is a medium-scale landscape with views inland truncated by the smooth, rounded summits of the drumlins. This contrasts with the extensive, open seaward views to the north which contribute to the sense of tranquillity within this area. The combination of gently sloping pastoral land with associated farm buildings and a minor lane, makes for a pastoral experience. The wave-cut platforms and drumlins that are partially eroded by the sea at Hen Borth, however, add drama to the seascape. The perception that forces of the sea are reclaiming the land is part of what makes this area distinctive.

Evolution of the baseline character

4.3.107 The natural forces of the sea which have formed Hen Borth bay will continue to affect the geology and landform of this area.

4.3.108 Changes in agricultural management, including a lack of management, could affect existing field patterns, field boundaries and field furniture (such as water troughs) on the coastal hinterland.

Value

4.3.109 Hen Borth LSCA lies within the Isle of Anglesey AONB, which is of national value, and forms part of the associated North Anglesey Heritage Coast. The value of the *LANDMAP* VSAAs North coast (YNSMNVS035) and North-west drumlins (YNSMNVS008) is noted as high and moderate respectively. Taking the designations into consideration, alongside the area's scenic qualities, the LSCA is considered to be of overall high value.

5 References

Table 5-1 Summary of References

ID	Reference
RD1	Council of Europe, Florence, October 2000. <i>European Landscape Convention</i> . [Online]. [Accessed 20 February 2017]. Available from: https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016802f80c6 .
RD2	Natural England. October 2012. An Approach to Seascape Character Assessment.
RD3	Natural Resources Wales (NRW). 2011. <i>LANDMAP. Cultural Landscape dataset</i> . [Online]. [Accessed: 14 February 2017]. Available from: http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales/ .
RD4	Natural Resources Wales. 2013. <i>LANDMAP. Geological Landscape dataset</i> . [Online]. [Accessed 14 February 2017]. Available from: http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales/ .
RD5	Natural Resources Wales. 2013. <i>LANDMAP. Historic Landscape dataset</i> . [Online]. [Accessed 14 February 2017]. Available from: http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales/ .
RD6	Natural Resources Wales. 2013. <i>LANDMAP. Landscape Habitats dataset</i> . [Online]. [Accessed 14 February 2017]. Available from: http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales/ .
RD7	Natural Resources Wales. 2013. <i>LANDMAP. Visual and Sensory dataset</i> . [Online]. [Accessed 14 February 2017]. Available from: http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales/ .
RD8	Planning Inspectorate. 2017. <i>Scoping Opinion for Wylfa Newydd Project</i> . [Online]. [Accessed 19 June 2017]. Available from: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010007/EN010007-000888-Scoping%20Opinion.pdf .
RD9	Natural England. October 2014. <i>An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment</i> .
RD10	Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Impact Assessment and Management. 2013. <i>Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment</i> . Third Edition. Abingdon and New York: Routledge.
RD11	Countryside Council for Wales, Brady Shipman Martin and University College Dublin. 2001. <i>Guide to Best Practice in Seascape Assessment</i> . [Online]. [Accessed 20 February 2017]. Available from: http://oar.marine.ie/bitstream/10793/553/1/INTERREG%205%20Guide%20to%20Best%20Practice%20in%20Seascape%20Assessment.pdf .

ID	Reference
RD12	Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage. 2002. <i>Landscape Character Assessment for England and Scotland</i> . Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage: Cheltenham and Edinburgh.
RD13	Natural England and Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. 2014. <i>Landscape and seascape character assessments</i> .
RD14	Natural Resources Wales. May 2013. <i>LANDMAP Guidance Note 3: Guidance for Wales Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of Onshore Wind Turbines</i> .
RD15	Natural Resources Wales. 31 March 2014. <i>National Landscape Character, NLCA01: Anglesey Coast</i> . Available by request from NRW, Maes y Ffynnon, Ffordd Penrhos, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2DW, contact: John.briggs@cyfoethnaturiol.cymru.
RD16	Natural Resources Wales. 31 March 2014. <i>National Landscape Character, NLCA02: Central Anglesey</i> . Available by request from NRW, Maes y Ffynnon, Ffordd Penrhos, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2DW, contact: John.briggs@cyfoethnaturiol.cymru.
RD17	Isle of Anglesey County Council and TACP. 2011. <i>The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011</i> (Document No. DC.011). [Online]. [Accessed 20 February 2016]. Available from: https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/en/Council/Documents---Council/Strategies-and-policies/Environment-and-planning/Planning-policy/Supporting-documents/ Anglesey-Landscape-Strategy---Update-2011-(DC.011).pdf .
RD18	Gillespies LLP with Gwynedd Council, Isle of Anglesey Council and Snowdonia National Park Authority. 2014. <i>Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd and Snowdonia National Park Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment, Final Report</i> . (Document No.DC.020). [Online]. [Accessed: 21 February 2017]. Available from: https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/en/Council/Documents---Council/Strategies-and-policies/Environment-and-planning/Planning-policy/Supporting-documents/Landscape-Sensitivity-and-Capacity-Assessment-(DC.020).pdf .
RD19	Land Use Consultants. November 2015. <i>National Seascape Assessment for Wales: NRW Evidence Report No: 80</i> . Natural Resources Wales. https://www.naturalresources.wales/media/675207/mca-00-technical-report-summary-method-appendix.pdf .
RD20	Briggs, J. and White, S. January 2009. <i>Welsh Seascapes and their Sensitivity to Offshore Developments</i> . Countryside Council for Wales. Hard copy available from: NRW Library Maes y Ffynnon, Bangor (barcode 47154).

ID	Reference
RD21	Fiona Fyfe Associates with Countryside and SEACAMS (University of Bangor). 2013. <i>Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascapes Character Assessment Final Report / Anglesey Seascapes Character Assessment</i> . Natural Resources Wales, Snowdonia National Park, the Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Isle of Anglesey County Council. Available from: NRW Library Maes y Ffynnon, Bangor (barcode 45891).
RD22	British Geological Survey. 2015. <i>DigMapGB-50</i> .
RD23	OceanWise Ltd. Data purchased March 2015. <i>Admiralty Charts, Marine Raster Charts (Tiles 5053010045 and 5053010050) and Marine Themes – Large, Medium and Small (wrecks)</i> .
RD24	Isle of Anglesey County Council and Natural Resources Wales. 2015. <i>The Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan Review 2015 – 2020</i> . [Online]. [Accessed: July 2016]. Available from: http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/w/x/m/Anglesey-AONB-Management-Plan-2015_20.pdf .
RD25	Countryside Council for Wales, Cadw and International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). 2001. <i>Register of Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales</i> .
RD26	Natural Resources Wales. 2015. <i>Wales Coast Path, Isle of Anglesey</i> . [Online] [Accessed: 2015] Available from: http://www.walescoastpath.gov.uk/explore_by_area/isle_of_anglesey.aspx
RD27	Joint Nature Conservation Committee. March 2017. <i>Bae Cemlyn/Cemlyn Bay</i> . [Online]. [Accessed 14 March 2017]. Available from: http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030114 .
RD28	Cadw and the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). 1998. <i>Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales</i> . Cardiff: Cadw.
RD29	Magnox. March 2013. <i>Wylfa Nuclear Power Station Environmental Statement 2013 Update</i> . Magnox Limited: Isle of Anglesey.
RD30	Wikipedia. March 2017. <i>Chain Home</i> . [Online]. [Accessed 14 March 2017]. Available from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chain_Home .

Annex 1

Example landscape character field survey sheet

EXAMPLE FIELD SURVEY SHEET	
Local Landscape Character Area:	
Survey Location:	
Survey Date:	
Weather Conditions:	
Photography:	
PHYSICAL COMPONENTS	
General Landscape Type refined from LANDMAP VSAA Level 3 Classification:	E.g. coastal interface, intertidal, valley, drumlin, undulating lowland, farmland, mosaic, estate landscape, parkland, urban, industrial, settlement.
LANDMAP Aspect Data:	Geological Landscape and Landscape Habitat general features.
Aspect:	North/North-East/East/South-East/South/South-West/West/ North-West
Features/Landmarks:	
Topography:	
Landcover:	
Landscape Elements:	
Key Characteristics:	
Notes:	
KEY ACTIVITIES	
Land Use Activity:	Settlement/caravans/chalets/camping/port/harbour/beach activity/farming/industrial/other.
LANDMAP Aspect Data:	Key Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape features.
Land Use Activity:	Settlement/caravans/chalets/camping/port/harbour/beach activity/other.
Notes:	
FORCES FOR CHANGE	
Note any apparent forces for change:	
AESTHETIC ASPECTS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
LANDMAP Aspect Data:	Key Visual and Sensory features.
Scale:	Small/medium/large/vast.
Openness/enclosure:	Confined/enclosed/open/expansive/exposed.
Diversity:	Uniform/simple/diverse/complex.

Movement:	Still/quiet/regular activity/busy.
Colour:	Monochrome/muted/colourful/garish.
Degree of Contrast:	Low/medium/high.
Pattern:	Regular/irregular/other.
Notes:	
PERCEPTUAL AND EXPERIENTIAL ASPECTS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
Proportion of Sea/Land:	Sea dominant/balanced/land dominant.
Focus:	Objects or landform provide strong foci/balanced/no obvious foci.
Views:	Confined/channelled/narrow/open/panoramic.
Security:	Safe/unsettling/disturbing/threatening.
Tranquillity:	Still-tranquil/limited tranquillity/busy.
Noise:	Quiet/intermittent/constant/noisy.
Smell:	Sea/farming/transport/urban/other.
Naturalness:	Natural/tamed/managed/man-made.
Remoteness:	Remote/some evidence of man-made features/prominent man made features.
Sense of Place:	Weak to strong.
Notes:	
QUALITY/VALUE	
Condition:	Maintained - abandoned.
Scenic Quality:	High - low.
Rarity:	Only example/infrequent/frequent/common.
Representativeness:	Characteristics/features of particular importance - no distinguishing characteristics.
Fragility:	Robust - vulnerable.
Conservation Interests:	Present/absent.
Recreation Value:	Highly evident/evident/not evident.

Annex 2

Example seascape character field survey sheet

EXAMPLE FIELD SURVEY SHEET	
Local Seascapes Character Area:	
Survey Locations:	
Survey Date:	
Weather Conditions:	
PHYSICAL COMPONENTS	
Coastal Edge Type:	Cliff/rocky shore/bay/dunes/estuary/other.
Aspect:	Predominant sea from land - North/North-East/East/South-East/South-West/West/North-West
Offshore Features/ Landmarks:	Islands/reefs/navigational marks/buoys/other.
Sea Processes:	Overfall/eddy/whirlpool/evident tidal stream/variability in energy.
Coastal Landform:	Flat/undulating/sloping/steep/vertical.
Built Form:	No or little development/small settlement/large settlement/ industry/other.
Onshore Features/ Landmarks:	Harbour/port/marina/pier/sea wall/slipway/sea defences/lighthouse/other.
Field Survey Notes:	
KEY ACTIVITIES	
Marine Activity:	Fishing/shipping lane/ferry route/sailing/sea kayaking/power craft/recreational fishing.
Coastal Activity:	Settlement/caravans/chalets/camping/port/harbour/beach activity/other.
Cultural Associations:	Historic/artistic/literary/musical/other.
Field Survey Notes:	
FORCES FOR CHANGE	
Note any apparent forces for change:	
AESTHETIC ASPECTS OF SEASCAPE CHARACTER	
Scale:	Small/medium/large/vast.
Openness/enclosure:	Confined/enclosed/open/expansive/exposed.
Diversity:	Uniform/simple/diverse/complex.
Movement:	Still/calm/regular activity/busy.
Colour:	Monochrome/muted/colourful/garish.
Degree of contrast:	Low/medium/high.
Pattern:	Regular/irregular/other.

Field Survey Notes:	
PERCEPTUAL AND EXPERIENTIAL ASPECTS OF SEASCAPE CHARACTER	
Proportion of Sea/Land:	Sea dominant/balanced/land dominant.
Focus:	Objects or landform provide strong foci/balanced/no obvious foci.
Views:	Confined/channelled/narrow/open/panoramic.
Security:	Safe/unsettling/disturbing/threatening.
Tranquillity:	Still-tranquil/limited tranquillity/busy.
Noise:	Quiet/intermittent/constant/noisy.
Smell:	Salty/seaweed/fisheries/other.
Naturalness:	Natural/tamed/managed/man-made.
Remoteness:	Remote/some evidence of man-made features/prominent man made features.
Sense of Place:	Weak to strong.
Field Survey Notes:	
QUALITY/VALUE	
Condition:	Maintained - abandoned.
Scenic Quality:	High - low.
Rarity:	Only example/infrequent/frequent/common.
Representativeness:	Characteristics/features of particular importance - no distinguishing characteristics.
Fragility:	Robust - vulnerable.
Conservation Interests:	Present/absent.
Recreation Value:	Highly evident/evident/not evident.

FIGURE 1

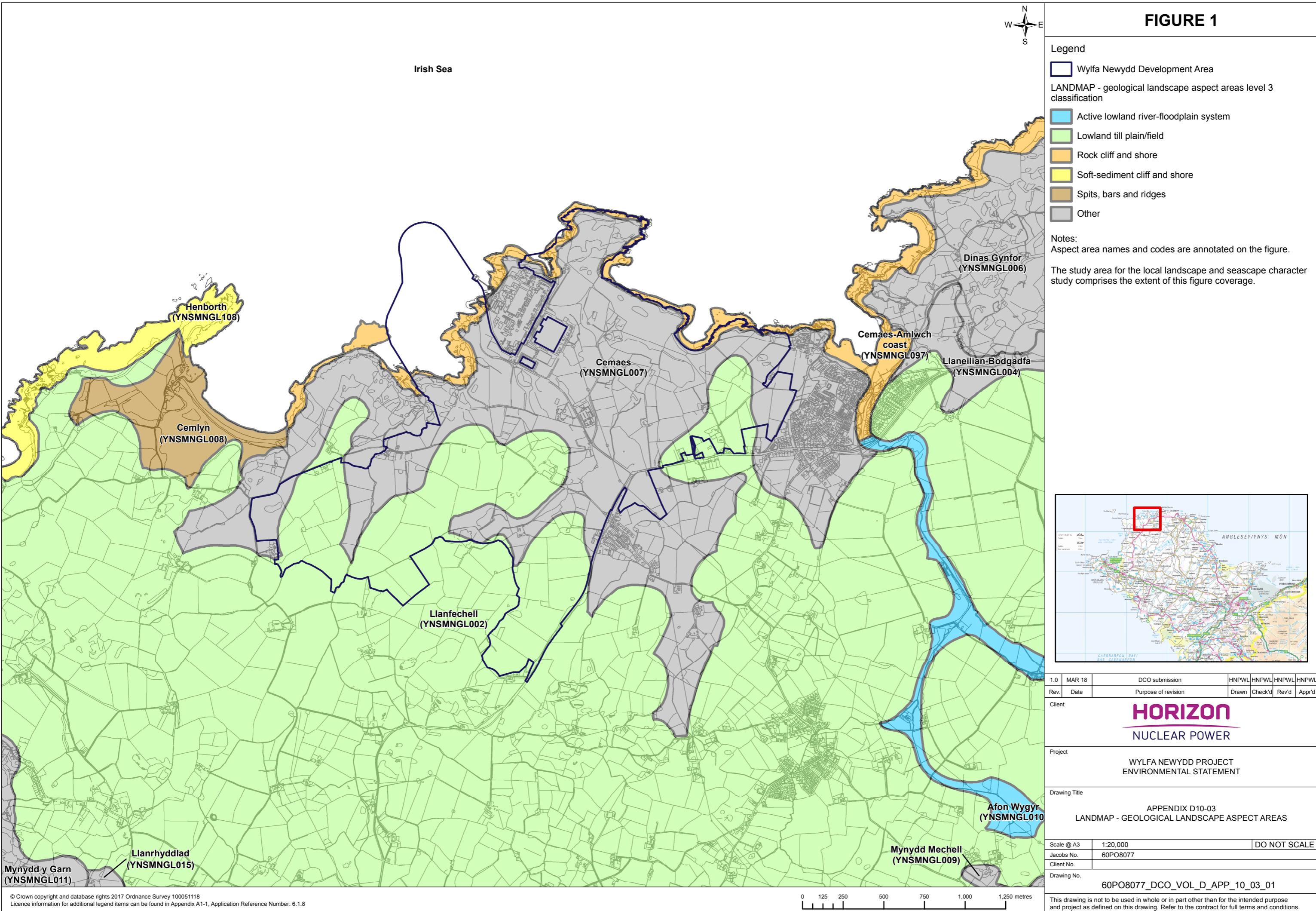
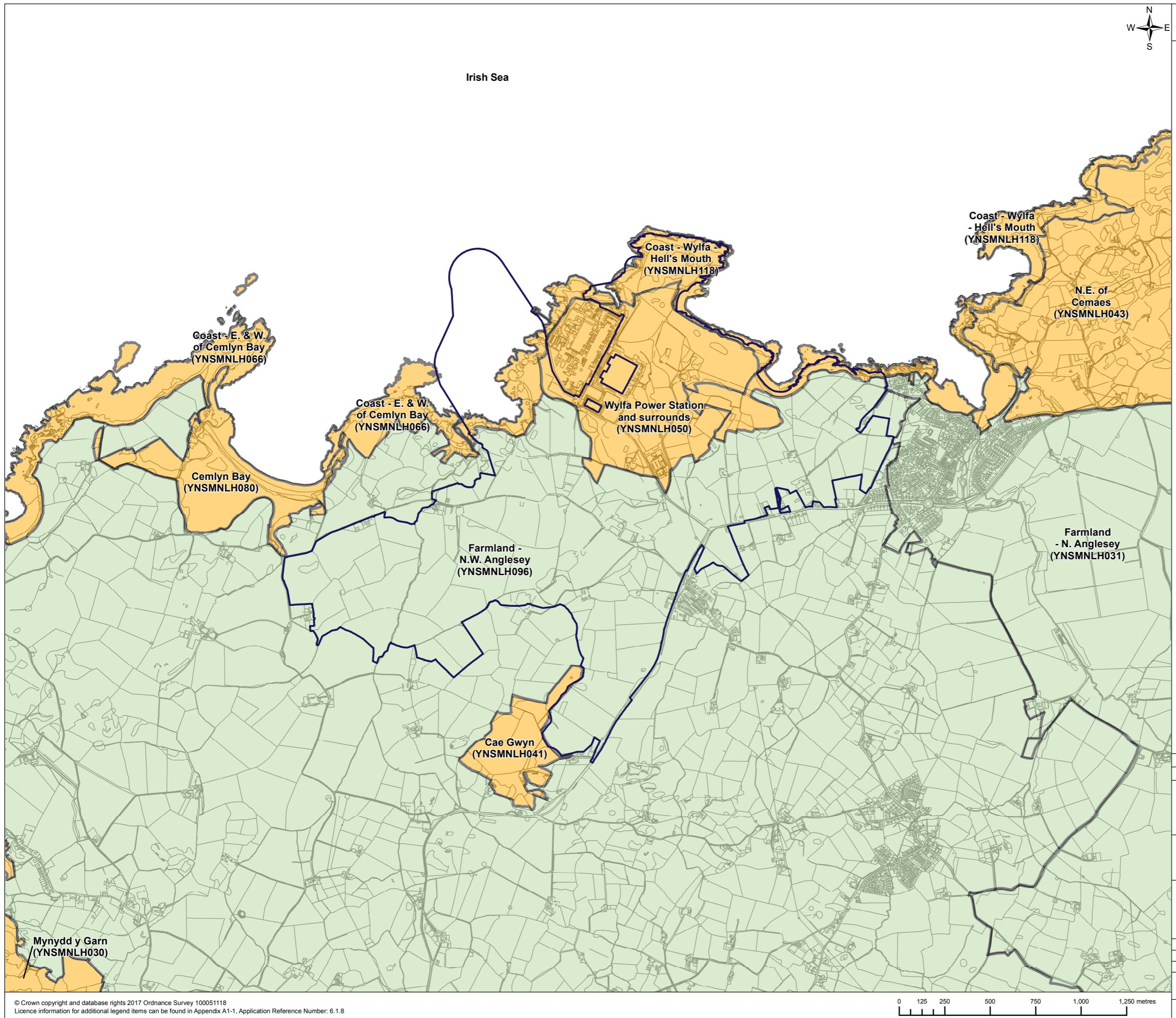


FIGURE 2



1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	App'd

HORIZON

NUCLEAR POWER

WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

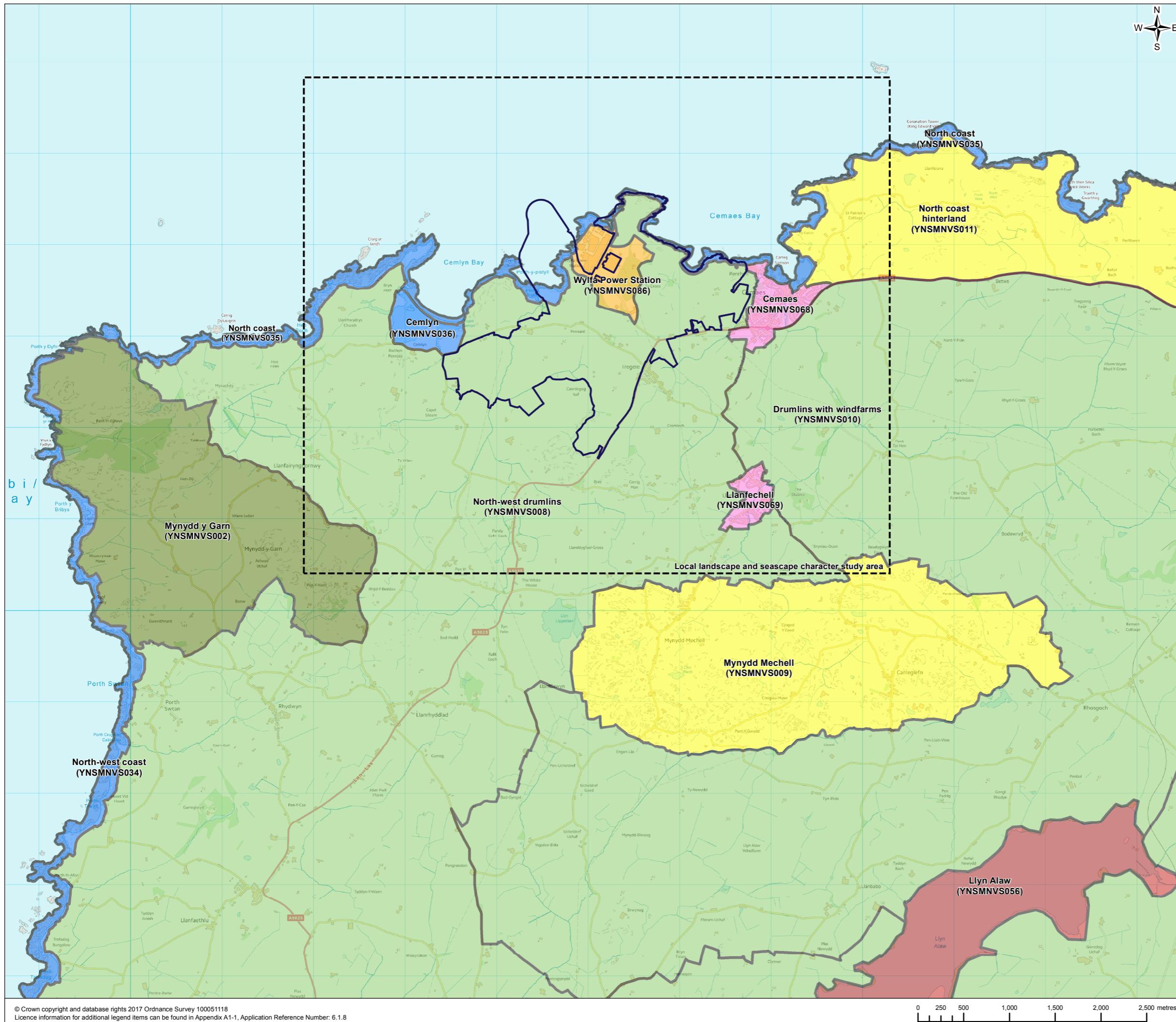
Drawing Title

APPENDIX D10-3
LANDMAP - LANDSCAPE HABITATS ASPECT AREAS

Scale @ A3	1:20,000	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	60PO8077	
Client No.		
Drawing No.	60PO8077_DCO_VOL_D_APP_10_03_02	

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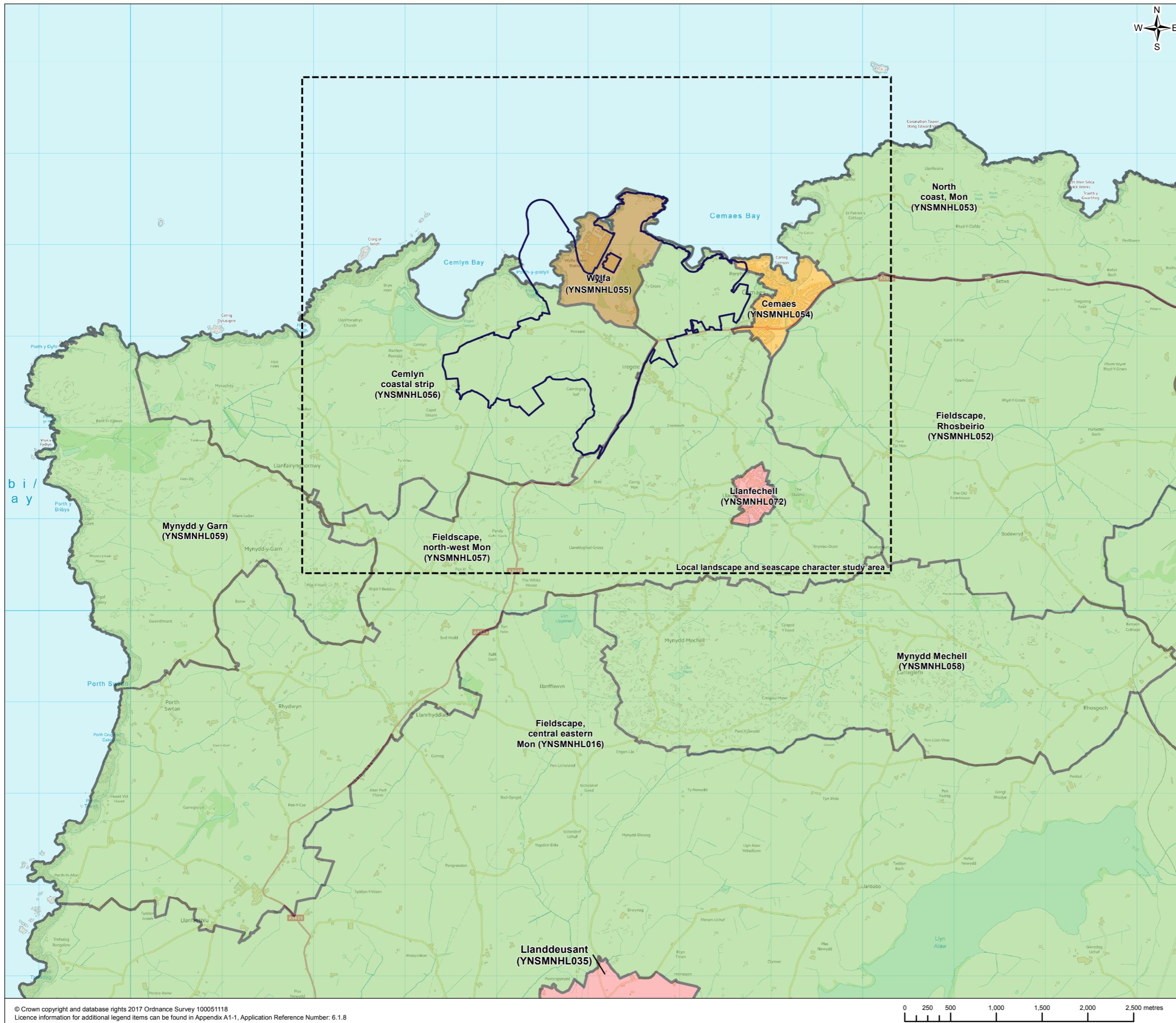
FIGURE 3



1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	App'd
Client						
HORIZON						
NUCLEAR POWER						
WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT						
Drawing Title						
APPENDIX D10-3 LANDMAP - VISUAL AND SENSORY ASPECT AREAS						
Scale @ A3	1:40,000	DO NOT SCALE				
Jacobs No.	60PO8077					
Client No.						
Drawing No.	60PO8077_DCO_VOL_D_APP_10_03_03					

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

FIGURE 4



Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
- LANDMAP - historic landscape aspect areas level 3 classification
 - Irregular fieldscapes
 - Non-nucleated settlement
 - Nucleated settlement
 - Processing/manufacturing

Note:
Aspect area names and codes are annotated on the figure.



1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	App'd

HORIZON

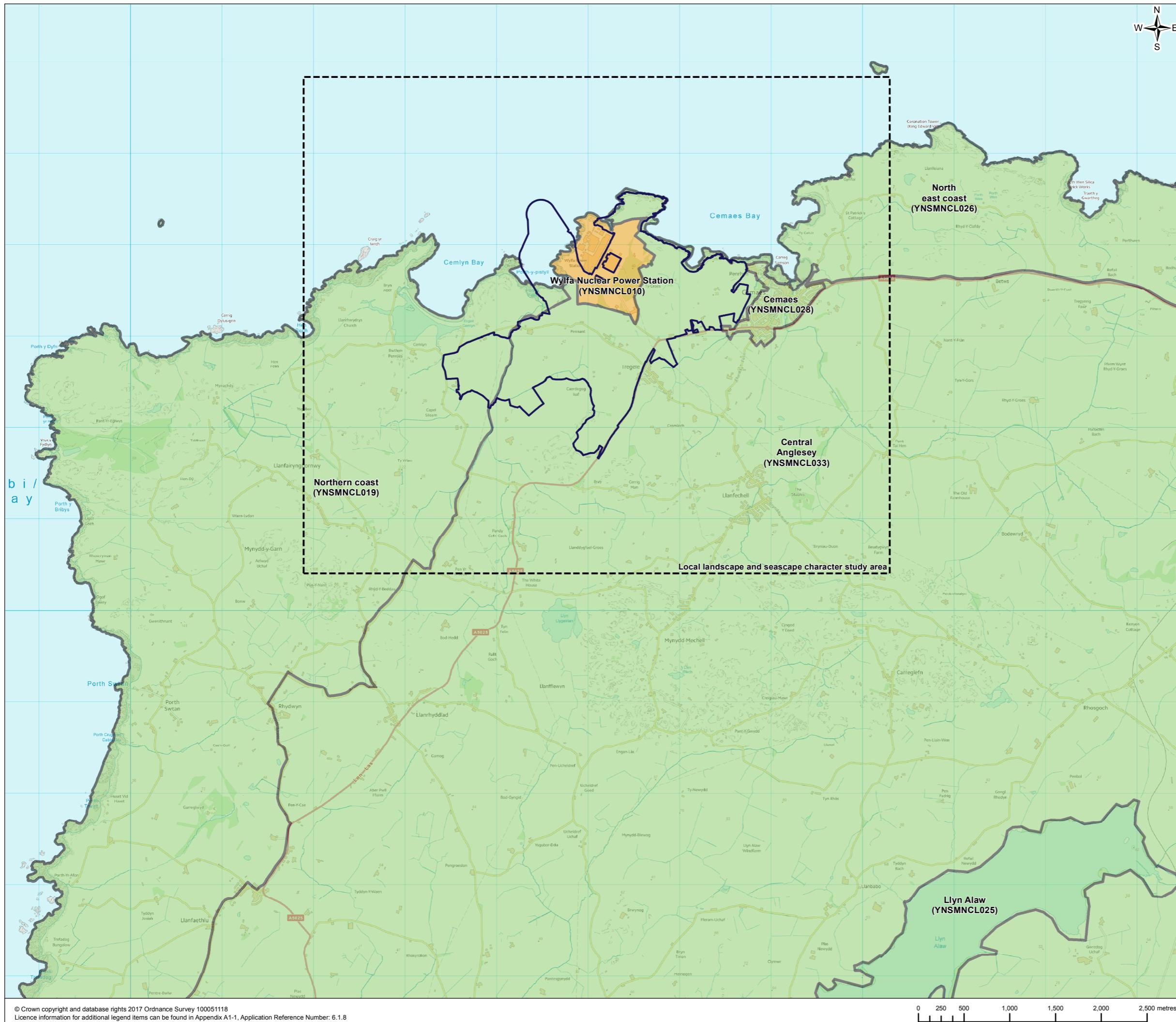
NUCLEAR POWER

WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title	
APPENDIX D10-3 LANDMAP - HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ASPECT AREAS	
Scale @ A3	1:40,000
Jacobs No.	60PO8077
Client No.	
Drawing No.	60PO8077_DCO_VOL_D_APP_10_03_04

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FIGURE 5



Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area:** Purple outline.
- LANDMAP - cultural landscape aspect areas level 3 classification:**
 - Industrial:** Orange.
 - Rural:** Green.

Note:
Aspect area names and codes are annotated on the figure.



1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	App'd

HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Drawing Title

APPENDIX D10-3
LANDMAP - CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ASPECT AREAS

Scale @ A3	1:40,000	DO NOT SCALE
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Client No.		
Drawing No.	60PO8077_DCO_VOL_D_APP_10_03_05	

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FIGURE 6

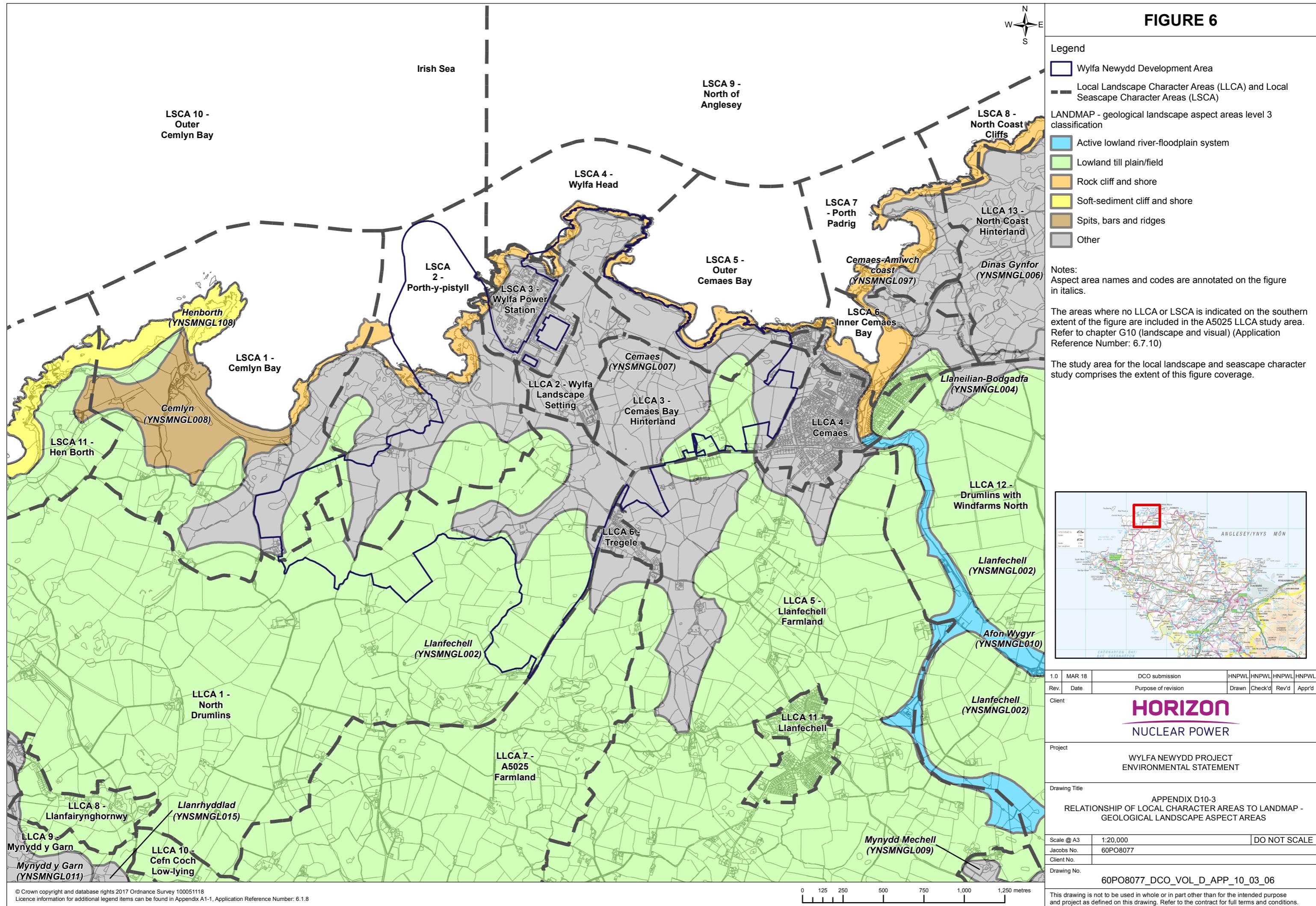
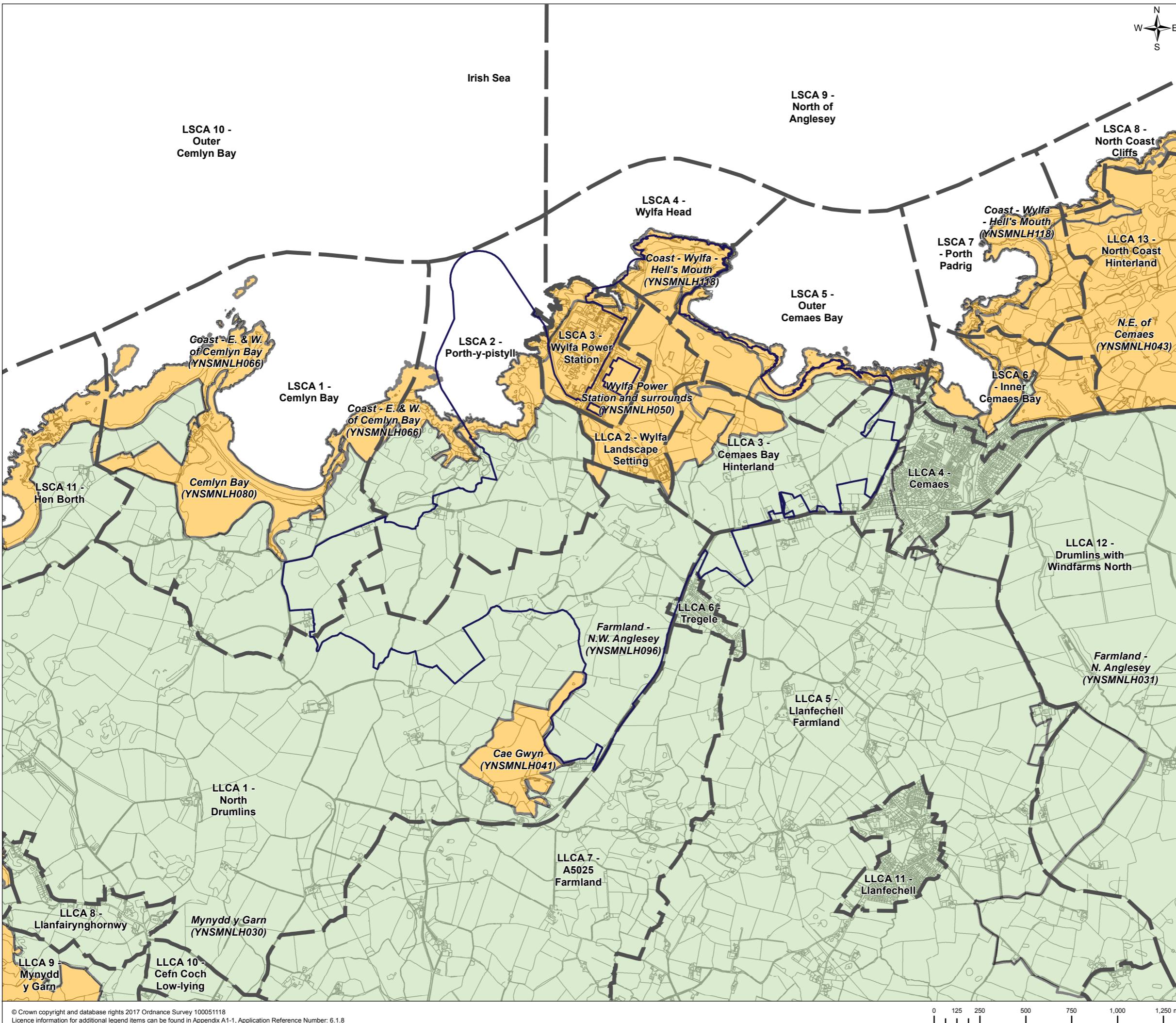


FIGURE 7



Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
- Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCA) and Local Seascapes Character Areas (LSCA)

ANDMAP - landscape habitats aspect areas level 3 classification

- Improved grassland
- Mosaic

Notes:
Aspect area names and codes are annotated on the figure
in italics.

The areas where no LLCA or LSCA is indicated on the southern extent of the figure are included in the A5025 LLCA study area. Refer to chapter G10 (landscape and visual) (Application Reference Number: 6.7.10)

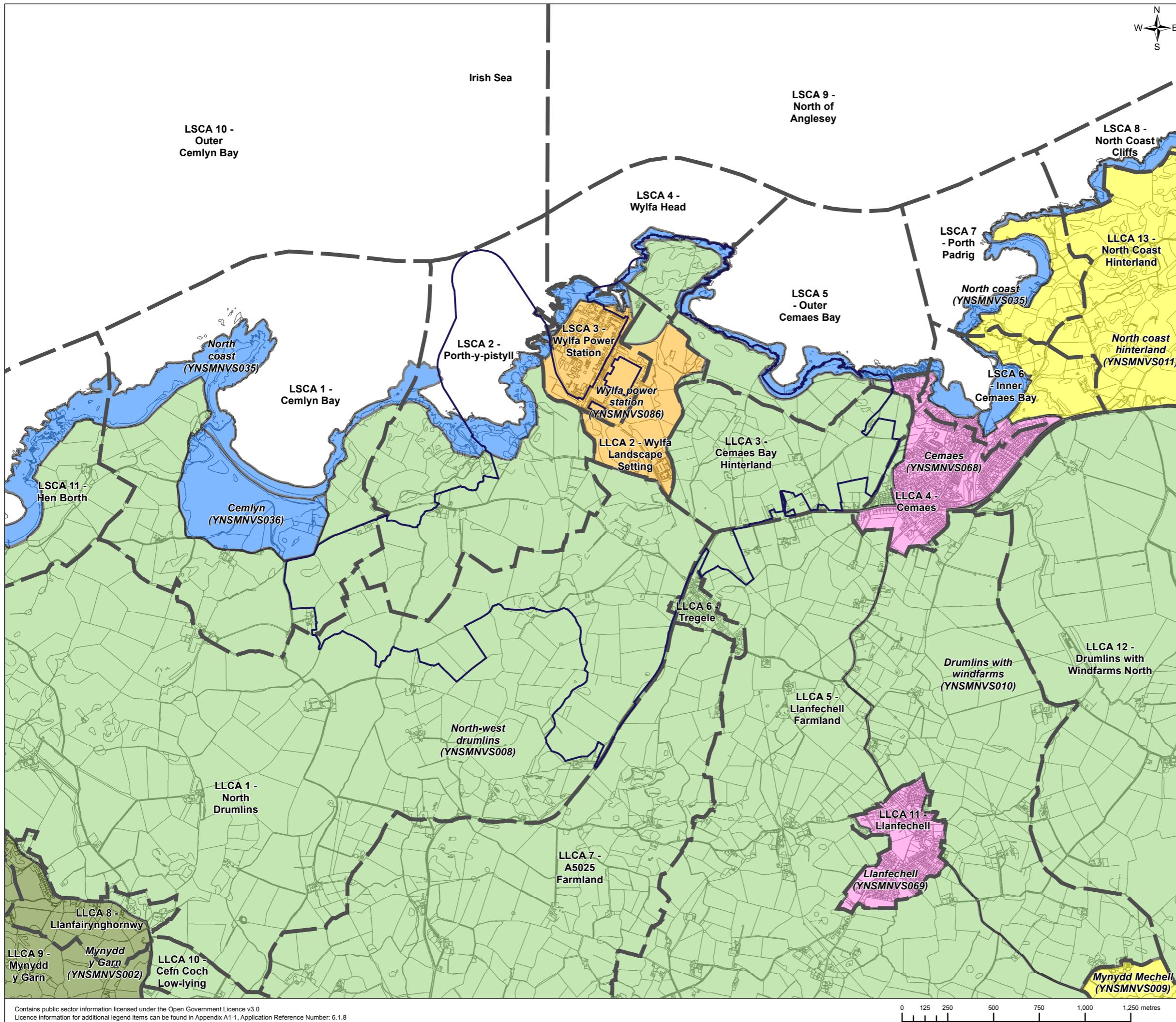
The study area for the local landscape and seascape character study comprises the extent of this figure coverage.



0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL
rv.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	App'r'd
lient						
 HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER						
oject						
WYLF A NEWYDD PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT						
rawing Title						
APPENDIX D10-3 RELATIONSHIP OF LOCAL CHARACTER AREAS TO LANDMAP - LANDSCAPE HABITATS ASPECT AREAS						
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cobs No.	60PO8077					
lient No.						
rawing No.						
60PO8077 DCO VOL D APP 10 03 07						

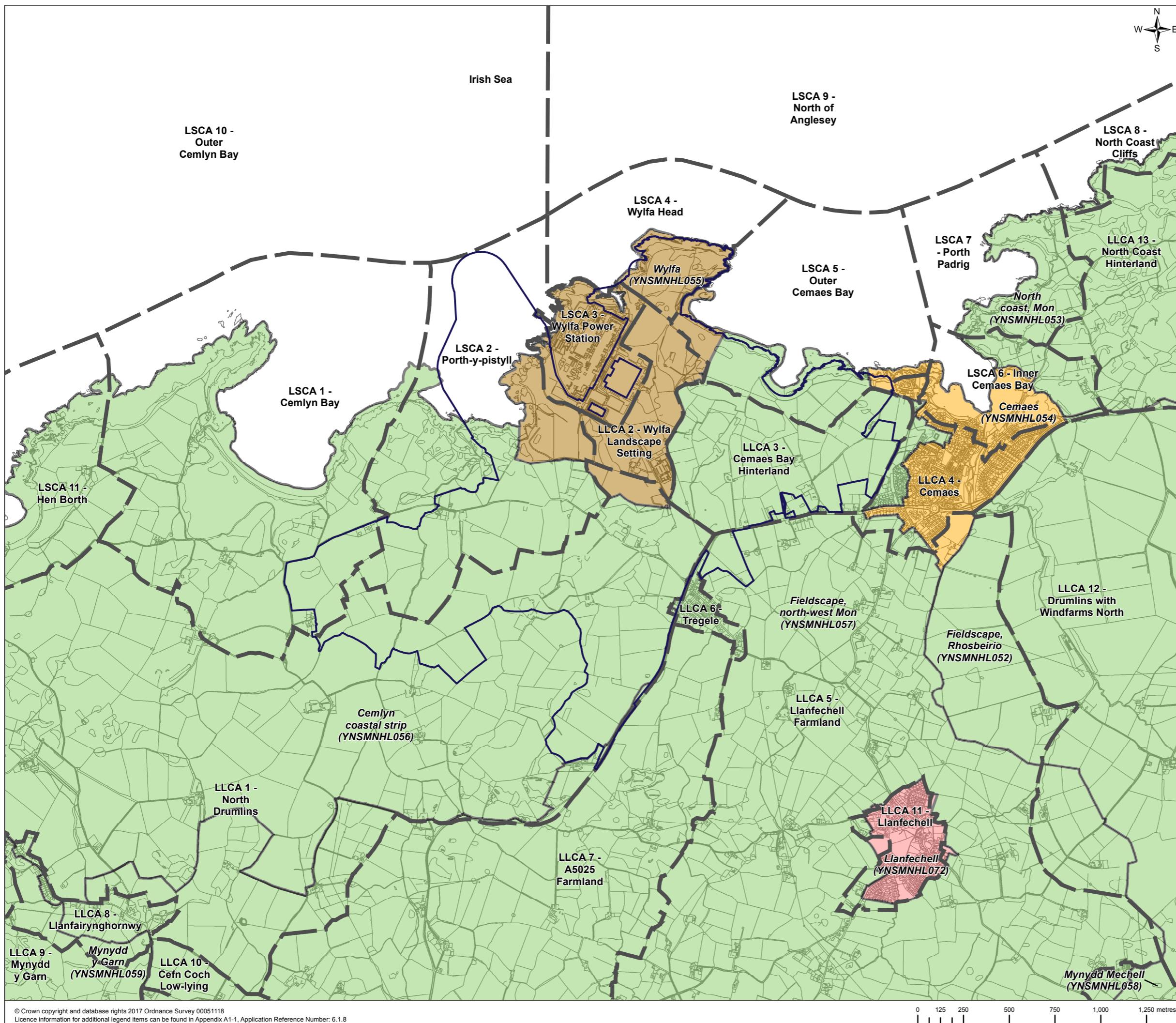
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FIGURE 8



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FIGURE 9



Legend

- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
- Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCA) and Local Seascape Character Areas (LSCA)
- LANDMAP - historic landscape aspect areas level 3 classification

Irregular fieldscapes

Non-nucleated settlement

Nucleated settlement

Processing/manufacturing

Notes:
Aspect area names and codes are annotated on the figure in *italics*.

The areas where no LLCA or LSCA is indicated on the southern extent of the figure are included in the A5025 LLCA study area. Refer to chapter G10 (landscape and visual) (Application Reference Number: 6.7.10)

The study area for the local landscape and seascape character study comprises the extent of this figure coverage.



1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	App'd
Client						

HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

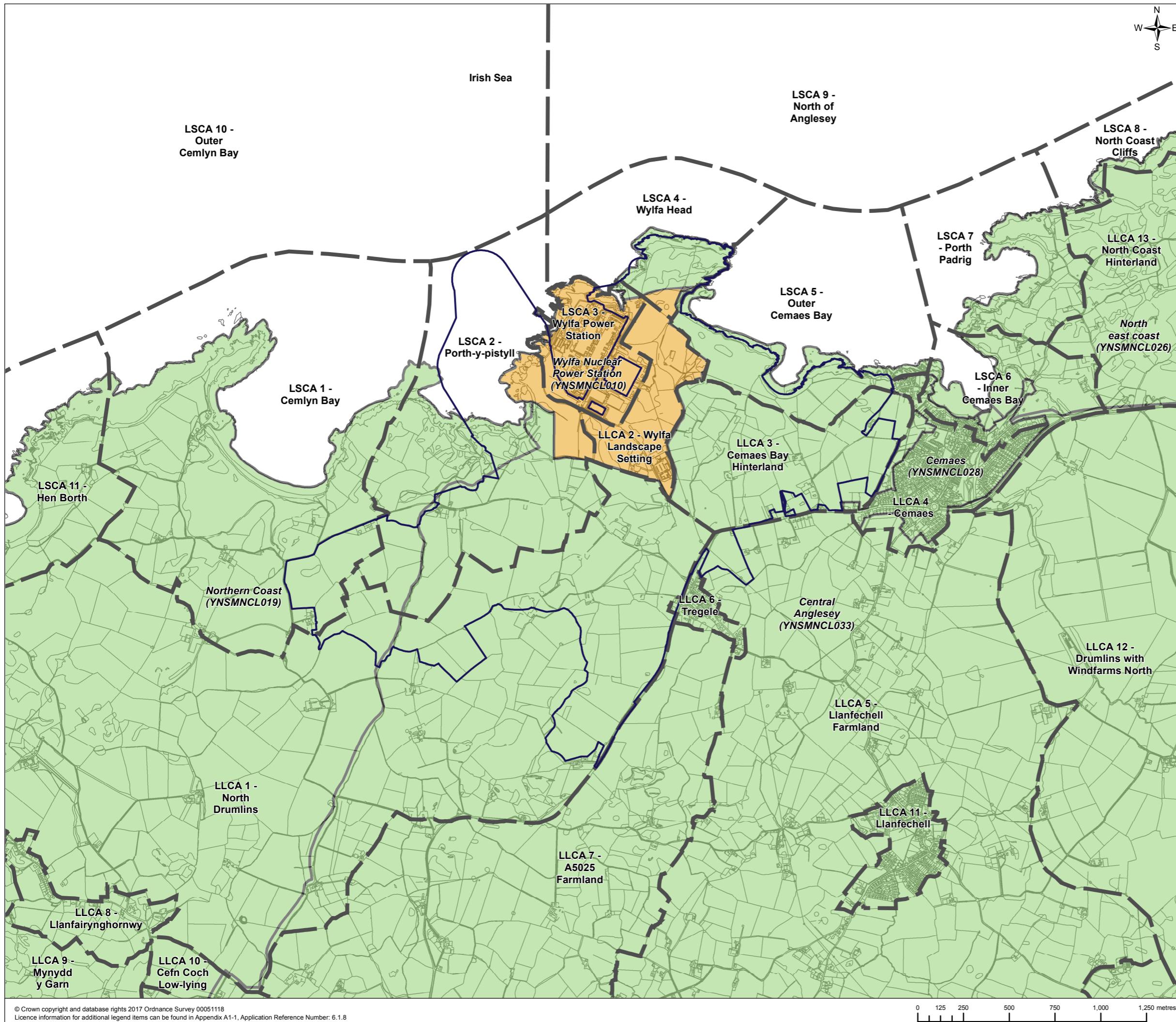
WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

APPENDIX D10-3
RELATIONSHIP OF LOCAL CHARACTER AREAS TO LANDMAP -
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ASPECT AREAS

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Client No.		
Drawing No.	60PO8077_DCO_VOL_D_APP_10_03_09	

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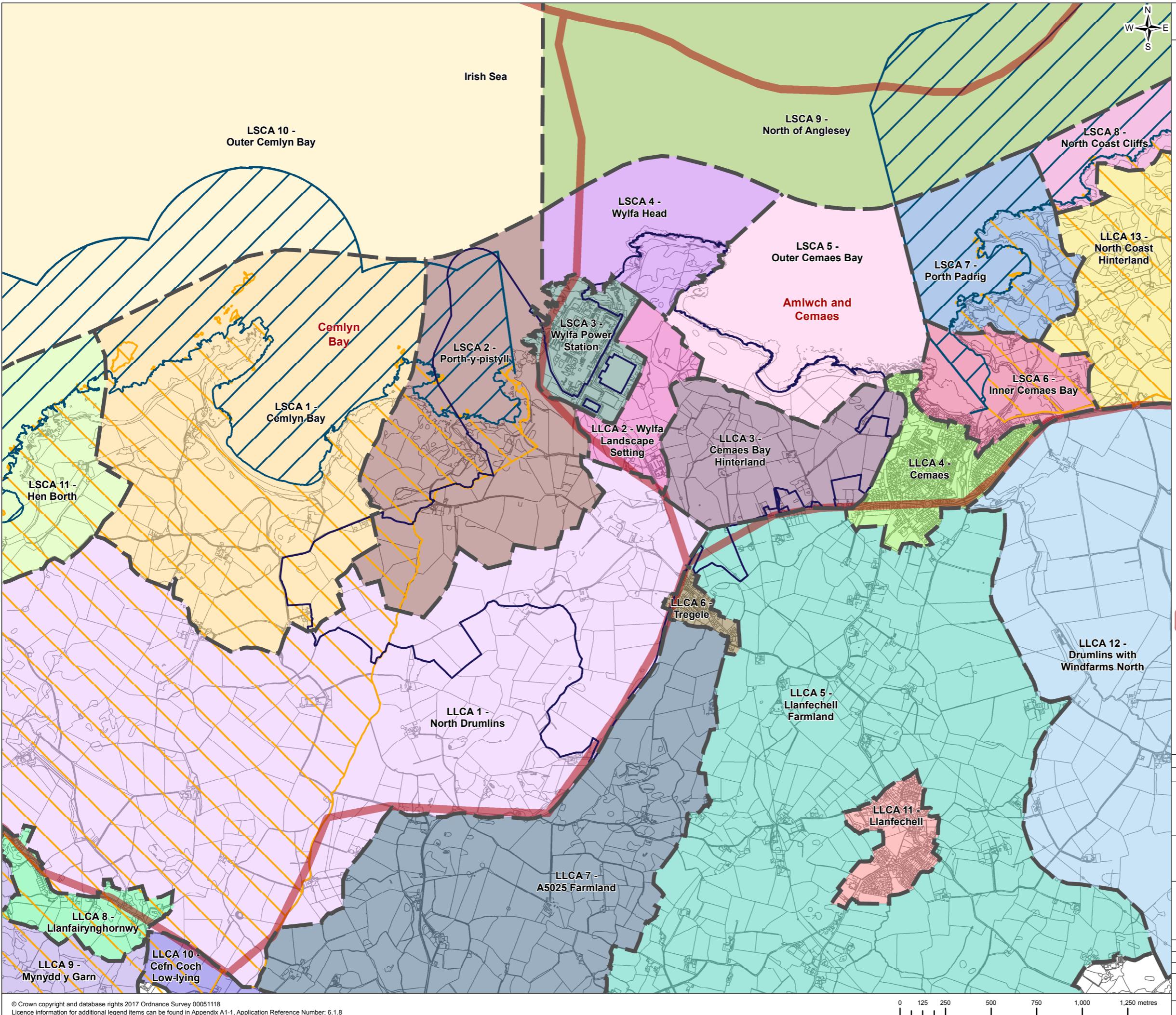
FIGURE 10



1.0	MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	App'd
Client						
Project						
WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT						
Drawing Title						
APPENDIX D10-3 RELATIONSHIP OF LOCAL CHARACTER AREAS TO LANDMAP - CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ASPECT AREAS						
Scale @ A3	1:20,000	DO NOT SCALE				
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Client No.						
Drawing No.	60PO8077_DCO_VOL_D_APP_10_03_10					

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FIGURE 11



MAR 18	DCO submission	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	HNPWL	
rv.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	App'r'd
lient						
 HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER						
oject						
WYLFIA NEWYDD PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT						
rawing Title						
APPENDIX D10-3 LOCAL LANDSCAPE AND SEASCAPE CHARACTER AREAS						
cale @ A3	1:20,000	DO NOT SCALE				
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ent No.						
rawing No.						
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