HORIZON NUCLEAR POWER

WYLFA NEWYDD

ENERGY WORKING FOR BRITAIN

Wylfa Newydd Project

6.4.63 ES Volume D - WNDA Development App D10-6 - Landscape effects schedule

PINS Reference Number: EN010007

Application Reference Number: 6.4.63

June 2018

Revision 1.0

Regulation Number: 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

Horizon Internal DCRM Number: WN0902-JAC-PAC-APP-00078

[This page is intentionally blank]

Table of Contents

List of Tables

Notes:

The methodology for the assessment is set out in chapter B10 (landscape and visual) (Application Reference Number: 6.2.10).

The findings of the assessment of landscape effects in these tables are summarised in chapter D10 (landscape and visual) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10).

[This page is intentionally blank]

1 Landscape effects schedule

1.1 Landscape effects

Table 1-1 Effects on landscape character – designated landscapes and published Landscape Character Areas (LCAs)[1]
(Published sources of character areas have been used to inform the assessment of effects on designated landscapes).

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (Partially impacted directly)	0m (260m)	Relevant features and special qualities identified in *The Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan Review 2015 – 2020* [RD1] are listed below. Features: • coastal landscape/seascape features; • traditional agricultural landscape features; and • geological and geomorphological features. • special qualities: • expansive views/seascapes; • peace and tranquillity; • islands around Anglesey; • broadleaved woodlands;	**High** (V: High, S: High)	Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance and demolition of buildings/remains of buildings. Installation of construction fencing and temporary internal boundary fencing, establishment of a satellite compound with equipment storage and a stockpile, and movement of plant and machinery would also detract from the essentially rural character of the directly affected AONB. This would affect the special qualities of the AONB, such as the peace and tranquillity. The local effect of such change would to some extent be limited by the presence of the Existing Power Station to the north. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site	**Medium** adverse over short-term for directly affected area (Size and scale: Medium; Geographical extent: Small) (Negligible adverse on overall AONB)	**Moderate** adverse over short-term for directly affected area: Significant (Negligible adverse on overall AONB: Not significant)	Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme.	**Medium** adverse over short-term for directly affected area (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Small) (Negligible adverse on overall AONB)	**Moderate** adverse over short-term for directly affected area: Significant (Negligible adverse on overall AONB: Not significant)

[1] For the locations of designated areas and published LCAs, refer to figures D10-9 and D10-10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101).

[2] Where the distance to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is stated as 0m, this indicates that the landscape receptor is wholly or partially within the WNDA.

[3] Some receptors have been scoped out of the assessment for the Site Preparation and Clearance, where noted. This is due to the relatively superficial nature of the Site Preparation and Clearance, combined with intervening topography and distance between the receptors and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

[4]The wording of additional mitigation measures listed in this table has been abbreviated. Refer to section 10-6 of chapter D10 (landscape and visual) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10) for the complete wording of each measure and how it would be secured.

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• lowland coastal heath; • species-rich roadside verges; • ecologically important coastal and wetland habitats (including rocky shores, estuaries, saltmarshes and beaches); • built environment including Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings; • ancient monuments/historic landscapes, parks and gardens; • rural agricultural/coastal communities; • Public Rights of Way network; and • accessible land and water. Since there is no specific published source of landscape character available for the AONB, the assessment of effects reported in chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10) has also had regard to the effects on the key characteristics of the corresponding LCAs (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 17 defined in *The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* [RD2]) and Seascape Character Areas (SCAs) (7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD3]). (Refer also to assessments below.)		Preparation and Clearance on adjoining area. The Site Preparation and Clearance would erode the predominantly rural nature of the landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station and change the setting of the AONB locally.					
				<u>Main Construction:</u> Direct effects: Specific changes would result from bulk earthworks and changes to the drumlin landform to form a higher landscape mound with associated drainage, including sedimentation ponds and associated dosing equipment, within the south-western part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The land use would temporarily change from pastoral farmland to a construction site. This would have an adverse effect on the special qualities of the AONB, such as the peace and tranquillity, which contributes to the character of the AONB. However, incremental landscaping of completed areas of landscape mounding to restore to predominantly agricultural use in keeping with existing AONB, would begin to offset adverse effects. Construction of the Marine Off-Loading Facility (MOLF), which is partly within the AONB, and the Cooling Water System (CWS) intake structure, as well as works for the cofferdams and temporary causeway (outside the AONB) which would extend from the shoreline, would remove characteristic features and substantially change the shore of Porth-y-pistyll within the AONB. This would have an adverse effect on the special qualities of the AONB, including the perceived peace and	**Large** adverse over medium-term for directly affected area (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Small) (Small adverse on overall AONB)	**Major** adverse over medium-term for directly affected area: Significant (Minor adverse on overall AONB: Not significant)	Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Method statement to include protection of existing rocky shoreline beneath temporary causeway construction and making good of intertidal zone on removal of temporary causeway to restore a natural appearance where practicable. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Landscape management for	**Large** adverse over medium-term for directly affected area (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Small) (Small adverse on overall AONB)	**Major** adverse over medium-term for directly affected area: Significant (Minor adverse on overall AONB: Not significant)

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				tranquillity, expansive views and associated seascapes. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with laydown areas and temporary buildings, construction works for the Site Campus, Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, within the adjacent landscape, as well as construction of the remainder of the MOLF and related cofferdams and breakwaters within the adjacent North Anglesey Heritage Coast. These large-scale construction activities would contrast with the pastoral and generally undeveloped setting of the AONB and be incongruous with the relevant features and special qualities of the AONB, including indirectly affecting the perceived peace and tranquillity, expansive views and associated seascapes. The partially open seascape aspect of Cestyll Garden, one of the characteristic features forming part of the special qualities of the AONB, would be obstructed by construction of the temporary causeway and breakwater.			duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-Code of Construction Practise (sub-CoCP) (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: While the drumlin landform within the AONB would have been changed, the slightly steeper landscape mounding would broadly be in keeping with the drumlin landform within the AONB. Landscape restoration to pasture with field boundaries would help integrate the mounding into the landscape, as well as helping to integrate the adjacent Power Station into the surrounding landscape. While the large sedimentation pond near the base of mounding would be uncharacteristic, new field boundaries would comprise	**Large** adverse over long-term for directly affected area (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Small) (Small adverse on overall AONB)	**Major** adverse over long-term for directly affected area: Significant (Minor adverse on overall AONB: Not significant)	Method statement to include making good of intertidal zone on removal of temporary causeway to restore a natural appearance where practicable. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Landscape mounding	**Large** adverse over long-term for directly affected area (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Small) (Small adverse on overall AONB)	**Major** adverse over long-term for directly affected area: Significant (Minor adverse on overall AONB: Not significant)

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				hedgerows or dry stone walls/cloddiau constructed from stone saved for reuse during the Site Preparation and Clearance. However, depending on the year of planting, hedgerows and woodland would not have fully established and the predominantly broadleaved deciduous species would be bare following the fall of leaves. Natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay would have been replaced by engineered structures, due to the MOLF and the CWS intake structure located on the shore near the Existing Power Station and the previous construction works for the cofferdams and temporary causeway, which would have been removed following construction of the breakwater. While part of the shoreline would have been restored to grassland, the shore would be substantially changed. Indirect effects: The Site Campus within the adjacent landscape would have been removed. The large scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure immediately adjacent to the AONB would be uncharacteristic of the generally pastoral landscape setting of the AONB and indirectly affect some of the special qualities, such as the perceived peace and tranquillity. The breakwaters within the adjoining North Anglesey Heritage Coast would adversely affect the setting of the AONB, as well as some of the special qualities of the AONB, such as the expansive views and associated seascapes. The partially open seascape aspect of Cestyll Garden would be obscured to			sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting.		

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				some extent by the western breakwater.					
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries would have established. Restored pasture and field boundaries would therefore appear in keeping with the character of the AONB locally and help to integrate the adjacent Power Station into the surrounding landscape to some extent. The large sedimentation pond near the base of mounding would, however, continue to be uncharacteristic. The natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll would have been permanently replaced by engineered structures and the coastal hinterland would continue to be adversely affected by the MOLF and CWS intake structure. Indirect effects: Despite the establishment of woodland, intervisibility with the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure, MOLF and breakwaters within the adjacent landscape and North Anglesey Heritage Coast would continue to be uncharacteristic of the landscape character and setting of the AONB. This would continue to indirectly affect some of the special qualities of the AONB, such as the perceived peace and tranquillity, and the expansive views and associated seascapes. The partially open seascape aspect of Cestyll Garden would remain adversely affected by the western breakwater.	**Large** adverse for directly affected area: Permanent (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Small) (Small adverse on overall AONB)	**Major** adverse for directly affected area: Permanent Significant (Minor adverse on overall AONB: Not significant)	Method statement to include making good of intertidal zone on removal of temporary causeway to restore a natural appearance where practicable. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting.	**Medium** adverse for directly affected area: Permanent (Size and scale: Medium; Geographical extent: Small) (Small adverse on overall AONB)	**Moderate** adverse for directly affected area: Permanent Significant (Minor adverse on overall AONB: Not significant)

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
SLA 12: Parciau Estatelands (Indirectly impacted)	13.3km (14.5km)	Relevant special qualities extracted from the Statements of Value and Significance for each SLA at Appendix 1 of the *Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey* [RD4]: • "The strong estate/parkland feel of the landscape with valued historic features and archaeological Sites... • the landscape's function as a setting to the Anglesey AONB; • significant views from higher ground to the adjacent AONB; • the peaceful and strongly rural character of the landscape, with a general lack of modern development."	**Medium** (V: Medium, S: Medium)	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance</u> SLA scoped out for Site Preparation and Clearance.	-	-	-	-	-
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with tops of a large number of tall cranes associated with construction of the Power Station, infrastructure and Site Campus, would only affect higher ground within the southern part of the SLA and erode the parkland landscape character to a limited extent due to the distance.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term: Not significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Barely perceptible intervisibility with the Power Station main stacks would affect higher ground within the southern part of the SLA and erode the parkland landscape character to a limited extent due to the distance.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Continued barely perceptible intervisibility with Power Station main stacks would erode the parkland landscape character of the SLA to a limited extent due to the distance.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term: Not significant
SLA 13:	6km (7.6km)	Relevant special qualities	**Medium**	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and</u>	-	-	-	-	-

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
Parys Mountain and Slopes (Indirectly impacted)		extracted from the Statements of Value and Significance for each SLA at Appendix 1 of the *Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey* [RD4]: • "Its function as a unique, iconic and distinctive feature in north-east Anglesey; • its visual prominence when viewed from the AONB-designated coastline, with strong visual links between the sea, coast, AONB and SLA; • its expansive vistas and long distance views; • its nationally important historic and cultural legacy (part of the Amlwch and Parys Mountain Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest); • … its remote character with general absence of modern development."	(V: Medium, S: Medium)	<u>Clearance</u> SLA scoped out for Site Preparation and Clearance.					
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with the construction of the Site Campus and Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, would contrast with the predominantly remote upland character of the SLA. However, due to the presence of existing detractors in the surrounding landscape, including wind turbines, and the distance to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, the landscape character would be eroded to a limited extent.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over medium–term: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over medium–term: Not significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Following removal of the Site Campus, intervisibility from mainly higher ground across the drumlin landform with the large-scale Power Station buildings would increase the extent of industrial development in the wider landscape to the north-west which already includes windfarms. This would erode the landscape character to a limited extent due to the distance.	**Negligible** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over long–term: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over long–term: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Continued limited	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale:	**Negligible** adverse indirect effect: Permanent Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale:	**Negligible** adverse indirect effect: Permanent Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				intervisibility with large-scale Power Station would increase the extent of industrial development in the wider landscape to the north-west and erode the landscape character to a limited extent due to the distance.	Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)			Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	
SLA 14: Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds (Indirectly impacted)	1.4km (2.8km)	Relevant special qualities extracted from the Statements of Value and Significance for each SLA at Appendix 1 of the *Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey* [RD4]: • "The distinctive, small scale craggy landscape, with a wild upland and deeply rural character, contrasting with surrounding smoothly rolling, drumlin formed landscape. • Its intricate network of small irregular fields, paths, tracks, winding roads and [sparse] settlement pattern. • …Unity of the landscape, with vernacular features such as dry stone walls and stone buildings. • Historic and cultural significance of the landscape, with strong field patterns, evidence of past historic land use and settlement from prehistoric times."	**Medium** (V: Medium, S: Medium)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance. The removal of field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance (including loss of woodland south of the Existing Power Station), and demolition of buildings. Installation of construction fencing and temporary internal fencing and temporary signage, establishment of Site Preparation and Clearance site compound with portable cabins/temporary buildings, satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpile, and the Remediation Processing Compound with remediated soil storage mounds would lead to barely perceptible erosion of the rural character and setting of the SLA. The effect of such change would to some extent also be limited by the presence of the Existing Power Station to the north.	**Negligible** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over short-term Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Negligible, Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over short-term Not significant
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with construction of the Site Campus and Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number	**Small** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Small; Geographical extent: Medium)	**Minor** adverse over medium-term: Not significant	Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Landscape management for	**Small** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Small; Geographical extent: Medium)	**Minor** adverse over medium-term: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				of tall cranes, from higher ground across drumlin landform. The incremental landscaping of completed areas of landscape mounding would offset indirect adverse effects to a limited extent. Large-scale, intensive construction activities would contrast with the craggy landscape and affect the setting of the SLA.			duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: The Site Campus would have been removed. Intervisibility with the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure from higher ground across the drumlin landform would increase the extent of industrial development within the wider landscape, within the context of the Existing Power Station. However, completed landscaping, including restoration of vacated construction and laydown areas and landscape mounds would be in keeping with the existing pastoral landscape character of the wider landscape to the north of the SLA and would help to integrate the Power Station within the wider landscape.	**Small** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Small; Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Develop a colour scheme based on natural colours to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station.	**Small** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Small; Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Woodland planting would have established, helping to further integrate the large-scale Power Station into the wider landscape to the	**Small** adverse over long-term: Permanent (Size and scale: Small; Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse indirect effect: Permanent Not significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the	**Negligible** adverse over long-term: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical	**Negligible** adverse indirect effect: Permanent Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				north. Intervisibility with the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would, however, continue to constitute an increase to the extent of industrial development within the wider landscape, in the context of the Existing Power Station. This would continue to affect the setting of the SLA.			Existing Power Station. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station.	extent: Small)	
Non-designated wider landscape (Partially impacted directly)	0m (0m)	The assessment of effects reported in chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10) for the non-designated wider landscape within the overarching study area (excluding the AONB and three SLAs) has been based on the effects on key characteristics of the corresponding LCAs (4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 17 defined in *The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* [RD2]) and SCAs (7, 8, 9 and 11 of the *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD3]). (Refer also to assessments below.)	**Medium** (V: Medium, S: High)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance (including loss of two small Ancient Woodlands (0.8ha) and other woodland south of the Existing Power Station) and demolition of properties, as well as a number of localised excavations for invasive non-native species (INNS) and excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials south-west of the Existing Power Station. In addition, localised change to drainage pattern north of Caerdegog Isaf due to watercourse realignment of the Nant Caerdegog Isaf (Afon Cafnan tributary), resulting in a more natural meandering appearance with a varied bank profile and riparian vegetation. Installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing and temporary signage, establishment of the Site	**Medium** adverse over short-term for directly affected area (Size and scale: Medium, Geographical extent: Small) (Small adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape)	**Moderate** adverse over short -term for directly affected area: Significant (Minor adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape: Not significant)	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Phased timing of woodland felling in vicinity of Remediation Processing Compound, as far as is practicable, to allow existing woodland to provide temporary screening whilst asbestos treatment area is in use. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station.	**Medium** adverse over short -term for directly affected area (Size and scale: Medium, Geographical extent: Small) (Small adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape)	**Moderate** adverse over short -term for directly affected area: Significant (Minor adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape: Not significant)

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				Preparation and Clearance site compound with portable cabins/temporary buildings, satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles, stone stockpile and the Remediation Processing Compound with remediated soil storage mounds would detract from the essentially rural character of the landscape. The effect of such change would to some extent be limited by the presence of the Existing Power Station to the north. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance activities within the AONB, which would further erode the predominantly rural nature of the adjacent landscape.			Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme.		
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: Bulk earthworks, formation of laydown areas, landscape mounding with associated drainage, including sedimentation ponds and associated dosing equipment, would interrupt the rolling drumlin landform, resulting in changes to the local skyline and a change in land use from pastoral farmland to a construction site. Together with the temporary buildings and structures, construction of the Site Campus, MOLF (partially within the non-designated wider landscape) and Power Station with associated infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, the Main Construction would completely change the directly affected part of the non-designated wider landscape. Incremental landscaping of completed areas of landscape mounding would begin to offset adverse effects. However, the loss of Ancient Woodland	**Large** adverse over medium-term for directly affected area (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Small) (Small adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape)	**Major** adverse over medium-term for directly affected area: Significant (Minor adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape: Not significant)	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Site Campus to be restored to pre-existing condition or similar.	**Large** adverse over medium-term for directly affected area (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Small) (Small adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape)	**Major** adverse over medium-term for directly affected area: Significant (Minor adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape: Not significant)

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				could not be mitigated fully. Large-scale, intensive construction activities would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape context and character of the non-designated wider landscape. Indirect effects: Construction of landscape mounding and the remainder of the MOLF within the adjacent AONB, and construction of the temporary causeway and breakwaters within the adjacent North Anglesey Heritage Coast would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape of the non-designated wider landscape and adjacent undeveloped seascape, within the context of the Existing Power Station.			Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: The Site Campus would have been removed and the footprint restored to species-rich grassland. The MOLF and large scale and massing of the Power Station buildings would be uncharacteristic of the generally pastoral landscape character and increase the extent of industrial development. Completed landscaping, including restoration of vacated construction and laydown areas and landscape mounds would be restored to predominantly agricultural use, in keeping with the existing character of the non-designated wider landscape. While sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would be uncharacteristic, new field boundaries would comprise hedgerows or dry stone walls/cloddiau constructed from stone saved for reuse during the Site Preparation and Clearance.	**Large** adverse over long-term for directly affected area (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Small) (Small adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape)	**Major** adverse over long-term for directly affected area: Significant (Minor adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape: Not significant)	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate	**Large** adverse over long-term for directly affected area (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Small) (Small adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape)	**Major** adverse over long-term for directly affected area: Significant (Minor adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape: Not significant)

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				However, the loss of Ancient Woodland could not be mitigated fully. Indirect effects: The cofferdams and temporary causeway would have been removed from the adjacent seascape at Porth-y-pistyll. Landscape mounding restored to predominantly agricultural use within the adjacent AONB would help to integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape. Intervisibility with the breakwaters within Porth-y-pistyll would, however, contrast with the undeveloped seascape adjacent to the non-designated wider landscape, increasing the extent of industrial development within the context of the Existing Power Station.			materials. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme.		
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries would have established, helping to further integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape. However, the loss of Ancient Woodland could not be mitigated fully. The restrained use of woodland planting would not be incompatible with the generally open character of the non-designated wider landscape. However, the presence of large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure such as the MOLF, would fundamentally change the nature of the directly affected part of the non-designated wider landscape. Indirect effects: Established woodland and hedgerows on the landscape mounding within the adjacent AONB would help to integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape. Intervisibility with the breakwaters within	**Large** adverse for directly affected area: Permanent (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Small) (Small adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape)	**Major** adverse for directly affected area: Permanent Significant (Minor adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape: Not significant)	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station.	**Large** adverse for directly affected area: Permanent (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Small) (Small adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape)	**Major** adverse for directly affected area: Permanent Significant (Minor adverse on overall non-designated wider landscape: Not significant)

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				Porth-y-pistyll would, however, continue to contrast with the undeveloped seascape adjacent to the non-designated wider landscape.			Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme.		
Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 LCA 2: Holy Island (Indirectly impacted)	14.1km (15.6km)	Relevant key characteristics extracted from *The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* [RD2]. "The LCA forms the majority of Holy Island and contains the main settlement of the island, Holyhead. It is a physically distinct unit separated from the main island, but linked by a causeway (Stanley Embankment) and the Four Mile Bridge…the landscape is relatively low lying but due to the underlying geology has a number of craggy outcrops. The area has small fields typically with stone boundaries and gorse hedges. The fir trees that grow here exhibit a windblown form... At Penrhos is the former estate of the Stanley family which is now managed as a Country Park. There are a number of important habitats - dry heaths, coastal and intertidal - often within a larger matrix of improved grassland. However, many of these 'islands' of habitat value are designated as [Sites of Special Scientific	**Medium** (V: High, S: Medium)	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance</u> LCA scoped out for Site Preparation and Clearance.	-	-	-	-	-
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with tops of a large number of tall cranes would contrast with the predominantly rural landscape to the north of this LCA. However, the effect of this would be very limited due to distance, as well as the presence of existing infrastructure within this LCA and the adjoining LCA 3.	**Negligible** adverse (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over medium term on overall LCA 2: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over medium term on overall LCA 2: Not significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Due to distance from the Power Station and intervening landform there would be no intervisibility and therefore no indirect effects.	**No change**	**No change** on overall LCA 2: Not significant	Not required.	**No change**	**No change** on overall LCA 2: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.	**No change** on overall LCA 2	**No change** on overall LCA 2: Not significant	Not required.	**No change** on overall LCA 2	**No change** on overall LCA 2: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Interest] Holyhead, centred on a Roman town, has become a major port with associated industries. In more recent years the arrival of the A55 has increased this. Part of the town is designated as a Conservation Area. The LCA represents a landscape character that is quite distinctive – rural, wild, exposed, coastal – with the main detractor being aircraft noise from the adjacent RAF Valley airfield. Cross reference to Seascapes Regional [Unit] 8…"		Indirect effects: As for winter year 1, there would be no indirect effects.					
Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 LCA 3: Inland Sea (Indirectly impacted)	10km (11km)	Relevant key characteristics extracted from *The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* [RD2]. "The Inland Sea, which separates Holy Island from Anglesey refers to a wide area of the Holy Island Strait impounded by the Stanley Embankment (built by Telford to carry the A5 road) to the north running down to Four Mile Bridge. This area is influenced by tidal currents which makes it popular for water sports and boat users. In more recent years the embankment has been widened to carry firstly the railway and now the A55 road to Holyhead. This has increased noise and movement in the area. … To the north of the embankment the strait opens out to include Traeth y Gribin which forms a large sandy foreshore with limited rocky outcrops and includes the low tide channel of	**Medium** (V: High, S: Medium)	Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance LCA scoped out for Site Preparation and Clearance.	-	-	-	-	-
				Main Construction Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with tops of a large number of tall cranes would contrast with the predominantly rural landscape to the north of this LCA. However, the effect of this would be reduced due to distance, as well as the presence of existing infrastructure within this LCA.	**Negligible** adverse on overall LCA 3 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over medium term on overall LCA 3: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse on overall LCA 3 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over medium term on overall LCA 3: Not significant
				Operation – winter year 1 Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Due to distance from the Power Station and intervening landform there would be no intervisibility and therefore no indirect effects.	**No change** on overall LCA 3	**No change** on overall LCA 3: Not significant	Not required.	**No change** on overall LCA 3	**No change** on overall LCA 3: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		the Afon Alaw. In many ways the landscape of the LCA forms part of the adjacent areas; however, it is such a strong feature locally that it justifies being a distinct LCA in its own right…"		<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: As for winter year 1, there would be no indirect effects.	**No change** on overall LCA 3	**No change** on overall LCA 3: Not significant	Not required.	**No change** on overall LCA 3	**No change** on overall LCA 3: Not significant
Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 LCA 4: North West Coast (Partially impacted directly)	0m (220m)	Relevant key characteristics extracted from *The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* [RD2]. "... From the Alaw estuary up to Carmel Head, the west facing coast is one of sandy bays and coves interspersed with rocky cliffs and headlands, particularly from Porth Trefadog northwards... From Carmel Head which rises up to 50 metres AOD [Above Ordnance Datum] eastwards is an area of coast with a more convoluted pattern. For [the] most part it is rocky, with Cemaes Bay providing the only sandy beach. Cemlyn Bay provides a different character, with a brackish lagoon entrapped by a crescent shaped shingle beach... A coastal path provides accessibility for most of the way giving a series of ever changing views. Much of the area is owned by the National Trust, particularly around Carmel Head. Despite the quiet, if exposed nature of the area there is much evidence of man's activities including quarries, brickworks and lime kilns... Perhaps the most conspicuous evidence of man's	**High** (V: High, S: Medium)	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern and loss of a small Ancient Woodland (0.3ha), other vegetation clearance (including loss of woodland south of the Existing Power Station forming part of the original landscape design by Dame Sylvia Crowe) and demolition of buildings, as well as excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials south-west of Existing Power Station. Installation of construction fencing and temporary internal boundary fencing, establishment of satellite compounds with stone stockpile and the Remediation Processing Compound with remediated soil storage mounds, and movement of plant and machinery, would also detract from the essentially rural character of the directly affected part of the LCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent LCA 5 North West Anglesey, would further erode the predominantly rural nature of the landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station.	**Small** adverse over short-term on overall LCA 4 (Size and scale: Small, Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over short-term on overall LCA 4: Not significant	Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme.	**Small** adverse over short-term on overall LCA 4 (Size and scale: Small, Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over short-term on overall LCA 4: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		activities is the nuclear power station at Wylfa to the west of Cemaes. Cross reference to Regional Seascape Units 7 and 8."		<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: The construction of the Site Campus and associated facilities, presence of temporary laydown areas and buildings, bulk earthworks and the construction of the MOLF and associated eastern breakwater, and Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, would fundamentally change the character of the directly affected part of the LCA and increase the extent of large-scale industry in the pastoral landscape. Incremental landscaping of completed areas of landscape mounding during Main Construction would begin to partially offset adverse effects. However, the loss of Ancient Woodland could not be mitigated fully. Specific changes to landscape character would result from topsoil stripping in pastoral fields, stripping of grassland and groundworks for the area for the Site Campus and changes to the existing drumlin landform to form construction platforms and landscape mounding with associated drainage, including sedimentation ponds and associated dosing equipment. Large-scale, intensive construction activities would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape character. The partially open seascape aspect of Cestyll Garden would be obstructed by construction of the temporary causeway and breakwater. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with construction activities in the adjacent seascape, such as construction of the cofferdams, temporary causeway and	**Medium** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 4 (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 4: Significant	Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Site Campus to be restored to pre-existing condition or similar. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Method statement to include protection of existing rocky shoreline beneath temporary causeway construction and making good of intertidal zone on removal of temporary causeway to restore a natural appearance where practicable. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through	**Medium** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 4 (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 4: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				western breakwater, and on the adjacent LCA 5, such as construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, would contribute to the overall effect. Large-scale construction activities would fundamentally change the predominantly pastoral landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station.			selection of appropriate materials. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: The Site Campus would have been removed and grassland restored, reducing the adverse effect on the character of the landscape. The large scale and massing of the Power Station buildings, MOLF, eastern breakwater and infrastructure would be uncharacteristic of the landscape character and increase the extent of modified coastal edge and industrial development in this LCA. The natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay would have been replaced by engineered structures. Completed landscape mounding, including restoration of vacated construction and laydown areas would help integrate the Power Station into the landscape. While sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would be uncharacteristic, new field boundaries would comprise hedgerows or dry stone walls/cloddiau constructed from stone saved for reuse during the Site Preparation and Clearance. However, the loss of Ancient Woodland could not be mitigated fully. The affected part of the LCA would have changed from pastoral landscape to a Power Station Site with associated infrastructure. The partially open seascape aspect of	**Medium** adverse over long-term on overall LCA 4 (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term on overall LCA 4: Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Method statement to include making good of intertidal zone on removal of temporary causeway to restore a natural appearance where practicable. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials.	**Medium** adverse over long-term on overall LCA 4 (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term on overall LCA 4: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				Cestyll Garden would be obscured by the breakwater to some extent. Indirect effects: The temporary causeway would have been removed on completion of the western breakwater. Intervisibility with the western breakwater in the adjacent seascape and, large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure in the adjacent LCA 5 would contribute to the overall effect.					
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: Woodland planting would have established on the landscape mounding, helping to further integrate the Power Station into the directly affected part of the LCA to a limited extent. The loss of Ancient Woodland could not be mitigated fully. Sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would continue to be uncharacteristic. The natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay would have been permanently replaced by engineered structures and the affected part of the LCA would remain changed from pastoral landscape to a Power Station Site with associated infrastructure. Indirect effects: Woodland planting and hedgerows would have established on the landscape mounding in the adjacent LCA 5, further integrating the Power Station into the wider landscape. However, intervisibility with the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure in the adjacent landscape would continue to influence the overall effect.	**Medium** adverse on overall LCA 4: Permanent (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse on overall LCA 4: Permanent Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Method statement to include making good of intertidal zone on removal of temporary causeway to restore a natural appearance where practicable. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing	**Medium** adverse on overall LCA 4: Permanent (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse on overall LCA 4: Permanent Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
							seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.		
Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 LCA 5: North West Anglesey (Partially impacted directly)	0m (0m)	Relevant key characteristics extracted from *The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* [RD2]. "... it covers the north west of the island from Amlwch down to the A5/A55 corridor between Valley and Caergeiliog. The key feature of its character is the extensive drumlin field. This has resulted in the classic 'basket of eggs' description for the landscape. The extent of this deposit is important in the Welsh context. The hillocks trend in a south west to north east direction and closely abut LCA 4 on the coast. In places they even run right down to the coastal edge... Interspersed with this landform are a number of hard rocky features such as Mynydd y Garn and Mynydd Mechell. The majority of the landscape is characterised by improved grassland, especially in the drumlin field. However, there are a number of marshy grasslands amongst the drumlins as well as small scattered areas of scrub. There are also extensive areas of	**High** (V: High, S: High)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, loss of one small Ancient Woodland (0.5ha), other vegetation clearance and demolition of buildings, as well as a number of localised excavations for INNS. Also localised change to drainage pattern north of Caerdegog Isaf due to watercourse realignment of the Nant Caerdegog Isaf resulting in a more natural meandering appearance with a varied bank profile and riparian vegetation. Installation of construction fencing and temporary internal fencing and temporary signage, establishment of Site Preparation and Clearance site compound with portable cabins/temporary buildings, satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles would detract from the essentially rural character of the LCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station to the north. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent	**Small** adverse short-term on overall LCA 5 (Size and scale: Small; Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over short-term on overall LCA 5: Not significant	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme.	**Small** adverse over short-term on overall LCA 5 (Size and scale: Small, Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over short-term on overall LCA 5: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		scattered rocky outcrops ... Here dry ericaceous heath and acid grasslands are found, interspersed with low lying marshy areas... ...Another, more distinctive feature of the landscape is the development of windfarms, particularly to the north of Llyn Alaw. Ironically windmills have long been found on Anglesey and this interrelationship with wind energy continues."		LCA 4 North West Coast would further erode the predominantly rural nature of the landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station.					
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: Bulk earthworks for landscape mounding with associated drainage, including sedimentation ponds and associated dosing equipment, formation of laydown areas, temporary buildings, and construction of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, would completely change the directly affected part of the LCA. Incremental landscaping of completed areas of landscape mounding would begin to offset adverse effects. However, the loss of Ancient Woodland could not be mitigated fully. Specific changes would result from topsoil stripping and excavation of the existing drumlin landform. Large-scale, intensive construction activities would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape context and character. Excavation would interrupt the rolling drumlin landform, resulting in changes to the local skyline and a change in land use from a pastoral farmland to a construction site. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with large-scale construction activities including the Site Campus, MOLF, Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, in the adjacent LCA 4 would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape located adjacent to the Existing Power Station.	**Medium** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 5 (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 5: Significant	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	**Medium** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 5 (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 5: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: The large scale and massing of the Power Station buildings would be uncharacteristic of the landscape character and increase the extent of industrial development. Completed landscaping, including restoration of vacated construction and laydown areas and landscape mounds restored to predominantly agricultural use would be in keeping with the existing landscape character. While sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would be uncharacteristic, new field boundaries would comprise hedgerows or dry stone walls/cloddiau constructed from stone saved for reuse during the Site Preparation and Clearance. However, the loss of Ancient Woodland could not be mitigated fully. Indirect effects: The Site Campus in the adjoining LCA 4 would have been removed and the footprint restored to grassland, but the influence of the large-scale Power Station buildings, infrastructure and MOLF within the adjacent landscape would be uncharacteristic of the pastoral landscape character and would contribute to the overall effect.	**Medium** adverse over long-term on overall LCA 5 (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term on overall LCA 5: Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station.	**Medium** adverse over long-term on overall LCA 5 (Size and scale: Large; Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term on overall LCA 5: Significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: Woodland planting in small and medium-sized blocks and hedgerow field boundaries within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would have established, helping to integrate the Power Station into the landscape. However, the loss of Ancient Woodland could not be mitigated fully. Sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would continue to be	**Medium** adverse on overall LCA 5: Permanent (Size and scale: Medium; Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse on overall LCA 5: Permanent Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be	**Medium** adverse on overall LCA 5: Permanent (Size and scale: Medium; Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse on overall LCA 5: Permanent Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				uncharacteristic. The presence of large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would fundamentally change the nature of the directly affected part of this LCA and the adjoining area. Indirect effects: The continued influence of the large-scale Power Station buildings, infrastructure and MOLF within the adjacent landscape would continue to be uncharacteristic and contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape character locally, contributing to the overall effect.			designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station.		
Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 LCA 6: Amlwch and Environs (Indirectly impacted)	3.7km (5.1km)	Relevant key characteristics extracted from *The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* [RD2]. "... This LCA is centred around the historic town of Amlwch and includes the northern coastline between Bull Bay and Point Lynas. It essentially lies within a broad, shallow valley extending down to the coastline. The town is one of several parts. The main historic town is inland, astride the A5025 road. Closer to the coast is an extensive area of disused chemical works, whilst the port fronts onto the coast.... Again more modern windfarm development has been an increasing feature and like LCA 5, the juxtaposition of disused windmills to modern windfarms clearly reflects the importance of	**Medium** (V: High, S: Medium)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Due to the relatively superficial nature of the Site Preparation and Clearance and distance, there would be no indirect effects on the landscape character of LCA 6.	**No change** on overall LCA 6	**No change** on overall LCA 6: Not significant	Not required.	**No change** on overall LCA 6	**No change** on overall LCA 6: Not significant
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with construction of the Power Station buildings and Site Campus, including a large number of tall cranes would be uncharacteristic. The large-scale, intensive construction activities would have some effect on the local landscape character, though the overall magnitude	**Small** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 6 (Size and scale: Small; Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 6 Not significant	No additional mitigation practicable.	**Small** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 6 (Size and scale: Small; Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 6: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		wind energy in this part of the island. ...settlement can be said to be utilitarian rather than picturesque, particularly Amlwch reflecting its industrial past. An important consideration is the inclusion of part of the LCA on the CCW/Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. Cross reference to Seascapes Regional Unit 7."		of change would be limited due to existing influence of industrial development.					
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Following removal of the Site Campus, intervisibility from higher ground across the drumlin landform with the large-scale Power Station buildings would increase the extent of industrial development in the wider landscape to the west which already includes windfarms. This would erode the landscape character of this LCA, which is already influenced by industrial development, to a limited extent due to the distance.	**Negligible** adverse over long-term on overall LCA 6 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over long-term on overall LCA 6: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over long-term on overall LCA 6 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over long-term on overall LCA 6: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Continued limited intervisibility with large-scale Power Station would erode the landscape character to a limited extent due to the distance.	**Negligible** adverse on overall LCA 6: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse on overall LCA 6: Permanent Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse on overall LCA 6: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse on overall LCA 6: Permanent Not significant
Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 LCA 7: Parys Mountain **(The assessment of this LCA**	7km (8.5km)	Relevant key characteristics extracted from *The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* [RD2]. "... A unique, iconic landscape feature on Anglesey. In terms of landform, it forms a low but prominent ridge on a west south west - east north east orientation.	**High** (V: High, S: Medium)	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance</u> LCA scoped out for Site Preparation and Clearance.	-	-	-	-	-
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.	**Small** adverse over medium-term on overall	**Minor** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 7:	No additional mitigation practicable.	**Small** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 7	**Minor** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 7:

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
overlaps with that of SLA 13: Parys Mountain above.) (Indirectly impacted)		Some 2kms long and 1km wide, rising to some 150 metres AOD, it forms a visually dominant feature within the more undulating surrounds... at its peak Parys Mountain was the largest copper mine in Britain. The mainly opencast method of extraction has left a 'moonscape' of colourful outcrops impregnated with copper, lead and sulphur... In conjunction with Amlwch, Parys Mountain is included in the CCW/Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, reflecting the rich industrial legacy."		Indirect effects: Intervisibility from higher ground across drumlin landform with construction of Power Station buildings and the Site Campus, including a large number of tall cranes, within the context of wider landscape to the north-west which includes windfarms. The large-scale, intensive construction activities would contrast with the otherwise pastoral landscape surrounding the LCA.	LCA 7 (Size and scale: Small; Geographical extent: Medium)	Not significant		(Size and scale: Small; Geographical extent: Medium)	Not significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Following removal of the Site Campus, intervisibility from higher ground across the drumlin landform with the large-scale Power Station buildings would increase the extent of industrial development in the wider landscape to the north-west which already includes windfarms. This would erode the landscape character to a limited extent due to the distance.	**Negligible** adverse over long-term on overall LCA 7 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over long-term on overall LCA 7: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over long-term on overall LCA 7 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over long-term on overall LCA 7: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Continued limited intervisibility with large-scale Power Station would increase the extent of industrial development in the local wider landscape to the north-west and erode the landscape character to a limited extent due to the distance.	**Negligible** adverse on overall LCA 7: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse on overall LCA 7: Permanent Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse on overall LCA 7: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse on overall LCA 7: Permanent Not significant
Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011	7.3km (8.7km)	Relevant key characteristics extracted from *The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* [RD2].	**Medium** (V: High, S: Medium)	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance</u> LCA scoped out for Site Preparation and Clearance.	-	-	-	-	-

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
LCA 8: Dulas Bay Hinterland (Indirectly impacted)		"The LCA is focused upon the …coastal landscape of Dulas Bay… As with much of this part of Anglesey, the landscape is gently undulating. The most prominent outcrop is Mynydd Bodafon. Formed by schists and quartzite pushing through the adjacent rocks, it rises to 178 metres AOD and forms the visual backdrop to the coastal landscape. There are a number of woodland blocks and tree belts in the area that are closely associated with parkland developments such as Plas Lligwy… and Parciau. Further inland… [is a] …clustered settlement pattern. …Inland, the landscape is one of improved grassland and in places arable land. Within this, hedgerows and hedgebanks are common; however, other semi-natural vegetation, including woodlands, scrub and marshy grasslands, are mostly scattered and isolated…"		<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with a large number of tall cranes in conjunction with construction of the Power Station buildings and Site Campus from higher ground within this LCA (e.g. Mynydd Bodafon), but at this distance there would be a barely perceptible effect on the overall landscape character which is already influenced by a number of windfarms in the intermediate landscape.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 8 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 8: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 8 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 8: Not significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Barely perceptible intervisibility with the upper parts of the Power Station would affect higher ground within the SCA and erode the seascape character to a limited extent due to the distance.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 8 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 8: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 8 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 8: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Continued limited intervisibility with Power Station would erode the landscape character to a limited extent due to the distance.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 8 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 8: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 8 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 8: Not significant
Anglesey Landscape	8.2km (9.4km)	Relevant key characteristics extracted from *The Isle of*	**Medium** (V: Medium, S:	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance</u>	-	-	-	-	-

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[2] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[3]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[4]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
Strategy Update 2011 LCA 17: West Central Anglesey (Indirectly impacted)		*Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011* [RD2]. "An expansive LCA which includes a large area of the rural heartland of Anglesey... The topography of the LCA forms a gently undulating pattern which largely reflects the influences of the underlying geology, especially the Coedana granite. This results in the very typical small rocky outcrops that are scattered around this part of the island. These are mirrored by the complex of small areas of semi-natural habitat – mires, trees, hedgerows and hedgebanks, which are found throughout the area within a larger matrix of improved agricultural grassland. These form an important landscape resource and contribute markedly to the character of the area, breaking up areas of uniformity within the wider landscape. The A5 and A55 roads pass through the area..."	Medium)	LCA scoped out for Site Preparation and Clearance.					
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with a large number of tall cranes, in conjunction with construction of the Power Station buildings and Site Campus, from higher ground on the northern fringe of this LCA. At this distance, there would be a barely perceptible effect on the landscape character which is already influenced by windfarms in the intermediate landscape.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 17 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 17: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 17 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 17: Not significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Barely perceptible intervisibility with the upper parts of the Power Station would affect higher ground within the SCA and erode the seascape character to a limited extent due to the distance.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 17 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 17: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 17 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 17: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Continued limited intervisibility with Power Station would erode the landscape character to a limited extent due to the distance.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 17 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 17: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 17 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall LCA 17: Not significant

Table 1-2 Effects on landscape character – project-level Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs)[5]

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
LLCA 1: North Drumlins (Partially impacted directly)	0m (60m)	Key characteristics: • 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	**Medium** (V: High, S: Medium)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, loss of one small Ancient Woodland (0.5ha), other vegetation clearance and demolition of properties, as well as a number of localised excavations for INNS. Also localised change to drainage pattern north of Caerdegog Isaf due to watercourse realignment of the Nant Caerdegog Isaf, resulting in a more natural meandering appearance with a varied bank profile and riparian vegetation. Installation of construction fencing, temporary internal fencing and temporary signage, establishment of the Site Preparation and Clearance site compound with portable cabins/temporary buildings, satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles would detract from the essentially pastoral character and the open aspect of the directly affected part of the LLCA. The loss of field boundaries, field vegetation and buildings nestled within trees and vegetation would erode the LLCAs 'comfortable local feel', and	**Medium** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Medium, Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over short-term: Significant	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme.	**Medium** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Medium, Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over short-term: Significant

[5] For the locations of project-level LLCAs, refer to figure D10-11 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101).

[6] Where the distance to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is stated as 0m, this indicates that the landscape receptor is wholly or partially within the WNDA.

[7] Some receptors have been scoped out of the assessment for the Site Preparation and Clearance, where noted. This is due to the relatively superficial nature of the Site Preparation and Clearance, combined with intervening topography and distance between the receptors and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

[8] The wording of additional mitigation measures listed in this table has been abbreviated. Refer to section 10-6 of chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10) for the complete wording of each measure and how it would be secured.

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		the adjacent Local Seascape Character Area (LSCA) to the north and associated pylons stand out as an industrial feature on the skyline in views from higher ground.		aesthetic feel of a 'working' pastoral landscape. However, the effect of such change would to some extent be limited by the presence of the Existing Power Station to the north. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would further erode the predominantly pastoral nature of the landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station.					
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: Bulk earthworks, formation of laydown areas, temporary buildings, construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, and landscape mounding with associated drainage, including sedimentation ponds and associated dosing equipment, would completely change the directly affected part of the LLCA. Incremental landscaping of completed areas of landscape mounding would begin to offset adverse effects. However, the loss of Ancient Woodland could not be mitigated fully. Specific changes would result from topsoil stripping, excavation of the existing drumlin landform and construction of a new access road. Large-scale, intensive construction activities would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape context and existing local landscape character. Excavation would interrupt the rolling drumlin landform, resulting in changes to the local skyline and a change in land use from a pastoral farmland to a construction site. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with construction works in adjacent LLCAs,	**Large** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Medium)	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant	Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	**Large** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Medium)	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				including large-scale construction activities such as construction of the Site Campus, Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape located adjacent to the Existing Power Station.					
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: The large scale and massing of the Power Station buildings would be uncharacteristic of the local landscape character and increase the extent of industrial development. Completed landscaping, including restoration of vacated construction and laydown areas and landscape mounds restored to predominantly agricultural use and landscaped in keeping with existing landscape character would help integrate the Power Station into the landscape to some extent. However, the loss of Ancient Woodland could not be mitigated fully. While sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would be uncharacteristic, new field boundaries would comprise hedgerows or dry stone walls/cloddiau constructed from stone saved for reuse during the Site Preparation and Clearance. Indirect effects: The Site Campus would have been removed from the nearby LLCA and SCAs. Intervisibility with the large-scale Power Station, partially within the adjoining LSCA, would be uncharacteristic of the local landscape character and would contrast with the predominantly pastoral LLCA.	**Large** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Medium)	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Area reserved for proposed Spend Fuel Storage facility to be temporarily seeded and managed as grassland until required for development. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme.	**Large** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Medium)	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries would have established, helping to further integrate	**Medium** adverse: Permanent (Size and	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of	**Medium** adverse: Permanent (Size and	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				the Power Station into the surrounding landscape. However, the loss of Ancient Woodland could not be mitigated fully. The restrained use of woodland planting on the mounding would not be incompatible with the generally open character of the landscape. However, sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would remain uncharacteristic and the presence of the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would continue to constitute a fundamental change to the nature of the directly affected part of this LLCA. Indirect effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries within the adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would have established, helping to integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape. Intervisibility with the large-scale Power Station, partially within the adjacent LSCA, would be uncharacteristic of the local landscape character and would continue to contrast with the predominantly pastoral LLCA.	scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	Significant	the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme.	scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	Significant
LLCA 2: Wylfa Landscape Setting (Partially impacted directly)	0m (290m)	Key characteristics: • the Dame Sylvia Crowe landscape design which provides mitigation for the Existing Power Station in the adjacent LSCA; • undulating man-made mounds with associated mixed woodland which create a strong sense of enclosure; • Existing Power Station	**Medium** (V: Medium, S: Medium)	Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance Direct effects: Specific changes would result from vegetation clearance (including loss of woodland south of Existing Power Station and immediately north of the existing Horizon site office), including loss of a small Ancient Woodland (0.3ha) and demolition of buildings related to the former Wylfa Sports and Social club. The Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds to the east and	**Medium** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Medium, Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over short-term Significant	Phased timing of woodland felling in vicinity of Remediation Processing Compound, as far as is practicable, to allow existing woodland to provide temporary screening whilst asbestos treatment area is in use. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence.	**Medium** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Medium, Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over short-term Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		infrastructure including pylons and overhead lines (OHLs) extending north-west to south-east, and associated gorse below the OHLs where they cross the mounds; • secluded woodland clearings; • two small Ancient Woodlands and scattered gorse scrub within field north of mounds; • presence of Existing Power Station in adjacent LSCA from areas where views west are not contained by the wooded mounds; • narrow public road lined by often overgrown dry stone walls; and • panoramic views across Wylfa Head and the sea to the north from the elevated viewpoint just off the Wales Coast Path (WCP).		south-east of the Existing Power Station would be retained, whilst the Dame Sylvia Crowe woodland to the south of the Existing Power Station would be removed. Installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing and the Remediation Processing Compound with a new access track and remediated soil storage mounds, would increase the urbanising effect of the Existing Power Station and erode the rural character of the LLCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would further erode the predominantly rural nature of the landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station.			Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme.		
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: Bulk earthworks for part of the Power Station construction platform, temporary buildings, minor highway improvements to road to Fisherman's Car Park and construction of car park and part of the Site Campus, including tall cranes and laydown area, would change the character of the directly affected parts of the LLCA to the south and north respectively. Specific changes would result from topsoil stripping and excavation of the landscape to the south of the Existing Power Station, although the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds would remain unaffected. Large-scale construction activities and the Site Campus would contrast with the predominantly wooded character of the LLCA. The land use in parts of the LLCA would change to a construction site.	**Large** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant	Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Site Campus to be restored to pre-existing condition or similar. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through	**Large** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				Indirect effects: Intervisibility with construction works on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs, including the construction of other parts of the Site Campus, laydown areas, the CWS outfall and Power Station buildings and infrastructure; including a large number of tall cranes. Large-scale construction activities would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape located adjacent to the Existing Power Station and have an industrialising effect on the wooded character of the LLCA.			use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: The laydown area and Site Campus would have been removed from the northern part of the LLCA and the area restored to species-rich grassland. To the south, Power Station infrastructure would be prominent, including a large car park, which would expand the extent of industrial development within the local landscape. Loss of Ancient Woodland could not be mitigated fully by woodland planting in the adjacent landscape. Indirect effects: The other parts of the Site Campus would have been removed from the adjacent landscape and seascape and the Site Campus footprint restored to species-rich grassland. The presence of the adjacent large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be uncharacteristic of the local pastoral landscape character of the adjacent LCA and SCA, adjacent to the Existing Power Station.	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station.	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: Power Station infrastructure, such as the large car park, would continue to constitute expansion of the extent of industrial development within	**Medium** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale:	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings	**Medium** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Medium	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				the LLCA. Loss of Ancient Woodland could not be mitigated fully by woodland planting in the adjacent landscape. Indirect effects: Woodland planting would have established, helping to integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape. The adjacent large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would, however, continue to erode the character of the landscape setting of the Existing Power Station.	Medium Geographical extent: Large)		and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station.	Geographical extent: Large)	
LLCA 3: Cemaes Bay Hinterland (Partially impacted directly)	0m (500m)	Key characteristics: • sheep-grazed pasture on the gently undulating drumlin landform sloping towards the sea; • small to medium irregular and angular fields bounded by hedgerows and overgrown or poor condition dry stone walls/cloddiau with post and wire fences interspersed with occasional trees; rush pasture, wetland meadow and scrub at Tre'r Gof Site of Special Scientific Interest, grazed by cattle; • properties along the A5025 and scattered farmsteads; • prominent pylons with OHLs and meteorological mast; • views to the sea from higher ground, framed by drumlin	**Medium** (V: Medium, S: High)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: Specific changes would result from the removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance and demolition of buildings. Installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing, temporary signage, and establishment of satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles or stone stockpile would detract from the essentially rural character of the LLCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station and large-scale meteorological mast and pylons to the west. Tre'r Gof Site of Special Scientific Interest would be retained. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent	**Medium** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Medium, Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over short-term Significant	Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme.	**Medium** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Medium, Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over short-term Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		landforms; and • views to the upper parts of the Existing Power Station above adjacent wooded mounds.		LLCAs and LSCAs. The adjacent Site Preparation and Clearance would contrast with and erode the predominantly rural landscape located adjacent to the Existing Power Station.					
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: Specific changes would result from topsoil stripping, formation of a large laydown area, bulk earthworks and construction of large-scale landscape mounding with associated drainage, including sedimentation ponds and associated dosing equipment, which would completely change the existing drumlin landform within the majority of the LLCA, with the exception of Tre'r Gof Site of Special Scientific Interest. Incremental landscaping of completed areas of landscape mounding would begin to offset adverse effects. Large-scale, intensive construction activities would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape context and character. Bulk excavation would interrupt the rolling drumlin landform, resulting in changes to the local skyline and a change in land use from pastoral farmland to a construction site. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with large-scale construction works on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs, notably construction of Site Campus, Power Station and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, and laydown areas and other temporary buildings, would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station and have an industrialising effect on the rural character of the LLCA.	**Large** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant	Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	**Large** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: A small part of a larger carpark would be located on western boundary of the LLCA. Completed landscaping, including landscape mounds restored to predominantly agricultural use would be in keeping with existing landscape character. While sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would be uncharacteristic, new field boundaries would comprise hedgerows or dry stone walls/cloddiau constructed from stone saved for reuse during the Site Preparation and Clearance. The restrained use of woodland planting would not be incompatible with the generally open character of the landscape. Indirect effects: The Site Campus would have been removed from the adjacent landscape and seascape. Intervisibility with the adjacent large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be uncharacteristic of the adjacent LLCA and would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station.	**Large** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant	Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.	**Large** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries would have established on the landscape mounds helping to further integrate the mounding into the pastoral landscape and helping to integrate the adjacent Power Station into the surrounding landscape. Sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would, however, be uncharacteristic.	**Medium** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant	Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development	**Medium** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				Indirect effects: The adjacent large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would continue to be uncharacteristic of the adjacent LLCA and would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station.			Area. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.		
LLCA 4: Cemaes (Indirectly impacted)	0m (1.5km)	Key characteristics: • 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	**Medium** (V: Medium, S: Medium)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on the adjacent LLCA 3 and LSCA 5 would result from the demolition of buildings, removal of existing vegetation and field boundaries, and resulting loss of field pattern. Installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing, establishment of satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles. The combined effect would be to erode the surrounding rural landscape setting of the settlement.	**Small** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Small, Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant	Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence.	**Small** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Small, Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		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.		<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with bulk earthworks and formation of large landscape mounding with drainage, including sedimentation ponds and associated dosing equipment, from western fringe of LLCA, as well as intervisibility with construction and operation of the Site Campus, including tall cranes, from north-western part of LLCA. The scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks would have an urbanising influence on the coastal hinterland, which forms part of the landscape context surrounding Cemaes. Together with intervisibility with a large number of tall cranes in conjunction with construction of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure, the large-scale construction activities would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape adjacent to Cemaes. The historic core of Cemaes would generally not be affected due to enclosure of topography and houses along narrow streets. Incremental landscaping of completed areas of landscape mounding in the adjacent LLCA3 would progressively offset adverse effects and soften the landscape mounding to the west of Cemaes.	**Medium** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse over the medium–term: significant	Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	**Medium** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse over the medium–term: Significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: The Site Campus would have been removed. Completed landscape mounds restored to predominantly agricultural use in the adjacent LLCA would be in keeping with	**Small** adverse over long-term: (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant	Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded	**Small** adverse over long-term: (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				existing pastoral character of landscape surrounding village. While sedimentation ponds near western edge of Cemaes would be uncharacteristic, new field boundaries would comprise hedgerows or dry stone walls/cloddiau constructed from stone saved for reuse during the Site Preparation and Clearance which would begin to integrate the mounding into the surrounding landscape character. Due to the mounding, there would be limited intervisibility with the upper parts of the Power Station buildings which would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape adjacent to Cemaes.			mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.		
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries would have established helping to further integrate the mounding into the pastoral landscape surrounding the LLCA. Sedimentation ponds near western edge of Cemaes would, however, be uncharacteristic. Continued limited intervisibility with the upper parts of the Power Station buildings from parts of the LLCA would also remain uncharacteristic of the surrounding pastoral landscape character.	**Small** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant	Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more	**Small** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
							natural appearance for final landscape scheme. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.		
LLCA 5: Llanfechell Farmland (Directly impacted)	0m (700m)	Key characteristics: • 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, OHLs, wind turbines and the Existing Power Station; and	**Medium** (V: Medium, S: Medium)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent LLCAs. Site Preparation and Clearance on LLCA 1 and LLCA 3, such as removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance and demolition of buildings, installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing, establishment of the Site Preparation and Clearance site compound with portable cabins/temporary buildings, and satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles, would erode the predominantly rural character and setting of the LLCA. The effect would, however, to some extent be limited by the presence of existing pylons and OHLs.	**Negligible** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Negligible, Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Negligible, Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: While most of the LLCA would not be directly affected, the formation of a small laydown area immediately south of the A5025 would erode the landscape character of the wider LLCA to a limited extent, offset to some degree by the presence of existing pylons and OHLs.	**Medium** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual	**Medium** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Grade II listed Cemaes Mill (windmill) landmark.		Indirect effects: Intervisibility with bulk earthworks for landscape mounding, temporary buildings, laydown areas and construction of the Power Station and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes including those associated with construction of the Site Campus within the adjacent landscape would all indirectly affect the pastoral landscape character of this LLCA. The incremental landscaping of completed areas of landscape mounding would begin to offset indirect adverse effects.			effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: The vacated laydown area immediately south of the A5025 would have been restored to predominantly agricultural use in keeping with the local landscape character. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with completed landscaping, including restoration of vacated construction and laydown areas and landscape mounds restored to predominantly agricultural use and landscaped with a woodland belt along the eastern fringe of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, would help integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape to some extent. However, the Power Station buildings would be uncharacteristic of the pastoral landscape character locally, indirectly eroding the character of this LCA.	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: The vacated laydown area immediately south of the A5025 would have been restored to predominantly agricultural use in keeping with the local landscape character.	**Small** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the	**Small** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				Indirect effects: Woodland would have established on the landscape mounds in the adjacent LLCAs helping to further integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape. However, the presence of the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would continue to be uncharacteristic of the surrounding pastoral landscape character.			Existing Power Station. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.		
LLCA 6: Tregele (Partially directly impacted)	0km (700m)	Key characteristics: • modern residential housing interspersed by garden vegetation; • small pastoral fields with irregular field patterns on fringes of village; • field boundaries comprise a mixture of hedgerows, sometimes with trees, stone walls and post and wire fencing; • petrol filling station on the A5025; and • components of adjacent power production and distribution evident in views out of the LLCA.	**Medium** (V: Medium, S: Medium)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects, with the exception of installation of fencing on the western fringe of the LLCA. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent LLCA 1. Site Preparation and Clearance activities on LLCA 1 and LLCA 3, such as removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance, demolition of buildings, installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing, establishment of the Site Preparation and Clearance site compound with portable cabins/temporary buildings, and satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles, would detract from the rural character and landscape setting of the village. The effect would, however, to some extent be limited by the presence of existing pylons and OHLs in the adjacent landscape.	**Small** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Small, Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence.	**Small** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Small, Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: With the exception of temporary construction fencing and	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term:	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term:

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				construction of a landscape bund on the site of current filling station on the western fringe of the LLCA, there would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with bulk earthworks for landscape mounding, temporary buildings, laydown areas, construction of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, including those associated with construction of the Site Campus within the adjacent landscape, would be uncharacteristic of the small residential settlement. The incremental landscaping of a landscape bund adjacent to the western fringe of the LLCA would begin to offset indirect adverse effects.	(Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	Significant	mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	(Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	Significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: Temporary construction fencing would be removed and the bund would have been incorporated into landscape mounding and landscaped as described in more detail under indirect effects. Indirect effects: The Site Campus would have been removed from the adjacent landscape. Intervisibility with completed landscaping, including restoration of vacated construction and laydown areas and landscape mounds restored to predominantly agricultural use, would	**Large** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant	Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.	**Large** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				help integrate the Power Station into the adjacent landscape to some extent. The woodland belt planted early in the construction period on the landscape bund immediately adjacent to the western fringe of the LLCA would be establishing, but also change the local landscape context of the settlement. Intervisibility with the upper parts of the Power Station would introduce a major new industrial feature which would be uncharacteristic of the pastoral landscape surrounding the LLCA and indirectly erode the character of this LLCA.			Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station.		
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: The landscape mounding adjacent to Tregele would have been completed with landscaping established, as described in more detail under indirect effects. Indirect effects: Woodland planting on the landscape mounding would have established, helping to further integrate the Power Station into the adjacent landscape, but also changing the local landscape context of the settlement. Intervisibility with the upper parts of the Power Station would remain an uncharacteristic feature in the pastoral landscape surrounding the LLCA, which would continue to indirectly detract from the character of this LLCA.	**Medium** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant	Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station.	**Medium** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
LLCA 7: A5025 Farmland (Indirectly impacted)	0m (800m)	Key characteristics: • 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, OHLs, wind turbines and the Existing Power Station.	**Medium** (V: Medium, S: Medium)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent LLCA 1. Site Preparation and Clearance activites, such as removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance and demolition of buildings, installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing, and establishment of satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles, would all erode the predominantly rural character and setting of the LLCA.	**Small** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Small, Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant	Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence.	**Small** adverse over short-term (Size and Scale: Small, Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with bulk earthworks for landscape mounding, laydown areas, temporary buildings, construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes immediately adjacent to north-western part of the LLCA, and tall cranes associated with construction of the Site Campus. Large-scale, intensive construction activities would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape character surrounding the LLCA and indirectly erode the character of this LLCA. The incremental landscaping of a landscape bund adjacent to the western fringe of the LLCA would begin to offset indirect adverse effects.	**Large** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	M**ajor** adverse over medium-term: Significant	Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	**Large** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with completed landscaping, including restoration of vacated construction and laydown areas and landscape mounds restored to predominantly agricultural use, would help integrate the Power Station into the adjacent landscape to some extent. The woodland belt planted early in the construction period on the landscape bund immediately adjacent to the western fringe of the LLCA would be establishing. New field boundaries would comprise hedgerows or dry stone walls/cloddiau constructed from stone saved for reuse during the Site Preparation and Clearance. Intervisibility with the upper parts of the large-scale Power Station and infrastructure would be uncharacteristic of the pastoral landscape surrounding the LLCA. The landscape mounding, planting and Power Station buildings would enclose the LLCA and obscure previous intervisibility with the sea and drumlins to the north-west, which would indirectly erode the character of this LLCA.	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant	Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries would have established helping to further integrate the Power Station into the adjacent landscape, although the continuous woodland belt immediately west of the A5025 would also change the local landscape context to some extent. Intervisibility with the upper parts of the	**Medium** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant	Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development	**Medium** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would remain an uncharacteristic feature in the pastoral landscape surrounding the LLCA. The established woodland on the landscape mounding and Power Station buildings would enclose the LLCA and affect previous intervisibility with the sea and drumlins to the north-west, which would continue to indirectly erode the character of this LLCA.			Area. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.		
LLCA 8: Llanfairyngh ornwy (Indirectly impacted)	1.6km (3km)	Key characteristics: • 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	**Medium** (V: High, S: Medium)	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance</u> LLCA scoped out for Site Preparation and Clearance.	-	-	-	-	-
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, as well as tall cranes associated with construction of the Site Campus, would be uncharacteristic of the pastoral character of the adjacent LLCA. Intervening drumlin landform would limit the effect to some extent, but the large-scale construction activities would lead to indirect erosion of the character of this LLCA.	**Medium** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant	Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	**Medium** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Completed landscape mounding restored to predominantly agricultural use and landscaped in keeping with existing landscape character of the wider landscape would help integrate the Power Station into the	**Small** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.	**Small** adverse over long-term: (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Station on the skyline beyond undulating drumlins.		landscape to some extent. Intervisibility with the upper parts of the large-scale Power Station buildings would, however, be uncharacteristic of the pastoral landscape character of the adjacent LLCA and lead to indirect erosion of the character of this LLCA.					
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries would have established on landscape mounding and along the southern boundary of the Power Station Site, helping to further integrate the Power Station into the landscape to the north-east of the LLCA. Intervisibility with the upper parts of the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would, however, continue to be uncharacteristic of the adjacent pastoral LLCA and lead to indirect erosion of the character of this LLCA.	**Small** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.	**Small** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant
LLCA 9: **Mynydd y Garn** (Indirectly impacted)	1.8km (3.3km)	Key characteristics: • 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	**High** (V: High, S: High)	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance</u> LLCA scoped out for Site Preparation and Clearance.	-	-	-	-	-
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct Effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with bulk earthworks in conjunction with landscape mounding, construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, as well as tall cranes associated with construction of the Site Campus, would be uncharacteristic of the pastoral character of the wider landscape to the north-east and would lead to indirect erosion of the character of	**Medium** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant	Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	**Medium** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Moderate Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		sea beyond.		this LLCA.					
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct Effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Completed landscape mounding restored to predominantly agricultural use and landscaped in keeping with the existing wider landscape character would help integrate the Power Station into the landscape to some extent. Intervisibility with the upper parts of the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would, however, be uncharacteristic of the pastoral landscape character of the landscape to the north-east of the LLCA and lead to indirect erosion of the character of this LLCA.	**Small** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Medium)	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.	**Small** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Medium)	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct Effects: There are no direct effects. Indirect effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries would have established on landscape mounding and along the southern boundary of the Power Station Site, helping to further integrate the Power Station into the landscape to the north-east of the LLCA. Intervisibility with the upper parts of the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would, however, continue to be uncharacteristic of landscape to the north-east of the LLCA.	**Small** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Medium)	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.	**Small** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Medium)	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant
LLCA 10: Cefn Coch Low-lying (Indirectly impacted)	1.7km (3km)	Key characteristics: • gently undulating drumlin landform; • medium-scale pastoral and arable fields, which are semi-regular to regular in shape and predominantly bordered by	**Medium** (V: High, S: Medium)	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance</u> LLCA scoped out for Site Preparation and Clearance.	-	-	-	-	-
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct Effects: There would be no direct	**Small** adverse over	**Minor** adverse over medium-	Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual	**Small** adverse over medium-	**Minor** adverse over medium-

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		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.		effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility from higher ground with construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, as well as tall cranes associated with construction of the Site Campus, would be uncharacteristic of the pastoral character of the adjacent LLCA. Intervening drumlin landform would limit the effect to some extent, but the large-scale construction activities would lead to indirect erosion of the character of this LLCA.	medium-term (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	term: Not significant	effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	term (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	term: Not significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct Effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with the upper parts of the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would, however, be uncharacteristic of the pastoral landscape character of the adjacent LLCA and lead to indirect erosion of the character of this LLCA, limited by intervening drumlin landform.	**Small** adverse over long-term: (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.	**Small** adverse over long-term: (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct Effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with the upper parts of the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would remain uncharacteristic of the pastoral landscape character of the adjacent LLCA and continue to indirectly erode the character of this LLCA, limited by intervening drumlin landform.	**Small** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse: Long-term Not significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.	**Small** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse: Long-term Not significant
LLCA 11: Llanfechell (Indirectly	1.3km (2.2km)	Key characteristics: • attractive central square with clock tower and war memorial;	**Low/ Medium** (V: Medium, S: Low)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.	**No change**	**No change**: Not significant	Not required.	No change	**No change**: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
impacted)		• 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 surrounding farmland.		Indirect effects: Due to the relatively superficial nature of the Site Preparation and Clearance and intervening landform, there would be no indirect effects on the landscape character of LLCA 11.					
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct Effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with a large number of tall cranes in conjunction with construction of the upper parts of the Power Station and Site Campus, above the intervening drumlin landform to the north-west of the LLCA. This would contrast with the generally pastoral landscape surrounding the settlement and erode the landscape character of the LLCA.	**Small** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Minor** adverse over medium-term: Not significant	No additional mitigation practicable.	**Small** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Minor** adverse over medium-term: Not significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct Effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with the upper parts of the Power Station buildings within the context of the pastoral landscape with OHLs and pylons to the north of the LLCA would indirectly erode the character of this LLCA to a limited extent.	**Negligible** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over long-term: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over long-term: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct Effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with the upper parts of the Power Station buildings within the context of the pastoral landscape with OHLs and pylons to the north of the LLCA would continue to indirectly erode the character of this LLCA	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				to a limited extent.					
LLCA 12: Drumlins with Windfarms North (Indirectly impacted)	530m (2.2km)	Key characteristics: • 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 OHLs; • 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 OHLs, and the sea.	**Low/ Medium** (V: Medium S: Low)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on LLCA 1 and LLCA 3. Site Preparation and Clearance activities, such as removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance, demolition of buildings, installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing and, establishment of satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles, would lead to barely discernible erosion of the predominantly rural character and setting of the LLCA. The effect would be limited by the pylons, OHLs and wind turbines in adjacent landscape which already affect the character of this LLCA.	**Negligible** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Negligible, Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Negligible, Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility from higher ground with construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure in the wider landscape to the west, including a large number of tall cranes, as well as tall cranes associated with construction of the Site Campus. Intervening drumlin landform and the incremental landscaping of completed areas of landscape mounding would limit the effect to some extent. The large-scale, intensive construction activities would, however, contrast with the pastoral local landscape character, although this is already compromised to some extent by existing	**Small** adverse over Medium-term (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Medium)	**Minor** adverse over medium-term: Not significant	Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	**Small** adverse over Medium-term (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Medium)	**Minor** adverse over medium-term: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				windfarms.					
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Completed landscaping, including restoration of vacated construction and laydown areas and landscape mounds would be in keeping with existing landscape character and would help integrate the Power Station buildings and infrastructure into the wider landscape. Intervisibility with the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would increase the extent of industrial development within the wider landscape, leading to limited erosion of the character of the LLCA due to the presence of existing windfarms.	**Negligible** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over long-term: Not significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.	**Negligible** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over long-term: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Woodland planting would have established, helping to further integrate the Power Station into the wider landscape to the north. Intervisibility with the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would, however, continue to constitute an increase to the extent of industrial development within the wider landscape, leading to limited erosion of the character of the LLCA due to existing windfarms.	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent Not significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent Not significant
LLCA 13: **North Coast Hinterland** (Indirectly impacted)	870m (2.7km)	Key characteristics: • small-scale, intimate and sparsely settled landscape; • tranquil and secluded feel; • pastoral fields mainly to the south; • frequent rock outcrops and	**Medium** (V: High S: Medium)	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance</u> LLCA scoped out for Site Preparation and Clearance.	-	-	-	-	-
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.	**Small** adverse over Medium-term	**Minor** adverse over medium-term:	Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual	**Small** adverse over Medium-term	**Minor** adverse over medium-term:

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		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.		Indirect effects: Intervisibility with construction of the Site Campus, including tall cranes, landscape mounding and Power Station buildings, including a large number of tall cranes. The incremental landscaping of completed areas of landscape mounding would offset indirect adverse effects to some extent. Large-scale, intensive construction activities would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape character of the wider coastal hinterland, leading to erosion of the character of this undeveloped LLCA.	(Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Medium)	Not significant	effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	(Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Medium)	Not significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Completed landscaping of landscape mounds would be in keeping with existing landscape character and would help to integrate the Power Station within the wider landscape. Intervisibility with the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure from western fringe of LLCA would, however, increase the extent of large-scale industrial buildings within the wider coastal hinterland. This would erode the character of the undeveloped LLCA to a limited extent, as there would be no intervisibilty with the Power Station from much of the LLCA.	**Negligible** adverse over long term (Size and Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse effect over long term: Not significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.	**Negligible** adverse over long term (Size and Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse effect over long term: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Woodland planting on the landscape mounds would have established in the wider landscape to the south-west, helping to further integrate	**Negligible** adverse Permanent (Size and Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent:	**Negligible** adverse indirect effect: Permanent Not significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.	**Negligible** adverse Permanent (Size and Scale: Negligible Geographical	**Negligible** adverse indirect effect: Permanent Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[6] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[7]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[8]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				the Power Station into the coastal hinterland. Intervisibility with the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure from western fringe of LLCA would, however, remain and would continue to erode the character of the undeveloped LLCA to a limited extent.	Small)		Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.	Extent: Small)	

Table 1-3 Effects on seascape character – designated seascapes and published Seascape Character Areas (SCAs)[9]

(Published sources of character areas have been used to inform the assessment of effects on designated seascapes.)

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
North Anglesey Heritage Coast (Partially impacted directly)	0m (440m)	Since there is no specific published source of landscape character available for the North Anglesey Heritage Coast, the assessment of effects reported in chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10) has had regard to the effects on the key characteristics of the corresponding SCAs (7, 8, 9, 10, 28 and 29 of the *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD3]). (Refer also to assessments below.)	**High** (V: High, S: High)	Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs, including loss of vegetation and field boundaries, and resulting loss of field pattern, as well as demolition of buildings. Site Preparation and Clearance activities, such as installation of construction fencing, establishment of satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles, and, excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials, within adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would contrast with the undeveloped and remote character of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast east and west of the Existing Power Station.	**Medium** adverse over short-term on North Anglesey Heritage Coast adjoining Wylfa Newydd Development Area (Size and scale: Medium, Geographical extent: Small) (Negligible adverse on overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast)	**Moderate** adverse over short-term on North Anglesey Heritage Coast adjoining Wylfa Newydd Development Area: Significant (Negligible adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall Not significant)	Phased timing of woodland felling in vicinity of Remediation Processing Compound, as far as is practicable, to allow existing woodland to provide temporary screening whilst asbestos treatment area is in use.	**Medium** adverse over short-term on North Anglesey Heritage Coast adjoining Wylfa Newydd Development Area (Size and scale: Medium, Geographical extent: Small) (Negligible adverse on overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast)	**Moderate** adverse over short-term on North Anglesey Heritage Coast adjoining Wylfa Newydd Development Area: Significant (Negligible adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall Not significant)

[9] For the locations of designated areas and published SCAs, refer to figures D10-12 and D10-13 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101).

[10] Where the distance to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is stated as 0m, this indicates that the landscape receptor is wholly or partially within the WNDA.

[11] Some receptors have been scoped out of the assessment for the Site Preparation and Clearance, where noted. This is due to the relatively superficial nature of the Site Preparation and Clearance, combined with intervening topography and distance between the receptors and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

[12] The wording of additional mitigation measures listed in this table has been abbreviated. Refer to section 10-6 of chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10) for the complete wording of each measure and how it would be secured.

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				Main Construction Direct effects: Construction of the CWS intake structure, MOLF and associated laydown areas, cofferdams, temporary causeway and breakwaters within Porth-y-pistyll, including tall cranes and construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials), would change the character of the directly affected part of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast, and increase the modified coastal edge. Specific changes to the North Anglesey Heritage Coast would result from excavation of the underlying shelf sea rock and intertidal rock along the coastal edge, and excavation of macrophytic reef across the mouth of the bay. Large-scale, intensive construction activities would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape and seascape context and existing undeveloped character of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast. Construction of the MOLF and breakwaters and the CWS intake structure would substantially change the shore of Porth-y-pistyll (also considered in relation to the seascape character and the AONB). Indirect effects: Presence of large concrete batching plant close to the MOLF and two large sedimentation ponds close to the CWS intake structure on the coastal hinterland would have a detracting effect on the North Anglesey Heritage Coast locally. Intervisibility with bulk earthworks for landscape mounding, temporary buildings and construction activities in adjacent seascape, including construction of the Site Campus and Power Station with a large number of tall cranes, would contribute to the overall	**Large** adverse over medium-term for directly affected area (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large) (Medium adverse on overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast)	**Major** adverse over medium-term for directly affected area: Significant (Moderate adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall: Significant)	Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Method statement to include protection of existing rocky shoreline beneath temporary causeway construction and making good of intertidal zone on removal of temporary causeway to restore a natural appearance where practicable. Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Landscape management for	**Large** adverse over medium-term for directly affected area (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent:Large) (Medium adverse on overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast)	**Major** adverse over medium-term for directly affected area: Significant (Moderate adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall: Significant)

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				effect. Large-scale construction activities would contrast with the predominantly undeveloped North Anglesey Heritage Coast located adjacent to the Existing Power Station.			duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: The two large sedimentation ponds near the CWS intake structure, cofferdams and temporary causeway would have been removed on completion of the MOLF and western breakwater, but the natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay would have been lost. The MOLF and associated breakwaters, as well as the CWS intake structure would be uncharacteristic of the natural seascape character of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast and increase the extent of modified coastal edge and industrial development. Indirect effects: Laydown areas and the Site Campus would have been removed and footprint of the laydown area on the southern fringe of Porth-y-pistyll and Site Campus restored to grassland within adjacent seascape. Landscape mounding on adjacent coastal hinterland would have been restored to predominantly agricultural use, helping to integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape. Intervisibility with development on coastal hinterland, including the large scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure, would, however, contrast with the predominantly undeveloped character of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast adjacent to the Existing Power Station.	**Large** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Medium) (Small adverse on overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast)	**Major** adverse over long-term for directly affected area: Significant (Minor adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall: Not significant)	Method statement to include making good of intertidal zone on removal of temporary causeway to restore a natural appearance where practicable. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station.	**Large** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent:Medium) (Small adverse on overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast)	**Major** adverse over long-term for directly affected area: Significant (Minor adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall: Not significant)
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: The presence of MOLF and associated breakwaters, as well as the	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse for directly affected area:	Method statement to include making good of intertidal zone on removal of temporary	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse for directly affected area:

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				CWS intake structure, would continue to constitute a fundamental change to the nature of the directly affected part of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast and its adjoining area. The natural characteristic feature of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay would have been permanently replaced by engineered structures. Indirect effects: Woodland and hedgerow field boundaries would have established within adjacent seascape. This would, however, have a fairly limited effect in relation to mitigating the indirect effect of the Power Station on the North Anglesey Heritage Coast at Porth-y-pistyll. Intervisibility with the adjacent large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be uncharacteristic of the seascape and would continue to contrast with the predominantly pastoral setting of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast.	(Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Medium) (Small adverse on overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast)	Permanent Significant (Minor adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall: Not significant)	causeway to restore a natural appearance where practicable. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station.	(Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Medium) (Small adverse on overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast)	Permanent Significant (Minor adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall: Not significant)
Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCA 7: Dulas Bay (Indirectly	9.7km (11.4km)	Relevant key characteristics extracted from *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD3]: • "Landform has relatively smooth profile, and comprises ridges separating deeper valleys… Coastline includes rocky headlands (with wave-cut	**Medium** (V: High, S: Medium)	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance</u> SCA scoped out for Site Preparation and Clearance.	-	-	-	-	-
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
impacted)		platforms) and small sandy beaches… • Predominant land use is improved farmland, with strong estate influence in its management. Also woodland and caravan parks (in south of SCA)… • Settlement and development largely limited to Dulas village and estate, although the southern part of the SCA contains several caravan parks. • A relatively open, smooth landscape with a rolling landform... • Northward landscape setting formed by the hills to the east of Penysarn. Inland, the farmland continues and forms a backdrop..."		construction of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure, and Site Campus, including a large number of tall cranes, would only affect higher ground within the SCA and erode the seascape character to a limited extent due to the distance.	SCA 7 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	7: Not significant		7 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	7: Not significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Following removal of the Site Campus, barely perceptible intervisibility with the upper parts of the Power Station would affect higher ground within the SCA and erode the seascape character to a limited extent due to the distance.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 7 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 7: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** over medium-term on overall SCA 7 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 7: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Continued barely perceptible intervisibility with upper parts of Power Station would detract from the seascape character to a limited extent due to the distance.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 7 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 7: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 7 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 7: Not significant
Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCA 8: Amlwch and	0m (370m)	Relevant key characteristics extracted from *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD3]: • "A geologically-varied stretch of coast... • A relatively low coastal plateau	**High** (V: High, S: High)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance (including loss of woodland to the south of the Existing Power Station) and	**Small** adverse over short-term on overall SCA 8 (Size and scale: Small, Geographical	**Minor** adverse over short-term on overall SCA 8: Not significant	Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field	**Small** adverse over short-term on overall SCA 8 (Size and scale: Small, Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over short-term on overall SCA 8: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
Cemaes (Partially impacted directly)		with occasional hills, particularly in the west of the SCA. Steeply sloping bathymetry [(submarine topography)], with deep water coming in close to the shore. • North-facing coast comprising low, rocky headlands (including Point Lynas and Wylfa Head) and deeply incised pebbly bays. • An exposed and high-energy north-facing coast with active erosive processes. • An historic and continuing tradition of industrial land uses, including mining (specifically copper), mineral working and electricity production. Sea uses include potting [(catching fish in a cage)] and recreational fishing. • A mosaic of habitats, including rhos pasture [(wet pasture)], coastal heath, cliffs and rocky intertidal areas. • Many onshore historic and cultural features, including harbours (fishing and links to copper industry) industrial and religious sites. • A relatively settled area, including…nucleated villages …[such as] Cemaes (…with historic harbours)...and scattered farms. • A rough-textured landscape with strong seasonal colour. Despite the long tradition of settlement in the area, parts still feel remote. This SCA has a working quality, with less		demolition of buildings. The Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds to the east and south-east of the Existing Power Station would be retained, whilst the Dame Sylvia Crowe woodland to the south of the Existing Power Station would be removed. Installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing and temporary signage, and establishment of satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles or stone stockpile and the Remediation Processing Compound with storage mounds would detract from the essentially rural character of the SCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent character areas. The Site Preparation and Clearance would erode the predominantly rural nature of the landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station.	extent: Small)		boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme.		
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: Removal of species-rich coastal grassland, bulk earthworks for landscape mounding with associated drainage, including sedimentation ponds and associated dosing equipment, laydown areas, construction and operation of the Site Campus, including tall cranes and construction of the CWS outfall, would completely alter the existing drumlin landform on the directly affected part of the SCA and increase the extent of modified coastal fringe. Temporary buildings and large-scale, intensive construction activities would contrast with the predominantly undeveloped seascape context and character.	**Medium** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 8 (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 8: Significant	Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Site Campus to be restored to pre-existing condition or similar. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Landscape mounding and	**Medium** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 8 (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 8: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		tourist development than many other SCAs. • Landward landscape setting of eastern part dominated by distinctive outline of Parys Mountain. Extensive windfarms occur inland of the western part of the SCA. • Seascape setting includes the lighthouse on Point Lynas, the offshore islands of Middle Mouse...and expansive views with the Isle of Man on the horizon."		Indirect effects: Construction of the large-scale Power Station, including a large number of tall cranes, MOLF and breakwaters in the adjacent SCA 9 would be uncharacteristic of the seascape character and would contrast with the predominantly undeveloped SCA.			landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: The Site Campus and laydown areas would have been removed and the area restored to species-rich grassland. Landscape mounding would have been restored to predominantly agricultural use and landscaped in keeping with existing seascape character, helping to integrate the Power Station in the adjacent SCA into the seascape. While sedimentation ponds near the base	**Medium** adverse over long-term on overall SCA 8 (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term on overall SCA 8: Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new	**Medium** adverse over long-term on overall SCA 8 (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term on overall SCA 8: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				of mounding would be uncharacteristic, new field boundaries would comprise hedgerows or dry stone walls/cloddiau constructed from stone saved for reuse during the Site Preparation and Clearance. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure in the adjacent SCA 9 would increase the extent of industrial development in the context of the Existing Power Station and would contrast with the predominantly undeveloped SCA.			field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials.		
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: Woodland and hedgerow field boundaries would have established helping to further integrate the landscape mounding and the Power Station in the adjacent SCA, into the seascape. Sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would, however, continue to be uncharacteristic. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure in the adjacent seascape would continue be uncharacteristic of the seascape character, despite established woodland planting helping to integrate the Power Station into the seascape.	**Medium** adverse Permanent on overall SCA 8 (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse Permanent on overall SCA 8: Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final	**Small** adverse Permanent on overall SCA 8 (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse Permanent on overall SCA 8: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
							landscape scheme. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials.		
Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCA 9: Cemlyn Bay (Partly impacted directly)	0m (0m)	Relevant key characteristics extracted from *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD3]: • "...Low-lying coast dominated inland by the egg-shaped hills of a glacial drumlin field, which can be seen clearly from the sea. • A rocky, high energy coastline with extensive wave-cut platforms and deeply incised bays. Surface rocks include West Mouse and Harry Furlough's rocks. • Rare coastal brackish lagoon at Cemlyn Bay, separated from	**High** (V: High, S: High)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance (including loss of woodland to the south of the Existing Power Station) and demolition of buildings, as well as a number of localised excavations for INNS and excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials south-west of Existing Power Station. Also localised change to drainage pattern north of Caerdegog Isaf due to watercourse realignment of the Nant Caerdegog Isaf, resulting in a more natural meandering appearance with a varied bank profile and riparian vegetation. Installation of	**Small** adverse over short-term on overall SCA 9 (Size and scale: Small, Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over short-term on overall SCA 9: Not significant	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme.	**Small** adverse over short-term on overall SCA 9 (Size and scale: Small, Geographical extent: small)	**Minor** adverse over short-term on overall SCA 9: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		the sea by a crescent-shaped shingle beach formed by longshore drift. • Land use dominated by pastoral farming, often in regular-shaped fields. Sea uses include potting and recreational angling. • Cemlyn Bay contains a variety of wetland habitats and is a bird reserve. Also extensive areas of rocky intertidal habitats. • Onshore historic Intervisibility with Site and cultural features include numerous historic farmsteads, and the lifeboat memorial. • Settlement limited to scattered farms. Fields with straight, walled boundaries are superimposed on the rounded drumlin landforms. Tourist infrastructure limited to car parks at Cemlyn Bay. • A peaceful, tranquil area with little visible development apart from the large power station to the east (SCA 8). Smooth, rolling landform contrasts with the rocky, incised coastline. • Landscape setting of rounded drumlin fields extends for a considerable distance inland. • Low-lying coast creates strong visual and physical connection between land and seascape. Seascape includes West Mouse island, views westwards towards The Skerries, and northwards towards the Isle of Man.”		construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing and temporary signage, establishment of the Site Preparation and Clearance site compound with portable cabins/temporary buildings and satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles, would detract from the essentially rural character of the SCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station. Indirect effects: Preparation and Clearance on adjacent character areas. The Site Preparation and Clearance would erode the predominantly rural nature of the landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station.					
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: Bulk earthworks for landscape mounding with associated drainage, including sedimentation ponds and associated dosing equipment, formation of temporary laydown areas, temporary buildings, construction of the Power Station and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, would completely alter the existing drumlin landform on the directly affected part of the SCA and increase the extent of modified coastal edge. Construction of the CWS intake structure, MOLF and associated cofferdams, temporary causeway, breakwaters, and construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials), would increase the extent of modified coastal edge in the vicinity of the Existing Power Station. Large-scale, intensive construction activities would contrast with the predominantly undeveloped seascape context and character.	**Large** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 9 (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 9: Significant	Method statement to include protection of existing rocky shoreline beneath temporary causeway construction and making good of intertidal zone on removal of temporary causeway to restore a natural appearance where practicable. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and	**Large** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 9 (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 9: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				Indirect effects: Intervisibility with construction and operation of the Site Campus, including tall cranes, and bulk earthworks for landscape mounding within the adjacent SCA to the east would be uncharacteristic of the predominantly undeveloped seascape character.			construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: Cofferdams, temporary causeway and two sedimentation ponds near CWS intake structure would have been removed. The large scale and massing of the Power Station buildings, MOLF and breakwaters would be uncharacteristic of the seascape character and increase the extent of industrial development. The natural characteristic feature of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay would have been replaced by engineered structures. Temporary laydown areas and landscape mounding emulating the former drumlins would have been restored to predominantly agricultural use and landscaped in keeping with the existing seascape character, helping to integrate the Power Station into the seascape.	**Large** adverse over long-term on overall SCA 9 (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Medium)	**Major** adverse over long-term on overall SCA 9: Significant	Method statement to include making good of intertidal zone on removal of temporary causeway to restore a natural appearance where practicable. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the	**Large** adverse over long-term on overall SCA 9 (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Medium)	**Major** adverse over long-term on overall SCA 9: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				While sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would be uncharacteristic, new field boundaries would comprise hedgerows or dry stone walls/cloddiau constructed from stone saved for reuse during the Site Preparation and Clearance. Indirect effects: The Site Campus would have been removed and landscape mounding restored to predominantly agricultural use within the adjacent seascape to the east.			Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme.		
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: Woodland and hedgerow field boundaries would have established, helping to further integrate the Power Station into the seascape. The presence of the large-scale Power Station, MOLF and breakwaters would, however, continue to constitute a fundamental change to the nature of the directly affected part of the SCA. The natural characteristic feature of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay would have been permanently replaced by engineered structures. Sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would also continue to be uncharacteristic. Indirect effects: Woodland and hedgerow field boundaries would also have established within the adjacent seascape to the east, helping to integrate the Power Station into the seascape.	**Medium** adverse Permanent on overall SCA 9 (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Major** adverse Permanent on overall SCA 9: Significant	Method statement to include making good of intertidal zone on removal of temporary causeway to restore a natural appearance where practicable. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting.	**Medium** adverse Permanent on overall SCA 9 (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse Permanent on overall SCA 9: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
							Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.		
Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCA 10: Carmel Head to Penrhyn (Indirectly impacted)	2.9km (4.4km)	Relevant key characteristics extracted from *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD3]: • "Low cliffs with occasional sandy bays and deep wave-cut platforms/reefs. Bathymetry is relatively shallow, and marine energy high-moderate. Other coastal features include caves and natural arch. • Inland, the land rises gradually away from the coast, with distinctive egg-shaped drumlins forming the horizon when viewed from the sea. • Carmel Head and The Skerries are the turning point for the coast line of North-west Wales. The majority of the SCA is a West-facing coast. • Land uses include agriculture; open grazing on coastal heath, forestry and tourism. Sea uses include trawling, netting and potting. • Extensive rocky and sandy intertidal habitats. Also rocky	**Medium** (V: High, S: Medium)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Due to the relatively superficial nature of the Site Preparation and Clearance and distance, there would be no indirect effects on the seascape character of SCA 10.	**No change**	**No change** on overall SCA 10: Not significant	Not required.	**No change**	**No change** on overall SCA 10: Not significant
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with bulk earthworks for landscape mounding construction of the Power Station, including a large number of tall cranes, as well as tall cranes associated with construction of the Site Campus, the MOLF and associated breakwaters within SCAs 8 and 9, would erode the undeveloped character of the SCA. However, the overall magnitude of change would be limited due to the generally west-facing aspect of the SCA.	**Small** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 10 (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 10: Not significant	Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials.	**Small** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 10 (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 10: Not significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u>	**Negligible**	**Negligible**	Not required.	**Negligible**	**Negligible**

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		cliffs, coastal heath and woodland. • Onshore historic and cultural features include the chimney and beacons on Carmel Head, and the windmill above church bay which was a landmark for shipping. • Offshore historic and cultural features include The Skerries lighthouse, and shipping markers. • Settlement limited to hamlet at Swtan (Church Bay) and scattered farms. • A relatively large-scale and open landscape and seascape, although headlands provide some sense of containment to bays. Rough texture of rocky shoreline contrasts with the smooth profile of farmland. • Rugged profile of Mynydd y Garn dominates the landward setting in the north of the SCA. Elsewhere, farming continues inland. • Seascape setting dominated by The Skerries to the north… Ferries (Holyhead-Dublin) are features to seaward. Isle of Man is visible on the horizon in views north from Carmel Head."		Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Landscape mounding would have been restored to predominantly agricultural use. Intervisibility with the large-scale Power Station buildings, infrastructure and breakwaters would erode the undeveloped character of a limited part of the SCA due to the generally west-facing aspect of the SCA. <u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow boundaries would have established on the landscape mounding, helping to integrate the Power Station into the adjacent seascape. Intervisibility with the large-scale Power Station and breakwaters would erode the undeveloped character of a limited part of the SCA, due to the generally west-facing aspect of the SCA.	adverse over long-term on overall SCA 10 (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Negligible) **Negligible** adverse on overall SCA 10: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Negligible)	adverse over long-term on overall SCA 10: Not significant **Negligible** adverse on overall SCA 10: Permanent Not significant		adverse over long-term on overall SCA 10 (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Negligible) **Negligible** adverse on overall SCA 10: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Negligible)	adverse over long-term on overall SCA 10: Not significant **Negligible** adverse on overall SCA 10: Permanent Not significant
Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCA 11: Holyhead	8.8km (10.1km)	Relevant key characteristics extracted from *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD3]: • "Landform generally low-lying, and marine areas relatively shallow with extensive intertidal areas and rocky islands. Large	**Medium** (V: High, S: Medium)	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance</u> SCA scoped out for Site Preparation and Clearance. <u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.	- **Negligible** adverse over medium term	- **Negligible** adverse over medium term	- Not required.	- **Negligible** adverse over medium term	- **Negligible** adverse over medium term

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
(Indirectly impacted)		areas of intertidal sands in the Traeth y Gribin area. • Wave and tidal patterns modified by harbour breakwaters and A5/A55 causeway across the Inland Sea. • Extensive harbour, port, town and industrial land uses in western part of [SCA]; farmland and estuary in eastern part. Bay used by many different types of shipping. • Extensive Intertidal habitats around shoreline, including the Aber Alaw estuary. • Numerous onshore historic and cultural features reflecting the area's long history of transport, defence and trade. The chimney of the aluminium works is a prominent local landmark. • Offshore historic and cultural features associated with development of the port, harbour and marina, including breakwaters, lighthouses, beacons and other infrastructure. • A well-settled and developed area with extensive commercial, industrial, residential and leisure development resulting from the importance of Holyhead as a trading and ferry port. • A complex and busy area, both on land and at sea, visually enclosed by the surrounding headlands and therefore relatively inward-looking…		Indirect effects: Intervisibility with tops of a large number of tall cranes would erode the seascape character to a limited extent due to the distance.	on overall SCA 11: (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Medium)	on overall SCA 11: Not significant		on overall SCA 11: (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Medium)	on overall SCA 11: Not significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Due to distance from the Power Station and intervening landform there would be no intervisibility and therefore no indirect effects.	**No change**	**No change** on overall SCA 11: Not significant	Not required.	**No change**	**No change** on overall SCA 11: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: As for winter year 1, there would be no indirect effects.	**No change**	**No change** on overall SCA 11: Not significant	Not required.	**No change**	**No change** on overall SCA 11: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Seascape setting strongly influenced by harbour infrastructure (breakwaters, navigation lights etc.) and shipping. Skerries visible in the distance on northern horizon."							
Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCA 28: North-East of Anglesey (Indirectly impacted)	10.7km (12.5km)	Relevant key characteristics extracted from *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD3]: • "Depth increases gradually from approximately 15m below chart datum near Conwy Bay to over 50m in the north west. • Moderately strong tidal currents and wave height, greatest in the west... • Commercial shipping seen offshore, including large vessels waiting for Liverpool Pilots. • Large fishing boats target demersal fish and scallops offshore with smaller potting boats seen closer to the coast… • The landscape view changes considerably throughout the SCA, with rocky headlands, islets and large bays found to the west… Further out to sea the land becomes barely visible but commercial ships are a common sight."	**Medium** (V: Medium, S: Medium)	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance</u> SCA scoped out for Site Preparation and Clearance.	-	-	-	-	-
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with tops of a large number of tall cranes would erode the seascape character to a limited extent due to the distance.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 28 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 28: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 28 (Size and scale: Negligible; Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over medium term on overall SCA 28: Not significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Due to distance from the Power Station and intervening landform there would be no intervisibility and therefore no indirect effects	**No change**	**No change** on overall SCA 28: Not significant	Not required.	**No change**	**No change** on overall SCA 28: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: As for winter year 1, there would be no indirect effects.	**No change**	**No change** on overall SCA 28: Not significant	Not required.	**No change**	**No change** on overall SCA 28: Not significant
Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape	890m (2.5km)	Relevant key characteristics extracted from *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD3]:	**Medium** (V: Medium, S: Medium)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.	**No change**	**No change** on overall SCA 29: Not significant	Not required.	**No change**	**No change** on overall SCA 29: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
Character Assessment SCA 29: North of Anglesey (Indirectly impacted)		• "...Water depth of 30-80m below chart datum… • A large number of wrecks can be found in this SCA… • Potting takes place close to the shore with trawling and scallop dredging occurring further out. • Commercial shipping lanes offshore, recreational boats can been seen close to the shore in the warmer months. • In the south the SCA boundary comes close to the land with views of the rocky north coast of Anglesey with small bays and inlets... • The Skerries are a prominent feature to the south west of this SCA. Further offshore the coastline becomes less distinctive... • Evidence of both modern and historic industry visible along the coast."		Indirect effects: Due to the relatively superficial nature of the Site Preparation and Clearance and distance between SCA 29 and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, there would be no indirect effects on the seascape character of SCA 29.					
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with bulk earthworks for landscape mounding and construction activities within SCAs 8 and 9, including the MOLF and associated cofferdams, temporary causeway and breakwaters, and, Power Station buildings, infrastructure and the Site Campus, including a large number of tall cranes, in the context of the Existing Power Station. This would erode the character of the expansive undeveloped offshore SCA to a limited extent.	**Small** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 29 (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Medium)	**Minor** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 29: Not significant	Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	**Small** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 29 (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Medium)	**Minor** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA 29: Not significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Landscape mounding would have been restored to predominantly agricultural use. Following	**Negligible** adverse over long-term on overall SCA 29 (Size and scale: Negligible	**Negligible** adverse over long-term on overall SCA 29: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over long-term on overall SCA 29 (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical	**Negligible** adverse over long-term on overall SCA 29: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				removal of the cofferdams, temporary causeway and Site Campus, intervisibility with the MOLF, breakwaters, Power Station buildings and infrastructure, would erode the undeveloped character of the expansive offshore SCA to a limited extent due to the distance and presence of the Existing Power Station within the adjacent seascape.	Geographical extent: Small)			extent: Small)	
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow boundaries would have established on the landscape mounding, helping to integrate the Power Station into the adjacent seascape. Intervisibility with the MOLF, breakwaters and large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would erode the undeveloped character of the offshore SCA to a limited extent due to the distance and presence of the Existing Power Station within the adjacent seascape.	**Negligible** adverse on overall SCA 29: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse on overall SCA 29: Permanent Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse on overall SCA 29: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse on overall SCA 29: Permanent Not significant
Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCA 30: North-west of Anglesey (Indirectly impacted)	5.5km (6.6km)	Relevant key characteristics extracted from *Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment* [RD3]: • "Very strong tidal currents govern much of the natural environment in this SCA. • Sediment is suspended in the water leaving a substrate of mostly exposed Precambrian rock and boulders with patches of coarse gravel, pebbles and cobbles. • Sand scouring of the sea bed limits the epifauna present in the more tide swept areas.	**Medium** (V: Medium, S: Medium)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Due to the relatively superficial nature of the Site Preparation and Clearance and distance between SCA 29 and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, there would be no indirect effects on the seascape character of SCA 30.	**No change**	**No change** on overall SCA 30: Not significant	Not required.	**No change**	**No change** on overall SCA 30: Not significant
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term on overall SCA	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse on overall SCA	**Negligible** adverse on overall SCA

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• High turbidity due to suspended particulate matter. • Deep water with an undulating sea bed relief (30 – 100+ m). • The Skerries are a prominent natural feature to the south east while Holyhead Mountain can be seen to the south… • The presence of ferries… are signs of significant human activity to the south east of this SCA, while commercial shipping can be seen passing further offshore. • Fishing is generally limited to longlining [(commercial fishing technique using a long fishing line with branch lines and hooks)] and potting on the rocky sea bed.”		Indirect effects: Intervisibility with bulk earthworks for landscape mounding and construction activities within SCAs 8 and 9, including construction of the MOLF and associated temporary causeway and breakwaters, and Power Station and Site Campus, including a large number of tall cranes, in the context of the Existing Power Station. This would erode the character of the undeveloped offshore SCA to a limited extent due to the distance.	SCA 30 (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Large)	30: Not significant		30: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Large)	30: Permanent Not significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Landscape mounding would have been restored to predominantly agricultural use. Following removal of the Site Campus, intervisibility with the MOLF, breakwaters and large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure, would erode the undeveloped character of the offshore SCA to a limited extent due to the distance and presence of the Existing Power Station within the adjacent seascape.	**Negligible** adverse over long-term on overall SCA 30 (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Large)	**Negligible** adverse over long-term on overall SCA 30: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse on overall SCA 30: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Large)	**Negligible** adverse on overall SCA 30: Permanent Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow boundaries would have established on the landscape mounding, helping to integrate the Power Station into the adjacent seascape. Intervisibility with the MOLF, breakwaters and large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would erode the undeveloped character of the offshore SCA to a limited extent due	**Negligible** adverse on overall SCA 30: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Large)	**Negligible** adverse on overall SCA 30: Permanent Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse on overall SCA 30: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Large)	**Negligible** adverse on overall SCA 30: Permanent Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[10] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[11]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[12]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				to the distance and presence of the Existing Power Station within the adjacent seascape.					

Table 1-4 Effects on seascape character – project-level Local Seascape Character Areas (LSCAs)[13]

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
LSCA 1: Cemlyn Bay (Partly impacted directly)	0m (905m)	Key characteristics: • 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 [RD5]; • a shallow bay, underlain by shelf sea rock; • surface rocks including Harry Furlough's Rocks (marked by a beacon) and Craig yr lwrch; • 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,	**High** (V: High, S: Medium)	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance and demolition of buildings within a small part of the LSCA. Installation of construction fencing would detract from the essentially rural character of the LSCA. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would erode the rural character of the LSCA.	**Small** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Small, Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant	Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme.	**Small** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Small, Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse over short-term: Not significant
				<u>Main Construction:</u> Direct effects: Bulk earthworks for landscape mounding and associated drainage, including a sedimentation pond and associated dosing equipment, would alter the existing drumlin landform within a small proportion of the overall LSCA. Incremental landscaping of completed landscape mounding would begin to offset adverse effects. Landscape mounding would be restored to predominantly agricultural use and landscaped in keeping with existing seascape character.	**Large** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant	Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity.	**Large** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant

[13] For the locations of project-level LSCAs, refer to figure D10-11 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.101).

[14] Where the distance to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is stated as 0m, this indicates that the landscape receptor is wholly or partially within the WNDA.

[15] Some receptors have been scoped out of the assessment for the Site Preparation and Clearance, where noted. This is due to the relatively superficial nature of the Site Preparation and Clearance, combined with intervening topography and distance between the receptors and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

[16] The wording of additional mitigation measures listed in this table has been abbreviated. Refer to section 10-6 of chapter D10 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.10) for the complete wording of each measure and how it would be secured.

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		irregular fields separated mainly by dry stone walls/cloddiau, much of which is overgrown by vegetation; • evidence of historic farmsteads; • high walls surrounding property on the western side of the bay; • panoramic views from headlands enclosing the bay across the open sea including West Mouse 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.		Specific changes would result from earthworks on the existing smooth shaped drumlin landform and the temporary change in land use from pastoral farmland to a construction site. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with construction works on adjacent LSCAs and LLCAs would contrast with the predominantly undeveloped seascape. Large-scale construction works for the Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, would all affect the seascape character. Construction of the MOLF and breakwaters with associated construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials) within Porth-y-pistyll would affect the coastal fringe.			A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: Landscape mounding would have been restored to pasture, helping to integrate the Power Station in the adjacent seascape. While sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would be uncharacteristic, new field boundaries would comprise hedgerows or dry stone walls/cloddiau constructed from stone saved for reuse during the Site Preparation and Clearance. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with the adjacent large-scale Power Station buildings would be uncharacteristic of the local seascape and landscape character, and the MOLF and breakwater would increase the perceived modified coastal edge within the adjacent seascape.	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant	Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
							Existing Power Station. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme.		
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries would have established on the landscape mounding, helping to integrate the mounding into the SCA, and the Power Station in the adjacent seascape. Sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would, however, remain uncharacteristic. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with the adjacent large-scale Power Station would continue to be uncharacteristic of the local seascape character. The breakwater and MOLF would also continue to constitute an increase to the perceived modified coastal fringe.	**Medium** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant	Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme.	**Medium** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant
LSCA 2:	0m (0m)	Key characteristics:	**High**	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and</u>	**Medium**	**Moderate**	Enhancements to existing	**Medium**	**Moderate**

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
Porth-y-pistyll (Partly impacted directly)		• 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 with associated rock outcrops; • scattered farmsteads inland, associated with Cemlyn Road, which passes west to east through the LSCA; • corn mill at Felin Gafnan and the registered Cestyll Garden, the latter forming a distinctive woodland garden on the otherwise open and treeless coastal edge; • views to the open sea, such as the Significant View identified in	(V: High, S: Medium)	<u>Clearance</u> Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, other vegetation clearance (including removal of the overgrown remnants of Cestyll Kitchen Garden), demolition of buildings, as well as a number of localised excavations for INNS and excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials south-west of Existing Power Station. Installation of construction fencing, temporary internal boundary fencing and temporary signage, establishment of satellite compounds with equipment storage and/or temporary stockpiles would detract from the essentially rural character of the LSCA, although the effect of such change would be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station. Cestyll Garden would not be directly impacted by the Site Preparation and Clearance. Indirect effects: Indirect effects would also result from intervisibility with the Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs, which would erode the rural character of the LSCA. This would affect the setting of Cestyll Garden.	adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Medium, Geographical extent: Large)	adverse over short-term: Significant	boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme.	adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Medium, Geographical extent: Large)	adverse over short-term: Significant
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: The presence of temporary laydown areas and buildings, bulk earthworks and, the construction of the MOLF and associated cofferdams, temporary causeway and breakwaters, and Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, would fundamentally change the majority of this LSCA and its undeveloped character, and increase the extent of the modified coastal fringe.	**Large** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant	Method statement to include protection of existing rocky shoreline beneath temporary causeway construction and making good of intertidal zone on removal of temporary causeway to restore a natural appearance where practicable. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing	**Large** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		the citation for the Grade II registered Cestyll Garden; and • the large-scale blocks of the adjacent Existing Power Station are dominant in views east.		Construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials) within Porth-y-pistyll would also be uncharacteristic. Incremental landscaping of some areas during Main Construction would begin to partially offset the adverse effects. Specific changes to seascape character would result from topsoil stripping in pastoral fields, changes to the existing drumlin landform with associated drainage, including large sedimentation ponds and associated dosing equipment, excavation of the underlying shelf sea rock and intertidal rock around the edge and within the bay, and excavation into macrophytic reef across the mouth of the bay. The partially open seascape aspect of Cestyll Garden would be obstructed by construction of the temporary causeway and breakwater. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with large-scale construction activities on adjacent LLCAs would contribute to the overall effect on the seascape character, including construction of the Site Campus, Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes.			seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: The two large sedimentation ponds near the CWS intake structure, cofferdams and temporary causeway would have been removed on completion of the MOLF and western breakwater, but the natural characteristic	**Large** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent:	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant	Method statement to include making good of intertidal zone on removal of temporary causeway to restore a natural appearance where practicable. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine	**Large** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over long-term: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				feature of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay would have been replaced by engineered structures. The large scale and massing of the Power Station buildings, CWS intake structure, MOLF, breakwaters and other infrastructure such as the new electrical connection to the existing substation in the adjacent LSCA, would be uncharacteristic of the local seascape character and increase the extent of modified coastal edge and industrialise this LSCA. Completed landscape mounding and restoration of vacated construction and laydown areas would to some extent help integrate the Power Station into the seascape. While sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would be uncharacteristic, new field boundaries would comprise hedgerows or dry stone walls/cloddiau constructed from stone saved for reuse during the Site Preparation and Clearance. The majority of the LSCA would, however, have changed from pastoral and coastal seascape to a Power Station Site with associated infrastructure. The partially open seascape aspect of Cestyll Garden would be obscured by the breakwater to some extent. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with the large-scale Power Station in the adjacent LSCA and LLCA would be uncharacteristic of the local seascape character. Completion of landscape mounding and restoration of field boundaries would partially help integrate the Power Station within the wider seascape context.	Large)		environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Area reserved for proposed Spend Fuel Storage facility to be temporarily seeded and managed as grassland until required for development. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Agree with National Trust, Cadw and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service the design of appropriate landscape measures to restore and/or enhance the former location of Cestyll Kitchen Garden.		
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: Woodland planting would have established, helping to further	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse: Permanent	Method statement to include making good of intertidal zone on removal of temporary causeway to restore a natural	**Large** adverse: Permanent	**Major** adverse: Permanent

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				integrate the Power Station buildings and infrastructure into the seascape to a limited extent. The large-scale Power Station and infrastructure, such as the new electrical connection to the existing substation in the adjacent LSCA, and sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would, however, remain uncharacteristic. The CWS intake structure, MOLF and breakwaters would continue to constitute an increase to the extent of modified coastal edge and industrialise this LSCA within the context of the Existing Power Station in the adjacent LSCA. The natural characteristic feature of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay would have been permanently replaced by engineered structures. Indirect effects: The presence of a large-scale Power Station and related infrastructure within the adjacent LSCA and LLCAs would continue to be uncharacteristic of the local seascape character.	(Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	Significant	appearance where practicable. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Agree with National Trust, Cadw and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service the design of appropriate landscape measures to restore and/or	(Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
							enhance the former location of Cestyll Kitchen Garden.		
LSCA 3: Wylfa Power Station (Partly impacted directly.)	0m (505m)	Key characteristics: • 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.	**Medium** (V: Medium, S: Medium)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would contrast with the rural setting of the LSCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station. <u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: Construction of the MOLF and associated eastern breakwater including tall cranes would alter the directly affected part of the LSCA, and increase the extent of the modified coastal fringe. A new electrical connection to the existing substation would also be made. Indirect effects: Large-scale construction activities in the adjacent LSCA and LLCAs would contribute to the overall effect on this LSCA. These would include bulk earthworks, formation of temporary laydown areas with temporary buildings, construction of the CWS outfall, western breakwater with associated cofferdams and temporary causeway, and Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, as well as construction of the Site Campus which would include tall cranes and removal of species-rich coastal grassland. These large-scale construction activities would contrast with the predominantly pastoral seascape and landscape adjacent to the Existing Power Station.	**Negligible** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Negligible, Geographical extent: Small) **Medium** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant **Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant	Not required. Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Appropriate management and	**Negligible** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Negligible, Geographical extent: Small) **Medium** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant **Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
							enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: The MOLF and associated breakwaters would be uncharacteristic of the local seascape character, increase the extent of modified coastal edge and, together with the new electrical connection to the existing substation, increase the industrial development within the LSCA. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with development on adjacent and surrounding LSCAs and LLCAs would be uncharacteristic. The large scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure would contrast with the predominantly pastoral character of the coastal hinterland surrounding the Existing Power Station.	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant	Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station.	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: The MOLF and associated eastern breakwater would continue to be uncharacteristic of the local seascape character, constitute an increase to the extent of modified coastal edge and, together with the new electrical	**Medium** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Medium Geographical	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant	Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials.	**Medium** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent:	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				connection to the existing substation, increase the industrial development within the LSCA. Indirect effects: Woodland planting would have established within the surrounding seascape and landscape, helping to integrate the Power Station into the adjacent seascape to some extent. The large scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure would, however, continue to contrast with the predominantly pastoral character of the coastal hinterland surrounding the Existing Power Station.	extent: Medium)		A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station.	Medium)	
LSCA 4: Wylfa Head (Directly impacted)	0m (1.1km)	Key characteristics: • elevated, distinctive headland surrounded by cliffs and steep slopes, falling to the intertidal rock which fringe the coast; • macrophyte beds around headland, with deep water over shelf sea further north; • the headland subject to full force of elements provides rough grazing with clumps of gorse; • the WCP extends around the perimeter of the headland; • extensive, panoramic views across open sea around the headland, which contrast with views inland to the adjacent	**Medium** (V: Medium, S: Medium)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: None, with the exception of installation of temporary internal boundary fencing on the southern fringe of the LSCA. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would contrast with the rural character of the LSCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station to the south-west.	**Negligible** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Negligible, Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Negligible, Geographical extent: Small)	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: Laydown area within south-western corner of LSCA and, construction	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term:	Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site	**Large** adverse over medium-term	**Major** adverse over medium-term:

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		large blocks of the Existing Power Station and adjacent Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds; and • ships using offshore shipping lanes apparent at sea.		and operation of the Site Campus, including tall cranes, would affect the southern part of the LSCA and erode the undeveloped character of the LSCA. Indirect effects: Laydown areas, bulk earthworks for landscape mounding and construction activities on adjacent LCSAs and LLCAs, including construction of the CWS outfall, MOLF, breakwaters, the Site Campus, Power Station and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, would contrast with the predominantly pastoral landscape and seascape character adjacent to the Existing Power Station.	(Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	Significant	Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Site Campus to be restored to pre-existing condition or similar. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	(Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	Significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: Following removal of laydown area and the Site Campus, the footprint on the coastal hinterland would have been restored to species-rich grassland helping to integrate the areas into the local seascape character. Indirect effects: Laydown areas and Site	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant	Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				Campus footprint restored to species-rich grassland, and landscape mounding restored to predominantly agricultural use within the adjacent seascape would help with seascape integration. Intervisibility with the MOLF, breakwaters and the Power Station (to a lesser extent) within adjacent LSCAs and LLCAs, would erode the character of the LSCA.			down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station.		
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: Scrub would have established within the species-rich grassland, helping to further restore the character of the LSCA. Indirect effects: Scrub, woodland and hedgerow field boundaries would have established within the surrounding LSCA and LLCAs, helping to further integrate the landscape mounding into the coastal hinterland. The Power Station, MOLF and breakwaters in adjacent LSCAs and LLCAs would continue to erode the seascape character of this LSCA to a limited extent due to the presence of the Existing Power Station.	**Small** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Medium)	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant	Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity	**Small** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Medium)	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
							and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station.		
LSCA 5: Outer Cemaes Bay (Partly impacted directly)	0m (1km)	Key characteristics: • 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 include the Existing Power Station, partially softened by the Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds to the west, pastoral fields with scattered properties, mainly near the A5025 to the south,	**Medium** (V: Medium, S: High)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: Specific changes would result from removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, and other vegetation clearance. Installation of construction fencing and temporary internal boundary fencing would detract from the essentially rural character of the LSCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would contrast with the rural character of the LSCA. The effect of such change would, however, be reduced by the presence of the Existing Power Station to the west.	**Medium** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Medium, Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over short-term: Significant	Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme.	**Medium** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Medium, Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over short-term: Significant
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: Bulk earthworks for landscape mounding and associated drainage, including a sedimentation pond and associated dosing equipment, would alter the existing drumlin landform within a small proportion of the overall LSCA. Construction and operation of the Site Campus, including tall cranes, would completely change the predominantly pastoral seascape character. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with bulk earthworks in conjunction with construction of landscape mounding and construction activities on adjacent LLCAs, such as construction of large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure,	**Large** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant	Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Site Campus to be restored to pre-existing condition or similar. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained	**Large** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Large)	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		and the western edge of Cemaes to the east.		including a large number of tall cranes, would contrast with the predominantly undeveloped seascape character of the adjacent LSCAs and LLCAs in the context of the Existing Power Station. However, incremental landscaping of completed areas of landscape mounding to restore these to predominantly agricultural use in keeping with the local seascape character would begin to offset adverse effects.			Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: Following removal of the Site Campus, coastal hinterland would have been restored to species-rich grassland and landscape mounding restored to predominantly agricultural use and landscaped in keeping with existing seascape character. While the sedimentation pond would be uncharacteristic, new field boundaries would comprise hedgerows or dry stone walls/cloddiau constructed from stone saved for reuse during the Site Preparation and Clearance. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with development on adjacent LSCAs and LLCAs, including an increase in large-scale industrial buildings, would contrast with the predominantly undeveloped and pastoral seascape character.	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant	Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape mounding sedimentation ponds to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
							approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.		
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: Woodland and hedgerow field boundaries would have established helping to further integrate the landscape mounding into the seascape, but the sedimentation pond on the coastal hinterland would continue to be uncharacteristic. Indirect effects: Established woodland planting would help to integrate the Power Station into the seascape context, but the presence of large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure within the adjacent LSCAs and LLCAs would continue to be uncharacteristic of the local landscape and seascape character.	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant	Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound to manage its condition and safeguard its longevity and role in visually softening the Existing Power Station. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.	**Small** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant
LSCA 6: **Inner Cemaes Bay** (Indirectly impacted)	145m (2km)	Key characteristics: • 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	**High** (V: High, S: High)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Due to the relatively superficial nature of the Site Preparation and Clearance and intervening landform,	**No change**	**No change:** Not Significant	Not required.	**No change**	**No change:** Not Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		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 encloses a tidal harbour adjacent to the mouth of the Afon Wygyr; • a wide sand beach occupies the south-east part of the bay and extensive intertidal sand covers the majority of the bay; • steep cliffs out to Trwyn y Parc defining the northern edge of the bay; • lower sea-facing areas of settlement in Cemaes which extend around the bay from Trwyn y Penrhyn to the southern end of the beach; • small to medium size fields interspersed by rock outcrops associated with unmanaged vegetation on the coastal hinterland to the east and north; • 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		there would be no indirect effects on the seascape character of LSCA 6.					
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with bulk earthworks for landscape mounding, construction and operation of the Site Campus, and a large number of tall cranes for construction of the Site Campus, Power Station buildings and infrastructure, would contrast with the predominantly pastoral character of the adjoining LSCAs and LLCAs. The scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks would have an urbanising influence on the Wylfa Head area, which forms a characteristic backdrop to the west facing aspect of Cemaes Bay. This would erode the character of the attractive harbour and bay, limited to some extent by the enclosing landform and presence of the Existing Power Station.	**Large** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Large Geographical extent: Medium)	**Major** adverse over medium-term: Significant	Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	**Medium** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Following removal of the Site Campus, the footprint on the coastal hinterland would have been restored to species-rich grassland and the landscape mounding restored to predominantly agricultural use and landscaped in keeping with the existing character of adjacent LSCAs and LLCAs. The presence of the Power Station would be barely perceptible due to the landscape	**Small** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant	Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting.	**Small** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		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.		mounding. <u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries would have established on the landscape mounding helping to further integrate the mounding into the surrounding landscape and seascape. The presence of the Power Station would continue be barely perceptible due to the landscape mounding.	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Negligible Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse: Permanent Not significant
LSCA 7: Porth Padrig (Indirectly impacted)	370m (2.2km)	Key characteristics: • an enclosed and sheltered bay, flanked by headlands with cliffs and beach at the head of the bay; • caves at the southern side of the bay; • fragmented intertidal rock below cliffs; • WCP follows elevated and exposed coastal edge around the bay; • panoramic views from Llanbadrig Point headland north across the open sea, north-east to Middle Mouse and eastwards along cliffs that plunge into the sea; • views across Outer Cemaes Bay to Wylfa Head, with the Existing Power Station, pylons and wind turbines at Rhyd-y-groes windfarm on the skyline from the elevated Llanbadrig Point headland and sections of the adjacent WCP;	**High** (V: High, S: Medium)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would contrast with the rural character of the LSCA.	**Negligible** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Negligible, Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Negligible, Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with bulk earthworks for landscape mounding, construction and operation of the Site Campus, and, construction of the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, would contrast with the predominantly pastoral character of the adjoining LSCAs and LLCAs in the context of the Existing Power Station. This would erode the seascape character of this LSCA.	**Medium** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant	Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau	**Medium** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• 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.					and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Following removal of the Site Campus, intervisibility with large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would add to the industrial influence of the Existing Power Station and be uncharacteristic of the predominantly pastoral character of the adjoining LSCAs and LLCAs. This would erode the seascape character of this LSCA. Landscape mounding would have been restored to predominantly agricultural use in keeping with character of adjacent LSCAs and LSCAs, helping to integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape.	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	M**oderate** adverse over long-term: Significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting.	**Medium** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term: Significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries would have established on the landscape mounding helping to further integrate the Power Station buildings and infrastructure into the surrounding landscape. The presence of a large-scale Power Station and infrastructure within the adjacent LSCA and LLCAs would, however, continue to extend the industrial influence of the	**Medium** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Moderate** adverse: Permanent Not significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the	**Small** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				Existing Power Station which would continue to erode the seascape character of this LSCA.			Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting.		
LSCA 8: North Coast Cliffs (Indirectly impacted)	1.3km (3.1km)	Key characteristics: • 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.	**High** (V: High, S: Medium)	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance</u> LSCA scoped out for Site Preparation and Clearance.	-	-	-	-	-
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with bulk earthworks for landscape mounding, construction and operation of the Site Campus, and construction of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, would be uncharacteristic of the predominantly pastoral character of the adjoining LSCAs and LLCAs. This would erode the seascape character of this LSCA to a limited extent due to the generally north-facing aspect.	**Small** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Minor** adverse over medium-term: Not significant	Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	**Small** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Minor** adverse over medium-term: Not significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct	**Small** adverse over	**Minor** adverse over long-	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break	**Small** adverse over long-term	**Minor** adverse over long-

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				effects. Indirect effects: Following removal of the Site Campus, intervisibility with the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would add to the industrial influence of the Existing Power Station and be uncharacteristic of the predominantly pastoral character of the adjoining LSCAs and LLCAs. This would erode the seascape character of this LSCA to a limited extent due to the generally north-facing aspect. Landscape mounding would have been restored to predominantly agricultural use in keeping with character of adjacent LSCAs and LSCAs helping to integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape.	long-term (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Negligible)	term: Not significant	down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting.	(Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Negligible)	term: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries would have established on the landscape mounding helping to further integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape. The presence of a large-scale Power Station and related infrastructure within the adjacent LSCA and LLCAs would, however, continue to extend the industrial influence of the Existing Power Station which would continue to erode the seascape character of this LSCA to a limited extent due to the generally north-facing aspect.	**Small** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting.	**Small** adverse: Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Minor** adverse: Permanent Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
LSCA 9: North of Anglesey (Indirectly impacted)	350m (1.6km)	Key characteristics: • shallow to deep, open water beyond coastline; • strong tidal currents; • recreational use of open water, with views to coastline comprising bays, headlands and cliffs; • Existing Power Station at Wylfa, tops of pylons and wind turbines visible on skyline in views inland; • the island of Middle Mouse is visible to the north-east; and • views of offshore shipping lanes to the north.	**High** (V: High, S: High)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs would contrast with the undeveloped character of the LSCA.	**Negligible** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Negligible, Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over short-term; Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over short-term (Size and scale: Negligible, Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over short-term: Not significant
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with laydown areas, bulk earthworks for landscape mounding, construction and operation of the Site Campus, and construction of the Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, construction of the MOLF and associated cofferdams, breakwaters and construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials), would extend the industrial influence of the Existing Power Station and be uncharacteristic of the predominantly pastoral character of the adjoining LSCAs and LLCAs. This would erode the seascape character of this LSCA.	**Medium** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant	Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	**Medium** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Following removal of the cofferdams and Site Campus, intervisibility with the MOLF, breakwaters and large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would add to the industrial influence of the Existing Power Station and be uncharacteristic of the predominantly pastoral character of the adjoining LSCAs and LLCAs. Landscape mounding would have been restored to predominantly agricultural use in keeping with character of adjacent LSCAs and LSCAs, helping to integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape.	**Small** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Large)	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant	Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting.	**Small** adverse over long-term (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Large)	**Minor** adverse over long-term: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries would have established on the landscape mounding helping to further integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape. Intervisibility with the MOLF, breakwaters and large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would alter the nature of the adjacent LSCAs and LLCAs, which would continue to erode the character of this LSCA.	**Small** adverse Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Large)	**Minor** adverse Permanent Not significant	Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful	**Small** adverse Permanent (Size and scale: Small Geographical extent: Large)	**Minor** adverse Permanent Not significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
							establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting.		
LSCA 10: Outer Cemlyn Bay (Indirectly impacted)	10m (1.4km)	Key characteristics: • 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.	**High** (V: High, S: High)	<u>Construction – Site Preparation and Clearance</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with Site Preparation and Clearance on adjacent LLCAs and LSCAS would contrast with the undeveloped character of the LSCA.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Negligible, Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term Not significant	Not required.	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term (Size and scale: Negligible, Geographical extent: Negligible)	**Negligible** adverse over medium-term Not significant
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with bulk earthworks, formation of temporary laydown areas and temporary buildings on coastal hinterland, and large-scale construction activities in the adjacent LSCAs and LLCAs, including construction of MOLF and associated cofferdams, temporary causeway, breakwaters and construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials), and a large number of tall cranes in conjunction with construction of the Site Campus and Power Station buildings and infrastructure, would contrast with the existing pastoral character of adjacent	**Medium** adverse over medium-term on overall LSCA 10 (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term on overall LSCA 10: Significant	Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Visually recessive natural colours and materials to be used to break down the scale and massing of the Site Campus accommodation blocks and help integrate them into the landscape. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour,	**Medium** adverse over medium-term on overall LSCA 10 (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over medium-term on overall LSCA 10: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				LSCAs and LLCAs. Construction of the Site Campus would influence the easternmost part of the LSCA. This would erode the seascape character of this LSCA.			finishes and maximum heights. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Following removal of the cofferdams, temporary causeway and Site Campus, intervisibility with the MOLF, breakwaters and large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would add to the industrial influence of the Existing Power Station and be uncharacteristic of the predominantly pastoral character of the adjoining LSCAs and LLCAs. This would erode the seascape character of this LSCA. Landscape mounding emulating the former drumlins would have been restored to predominantly agricultural use in keeping with character of adjacent LSCAs and LSCAs.	**Medium** adverse over long-term on overall LSCA 10 (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term on overall LSCA 10: Significant	Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.	**Medium adverse** over long-term on overall LSCA 10 (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Large)	**Moderate** adverse over long-term on overall LSCA 10: Significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Woodland and hedgerow field boundaries would have established, helping integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape. Intervisibility	**Medium** adverse Permanent on overall LSCA 10 (Size and scale: Medium	**Moderate** adverse Permanent on overall LSCA 10: Significant	Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. A colour scheme based on	**Medium** adverse Permanent on overall LSCA 10 (Size and scale: Medium Geographical	**Moderate** adverse Permanent on overall LSCA 10: Significant

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
				with the MOLF, breakwaters and large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would alter the nature of the adjacent LSCAs and LLCAs, which would continue to erode the character of this LSCA.	Geographical extent: Large)		natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.	extent: Large)	
LSCA 11: Hen Borth (Indirectly impacted)	920m (2.3km)	Key characteristics: • 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	**High** (V: High, S: High)	<u>Construction - Site Preparation and Clearance</u> LSCA scoped out for Site Preparation and Clearance.	-	-	-	-	-
				<u>Main Construction</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with bulk earthworks for landscape mounding, construction of the MOLF, breakwater and construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials), Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, including those associated with construction of the Site Campus within adjacent LLCAs and LSCAs, limited to some extent by intervening drumlins, would erode the undeveloped and pastoral character of the LSCA.	**Medium** adverse over medium-term on overall LSCA 11 (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over medium -term on overall LSCA 11: Significant	Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced to reduce adverse visual effects and landscape mitigation implemented at the earliest practical opportunity. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	**Medium** adverse over medium -term on overall LSCA 11 (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Medium)	**Moderate** adverse over medium -term on overall LSCA 11: Significant
				<u>Operation – winter year 1</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct	**Small** adverse over	**Minor** adverse over long-term	Seek to integrate new structures within the marine	**Small** adverse over long-term	**Minor** adverse over long-term

Receptor (including indication of whether receptor would be directly or indirectly impacted)	Approx. distance to nearest point of Wylfa Newydd Development Area[14] (distance to nearest main stack in brackets)	Key characteristics/features/special qualities, including source of these for published areas	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (with value (V) and susceptibility (S) in brackets)	Change to landscape with embedded and good practice landscape mitigation[15]	Magnitude of landscape change without additional mitigation	Significance of effect without additional mitigation	Additional mitigation[16]	Post-additional mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		drumlins, including the distinctive hill form of Mynydd y Garn to the south-west and the Existing Power Station to the north-east.		effects. Indirect effects: Intervisibility with the MOLF and large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would add to the industrial influence of the Existing Power Station and erode the undeveloped character of a limited part of the LSCA due to the generally west-facing aspect of the LSCA. Landscape mounding would have been restored to predominantly agricultural use in keeping with character of adjacent LSCAs and LSCAs, helping to integrate the Power Station into the surrounding landscape.	long-term on overall LSCA 11 (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Small)	on overall LSCA 11: Not significant	environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.	on overall LSCA 11 (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Small)	on overall LSCA 11: Not significant
				<u>Operation – summer year 15</u> Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Woodland planting and hedgerow boundaries would have established on the landscape mounding helping to further integrate the large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure into the adjacent seascape. Intervisibility with the Power Station would, however, continue to erode the undeveloped character of a limited part of the LSCA due to the generally west-facing aspect of the LSCA.	**Small** adverse Permanent on overall LSCA 11 (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse Permanent on overall LSCA 11: Not significant	Seek to integrate new structures within the marine environment, such as MOLF and breakwaters, into existing seascape character through selection of appropriate materials. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed to seek to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station.	**Small** adverse Permanent on overall LSCA 11 (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Small)	**Minor** adverse Permanent on overall LSCA 11: Not significant

2 References

Table 2-1 Schedule of references

ID	Reference
RD1	The Isle of Anglesey County Council. 2015. *The Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan Review 2015 – 2020.* [Online]. [Accessed: 20 February 2017]. Available from: http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/w/x/m/Anglesey-AONB-Management-Plan-2015_20.pdf.
RD2	The Isle of Anglesey County Council. 2011. The Isle of Anglesey: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 (Document No. DC.011). [Online]. [Accessed: 20 February 2017]. Available from: https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/en/Council/Documents---Council/Strategies-and-policies/Environment-and-planning/Planning-policy/Supporting-documents/Angesey-Landscape-Strategy---Update-2011-(DC.011).pdf.
RD3	Fiona Fyfe Associates with Countryscape and SEACAMS (University of Bangor). 2013. Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment Final Report: Anglesey Seascape Character Assessment. Natural Resources Wales, Snowdonia National Park, the Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Isle of Anglesey County Council. Available from: NRW Library Maes y Ffynnon, Bangor (barcode 45891).
RD4	Land Use Consultants. 2012. Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey. (Document No. DC.008). [Online]. [Accessed: 20 February 2017]. Available from: https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/en/Council/Documents---Council/Strategies-and-policies/Environment-and-planning/Planning-policy/Supporting-documents/Review-of-SLAs-in-Gwynedd-and-Anglesey-(DC.008).pdf.
RD5	Joint Nature Conservation Committee. 2017. Bae Cemlyn/ Cemlyn Bay. [Online]. [Accessed 14 March 2017]. Available from: http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030114.