



Wylfa Newydd Project

6.9.8 ES Volume I - Cumulative effects App I3-1 - Master residual effects table

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Table 1-1 Master table of residual effects

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Socio-economics	Labour market in the Daily Construction Commuting Zone (DCCZ)	High	Changes to employment in the construction sector in the DCCZ. Approximately 2,000 home-based workers will be employed during the peak period of construction.	Beneficial Local Temporary Medium-term	Large	Major beneficial	-	Large	Major beneficial
Project-wide	Socio-economics	Labour market on Anglesey	High	Changes to employment in the construction sector on Anglesey. Approximately 1,256 home-based workers will be employed during the peak period of construction.	Beneficial Local Temporary Medium-term	Medium	Moderate beneficial	-	Medium	Moderate beneficial
Project-wide	Socio-economics	Private Rented Stock (PRS) accommodation stock in the key socio-economics study area (KSA)	High	Number of available bed spaces within the PRS is estimated to be just under 1,650 while demand for bed spaces in this sector is estimated to be 900 during construction. The current constraints on this sector locally are noted, as are potential sub-area constraints.	Adverse Local Temporary Medium-term	Large	Moderate adverse	Worker Accommodation Strategy including a Worker Accommodation Management Service (WAMS) and a Housing Fund	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Socio-economics	Tourism sector	High	Anglesey tourism as an economic sector and the destination brand could be affected by construction of the Project. It is not feasible to accurately assess the potential scale of 'brand' effects. Assessment presented is considered to be a worst case position at this time.	Adverse Local Temporary Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Horizon will provide a Tourism Fund to address any material effects which could arise on the sector as a result of the Wylfa Newydd Project. This fund will seek to ensure that the perceive impacts on the local tourism sector can be moderated using positive mechanism to develop existing and new forms of tourism.	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Socio-economics	Local economy in north Wales	Medium	Investment made within the local economy (north Wales). It is estimated that up to 4% of the total £10 billion construction value of the Wylfa Newydd Project could be spent within north Wales.	Beneficial Regional Temporary Medium-term	Medium	Moderate beneficial	-	Medium	Moderate beneficial

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Socio-economics	Labour market on Anglesey	High	Changes to employment on Anglesey with the creation of 850 permanent positions at the Power Station.	Beneficial Local Temporary Long-term	Medium	Major beneficial	-	Medium	Major beneficial
Project-wide	Socio-economics	Local economy on Anglesey	Medium	Annual average direct, indirect and induced increase in income of around £20 million on Anglesey from staff costs at the Wylfa Newydd Power Station during operation, equivalent to an increase of 2.1% over baseline levels.	Beneficial Local Temporary Long-term	Medium	Moderate beneficial	-	Medium	Moderate beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience significant increases in Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) flow through Valley (section 9), Llanfachraeth (section 12), Llanfaethlu (section 15) and Cefn Coch (section 18) during the 2020 Wylfa Newydd Project 'without bypasses' scenario.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users travelling northbound along Valley (section 9) would experience significant increases in journey time during both peak periods in the 2020 Wylfa Newydd Project 'without bypasses' scenario.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Non-motorised users	High	Non-motorised users would experience a perceptible increase in accident risk in the villages of Valley (section 9), Llanfachraeth (section 12), Llanfaethlu (section 15) and Cefn Coch (section 18) due to the increased traffic flows through each village during the 2020 Wylfa Newydd Project 'without bypasses' scenario.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Drivers experiencing an increase in driver stress along the existing A5025 between Valley and Tregele (sections 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20 and 21) due to the significant changes in traffic composition during the 2020 Wylfa Newydd Project 'without bypasses' scenario.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience significant increases in traffic flows and/or changes in traffic composition along the existing A5025 (sections 11, 14, 17, 20 and 21) during the 2020 Wylfa Newydd Project 'with bypasses' scenario.	Adverse Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience significant decreases in traffic flow on the existing A5025 at Valley (section 9) during the 2020 Wylfa Newydd Project 'with bypasses' scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience significant decreases in traffic flow on the existing A5025 at Llanfachraeth (section 12) during the 2020 Wylfa Newydd Project 'with bypasses' scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Medium	Moderate beneficial	None	Medium	Moderate beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience significant decreases in traffic flow on the existing A5025 at Cefn Coch (section 18) during the 2020 Wylfa Newydd Project 'with bypasses' scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Large	Major beneficial	None	Large	Major beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience increases in journey times northbound along section 32 (A55 J6 to A5114 Llangefni) during the PM peak period of the 2020 Wylfa Newydd Project 'with bypasses' scenario.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users travelling southbound along section 10 (Valley) would experience decreases in journey times during the PM peak period in the 2020 Wylfa Newydd Project 'with bypasses' scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience decreases in journey times in both directions along section 16 (Llanfaethlu) during both peak periods of the 2020 Wylfa Newydd Project 'with bypasses' scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Non-motorised users	High	Non-motorised users would experience decreases in accident risk in the villages of Valley (section 9), Llanfachraeth (section 12), Llanfaethlu (section 15) and Cefn Coch (section 18) during both peak periods in the 2020 Wylfa Newydd Project 'with bypasses' scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Drivers	High	Drivers travelling along section 3 (Britannia Bridge to A55 J6) would experience an increase in driver stress during the AM peak period heading westbound and the PM peak period heading eastbound in the 2020 Wylfa Newydd Project 'with bypasses' scenario.	Adverse Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Drivers	High	Drivers travelling northbound along section 32 (A55 J6 to A5114 Llangefni) would experience an increase in driver stress in the PM peak period in both directions during the 2020 Wylfa Newydd Project 'with bypasses' scenario.	Adverse Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience significant increases in traffic flows and/or traffic composition along the existing A5025 (sections 11, 14, 17, 20 and 21) during the 2023 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience significant decreases in traffic flow on the existing A5025 at Valley (section 9) during the 2023 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience significant decreases in traffic flow on the existing A5025 at Llanfachraeth (section 12) during the 2023 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Medium	Moderate beneficial	None	Medium	Moderate beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience significant decreases in traffic flow on the existing A5025 at Cefn Coch (section 18) during the 2023 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Large	Major beneficial	None	Large	Major beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience increases in journey times northbound along section 32 (A55 J6 to A5114 Llangefni) during the PM peak period of the 2023 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Adverse Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience decreases in journey times southbound along section 10 (Valley) during the PM peak period in the 2023 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience decreases in journey times in both directions along section 13 (Llanfachraeth) during both peak periods in the 2023 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience decreases in journey times in both directions along section 16 (Llanfaethlu) during both peak periods in the 2023 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Non-motorised users	High	Non-motorised users would experience decreases in accident risk in the villages of Valley (section 9), Llanfachraeth (section 12), Llanfaethlu (section 15) and Cefn Coch (section 18) during both peak periods in the 2023 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Drivers	High	Drivers travelling along section 3 (Britannia Bridge to A55 J6) would experience an increase in driver stress during the AM peak period heading westbound and the PM peak period heading eastbound during the 2023 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Adverse Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Drivers	High	Drivers travelling in both directions along section 13 (Llanfachraeth) would experience decreases in driver stress in the PM peak period in the 2023 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Medium	Moderate beneficial	None	Medium	Moderate beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Drivers	High	Drivers travelling southbound along section 16 (Llanfaethlu) would experience a decrease in driver stress in the PM peak period in the 2023 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Drivers	High	Drivers travelling northbound along section 32 (A55 J6 to A5114 Llangefni) experience an increase in driver stress in the PM peak period in the 2023 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Adverse Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience significant increases in traffic flows and/or traffic composition along the existing A5025 (sections 14, 17 and 20), during the 2033 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Adverse Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience significant decreases in traffic flow on the existing A5025 at Valley (section 9) during the 2033 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience significant decreases in traffic flow on the existing A5025 at Llanfachraeth (section 12) during the 2033 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Medium	Moderate beneficial	None	Medium	Moderate beneficial

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience significant decreases in traffic flow on the existing A5025 at Cefn Coch (section 18) during the 2033 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Large	Major beneficial	None	Large	Major beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience decreases in journey times southbound along section 10 (Valley) during the PM peak period in the 2033 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Motorised and public transport users	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience decreases in journey times in both directions along section 16 (Llanfaethlu) during both peak periods in the 2033 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Non-motorised users	High	Non-motorised users would experience decreases in accident risk in the villages of Valley (section 9), Llanfachraeth (section 12), Llanfaethlu (section 15) and Cefn Coch (section 18) during both peak periods in the 2033 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Drivers	High	Drivers travelling along section 13 (Llanfachraeth) would experience decreases in driver stress in the PM peak period in the 2033 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Beneficial Long-term	Medium	Moderate beneficial	None	Medium	Moderate beneficial
Project-wide	Traffic and transport	Drivers	High	Drivers travelling northbound along section 32 (A55 J6 to A5114 Llangefni) would experience an increase in driver stress in the PM peak period in the 2033 Wylfa Newydd Project scenario.	Adverse Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide Opening year of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Public access and recreation	Recreational walkers and cyclists on shared footway/cycleway and Lôn Trefnath.	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity due to increased total HGV movements in and out of the Logistics Centre.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None identified	Medium	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide Opening year of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Public access and recreation	Walkers and cyclists travelling along the A5025 for recreational purposes during weekdays (not as part of a promoted route).	Low	Reduction in recreation amenity due to increased HGV movements.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None identified	Medium	Moderate adverse
Project-wide Opening year of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Public access and recreation	Active travel cyclists and walkers on shared footway/cycleway and Lôn Trefignath.	Medium	Reduction in convenience and attractiveness for active travel due to the introduction of a crossing used by HGVs.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None identified	Medium	Moderate adverse
Project-wide Opening year of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Public access and recreation	Active travel cyclists and walkers on sections of the A5025 of high value for active travel.	High	Reduction in amenity of the routes due to the increase in traffic flows along the A5025 during peak traffic flow periods.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None identified	Medium	Moderate adverse
Project-wide Opening year of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Public access and recreation	Active travel cyclists and walkers on sections of the A5025 of medium value for active travel.	Medium	Reduction in amenity of the routes due to the increase in traffic flows along the A5025 during peak traffic flow periods.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None identified	Medium	Moderate adverse
Project-wide Opening year of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Public access and recreation	Walkers and cyclists using the A5 between Junction 4 of the A55 and the Park and Ride.	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity associated with cars travelling to and from the Park and Ride during the early morning and early evening.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None identified	Medium	Moderate adverse
Project-wide – peak construction	Public access and recreation	Recreational walkers and cyclists on shared footway / cycleway and Lôn Trefignath.	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity due to increased total HGV movements in and out of the Logistics Centre.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None identified	Medium	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide – peak construction	Public access and recreation	Walkers, cyclists and travelling along the A5025 for recreational purposes during weekdays (not as part of a promoted route).	Low	Reduction in recreation amenity due to increased HGV movements.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None identified	Medium	Moderate adverse
Project-wide – peak construction	Public access and recreation	Active travel cyclists and walkers on sections of the A5025 of high value for active travel.	Medium	Reduction in amenity of the routes due to the increase in traffic flows along the A5025 during peak traffic flow periods. Reduction in recreational amenity associated with cars travelling to and from the Park and Ride during the early morning and early evening.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None identified	Medium	Moderate adverse
Project-wide – opening year of A5025	Public access and recreation	Walkers and cyclists using the A5 between Junction 4 of the A55 and the Park and Ride.	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of increase in traffic flows at peak times from Junction 4 of the A55 along the A5 to the south of the Park and Ride.	Adverse Temporary long-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None identified	Medium	Minor adverse
Project-wide – opening year of A5025	Public access and recreation	Walkers and cyclists on the A5 and A5025 between Junction 3 of the A55 and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity of the roads for recreational cycling and walking after 7pm in the evening and at weekend.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None identified	Medium	Minor adverse
Project-wide – opening year of A5025	Public access and recreation	Walkers and cyclists crossing the A5025 to make links between PRoWs or between side roads.	Medium	Increase in severance experienced as a result of increased traffic flows during peak flow periods for HGVs and Public Service Vehicles.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None identified	Medium	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide – opening year of A5025	Public access and recreation	Competitors in the Tour de Môn cycle race using the route along A5025 after 4pm on race day.	Medium	Increase in PSV traffic flows resulting in a reduction in recreational amenity both as they travel along the A5025 and around the Valley roundabout.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None identified	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide – opening year of A5025	Public access and recreation	Active travel users on the Parc Cybi Spine Road and dual use cycle / footway.	Medium	Walker and cyclists using the shared use footway/cycleway or the Lôn Trefignath which runs along the northern side of the spine road would be affected by vehicles entering and exiting the Logistics Centre.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None identified	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide – opening year of A5025	Public access and recreation	Active travel users on Lôn Trefignath and dual use cycle / footway.	Medium	Severance leading to a reduction in the amenity of the routes for active travel users as a result of the increased traffic flows in and out of the Logistics Centre.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None identified	Small	Moderate adverse
Project-wide – opening year of A5025	Public access and recreation	Active travel users using A5 and minor roads linking to Junction 4 of A55	Medium	Severance leading to a reduction in the amenity of the routes for active travel users as a result of the increased traffic flows in and out of the Park and Ride.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None identified	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide – opening year of A5025	Public access and recreation	Walkers and cyclists on the A5 and A5025 between Junction 3 of the A55 and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (sections that are medium value)	Medium	Reduction in amenity of this active travel route due to increase in traffic movements which would affect use by active travel cyclists and pedestrians.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None identified	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide – opening year of A5025	Public access and recreation	Walkers and cyclists on the A5025 between Junction 3 of the A55 and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (sections that are high value)	High	Reduction in amenity of this active travel route due to increase in traffic movements which would affect use by active travel cyclists and pedestrians.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None identified	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide – Peak construction	Public access and recreation	Walkers, cyclists and travelling along the A5025 for recreational purposes (not as part of a promoted route) during weekend shift changes	Low	Reduction in recreation amenity due to increased HGV movements.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None identified	Medium	Minor adverse
Project-wide – Peak construction	Public access and recreation	Walkers and cyclists crossing the A5025 to make links between PRowS or between side roads	Medium	Increase in severance experienced as a result of increased traffic flows during peak flow periods for HGVs and PSVs.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None identified	Medium	Minor adverse
Project-wide – Peak construction	Public access and recreation	Competitors in the Tour de Môn cycle race using the route along A5025 after 4pm on race day	Medium	Increase in PSV traffic flows resulting in a reduction in recreational amenity both as they travel along the A5025 and around the Valley roundabout.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None identified	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide – Peak construction	Public access and recreation	Active travel users using A5 and minor roads linking to Junction 4 of A55	Medium	Severance leading to a reduction in the amenity of the routes for active travel users as a result of the increased traffic flows in and out of the Park and Ride.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None identified	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide – Peak construction	Public access and recreation	Walkers and cyclists on the A5 and A5025 between Junction 3 of the A55 and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (sections that are medium value)	Medium	Reduction in amenity of this active travel route due to increase in traffic movements which would affect use by active travel cyclists and pedestrians	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None identified	small	Minor adverse
Project-wide – Peak Construction	Public access and recreation	Walkers and cyclists on the A5025 between Junction 3 of the A55 and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (sections that are low value)	Low	Reduction in amenity of this active travel route due to increase in traffic movements which would affect use by active travel cyclists and pedestrians	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None identified	Medium	Minor adverse
Project-wide – Peak Construction	Public access and recreation	Walkers and cyclists on the A5 between Junction 3 of the A55 and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (sections that are low value)	Medium	Reduction in amenity of this active travel route due to increase in traffic movements which would affect use by active travel cyclists and pedestrians	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None identified	Medium	Minor adverse
Project-wide – Operation	Public access and recreation	Walkers and cyclists on the A5025 between Junction 3 of the A55 and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area early and mid-evening on weekdays and weekends	Low	Increase in traffic flows having a severance effect on people crossing the A5025 to make connections between PRowS	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide – Operation	Public access and recreation	Competitors in the Tour de Môn cycle race using the route along A5025 after 4pm on race day	Small	Increase in PSV traffic flows resulting in a reduction in recreational amenity both as they travel along the A5025 and around the Valley roundabout	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None identified	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide – Operation	Public access and recreation	Walkers and cyclists on the A5 and A5025 between Junction 3 of the A55 and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (sections that are low value for active travel) during shift changes	Low	Reduction in amenity of this active travel route due to increase in traffic movements which would affect use by active travel cyclists and pedestrians	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None identified	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Residential receptors in Caergeiliog south of A55	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Negligible (107)	Minor adverse (107)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Negligible (107)	Minor adverse (107)

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Residential receptors in Section 7 Cefn Coch	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Medium (3) Small (4) Negligible (17)	Major adverse (3), Moderate adverse (4), Minor adverse (17)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Medium (3) Small (4) Negligible (17)	Major adverse (3) Moderate adverse (4) Minor adverse (17)
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Residential receptors in east Llanfachraeth	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Medium (3) Negligible (12)	Major adverse (3) Minor adverse (12)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Medium (3) Negligible (12)	Major adverse (3) Minor adverse (12)
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Residential receptors in Holyhead	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Negligible (358)	Minor adverse (358)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Negligible (358)	Minor adverse (358)

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Residential receptors in Kingsland	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Small (2) Negligible (407)	Moderate adverse (2) Minor adverse (407)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Small (2) Negligible (407)	Moderate adverse (2) Minor adverse (407)
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Residential receptors in Llanfaethlu	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Large (1) Medium (13) Small (10) Negligible (106)	Major adverse (14) Moderate adverse (10) Minor adverse (106)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Large (1) Medium (13) Small (10) Negligible (106)	Major adverse (14) Moderate adverse (10) Minor adverse (106)
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Residential receptors in Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Negligible (51)	Minor adverse (51)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Negligible (51)	Minor adverse (51)

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Residential receptors in Llanynghenedl	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Medium (5) Small (22) Negligible (11)	Major adverse (5) Moderate adverse (22) Minor adverse (11)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Medium (5) Small (22) Negligible (11)	Major adverse (5) Moderate adverse (22) Minor adverse (11)
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Residential receptors in Llanrhuddlad	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Medium (9) Small (24) Negligible (26)	Major adverse (9) Moderate adverse (24) Minor adverse (26)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Medium (9) Small (24) Negligible (26)	Major adverse (9) Moderate adverse (24) Minor adverse (26)
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Residential receptors in north Trearddur Bay	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Negligible (16)	Minor adverse (16)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Negligible (16)	Minor adverse (16)

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Outlying residential receptors east of Llanfaethlu	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Large (1) Medium (3) Negligible (3)	Major adverse (4) Minor adverse (3)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Large (1) Medium (3) Negligible (3)	Major adverse (4) Minor adverse (3)
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Outlying residential receptors in Llanfihangel-yn-Nhywyn	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Small (4) Negligible (31)	Moderate adverse (4) Minor adverse (31)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Small (4) Negligible (31)	Moderate adverse (4) Minor adverse (31)
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Outlying residential receptors north of Cefn Coch	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Medium (3) Small (6) Negligible (11)	Major adverse (3) Moderate adverse (6) Minor adverse (11)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Medium (3) Small (6) Negligible (11)	Major adverse (3) Moderate adverse (6) Minor adverse (11)

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Outlying receptor north of Llanfaethlu	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Medium (3) Small (1) Negligible (1)	Major adverse (3) Moderate adverse (1) Minor adverse (1)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Medium (3) Small (1) Negligible (1)	Major adverse (3) Moderate adverse (1) Minor adverse (1)
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Outlying residential receptors north of Llanfachraeth	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Medium (4) Small (3) Negligible (7)	Major adverse (4) Moderate adverse (3) Minor adverse (7)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Medium (4) Small (3) Negligible (7)	Major adverse (4) Moderate adverse (3) Minor adverse (7)
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Outlying residential receptors north of Treglele	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Small (7) Negligible (13)	Moderate adverse (7) Minor adverse (13)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Small (7) Negligible (13)	Moderate adverse (7) Minor adverse (13)

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Outlying residential receptors north of Valley	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Small (8) Negligible (5)	Moderate adverse (8) Minor adverse (5)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Small (8) Negligible (5)	Moderate adverse (8) Minor adverse (5)
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Outlying residential receptors south of Llanfaethlu	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Medium (7) Small (1) Negligible (3)	Major adverse (7) Moderate adverse (1) Minor adverse (3)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Medium (7) Small (1) Negligible (3)	Major adverse (7) Moderate adverse (1) Minor adverse (3)
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Outlying residential receptors south of Llanrhuuddlad	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Medium (4) Small (2) Negligible (5)	Major adverse (4) Moderate adverse (2) Minor adverse (5)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Medium (4) Small (2) Negligible (5)	Major adverse (4) Moderate adverse (2) Minor adverse (5)

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Outlying residential receptors south of Valley	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Negligible (16)	Minor (16)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Negligible (16)	Minor (16)
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Residential receptors in Tregle	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Medium (8) Small (35) Negligible (32)	Major adverse (8) Moderate adverse (35) Minor adverse (32)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Medium (8) Small (35) Negligible (32)	Major adverse (8) Moderate adverse (35) Minor adverse (32)
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Residential receptors in Valley	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Small (11) Negligible (543)	Moderate adverse (11) Minor adverse (543)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Small (11) Negligible (543)	Moderate adverse (11) Minor adverse (543)

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Residential receptors in west Llanfachraeth	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Large (7) Medium (17) Small (6) Negligible (57)	Major adverse (24) Moderate adverse (6) Minor adverse (57)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Large (7) Medium (17) Small (6) Negligible (57)	Major adverse (24) Moderate adverse (6) Minor adverse (57)
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Outlying residential properties east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Negligible (4)	Minor (4)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Negligible (4)	Minor adverse (4)
Project-wide	Noise and vibration	Outlying residential property south of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (linked to development)	High	Increased noise levels from traffic on the A5025 with A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements completed and operational.	Adverse Short-term	Negligible (1)	Minor (1)	Offers of noise insulation to occupants of eligible properties, to provide means of avoiding increased risk of sleep disturbance from night-time noise. Measure would control indoor noise levels only, and hence would not reduce the significant effects assessed.	Negligible (1)	Minor adverse (1)

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Waste and materials management	Composting facilities in north Wales	Low	Potential that the activities undertaken during the construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd Project could have an adverse impact on the capacity of composting facilities within north Wales.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Waste and materials management	Recycling facilities in north Wales	Low	Potential that the activities undertaken during the construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd Project could have an adverse impact on the capacity of recycling facilities within north Wales.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Waste and materials management	Recycling facilities in north Wales	Low	Potential that the activities undertaken during the decommissioning of Site Campus, Park and Ride and Logistics Centre could have an adverse impact on the capacity of recycling facilities within north Wales.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Waste and materials management	Land reclamation and/or construction sites in north Wales	Low	Potential that the activities undertaken during the decommissioning of Site Campus, Park and Ride and Logistics Centre could have an adverse impact on the capacity of land reclamation and/or construction sites within north Wales.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Waste and materials management	Non-hazardous waste disposal facilities in northwest England	High	Potential that the activities undertaken during the construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd Project could have an adverse impact on the capacity of non-hazardous waste disposal facilities within northwest England	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Waste and materials management	Non-hazardous waste disposal facilities in northwest England	High	Potential that the activities undertaken during the operational phase of the Wylfa Newydd Project could have an adverse impact on the capacity of non-hazardous waste disposal facilities within northwest England	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Project-wide	Waste and materials management	Non-hazardous waste disposal facilities in northwest England	High	Potential that the activities undertaken during the decommissioning of Site Campus, Park and Ride and Logistics Centre could have an adverse impact on the capacity of non-hazardous waste disposal facilities within northwest England.	Adverse Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Waste and materials management	Hazardous waste disposal facilities in northwest England	High	Potential that the activities undertaken during the construction and operational phase of the Wylfa Newydd Project and decommissioning of Site Campus, Park and Ride and Logistics Centre could have an adverse impact on the capacity of hazardous waste disposal facilities within northwest England.	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Waste and materials management	Cae Canol-dydd	Low	Topsoil would be managed and stored on the site at Cae Canol-dydd	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Project-wide	Waste and materials management	Cors Gwawr	Low	Topsoil would be managed and stored on the site at Cors Gwawr	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Socio-economics	Community amenity	High	Reduction in community amenity within the Local Area of Influence (LAI) as a consequence of environmental effects and traffic as a result of the construction works.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	A Community Fund established by Horizon would provide for enhancement measures for receptors located within the LAI of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. It would also serve to mitigate effects during construction that are as yet unforeseen.	Small	Moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Socio-economics	Schools (Ysgol Gynradd Cemaes and Ysgol Gymuned Llanfechell)	High	Reduction in community amenity around the local schools of Ysgol Gynradd Cemaes and Ysgol Gymuned Llanfechell as a result of environmental effects and traffic as a result of the construction works.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Moderate to major adverse	A Community Fund established by Horizon would provide for enhancement measures for receptors located within the LAI of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. It would also serve to mitigate effects during construction that are as yet unforeseen.	Small	Moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Socio-economics	Local businesses (including tourism)	High	Reduction in amenity within the LAI as a consequence of environmental effects and traffic during construction may affect local businesses including the tourism sector and other commercial businesses.	Adverse Medium-term	Small to medium	Minor to moderate adverse	A Community Fund and Tourism Fund established by Horizon would provide for enhancement measures for receptors located within the LAI of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. It would also serve to mitigate effects during construction that are as yet unforeseen.	Small	Minor - moderate adverse
WNDA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Traffic and transport	Motorised users and public transport users.	High	Motorised and public transport users would experience localised increases in Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) flows on Industrial Estate Road between the Link Road roundabout and B5109 Bridge Street.	Adverse Short-term	Large	Minor adverse	None	Large	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of the Wales Coast Path (WCP) between Porth y Felin and Wylfa Head. (Public Right of Way (PROW) 38/034/2, 38/034A/1 and 38/034A/2 and permissive routes).	High	Closure of footpaths during construction as a result of the perimeter fencing, loss of routes with sea views and increase in length of route between these two locations.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse	None	Large	Major adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of the WCP between Cemaes and Wylfa Head (PROW 20/056/2, 20/056/1, 20/002/2, 20/002/3, 20/002/4 and 20/002/5).	High	Loss of recreational amenity during construction as a result of the visual intrusion of the perimeter fencing.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of the WCP as it extends east of Cemaes towards Llanbadrig Point and west from Porth y Felin to Cemlyn Bay.	High	Loss of recreational amenity during construction as a result of the visual intrusion of the perimeter fencing.	Adverse Temporary Long-term	Large	Minor adverse	None	Large	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of diverted WCP between Cemlyn Bay and Cemaes.	High	Reduction in recreational amenity during construction as a result of site clearance.	Adverse Temporary Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	WCP between Porth Wylfa and Wylfa Head (20/056/2, 20/056/1, 20/002/2).	High	Reduction in recreational amenity during construction as a result of the construction of the Site Campus.	Adverse Temporary Short-term	Medium	Major adverse	None	Medium	Major adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	WCP across Cemlyn Bay and the National Trust land at Cemlyn (PROW 18/002/1 and permissive route).	High	Reduction in recreational amenity during construction due to the earthworks.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Medium	Major adverse	None	Medium	Major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of the WCP which are distant from the earthworks (beyond the Wylfa Newydd Development Area).	High	Reduction in recreational amenity during construction as a result of the noise and dust generated by the earthworks.	Adverse Temporary Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of the WCP near Cemlyn Bay once closest mound is complete.	High	Reduction in recreational amenity during construction as a result of the noise and dust generated by the earthworks.	Adverse Temporary Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of PRoW within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.	Medium or low	Reduction in recreational amenity during construction as a result of noise and visual intrusion but reduced as a result of distance from the earthworks.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Diverted WCP between Porth y Felin and Wylfa Head.	High	Reduction in recreational amenity during construction for users of the diverted WCP as a result of the visual and noise disruption during topsoil stripping and bulk earthworks.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	WCP between Cemaes and Wylfa Head.	High	Reduction in recreational amenity during construction for users of the WCP as a result of the visual and noise disruption during topsoil stripping and bulk earthworks.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	WCP near Cemlyn Bay	High	Reduction in recreational amenity during construction as a result of the construction of the permanent and temporary breakwaters and the construction and operation of the Marine Off-Loading Facility (MOLF).	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Medium	Major adverse	None	Medium	Major adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of the WCP between Porth y Felin or Cemlyn Bay (depending on diversion route taken) and A5025 near Groesfechan.	High	Reduction in recreational amenity during construction as a result of the noise and dust generated by the construction of the breakwater and MOLF.	Adverse Temporary Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of the WCP between Porth y Felin and Trwyn Cemlyn.	High	Reduction in recreational amenity during construction and operation as a result of the visual intrusion created by the presence of the breakwater during construction and operation of the Power Station.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	WCP between Cerrig Brith and Porth y Felin (part of route between Cemlyn Bay and Porth y Felin) and loop back to Cemlyn Bay.	High	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of construction of the main plant.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Large	Major adverse	None	Large	Major adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	WCP from west of Cemlyn (Trwyn Cemlyn to Porth y Felin).	High	Reduction in recreational amenity of the views of the MOLF and the operation of the MOLF with the associated increase in shipping movements during construction.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of the WCP between 700m of Porth y Felin and Cemlyn Bay.	High	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise and dust as a result of the demolition of the temporary breakwater during construction.	Adverse Temporary Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	WCP west of Cerrid Brith across Cemlyn Bay and WCP between Cemlyn Bay and Groesfechan.	High	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of construction of the main plant.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	WCP between Cemaes and Wylfa Head.	High	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of construction of the main plant and operation of the Site Campus.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Large	Major adverse	None	Large	Major adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of the WCP between Cemaes and Llanbadrig.	High	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise and visual intrusion as a result of main construction and the operation of the Site Campus.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of the WCP between Cemaes and Wylfa Head.	High	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise, dust and visual intrusion as a result of the demolition of the Site Campus.	Adverse Temporary Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	Local PRoWs and permissive paths that would be closed. (38/034/1, 38/035/1, 38/035/2, 38/035A/1, 38/034/2, 38/034/3, 38/034A/1, 38/034A/2, 20/031/1, 20/029/1, 20/029/2, 20/030/1, 20/030/2, 38/038/1, 20/050/1, 38/036/1, 38/037/1, 20/057/2, 20/057/1, 20/002/1, 20/038/1, 20/038/2, 20/039A/1, 20/039/1, 20/039/2, 20/003/2, 20/003/3, 20/005/2, 20/006/1, 20/004/4, 20/004/5, and 20/004/2)	Medium	Local PRoW and permissive paths within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would be permanently closed.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Payment to the Isle of Anglesey County Council would be made to enable improvements to the wider PRoW network in the area, or at locations that the Isle of Anglesey County Council identify as being most likely to be used in the alternative. Horizon anticipate that, in the first instance, this would be used to improve PRoW in Llanbadrig and the immediate environs.	Large to medium	Major to moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	PRoWs (18/001/1, 18/001/2, 18/010/1, 18/011/1, 38/013A/1, 38/036/2, 38/013/5, 38/013/4, 38/013/3, 20/4/2, 20/005/1, and 20/010/1)	Medium	There would be a reduction of amenity during construction for users of the local PRoW outside the boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area as a result of the visual and noise disruption during earthworks.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	PRoWs (18/001/1, 18/001/2, 18/010/1, 18/011/1, 38/013A/1, 38/036/2, 38/013/5, 38/013/4, 38/013/3, 20/4/2, 20/005/1, and 20/010/1).	Medium	There would be a reduction of amenity for users of the local PRoW outside the boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area as a result of the visual and noise disruption during construction of the main plant.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	PRoWs (18/001/1, 18/001/2, 18/010/1, 18/011/1, 38/013A/1, 38/036/2, 38/013/5, 38/013/4, 38/013/3, 20/4/2, 20/005/1, and 20/010/1)	Medium	Reduction in amenity for users of the local PRoW outside the boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area as a result of the visual and noise disruption during main plant construction.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of the Copper Trail between Cemlyn Bay and Llanfechell.	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of the diversion of the Copper Trail so that it requires cyclists to use a section of A5025 due to the erection of the perimeter fencing and closure of Cemlyn Road during construction.	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of the Copper Trail between Cemlyn Bay and Llanfechell	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise and visual intrusion as a result of site clearance, earthworks and main plant construction.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Wylfa Head	Medium	Reduction in accessibility to Wylfa Head as a result of the perimeter fencing, which would result in the closure of the Fisherman's car park during construction.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Large	Moderate adverse	None	Large	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Wylfa Head	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of the noise, dust and visual intrusion from the earthworks, main plant construction and operation of the Site Campus	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Large	Moderate adverse	None	Large	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of Wylfa Head	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity during construction as a result of visual intrusion due to the erection of the perimeter fencing	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Recreational visitors to the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) near Porth-y-pistyll	High	Loss of access to this area of ANOB during construction due to the erection of the perimeter fencing and associated closure of PRoW	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse	None	Large	Major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	GeoMôn Geopark	Medium	Damage to the Porth Wnal Regionally Important Geodiversity Site (RIGS) as a result of the construction of the cooling water outfall	Adverse Permanent	Large	Moderate adverse	Erection of interpretation boards explaining the RIGS	Large	Moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	Visitors to GeoMôn Geopark in Cemlyn Bay and Trwyn y Penrhyn	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise and visual intrusion as a result of site clearance, earthworks and main plant construction	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	Porth Wylfa and Porth yr Ogof	Low	Reduction in accessibility due to the closure of Fisherman's car park during construction.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of Porth Padrig	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of increased usage associated with the closure of Fisherman's car park during construction.	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	Cemlyn Bay	High	Increase in visitor numbers as a result of the closure of Fisherman's car park during construction.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of Porth Wylfa and Porth yr Ogof	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise during site clearance, earthworks and main plant construction	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	Cemlyn Bay	High	Increase noise and visual intrusion from construction of Power Station (including earthworks)	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of Cemaes Bay	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise during earthworks and main construction	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of Porth Padrig	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of increased noise associated with earthworks and construction of the Power Station	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of Cemlyn Bay (beaches and swimming)	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise and visual intrusion during construction and operation of the breakwaters	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	People kayaking and using jet skis in Porth y Pistyll	Negligible	Loss of access to these inshore waters as a result of the construction and operation of the breakwaters and MOLF	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	People kayaking and using jet skis in Cemlyn Bay	Medium	Increase in use of Cemlyn Bay by kayakers living at the Site Campus	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	People kayaking and using jet skis in Cemlyn Bay	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise and visual intrusion during construction and operation of the breakwaters	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of Cemaes recreation ground and public open space in Cemaes	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise during earthworks and main construction and possible increased usage due to displacement from Fisherman's car park and construction workers living at the Site Campus	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	Participants in the Round the Island Race	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity during construction for race participants as they sail past the breakwaters and MOLF due to the increase in shipping movements.	Adverse Temporary Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	WCP	High	Reduction in the amenity of the route during operation due to increased journey length and duration and loss of sea views.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse	None	Large	Major adverse
WNDA Development	Public access and recreation	PRoW within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Medium	Increase in the recreational amenity of new footpaths during operation as a result of the provision of routes suitable for wheelchair users, picnic areas, interpretation boards and a nature trail.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Moderate beneficial	Not required	Large	Moderate beneficial

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of WCP within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area	High	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise and dust during the demolition of buildings during decommissioning.	Adverse Temporary Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Users of PRow within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise and dust during the demolition of buildings during decommissioning.	Temporary Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Public access and recreation	Onshore recreational receptors within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise and dust during the demolition of buildings during decommissioning.	Adverse Temporary Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Public access and recreation	PRow 23/016/1, 23/001/2 and 23/001/3	Medium	Reduction in access to footpath route during construction due to PRow closures or diversions which would restrict access for walkers.	Adverse Temporary Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None identified	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Public access and recreation	PRow 23/001/2, 23/001/3, 23/002/1, 23/002/2, 23/003/1, 23/002/1, 23/035/1 and 23/036/1	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity during construction as a result of noise and visual intrusion caused by the earthworks.	Adverse Temporary Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None identified	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Public access and recreation	Common Land to the north of the Cors Gwawr site	High	Reduction in recreational amenity during construction for visitors to this area as a result of noise and visual intrusion caused by the earthworks.	Adverse Temporary Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None identified	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Public access and recreation;	Cors Bodeilio National Nature Reserve	High	Reduction in recreational amenity during construction for visitors to this area as a result of noise and visual intrusion caused by the earthworks.	Adverse Temporary Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None identified	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Public access and recreation	PRow 23/016/1	Medium	Improvement to public access along footpath route due to the installation of a boardwalk through boggy areas.	Beneficial Permanent Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None identified	Small	Minor beneficial

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Air quality	Human receptors within 350m of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area	-	Annoyance due to dust soiling.	Adverse Temporary Short/ medium-term	-	Not significant	None	-	Not significant
WNDA Development	Air quality	Human receptors (construction workers) accommodated at Site Campus	-	Emissions of odours from the existing Cemaes Waste Water Treatment Works and additional package sewage treatment plant (if required) during construction.	Adverse Temporary Short/ medium-term	Small at the nearest part of the Site Campus.	Not significant	None	-	Not significant
WNDA Development	Air quality	Human receptors within 2km of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area	-	Emissions to air of pollutants from construction plant, machinery and marine vessels, during construction, leading to increases in concentrations of NOx.	Adverse Temporary Short/ medium-term	-	Potentially significant	A comprehensive air quality management, monitoring and reporting scheme would be developed, including agreement of thresholds and additional achievement criteria to ensure compliance with the appropriate environmental standards.	-	Not significant
WNDA Development	Noise and vibration	Schools and hotels	High	High noise levels during construction can affect learning and language development and retention (in schools) and could cause annoyance and reduce speech intelligibility.	Adverse Temporary	Small at one school. Negligible at one school. Medium at two hotels. Small at three hotels.	Moderate adverse at one school. Minor adverse at one school. Major adverse at two hotels. Moderate adverse at three hotels.	The strategic placement of material when building mounds A and C would create noise barriers that construction plant would work behind.	Small at one school and negligible at one school. Medium at two hotels and small at three hotels.	Moderate adverse at one school. Minor adverse at one school. Major adverse at two hotels. Moderate adverse at three hotels.

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Noise and vibration	Community buildings and places of worship	Medium	Construction noise could cause annoyance and reduce speech intelligibility.	Adverse Temporary	Medium at two places of worship; Small at four community buildings and five places of worship	Moderate adverse at two places of worship. Minor adverse at four community buildings and five places of worship.	The strategic placement of material when building mounds A and C would create noise barriers that construction plant would work behind.	Small at four community buildings and six places of worship; medium at one place of worship.	Minor adverse effect at four community buildings and six places of worship. Moderate adverse effect at one place of worship.
WNDA Development	Noise and vibration	Commercial properties and offices	Low	High noise levels during construction could cause annoyance and reduce speech intelligibility.	Adverse Temporary	Large at two commercial properties and five offices	Moderate adverse	The strategic placement of material when building mounds A and C would create noise barriers that construction plant would work behind.	Large at one commercial property and five offices.	Moderate adverse at one commercial property and five offices.
WNDA Development	Noise and vibration	Residential properties and other buildings in close proximity to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area	High	Vibration during construction could cause annoyance, feelings of alarm and, in the most severe cases, can cause damage to structures.	Adverse Temporary	Large	Major adverse	A vibration risk assessment would be undertaken as part of the s61 application for any construction activity involving vibratory or impact equipment. This assessment would establish vibration-safe working distances, the use of alternate equipment or working methods and appropriate vibration monitoring.	Small	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Noise and vibration	Commercial properties and offices	Low	High noise levels during construction could cause annoyance and reduce speech intelligibility.	Adverse Temporary	Large at two commercial properties and five offices; medium at 10 commercial properties ; small at 20 commercial properties and three offices	Moderate adverse	The strategic placement of material when building mounds A and C would create noise barriers that construction plant would work behind.	Large at one commercial property and five offices; medium at nine commercial properties; small at 22 commercial properties and three offices.	Moderate significance at one commercial property and five offices. Minor significance at 31 commercial properties and three offices.
WNDA Development	Noise and vibration	Outlying residential properties west of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, out-lying residential property south of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (linked to development)	High	Increased noise levels during operation from routine testing of standby emergency generators	Adverse Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Noise and vibration	Receptors closest or adjacent to the Ecological Compensation Site Cors Gwawr.	High	Construction noise could cause annoyance and reduce speech intelligibility.	Adverse Temporary	Small at approximately ten scattered residential properties surrounding the site.	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Noise and vibration	Receptors closest or adjacent to the Ecological Compensation Site Cae Canol-dydd.	High	Construction noise could cause annoyance and reduce speech intelligibility.	Adverse Temporary	Small at approximately five scattered residential properties surrounding the site.	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Noise and vibration	Receptors closest or adjacent to the Ecological Compensation Site Ty du.	High	Construction noise could cause annoyance and reduce speech intelligibility.	Adverse Temporary	Small at approximately five scattered residential properties surrounding the site.	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Soils and geology	Best and Most Versatile (BMV) soils (Grade 2 and Subgrade 3a)	High	Reduction in soil quality due to site clearance works	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Soils and geology	Subgrade 3b soil	Medium	Reduction in soil quality due to site clearance works	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Soils and geology	Grade 5 soil	Low	Reduction in soil quality due to site clearance works	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (including Ecological Compensation Sites)	Soils and geology	BMV soils (Grade 2 and Subgrade 3a)	High	Degradation of the soil's physical, chemical and biological condition as a result of: compaction; smearing; mixing of soils; and/or storage.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Soils and geology	Adventurers' soil	High	Degradation of the soil's physical, chemical and biological condition as a result of: compaction; smearing; mixing of soils; and/or storage.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Soils and geology	Subgrade 3b soil	Medium	Degradation of the soil's physical, chemical and biological condition as a result of: compaction; smearing; mixing of soils; and/or storage.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (including Ecological Compensation Sites)	Soils and geology	Grade 5 soil	Low	Degradation of the soil's physical, chemical and biological condition as a result of: compaction; smearing; mixing of soils; and/or storage.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Soils and geology	BMV soils (Grade 2 and Subgrade 3a)	High	Reduction in soil quality due to changes to the landform and consequent increase in soil erosion.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Soils and geology	Subgrade 3b soil	Medium	Reduction in soil quality due to changes to the landform and consequent increase in soil erosion.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Soils and geology	Grade 5 soil	Low	Reduction in soil quality due to changes to the landform and consequent increase in soil erosion.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Soils and geology	Construction workers, adjacent land users and future site users	High	Remediation of contamination	Indirect Beneficial Local Short-term	Medium	Major beneficial	Not applicable	Medium	Major beneficial

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	High-sensitivity controlled waters e.g. Tre'r Gof catchment	High	Remediation of contamination	Indirect Beneficial Local Long-term	Medium	Major beneficial	Not applicable	Medium	Major beneficial
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	Subgrade 3b soil	Medium	Remediation of contamination	Indirect Beneficial	Medium	Moderate beneficial	Not applicable	Medium	Moderate beneficial
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	Medium-sensitivity controlled waters e.g. Afon Cafnan catchment	Medium	Remediation of contamination	Beneficial	Medium	Moderate beneficial	Not applicable	Medium	Moderate beneficial
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	Grade 5 soils	Low	Remediation of contamination	Beneficial Local	Medium	Minor beneficial	Not applicable	Medium	Minor beneficial
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	Low-sensitivity controlled waters e.g. Power Station catchment	Low	Remediation of contamination	Beneficial Long-term	Medium	Minor beneficial	Not applicable	Medium	Minor beneficial
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	BMV soils (Grade 2 and Subgrade 3a soils)	High	Degradation of soil quality through mixing with made ground.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	Subgrade 3b soil	Medium	Degradation of soil quality through mixing with made ground.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	Grade 5 soil	Low	Degradation of soil quality through mixing with made ground.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	Construction workers	High	Potential exposure of construction workers to unexpected contamination.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	BMV soils, high-sensitivity controlled waters e.g. Tre'r Gof catchment	High	Disturbance of unexpected areas of contamination, mobilising contaminants and creating new pathways, or result in mixing of contaminated and uncontaminated soils.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	Subgrade 3b soils; medium-sensitivity controlled waters e.g. Afon Cafnan catchment	Medium	Disturbance of unexpected areas of contamination, mobilising contaminants and creating new pathways, or result in mixing of contaminated and uncontaminated soils.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	Grade 5 soils, low-sensitivity controlled waters, e.g. Power Station catchment	Low	Disturbance of unexpected areas of contamination, mobilising contaminants and creating new pathways, or result in mixing of contaminated and uncontaminated soils.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	Construction workers	High	Pollution incidents causing soil contamination	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	Adjacent land users	High	Pollution incidents causing soil contamination	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	BMV soils (Grade 2 and Subgrade 3a soils)	High	Pollution incidents causing soil contamination	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	Subgrade 3b soils	Medium	Pollution incidents causing soil contamination	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Soils and geology	Grade 5 soils	Low	Pollution incidents causing soil contamination	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Soils and geology	Porth Wnal Dolerite RIGS	Medium	Damage to the RIGS due to the excavation of the cooling water outfall and associated cofferdam required for construction.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Geological information board(s) at Wylfa Head. Access for geologists to study rock exposures. LiDAR survey of Porth Wnal Dolerite RIGS cliffs.	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Soils and geology	Porth Wnal Dolerite RIGS	Medium	Reduced accessibility and value of the RIGS as an educational resource due to the presence of the cooling water outfall.	Direct Adverse Local Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Geological information board(s) at Wylfa Head. Access for geologists to study rock exposures. LiDAR survey of Porth Wnal Dolerite RIGS cliffs.	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Soils and geology	Porth Wnal Dolerite RIGS	Medium	Removal of cooling water outfall could damage the RIGS.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None at present.	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (including Ecological Compensation Sites)	Soils and geology	Category 2 Aggregates Safeguarding Areas	Medium	Sterilisation of part of resource	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	Not applicable	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Soils and geology	Category 1 Aggregates Safeguarding Areas	High	Sterilisation of part of resource	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	Not applicable	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Tre'r Gof SSSI and Tre'r Gof Catchment	High	Mounding and drainage would change surface water flows leading to a change in water availability during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Moderate adverse	Monitoring of the water environment will continue across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area up to the start of construction in	Small	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Tre'r Gof SSSI and Tre'r Gof Catchment	High	Changes to surface water/shallow groundwater inflows at seeps and flushes affecting water availability and quality due to managed drainage system.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Moderate adverse	order to improve the robustness of the baseline data. These monitoring data will then be used during detailed design to refine the drainage system to reduce potential effects on watercourse catchments in the Wylfa	Small	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and	Tre'r Gof SSSI and Tre'r Gof Catchment	High	Effects of increased suspended sediment in runoff from landscape mounding during construction.	Direct Adverse Local	Medium	Moderate adverse		Small	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
	groundwater				Short-term			Newydd Development Area. Active management of the drainage system to include monitoring of every discharge point (a mixture of in situ sampling and laboratory analysis) and monitoring upstream and downstream of all outfall points to surface watercourses. Frequency would be a mix of continuous (using turbidity meters which would be calibrated to suspended solids concentrations), daily, weekly or monthly and dependent on the nature of the works and the weather (e.g. mounding would increase demands) but would continue into operation. Depending on the findings, additional mitigation may be required. Options could include: (1) implementing dosing using polyelectrolytes, (2) installation of additional treatment capacity, (3) greater manual intervention/management of the system, (4) new drainage channels, (5) new pumping systems, and (6) automated treatment and/or pumping systems.		
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Tre'r Gof SSSI and Tre'r Gof Catchment	High	Topsoil works could result in mobilisation of nutrients and metals that are currently not exposed to	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				leaching, which could affect water quality during construction.						
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Tre'r Gof SSSI and Tre'r Gof Catchment	High	Reduction in groundwater inputs to streams that flow into the SSSI during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Tre'r Gof SSSI and Tre'r Gof Catchment	High	Presence of landscape mounding and drainage would reduce the catchment area, resulting in lower flows within the catchment during operation.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Major adverse	Horizon will develop a passive engineered drainage system for the landform area. The system will match baseline conditions as closely as practicable, as part of the final landform design.	Small	Moderate adverse (no change in residual effect due to high level of uncertainty in likely success of changes in this complex environment)
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Tre'r Gof SSSI and Tre'r Gof Catchment	High	Landscape mounding could locally increase steepness of land surfaces and drainage would provide preferential flow pathways. This could increase overland flow rates, resulting in increased flooding during operation.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Tre'r Gof SSSI drains	Low (geomorphology)	In-channel working during construction and the presence of a new outfall during operation could result in fine sediment input and removal of riparian vegetation; sediment could also be received from bare earth surfaces and mounding could alter flow and sediment processes during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cafnan Catchment	Medium	Construction activities may reduce water availability and cause a reduction in flow in the Afon Cafnan.	Direct Adverse Local	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
					Long-term					
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cafnan Catchment	Medium	Preferential flow pathways provided by landscape mounding and drainage, potentially resulting in a decrease in the long-term base flow to the Afon Cafnan during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cafnan Catchment	Medium	Provision of welfare facilities carries risk of sewage leaks causing degradation of water quality during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cafnan Catchment	Medium	Effects of increased suspended sediment in runoff from landscape mounding prior to full vegetation growth could affect water quality during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Monitoring of the water environment will continue across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area up to the start of construction in order to improve the robustness of the baseline data. These monitoring data will then be used during detailed design to refine the drainage system to reduce potential effects on watercourse catchments in the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Active management of the drainage system to include monitoring of every discharge point (a mixture of in situ sampling and laboratory analysis) and monitoring upstream and downstream of all outfall points to surface watercourses. Frequency would be a mix of continuous (using turbidity meters which will be calibrated to suspended solids concentrations), daily, weekly or monthly	Negligible	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								and dependent on the nature of the works and the weather (e.g. mounding would increase demands) but would continue into operation. Depending on the findings, additional mitigation may be required as agreed with the regulator. Options could include: (1) implementing dosing using polyelectrolytes, (2) installation of additional treatment capacity, (3) greater manual intervention/management of the system, (4) new drainage channels, (5) new pumping systems, (6) automated treatment and/or pumping systems.		
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cafnan Catchment	Medium	Topsoil works could result in mobilisation of nutrients and metals that are currently not exposed to leaching, which could affect water quality during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Cemlyn Road in the Afon Cafnan Catchment	Medium	Increase in fluvial and pluvial flood depth during construction, where Cemlyn Road crosses the Afon Cafnan and at land adjacent to the realigned section of Nant Caerdegog Isaf.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Major adverse	None. However, after the granting of the Development Consent Order the property at Cafnan affected by this increased flood risk would be owned by Horizon and only leased if appropriate. Use of Cemlyn Road and exposure to this increased flood risk is therefore expected to be reduced and no additional mitigation measures are currently proposed.	Medium	Major adverse, reduced to Minor or Negligible if property and road use is restricted by Horizon

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cafnan Catchment	Medium	Presence of landscape mounding and drainage would reduce the catchment area, resulting in lower flows within the catchment during operation.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Horizon will develop a passive engineered drainage system for the landform area. The system would match baseline conditions as closely as practicable, as part of the final landform design.	Small	Moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cafnan Catchment	Medium	Reduction in groundwater levels could cause a reduction in surface water flows during operation.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Cemlyn Road in the Afon Cafnan Catchment	Medium	Increase in fluvial flood depths during operation, where Cemlyn Road crosses the Afon Cafnan and at land adjacent to the realigned section of Nant Caerdegog Isaf. Increase in pluvial flood depth at land adjacent to the realigned section of Nant Caerdegog Isaf.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Major adverse	None. However, after the granting of the Development Consent Order the property at Cafnan affected by this increased flood risk would be owned by Horizon and only leased if appropriate. Use of Cemlyn Road and exposure to this increased flood risk is therefore expected to be reduced and no additional mitigation measures are currently proposed.	Medium	Major adverse, reduced to Minor or Negligible if property and road use is restricted by Horizon
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cafnan Catchment	Medium	Release of sediment during decommissioning works associated with removal of hardstanding and operational drainage infrastructure. This could affect water quality within the catchment.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cefnau Catchment	Medium	Changes in runoff associated with the decrease in the impermeable areas due to the removal of hardstanding during decommissioning could return rainfall/runoff response back to baseline conditions. This could also increase groundwater recharge and reduce flood risk.	Direct Beneficial Local Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cefnau (watercourse)	Medium	Construction of new outfalls would require in-channel working which could lead to fine sediment input and removal of riparian vegetation. Potential for scour as outfalls alter flow processes.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cefnau (watercourse)	Medium	Topsoil storage, stockpiling, drainage construction and landscape mounding may lead to fine sediment input which could smother bed substrate.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cefnau (watercourse)	Medium	Discharge from the new outfall during operation has the potential to alter flow and sediment processes locally within the channel. Potential for ongoing scour and sediment build up.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cefnau (watercourse)	Medium	Further alterations by two toe drains which run either side of the Afon Cefnau and discharge into the watercourse. This could cause a localised change in the flow processes and morphological features during operation.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cefnau (watercourse)	Medium	Exposed bare earth surfaces during decommissioning causing high sediment loadings, changes to flow patterns and in-channel working disturbing morphological features and changes to connectivity to floodplain.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and	Cae Gwyn SSSI	High	Dewatering of deep excavations during construction resulting in a	Direct Adverse	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
	groundwater			reduction of groundwater input to surface water flows.	Local Short-term					
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Cae Gwyn SSSI	High	Creation of a landscape mound during construction resulting in a reduction of direct groundwater recharge.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Cae Gwyn SSSI	High	Operational drainage around the deep basements has the potential to reduce groundwater levels and reduce the bedrock groundwater input to the SSSI.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Cae Gwyn SSSI	High	Creation of a landscape mound may result in the reduction of direct shallow groundwater recharge through the superficial deposits and hence change in groundwater levels in the SSSI during operation.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Caerdegog Isaf	Low	Construction of laydown areas and drainage would result in the loss of the natural catchment.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Caerdegog Isaf	Low	Construction of new outfall would require in-channel working which could lead to fine sediment input and removal of riparian vegetation. Potential for scour as outfall alters flow processes.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Caerdegog Isaf	Low	Complete removal of a tributary to Nant Caerdegog Isaf during construction would directly affect any flow and natural sediment delivery to the watercourse.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Caerdegog Isaf	Low	Creation of landscape mounds may affect water availability.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and	Nant Caerdegog Isaf	Low	Reduction in groundwater levels could cause a reduction in surface water flows during operation.	Direct Adverse Local	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
	groundwater				Long-term					
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Cemaes Catchment	Medium	Creation of landscape mounds may affect water availability; modelling results show there could be a decrease in flow within the catchment.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Cemaes Catchment	Medium	Effects of increased suspended sediment in runoff from landscape mounding prior to full vegetation growth could affect water quality during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Monitoring of the water environment will continue across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area up to the start of construction in order to improve the robustness of the baseline data. These monitoring data will then be used during detailed design to refine the drainage system to reduce potential effects on watercourse catchments in the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Active management of the drainage system to include monitoring of every discharge point (a mixture of in situ sampling and laboratory analysis) and monitoring upstream and downstream of all outfall points to surface watercourses. Frequency will be a mix of continuous (using turbidity meters which will be calibrated to suspended solids concentrations), daily, weekly or monthly and dependent on the nature of the works and the weather (e.g. mounding would increase demands) but will continue into	Small	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								operation. Depending on the findings, additional mitigation may be required. Options could include: (1) implementing dosing using polyelectrolytes, (2) installation of additional treatment capacity, (3) greater manual intervention/management of the system, (4) new drainage channels, (5) new pumping systems, and (6) automated treatment and/or pumping systems.		
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Cemaes Catchment	Medium	Topsoil works could result in mobilisation of nutrients and metals that are currently not exposed to leaching, which could affect water quality.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Residential properties (Cemaes Catchment)	High	Increase in flood depth and increased risk to local receptors during construction.	Adverse Local Short-term	Small to Medium	Major adverse	The outline landform and drainage scheme would be revised at detailed design stage so as not to exacerbate any existing flood risk.	Negligible	Negligible
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Cemaes Catchment	Medium	Presence of landscape mounding and drainage during operation would increase the catchment area, resulting in higher flows within the catchment. The mounding could also alter the rainfall/runoff response, resulting in a decreased long-term base flow to Nant Cemaes.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Horizon will develop a passive engineered drainage system for the landform area. The system would match baseline conditions as closely as practicable, as part of the final landform design.	Small	Moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Residential properties (Cemaes Catchment)	High	Increase in flood depth and increased risk to local receptors during operation.	Adverse Local Permanent	Medium	Major adverse	The outline landform and drainage scheme would be revised at detailed design stage so as not to exacerbate any existing flood risk.	Negligible	Negligible

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Cemaes	Low	Construction of new outfall would require in-channel working which could lead to fine sediment input and removal of riparian vegetation. Potential for scour as outfall alters flow processes.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Cemlyn Bay SSSI and Cemlyn Catchment	High	Creation of landscape mounds may affect water availability during construction; modelling results show there could be an increase in flow within the catchment.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Cemlyn Bay SSSI and Cemlyn Catchment	High	Increase in flow in Nant Cemlyn and therefore into Cemlyn Lagoon during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Cemlyn Bay SSSI and Cemlyn Catchment	High	Dewatering of deep excavations resulting in a reduction of groundwater input to surface water flows during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Cemlyn Catchment and Cemlyn Bay SSSI	High	Change in natural catchment area through landscape mounding and drainage, which could alter flow rates during operation	Direct Adverse Local Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse	Horizon will develop a passive engineered solution of the drainage system. The system would match baseline conditions as closely as practicable, in agreement with the regulator as part of the final landform design.	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Cemlyn Catchment and Cemlyn Bay SSSI	High	Changes in water availability to Nant Cemlyn and Cemlyn Lagoon as a result of the landscape mounding during operation.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Cemlyn	Low	Construction of new outfall would require in-channel working which could lead to fine sediment input and removal of riparian vegetation. Potential for scour as outfall alters flow processes.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Cemlyn	Low	Changes to vegetation and landscaping during construction would lead to bare earth surfaces and potential changes to flow pathways from runoff altering fine sediment input to the channel as well as flow processes and morphological features.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Cemlyn	Low	Operational discharge from the new outfall has the potential to alter flow and sediment processes locally within the channel. Potential for ongoing scour and sediment build-up.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Power Station catchment	Low	Loss of natural catchment for Nant Porth-y-pistyll during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Large	Minor adverse	None	Large	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Porth-y-pistyll	Low	Nant Porth-y-pistyll would be completely removed during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Private water supplies	Medium	Reduction in groundwater levels during construction may result in a reduction in water supply for private properties.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Historical public wells	Low	Construction works would remove two of the three identified historical public wells within the mounding area in the Tre'r Gof Catchment.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Large	Minor adverse	None	Large	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Existing Power Station ancillary buildings and services	High	Reduction in groundwater levels during construction could result in subsidence of the Existing Power Station ancillary buildings.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Moderate adverse	Pre-construction building surveys and monitoring during construction to determine need for further mitigation. Options for further mitigation, as appropriate, will be discussed and agreed with Magnox.	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Existing buildings	High	Reduction in groundwater levels during operation could result in subsidence of private buildings in close proximity to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Secondary Aquifer	Low	Potential that groundwater dewatering during construction could cause the drawdown of water at the coast meaning that seawater would be drawn into the aquifer.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Secondary Aquifers	Low	Removal of topsoil and exposure of subsoil or rock, and the storage of the excavated material in mounds have the potential to lead to increase leaching of substances such as metals or nutrients from the soils and rock.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Secondary Aquifers	Low	Potential that construction of structures below the groundwater table would form a barrier to groundwater flow, which could potentially lead to higher groundwater levels and locally alter the groundwater flow direction.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Secondary Aquifers	Low	Construction of the cooling water outfall tunnel could change groundwater levels and flows.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Secondary Aquifers	Low	Lowering of the groundwater could reduce the amount of groundwater discharging to local watercourses across all catchments during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Secondary Aquifers	Low	Storage and use of concrete during construction has the potential to change groundwater and surface water quality locally, through cement being used in fractured bedrock and through leaks and spills.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Secondary Aquifers	Low	Potential for collection and treatment of foul water during the construction works to affect groundwater quality as a result of leaks or spills.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Secondary Aquifers	Low	Dewatering during construction could draw in contaminated groundwater from areas outside of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Secondary Aquifers	Low	Presence of the completed landscape mounds and hardstanding plus the presence of the drainage system has the potential to change groundwater recharge rates and associated groundwater levels, and impact on the groundwater flow direction.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Surface water and groundwater	Decommissioned area of Power Station	High	Groundwater flooding caused by removal of artificial drainage systems.	Adverse Local Permanent Long-term	Medium	Moderate	To control any flooding from groundwater, land drains could be used to drain the groundwater to either the sea or local watercourses. Alternatively, if functional and appropriate, the operational phase drainage could be left in place.	Negligible	Negligible
WNSA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Tre'r Gof SSSI	High	Air quality changes during construction have the potential to lead to a decrease in overall species richness within the SSSI.	Adverse Temporary Reversible	Small	Moderate	Enhanced habitat management of the site to remove biomass and species which may out-compete less vigorous species. Control measures to mitigate fugitive dust.	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Tre'r Gof SSSI	High	Water quality and water quantity changes during construction. This would affect species assemblages for which the SSSI is notified.	Adverse Permanent Irreversible	Large	Major	No mitigation available. A package of compensatory measures is being developed.	Large	Major adverse (high level of uncertainty)
WNSA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Cae Gwyn SSSI	High	Water quality and water quantity changes during construction. This would affect sensitive species and vegetation communities for which the SSSI is notified.	Adverse Temporary Reversible	Small	Minor adverse	Active management of drainage regime to prevent deterioration in water quality and quantity. Seeding of mounds within 60 days of construction to minimise sediment loading.	Small	Minor adverse (high level of uncertainty)
WNSA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Cae Gwyn SSSI	High	Air quality changes during construction have the potential to lead to a decrease in overall species richness within the SSSI.	Adverse Temporary Reversible	Small	Minor adverse	Control measures to mitigate fugitive dust.	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Caeau Talwrn SSSI	High	Habitat modification in terms of linking SSSI units, and improving quality of existing SSSI habitat, strengthening resilience of fen network. The result of rich-fen habitat creation in adjacent land and enhanced management of SSSI unit.	Beneficial Temporary Reversible	Moderate	Moderate positive	N/A	Moderate	Moderate beneficial
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Cors Bodeilio SSSI	High	Habitat modification in terms of linking SSSI units, strengthening resilience of fen network. The result of rich-fen habitat creation in adjacent land.	Beneficial Temporary Reversible	Moderate	Moderate positive	N/A	Moderate	Moderate beneficial
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Corsydd Môn/Anglesey Fens SAC	High	Habitat modification in terms of linking SSSI units, strengthening resilience of the SAC. The result of rich-fen habitat creation in adjacent land and enhanced management of SSSI unit.	Beneficial Temporary Reversible	Moderate	Moderate positive	N/A	Moderate	Moderate beneficial

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Tir Lleidiog Ty du Wildlife Site	Medium	Habitat modification in terms of enhancing existing mire habitat.	Beneficial Temporary Reversible	Moderate	Minor positive	N/A	Moderate	Minor beneficial
WNSA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Arfordir Mynydd y Wylfa - Trwyn Penrhyn Wildlife Site (cWS)	Medium	Habitat loss as a result of the outfall construction, and habitat degradation due to worker pressure	Adverse Temporary Reversible	Small	Moderate adverse	Restoration of the area affected by the outfall construction. Workforce Management Strategy will control the use of the wildlife site by workers.	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Arfordir Mynydd y Wylfa - Trwyn Penrhyn Wildlife Site (WS)	Medium	Air quality changes during peak bulk earthworks have the potential to lead to a decrease in overall species richness within the site.	Adverse Temporary Reversible	Small	Moderate adverse	Enhanced habitat management of the site to remove biomass and species which may out-compete less vigorous species. Control measures to mitigate fugitive dust.	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Ancient woodland	High	Habitat loss during construction arising from removal of woodland habitat at Simdda-Wen and The Firs Hotel and track improvement works through Manor Gardens.	Adverse Permanent Irreversible	Large	Major adverse	Translocation of valuable ancient woodland features	Medium	Major adverse

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WNSA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Terrestrial habitats	Low	Habitat loss, fragmentation or modification during construction, notably to habitats listed in accordance with the requirements of Section 7 of the <i>Environment (Wales) Act 2016</i> (scrub, plantation, ponds, coastal grassland and marshy grassland).	Adverse Temporary (medium-term) Reversible (although habitat losses below the permanent infrastructure would be permanent and irreversible)	Large	Minor adverse	Habitat enhancements in the form of scrub clearance would be undertaken at Wylfa Head. Seed harvesting and sowing would be undertaken should natural regeneration of coastal grassland be deemed ineffective. Management and enhancement of retained trees, scrub hedgerows, stone walls and cloddiau, Dame Sylvia Crowe's mound and new areas of planting. Planting of landscape mounds would be undertaken as early as practicable.	Large	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Lichen	Medium	Air quality changes during construction have the potential to lead to a simplification in species composition in key areas such as the littoral and supralittoral zones around the Trwyn Pencarreg headland.	Adverse Temporary Reversible	Small	Minor adverse	Control measures to mitigate fugitive dust.	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Fungi	High	Habitat loss and degradation of grassland habitat supporting fungi, notably the Arfordir Mynydd y Wylfa - Trwyn Penrhyn Wildlife Site.	Adverse Permanent Irreversible	Moderate	Moderate adverse	Enhanced habitat management of the site to remove biomass and species which may out-compete less vigorous species.	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Fungi	High	Air quality changes during peak bulk earthworks have the potential to lead to a decrease in overall species richness within the site.	Adverse Temporary Reversible	Small	Moderate adverse	Enhanced habitat management of the site to remove biomass and species which may out-compete less vigorous species. Control measures to mitigate fugitive dust.	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Terrestrial invertebrates	Low	Mortality and injury arising from construction activity, notably through topsoil stripping, the removal of vegetation and drystone walls, and collision with hot lighting at night.	Adverse Permanent Irreversible	Small	Minor adverse	Lighting design would avoid the use of hot lighting and therefore mitigate mortality through collision.	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Terrestrial invertebrates	Low	Disturbance during construction due to artificial lighting.	Adverse Temporary (medium-term) Reversible	Small	Minor adverse	Lighting design would reduce light spill and lux levels, and avoid illumination of sensitive retained habitats.	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Chough	Medium	Removal of 7ha of core foraging habitat, principally due to construction of the Site Campus.	Adverse Temporary (medium-term) Reversible	Medium	Moderate adverse	Habitat enhancements at Wylfa Head to return core chough foraging habitat to optimal condition. To be delivered through a bespoke management plan. Planting of landscape mounds would be undertaken as early as practicable.	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Chough	Medium	Noise and visual disturbance during construction activities, notably construction of the Site Campus.	Adverse Temporary (medium-term) Reversible	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNTA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Breeding birds	Low	Noise and visual disturbance during construction activities.	Adverse Temporary (medium-term) Reversible	Medium	Minor adverse	Four barn owl boxes would be provided to mitigate possible disturbance to roosts at Caerdegog Isaf and Cafnan Farm.	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Over-wintering and passage birds	Low	Noise and visual disturbance during construction activities.	Adverse Temporary (medium-term) Reversible	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Bats	Medium	Noise and light disturbance during construction activities affecting roosting and foraging bats.	Adverse Temporary (medium-term) Reversible	Small	Minor adverse	Installation of 10 bat boxes to mitigate effects of noise to retained roosts. Lighting design would reduce light spill and lux levels, and avoid illumination of sensitive retained habitats.	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Red squirrel	Medium	Disturbance to red squirrel in retained habitat arising from increased noise, movement, and the presence of people due to construction activities.	Adverse Temporary (medium-term) Reversible	Small	Minor adverse	Enhancement of existing habitats by erecting artificial dreys. Provision of supplementary food sources. Lighting design would reduce light spill and lux levels, and avoid illumination of sensitive retained habitats.	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Freshwater fish	High	Habitat loss and fragmentation arising from instream barriers, changes in flow conditions, or changes to channel form during construction.	Adverse Permanent Reversible	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development (including Ecological Compensation Sites)	Landscape and visual	Isle of Anglesey AONB – directly affected areas only (Published sources of relevant landscape character: Anglesey Landscape Strategy	High	Construction Enabling Works: Erosion of landscape character through loss of existing vegetation, field boundaries and resulting field patterns, and buildings/remains of buildings. Intervention to rural	Adverse Medium-term	Large	Major adverse	Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure	Large	Major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Update 2011 Landscape Character Areas (LCAs): North West Coast, North West Anglesey and, Amlwch and Environs. Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCAs: Cemlyn Bay, Amlwch and Cemaes, and, Carmel Head to Penrhyn.)		landscape resulting from fencing and satellite compound, as well as intervisibility with Enabling Works on adjacent non-designated wider landscape. Effect limited to some extent by presence of Existing Power Station to north. Main Construction: Pastoral farmland changed to construction site. Erosion of landscape character through direct changes including bulk earthworks/landscape mounding which would alter drumlin landform, formation of laydown areas, temporary buildings and structures, construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes. Intervisibility with other construction activities within adjacent landscape and seascape would further erode character. Changes to landscape pattern/ground cover as a result of the Ecological Compensation Site at Ty du.				authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus. Protection of existing rocky shoreline and making good of intertidal zone. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development (including Ecological Compensation Sites)	Landscape and visual	Isle of Anglesey AONB – directly affected areas only (Published sources of relevant landscape character: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 LCAs: North West Coast, North West Anglesey and, Amlwch and Environs. Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCAs: Cemlyn Bay, Amlwch and Cemaes, and, Carmel Head to Penrhyn.)	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Landform within AONB changed, but landscape mounding in keeping with drumlin landform, though a little steeper. Character of shoreline of AONB affected directly locally at Porth-y-pistyll by CWS intake structure, MOLF and removed temporary causeway. Natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay would have been largely replaced by engineered structures. Adjacent breakwaters and large-scale Power Station would be uncharacteristic of landscape character and affect setting of AONB. Landscape restoration to pasture with field boundaries would help integrate landscape mounding and Power Station into surrounding landscape to some extent Changes to landscape pattern associated with the Ecological Compensation Site at Ty du.	Adverse Long-term	Large	Major adverse	Making good of intertidal zone. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.	Large	Major adverse
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	Isle of Anglesey AONB – directly affected area only. (Published sources of relevant landscape character: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 LCAs: North West Coast, North West Anglesey and, Amlwch and Environs. Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCAs: Cemlyn Bay, Amlwch and Cemaes, and,	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 The natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll would have been largely replaced permanently by engineered structures. CWS intake structure, MOLF and intervisibility with the adjacent breakwaters and large-scale Power Station would continue to be uncharacteristic of landscape character and setting of AONB. However, established broadleaved hedgerows and woodland planting would help further integrate landscape mounding and Power Station into surrounding landscape.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Making good of intertidal zone. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be	Medium	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Carmel Head to Penrhyn.)						developed for Power Station buildings. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. Agree with National Trust, Cadw and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service the design of appropriate landscape measures to restore and/or enhance the former location of Cestyll Kitchen Garden.		
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	Isle of Anglesey AONB – directly affected area only. (Published sources of relevant landscape character: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 LCAs: North West Coast, North West Anglesey and, Amlwch and Environs. Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCAs: Cemlyn Bay, Amlwch and Cemaes, and, Carmel Head to Penrhyn.)	High	Decommissioning Removal of MOLF and CWS inlet would affect the shore of Porth-y-pistyll bay, resulting in a direct effect on the landscape character of the AONB. Construction, operation and subsequent demolition of Fuel Repackaging Facility, as well as incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor’s construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect the adjacent landscape, resulting in an indirect effect on the landscape character of the AONB.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Large	Major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Non-designated wider landscape - directly affected area only. (Published sources of relevant landscape character: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 LCAs: North West Coast, North West Anglesey, Amlwch and Environs, and Parys Mountain. Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCAs: Cemlyn Bay and, Amlwch and Cemaes.)	Medium	Construction Enabling Works: Erosion of landscape character through loss of existing vegetation, including loss of woodland south of Existing Power Station, field boundaries and field pattern, introduction of stone stockpile and temporary remediated soil storage mounds, as well as excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials. Intervention to rural landscape resulting from fencing, compounds and intervisibility with Enabling Works on adjacent AONB. Effect limited to some extent by presence of Existing Power Station to north. Main Construction: Pastoral farmland changed to construction site. Erosion of landscape character through direct changes including bulk earthworks/landscape mounding which would alter drumlin landform, formation of laydown areas, temporary buildings and structures, construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes. Intervisibility with other construction activities within adjacent landscape and seascape would further erode character.	Adverse Medium-term	Large	Major adverse	Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Phased timing of woodland felling in vicinity of Remediation Processing Compound. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. Sequence of landscape mounding and landscaping.	Large	Major Adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								<p>Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus.</p> <p>Site Campus to be restored to its pre-existing condition or similar.</p> <p>Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.</p> <p>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).</p>		
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	<p>Non-designated wider landscape – directly affected area only</p> <p>(Published sources of relevant landscape character: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 LCAs: North West Coast, North West Anglesey, Amlwch and Environs, and Parys Mountain.</p> <p>Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCAs: Cemlyn Bay and, Amlwch and Cemaes.)</p>	Medium	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>MOLF and large-scale Power Station buildings would increase extent of industrial development within the landscape. Vacated construction and laydown areas and landscape mounds restored to predominantly agricultural use with new field boundaries in keeping with existing landscape character, would help to integrate Power Station into landscape. Sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would be uncharacteristic. Intervisibility with breakwaters within Porth-y-pistyll would contrast with the undeveloped seascape adjacent to the non-designated wider landscape.</p>	Adverse Long-term	Large	Major adverse	<p>A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings.</p> <p>Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound.</p> <p>Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.</p> <p>Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme.</p> <p>Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting.</p>	Large	Major adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Non-designated wider landscape –	Medium	Operation: Summer Year 15	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be	Large	Major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		directly affected area only. (Published sources of relevant landscape character: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 LCAs: North West Coast, North West Anglesey, Amlwch and Environs, and Parys Mountain. Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCAs: Cemlyn Bay and, Amlwch and Cemaes.)		Established woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries on landscape mounding would help to further integrate Power Station into landscape. Presence of large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would, however, fundamentally change nature of directly affected part of the landscape..				developed for Power Station buildings. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	Non-designated wider landscape – directly affected area only. (Published sources of relevant landscape character: Anglesey Landscape Strategy Update 2011 LCAs: North West Coast, North West Anglesey, Amlwch and Environs, and Parys Mountain.	Medium	Decommissioning Removal of MOLF and CWS outfall, and CWS inlet would respectively affect coastal fringe of non-designated wider landscape, resulting in direct and indirect effects on the landscape character of the non-designated wider landscape. Construction, operation and subsequent demolition of Fuel Repackaging Facility as well as incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor’s construction/laydown areas and	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with	Large	Major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCAs: Cemlyn Bay and, Amlwch and Cemaes.)		plant, including tower cranes within the non-designated wider landscape, would adversely affect the landscape character.				native plant species and areas of native woodland.		
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Proposed SLA 14 Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds	Medium	<p>Main Construction</p> <p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Intervisibility with construction of the Site Campus and Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number 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..</p>	Adverse medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	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 duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Proposed SLA 14 Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds	Medium	<p>Operation – winter year 1</p> <p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.</p> <p>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</p>	Adverse long-term	Small	Minor adverse	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	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				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.						
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	Proposed SLA 14 Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds	Medium	Decommissioning Construction, operation and subsequent demolition of Fuel Repackaging Facility as well as incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including tower cranes, would adversely affect the adjacent landscape, resulting in an indirect effect on the landscape character of the SLA.	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	Consideration to be given to the long-term appearance of new or existing buildings to remain during the care and maintenance period. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (including Ecological Compensation Sites)	Landscape and visual	Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs): LLCA 1 North Drumlins LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay Hinterland LLCA 4 Cemaes Farmland LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland LLCA 6 Tregele LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland LLCA 8 Llanfairynghornwy LLCA 9 Mynydd y Garn LLCA 10 Cefn Coch Low-lying LLCA 11 Llanfechell	Medium of High	Construction Enabling Works: Direct effects and/or intervisibility with Enabling Works causing erosion of landscape character due to fencing, installation of compounds, loss of existing vegetation, field boundaries and field pattern, introduction of stone stockpile and temporary remediated soil storage mounds, as well as excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials. Main Construction: Direct effects and/or intervisibility with Main Construction causing erosion of landscape character due to bulk earthworks/landscape mounding and associated sedimentation ponds, formation of laydown areas, temporary buildings and structures, construction and operation of Site Campus, and construction of large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure,	Adverse Medium-term	Small to large	Minor to major adverse	Detailed survey of stone wall and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) and hedgerow/tree species for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure authenticity and historical continuity in reinstatement as part of final landscape scheme. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of	Small to large	Minor to major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		LLCA 12 Drumlins with Windfarms North LLCA 13 North Coast Hinterland LLC: Central Smooth Belt LLC: Pentraeth Valleys		including a large number of tall cranes. Changes to landscape pattern/ground cover as a result of the Ecological Compensation Sites at Cae Canol-dydd, Cors Gwawr and Ty du.				new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Phased timing of woodland felling in vicinity of Remediation Processing Compound. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. Sequence of landscape mounding and landscaping. Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus. Site Campus to be restored to its pre-existing condition or similar. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
WNSA Development (including Ecological Compensation Sites)	Landscape and visual	Local Landscape Character: LLCA1 North Drumlins LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay Hinterland LLCA 4 Cemaes LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland LLCA 6 Tregele	Medium	Operation: Winter Year 1 Introduction of large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would increase extent of industrial development within local landscape and would either directly or indirectly affect the pastoral or wooded character of the LLCAs. Vacated construction and laydown areas and landscape mounds restored to predominantly agricultural use with new field boundaries in keeping with existing landscape character, would help to integrate Power Station into	Adverse Long-term	Small to large	Minor to major adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme.	Small to large	Minor to major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland LLCA 8 Llanfairynghornwy LLCA 9 Mynydd y Garn LLCA 10 Cefn Coch Low-lying		landscape. Sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding would be uncharacteristic. Changes to landscape pattern associated with the Ecological Compensation Sites at Cae Canol-dydd, Cors Gwawr and Ty du.				Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Area reserved for proposed Spent Fuel Storage facility to be temporarily seeded and managed as grassland until required for development.		
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	Local Landscape Character: LLCA1 North Drumlins LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay Hinterland LLCA 4 Cemaes LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland LLCA 6 Tregele LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland LLCA 8 Llanfairynghornwy LLCA 9 Mynydd y Garn LLCA 10 Cefn Coch Low-lying	Medium	Operation: Summer Year 15 Established woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries would help to further integrate Power Station into landscape. Presence of large-scale Power Station would fundamentally change nature of directly affected LLCAs and/or indirectly affect the character of the LLCAs.	Adverse Permanent	Small to medium	Minor to Moderate adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Small to Medium adverse	Minor to Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	Local Landscape Character: LLCA1 North Drumlins LLCA 2 Wylfa Landscape Setting LLCA 3 Cemaes Bay Hinterland LLCA 4 Cemaes LLCA 5 Llanfechell Farmland LLCA 6 Tregele LLCA 7 A5025 Farmland LLCA 8 Llanfairynghornwy LLCA 9 Mynydd y Garn LLCA 10 Cefn Coch Low-lying LLCA 11 Llanfechell LLCA 12 Drumlins with Windfarms North LLCA 13 North Coast Hinterland	Medium	Decommissioning Construction, operation and subsequent demolition of Fuel Repackaging Facility, as well as incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect landscape character either directly or indirectly.	Adverse Permanent	Small to large	Minor to major adverse	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Small to large	Minor to major adverse
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	North Anglesey Heritage Coast (Published sources of relevant landscape character: Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCAs: Cemlyn Bay, Amlwch and Cemaes, and Carmel Head to Penrhyn.)	High	Construction Enabling Works: No direct effects. However, setting affected by Enabling Works within adjacent seascape and landscape, including excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials, introduction of fencing and loss of vegetation and field boundaries. Main Construction: Excavation of intertidal rock and construction of MOLF and breakwaters, including temporary causeway, use of tall cranes and large concrete batching plant would	Adverse Medium-term	Large for directly affected area (Medium on overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast)	Major adverse for directly affected area (Moderate adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall)	Protection of existing rocky shoreline and making good of intertidal zone. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced. Appropriate management of retained and enhancement Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds.	Large for directly affected area (Medium on overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast)	Major adverse for directly affected area Moderate adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				substantially change the shore of Porth-y-pistyll and erode seascape character. Setting also affected by large-scale construction activities within adjacent seascape and landscape, including construction of Site Campus and Power Station buildings, including a large number of tall cranes.				Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	North Anglesey Heritage Coast – directly affected area only. (Published sources of relevant landscape character: Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCAs: Cemlyn Bay, Amlwch and Cemaes, and Carmel Head to Penrhyn.)	High	Operation – winter year 1 Erosion of seascape character caused by the CWS intake structure, MOLF and associated breakwaters, which would increase extent of modified coastal edge and industrial development within North Anglesey Heritage Coast. The natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll bay would have been largely lost. Hinterland forming part of setting of the Heritage Coast would also be affected by presence of Power Station buildings and infrastructure within adjacent Wylfa Newydd Development Area, adding to industrial presence of Existing Power Station.	Adverse Long-term	Large	Major adverse	Making good of intertidal zone. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound.	Large	Major adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	North Anglesey Heritage Coast – directly affected area only. (Published sources of relevant landscape	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Continued erosion of seascape character caused by CWS intake structure, MOLF and associated breakwaters. The natural characteristic features of the inner	Adverse permanent	Large	Major adverse	Making good of intertidal zone. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.	Large	Major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		character: Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCAs: Cemlyn Bay, Amlwch and Cemaes, and Carmel Head to Penrhyn.)		shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll would have been largely replaced permanently by engineered structures. Established woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries on landscape mounding would help to further integrate Power Station into seascape, but hinterland of the Heritage Coast would continue to be affected by presence of Power Station buildings and infrastructure within adjacent Wylfa Newydd Development Area.				A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound.		
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	North Anglesey Heritage Coast – directly affected area only. (Published sources of relevant landscape character: Anglesey and Snowdonia Seascape Character Assessment SCAs: Cemlyn Bay, Amlwch and Cemaes, and Carmel Head to Penrhyn.)	High	Decommissioning Removal of MOLF and CWS intake would affect the North Anglesey Heritage Coast within Porth-y-pistyll bay, resulting in a direct effect on seascape character. Construction, operation and subsequent demolition of Fuel Repackaging Facility, as well as incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor’s construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, on adjacent coastal hinterland would have an indirect adverse effect on seascape character.	Adverse Permanent	Large for directly affected area (Medium on overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast)	Major adverse for directly affected area (Moderate adverse on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall)	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Large for directly affected area (Medium on overall North Anglesey Heritage Coast)	Major for directly affected area adverse Moderate on North Anglesey Heritage Coast overall adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Local Seascape Character Areas (LSCAs): LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station LSCA 4 Wylfa Head LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay LSCA 7 Porth Padrig LSCA 8 North Coast Cliffs LSCA 9 North of Anglesey LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay	Medium or High	<p>Construction Enabling Works: Erosion of seascape character to varying degrees resulting from direct or indirect changes within the coastal hinterland, such as removal of existing field boundaries and resulting loss of field pattern, and excavation of contaminated soils and backfill with inert materials. Also intervention to pastoral landscape resulting from fencing and compounds.</p> <p>Main Construction: Direct effects on coastal hinterland and/or intervisibility with Main Construction due to construction and operation of Site Campus, bulk earthworks/landscape mounding and associated sedimentation ponds, formation of laydown areas, temporary buildings and structures, and construction of large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, would affect character of LSCAs. Also erosion of landscape character mainly within LSCAs in western half of study area due to direct effects and/or intervisibility with excavation of intertidal rock and construction of MOLF and breakwaters, including cofferdams and temporary causeway, use of tall cranes and large concrete batching plant at Porth-y-pistyll.</p>	Adverse Medium-term	Small to large	Minor to major adverse	<p>Protection of existing rocky shoreline and making good of intertidal zone.</p> <p>Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Phasing of felling of woodland near Remediation Processing Compound.</p> <p>Sequence of landscape mounding and landscaping.</p> <p>Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting.</p> <p>Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds.</p>	Small to large	Minor to major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus. Site Campus to be restored to its pre-existing condition or similar. Landscape management for duration of Main Construction in line with the requirements of the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.7).		
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Local Seascape Character: LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station LSCA 4 Wylfa Head LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay LSCA 7 Porth Padrig LSCA 8 North Coast Cliffs LSCA 9 North of Anglesey LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay	Medium or High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Site Campus, cofferdams and temporary causeway would have been removed. However, CWS intake structure, MOLF and associated breakwaters, as well as large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure, would continue to affect seascapes directly or indirectly due to increased extent of modified coastal edge and industrial development. Vacated construction and laydown areas and landscape mounds on coastal hinterland restored to predominantly agricultural use with new field boundaries in keeping with existing seascape character, would help to integrate Power Station into seascape.	Adverse Long-term	Small to large	Minor to major adverse	Making good of intertidal zone. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Area reserved for proposed Spent Fuel Storage facility to be temporarily seeded and managed as grassland until required for development. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound.	Small to large	Minor to major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								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.		
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Local Seascape Character: LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station LSCA 4 Wylfa Head LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay LSCA 7 Porth Padrig LSCA 8 North Coast Cliffs LSCA 9 North of Anglesey LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay	Medium or High	Operation: Summer Year 15 The natural characteristic features of the inner shoreline of Porth-y-pistyll would have been largely replaced permanently by engineered structures. CWS intake structure, MOLF and associated breakwaters, as well as large-scale Power Station buildings, would continue to affect the seascapes directly and indirectly to varying degrees due to the increased extent of modified coastal edge and industrial development, adding to the presence of the Existing Power Station. Established woodland planting and hedgerow field boundaries would help to further integrate Power Station into seascape, but this would not reduce significance of effect for LSCAs.	Adverse Permanent	Large for more affected areas, ranging down to medium	Major adverse for more affected areas, ranging down to moderate adverse	Making good of intertidal zone. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Detailed landscape design to include consideration of new field boundary design, including hedgerows, cloddiau and drystone walls and woodland planting. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. Appropriate management and enhancement of retained Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mound.	Small to large	Minor to major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Local Seascape Character: LSCA 1 Cemlyn Bay LSCA 2 Porth-y-pistyll LSCA 3 Wylfa Power Station LSCA 4 Wylfa Head LSCA 5 Outer Cemaes Bay LSCA 6 Inner Cemaes Bay LSCA 7 Porth Padrig LSCA 8 North Coast Cliffs LSCA 9 North of Anglesey LSCA 10 Outer Cemlyn Bay LSCA 11 Hen Borth	Medium or High	Decommissioning Removal of MOLF and CWS intake and outfall would directly affect the seascape within Porth-y-pistyll bay, resulting in direct and indirect effects on seascape character. Construction, operation and subsequent demolition of Fuel Repackaging Facility, as well as incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect seascape character either directly or indirectly.	Adverse Permanent	Small to large	Minor to major adverse	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Small to large	Minor to major adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	WCP walkers Based on Representative Viewpoints from the west: 9, 25, 31, 37, 26 and 27. Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 29, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 10..	High	Construction Enabling Works: Views of plant, machinery and compounds in conjunction with installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal, vegetation clearance, demolition of buildings and excavation of contaminated soils and backfilling with inert materials. Main Construction: Construction of CWS intake structure, MOLF, cofferdams, temporary causeway and breakwaters, and operation of concrete batching plant, would be dominant in local views from west. Construction/operation of Site Campus would be particularly noticeable in views from east. Views from WCP would also feature bulk	Adverse Medium-term	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Phased timing of woodland felling in vicinity of Remediation Processing Compound. Sequence of landscape mounding and landscaping. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Making good of intertidal zone.	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				earthworks for landscape mounding and construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes.				Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus. Site Campus to be restored to its pre-existing condition or similar.		
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	WCP walkers Based on Representative Viewpoints from the west: 9, 25, 37, 26 and 27. Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 29, 11, 13, 14 and 10.	High	Operation: Year 1 In views approaching from west CWS intake structure, MOLF, breakwater and Power Station buildings would be visible and particularly dominant in close-range views across Porth-y-pistyll bay. This would increase extent of industrial buildings and infrastructure in views. In views approaching from east, landscape mounding would largely conceal the lower portions of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, though upper parts of buildings would increase the extent of large-scale industrial buildings visible. Breakwaters would generally not be visible in views from the east, with the exception of views from Wylfa Head. Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be seen within context of Existing Power Station and associated OHLs and pylons, but be more noticeable.	Adverse Long-term	Small to large	Minor to major adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme.	Small to large	Minor to major adverse
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	WCP walkers Based on Representative Viewpoints from the west: 9, 25, 37, 26 and 27. Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 29, 11 and 14.	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Views approaching from west would remain largely the same as at winter year 1, with the exception of views of the upper parts of simulator and training building visible above existing landform and mounding. Established broadleaved woodland planting would make little difference to views of Power Station buildings and together with MOLF and breakwaters would remain dominant features in close-range views.	Adverse Permanent	Small to large	Minor to major adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme.	Negligible to large	Negligible to major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				In views approaching from east, proposed broadleaved woodland and hedgerows on landscape mounds would have established and would help visually soften and integrate Power Station into landscape. Upper parts of Power Station buildings would continue to be visible.				Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	WCP walkers Based on Representative Viewpoints from the west: 9, 25, 31, 37, 26 and 27. Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 29, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 10.	High	Decommissioning Removal of MOLF and CWS intake structure and outfall would be noticeable in local views from the west. Views from WCP would also feature other decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, which would adversely affect views.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse
WNDA Development (including Ecological Compensation Sites)	Landscape and visual	Users of Local PRoWs and open access land Based on Representative Viewpoints 36, 7, 25, 26, 27, 38, 24, 35, 22, 21 and 16, 11 and 2 and visual assessment of Ecological Compensation Sites	Generally high Occasionally medium	Construction Enabling Works: Views of plant, machinery and satellite compounds with stockpiles visible in conjunction with views of fencing installation, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance, demolition of buildings and excavation of contaminated soils and backfilling with inert materials. Main Construction: Most notable changes in local views from PRoWs where construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, as well as bulk earthworks in conjunction with landscape mounding, would be	Adverse Medium-term	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced.	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>visible and often dominant. Construction and operation of Site Campus would be noticeable in some views, such as views from National Trust Open Access Land at Llanbadrig Point. Construction of the CWS intake structure, MOLF, cofferdams, temporary causeway and breakwaters also visible from some locations, such as National Trust Open Access Land at Trwyn Pencarreg and open access land at Mynydd y Garn.</p> <p>Changes to visual amenity resulting from construction activities (including formation of soil storage stockpiles) at the Ecological Compensation Sites at Cae Canol-dydd, Cors Gwawr and Ty du.</p>				Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters		
WNSA Development (including Ecological Compensation Sites)	Landscape and visual	<p>Users of Local PRowS and open access land</p> <p>Based on Representative Viewpoints 36, 7, 25, 26, 27, 38, 24, 35, 22, 21, 16, 11 and 2 and visual assessment of Ecological Compensation Sites</p>	Generally high Occasionally medium	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>Landscape mounding would soften or partly conceal the lower portions of some Power Station buildings, particularly from PRow on western fringe of Cemaes where there only would be possible glimpses of the tops of the main stacks. However, hedgerow and woodland planting would not yet have fully established on the large mounding. In views further away from the mounding, the extent of large-scale Power Station buildings in views would be extended, typically within the context of views of the Existing Power Station and OHLs and pylons. Power Station buildings would, however, be more noticeable than adjacent Existing Power Station and would change skyline in many views. CWS intake structure, MOLF and breakwaters would be dominant in views from open access land near Porth-y-pistyll.</p>	Adverse Long-term	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse	<p>A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings.</p> <p>Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.</p> <p>Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme.</p> <p>Area reserved for proposed Spent Fuel Storage facility to be temporarily seeded and managed as grassland until required for development.</p>	Small to large	Minor to major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				Changes to visual amenity associated with the Ecological Compensation Sites, principally related to the soil storage stockpiles associated with the sites at Cae Canol-dydd and Cors Gwawr.						
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	Users of Local PRowS and open access land Based on Representative Viewpoints 36, 7, 25, 26, 27, 38, 24, 35, 22, 21, 16, 11 and 2.	Generally high Occasionally medium	Operation: Summer Year 15 Broadleaved woodland and hedgerows on landscape mounds would have established helping to further visually soften and integrate Power Station into landscape depending upon the particular view. Large-scale Power Station buildings and infrastructure would, however, continue to be clearly noticeable features in most views, such as views from PRowS south-east of Tregele and open access land west of Porth-y-pistyll bay. CWS intake structure, MOLF and breakwaters would also continue to be dominant in views from open access land near Porth-y-pistyll.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Small to large	Minor to major adverse
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	Users of Local PRowS and open access land Based on Representative Viewpoints 36, 7, 25, 26, 27, 38, 24, 35, 22, 21, 16, 11 and 2.	Generally high Occasionally medium	Decommissioning Removal of MOLF and CWS intake structure and outfall would affect some views from the west. Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland..	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Copper Trail/NCN Route 566 Based on Representative Viewpoints from the west: 28, 8, 31, 37 and 19. Based on Representative Viewpoint from the east: 3, 18.	High	Construction Enabling Works: There would be views or glimpses of plant, machinery and compounds in conjunction with progressive vegetation clearance, installation of fencing and demolition. Main Construction: Bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds would be apparent in open views. Subsequently construction of buildings and infrastructure, including tower cranes and super heavy lift cranes in conjunction with construction of the Generating Units, would be clearly noticeable in many views, with the most significant effects experienced in close-range views for eastbound cyclists passing adjacent to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area boundary on Cemlyn Road.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse	Phased timing of woodland felling in vicinity of Remediation Processing Compound. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced.	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Copper Trail/NCN Route 566 Based on Representative Viewpoints from the west: 28, 8, and 37.	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Landscape mounding would conceal Power Station buildings and infrastructure to varying degrees, especially in close range views, though a large sedimentation pond would be noticeable near the base of mounding in close views. In middle-distance views, the Power Station buildings would increase the extent of large-scale industrial buildings seen within context of Existing Power Station and associated OHLs and pylons, and/or wind turbines in some views. Power Station buildings would, however, be more noticeable than adjacent Existing Power Station and would change skyline in some views.	Adverse Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme.	Small to medium	Minor to moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	Copper Trail/NCN Route 566 Based on Representative Viewpoints from the west: 28, 8, and 37.	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Established broadleaved woodland and hedgerows on landscape mounds help to soften views and further integrate Power Station into landscape. Power Station buildings and infrastructure would remain visible on skyline in middle-distance views, seen in context of Existing Power Station and associated OHLs and pylons, and/or wind turbines in some views. Power Station buildings would, however, be more noticeable than adjacent Existing Power Station in some views. The large sedimentation pond near the base of landscape mounding would continue to be noticeable in close views.	Adverse Permanent	Small to large	Minor to major adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Small to medium	Minor to moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	Copper Trail/NCN Route 566 Based on Representative Viewpoints from the west: 28, 8, 31 and 37. Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 3 and 18.	High	Decommissioning Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse
WNSA Development (including Ecological Compensation Sites)	Landscape and visual	A5025 users Based on Representative Viewpoints from the south-west: 6, 23 and 18.	Medium	Construction Enabling Works: Views of plant, machinery and satellite compounds with stockpiles in conjunction with installation of fencing and progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance. Main Construction:	Adverse Medium-term	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse	Phased timing of woodland felling in vicinity of Remediation Processing Compound. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence.	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 2 and 17. Based on Representative Viewpoints N4, N5 and N8. Based on visual assessment of Ecological Compensation Sites		Bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds, as well as construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, would be noticeable. The most noticeable effects would be experienced in local views from roads including Cemlyn Road and a local road east of Tregele. Construction lighting would be visible to the west of Tregele in open and expansive views, sometimes in the context of existing lighting. Changes to visual amenity resulting from the Ecological Compensation Site at Ty du.				Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Construction lighting would be designed to reduce sky glow, glare and light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted where practicable		
WNSA Development (including Ecological Compensation Sites)	Landscape and visual	A5025 users Based on Representative Viewpoints from the south-west: 6, 23 and 18. Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 2 and 17. Based on Representative Viewpoint N4, N5 and N8 Based on visual assessment of Ecological Compensation Sites	Medium	Operation: Winter Year 1 Most noticeable visual effects experienced from section of A5025 passing adjacent to Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Views of landscaped mounding would partially or completely conceal or soften views of Power Station buildings and infrastructure. Upper parts of Power Station buildings would increase extent of large-scale industrial buildings in many views. Power Station buildings would be more noticeable than adjacent Existing Power Station and would change skyline in some views. Lighting emanating from the upper portions of the Power Station buildings and the main stacks would noticeably increase the extent of existing lighting in the view.	Adverse Long-term	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Lighting designs for operation would be developed to limit light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted, including sympathetic design, automatic sensors for street lights and use of LED lighting	Small to large	Minor to major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				Changes to visual amenity resulting from the Ecological Compensation Site at Ty du						
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	<p>A5025 users</p> <p>Based on Representative Viewpoints from the south-west: 6, 23 and 18.</p> <p>Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 2 and 17.</p> <p>Based on Representative Viewpoint N5.</p>	Medium	<p>Operation: Summer Year 15</p> <p>Established broadleaved woodland and hedgerows on landscape mounds would help visually soften views of Power Station. Upper parts of Power Station buildings would to varying degrees remain visible above woodland planting in many views, though the buildings would be completely obscured by the mounding and woodland planting in some views from the A5025 along the south-eastern boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.</p> <p>Lighting emanating from the upper portions of the Power Station buildings and the main stacks would remain visible</p>	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse	<p>A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings.</p> <p>Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.</p> <p>Lighting designs for operation would be developed to limit light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted, including sympathetic design, automatic sensors for street lights and use of LED lighting.</p>	Small to large	Minor to major adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	<p>A5025 users</p> <p>Based on Representative Viewpoints from the south-west: 6, 23 and 18.</p> <p>Based on Representative Viewpoints from the east: 2 and 17.</p> <p>Based on Representative Viewpoint N4, N5 and N8.</p>	Medium	<p>Decommissioning</p> <p>Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.</p> <p>Lighting activities associated with decommissioning activities would be potentially visible to the west of Tregele in open and expansive views, sometimes in the context of existing lighting</p>	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse	<p>The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished.</p> <p>Lighting for decommissioning would be designed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are</p>	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								predicted where practicable.		
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Landscape and visual	Local road network users Based on Representative Viewpoints 3, 8, 19, 20, 21, 28, 31 and 37. Based on Representative Viewpoints N1, N6 and N10. Based on visual assessment of Ecological Compensation Sites	Medium	Construction Enabling Works: There would be views or glimpses of plant, machinery and compounds in conjunction with progressive vegetation clearance, installation of fencing and excavation of contaminated soils. Main Construction: Bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds, as well as construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, would be noticeable. The most noticeable effects would be experienced in local views from roads including Cemlyn Road and a local road east of Tregele. There would be panoramic views of construction lighting. Whilst lighting from the Existing Power Station is clearly noticeable in this view, and despite intervening landform and vegetation, additional lighting would substantially increase the extent of lighting in the view Changes to visual amenity resulting from the Ecological Compensation Site at Ty du.	Adverse Medium-term	Small to large	Moderate to major adverse	Phased timing of woodland felling in vicinity of Remediation Processing Compound. Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced. Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Construction lighting would be designed to reduce sky glow, glare and light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted where practicable.	Small to large	Moderate to major adverse
WNSA Development (including Ecological Compensation Sites)	Landscape and visual	Local road network users Based on Representative Viewpoints 4, 5, 8, 19, 20, 21, 28, 31, 33 and 34	High to medium	Operation: Winter Year 1 Most noticeable effects would be experienced in local passing views from Cemlyn Road and local roads south-east of Tregele, where landscape mounds would largely conceal the lower parts of Power Station buildings, but the upper parts	Adverse Long-term	Small to large	Minor to major adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance	Small to large	Minor to major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Based on Representative Viewpoints N6 and N10. Based on visual assessment of Ecological Compensation Sites		would result in a substantial increase in the extent of large-scale industrial buildings visible and change the skyline. However, landscape mounding would screen the Power Station, except for glimpses of main stacks, in close views from Cemlyn Road and Nanner Road junction, where a large sedimentation pond would be noticeable near the base of mounding. Middle-distance passing views from other local roads would also often include views of Power Station buildings, obscured to varying degrees by landscape mounding. Lighting emanating from the upper portions of the Power Station buildings and the main stacks would be visible. Changes to visual amenity resulting from the Ecological Compensation Site at Ty du.				for final landscape scheme. Lighting designs for operation would be developed to limit light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted, including sympathetic design, automatic sensors for street lights and use of LED lighting.		
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	Local road network users Based on Representative Viewpoints 8, 19, 20, 21, 28 and 37. Based on Representative Viewpoints N6 and N10.	High to medium	Operation: Summer Year 15 Established broadleaved woodland and hedgerows on landscape mounds would help visually soften views of Power Station to limited extent. Power Station buildings would continue to be clearly noticeable and be more noticeable than adjacent Existing Power Station. The large sedimentation pond near the base of mounding would continue to be noticeable in close views from Cemlyn Road and Nanner Road junction.. Lighting emanating from the upper portions of the Power Station	Adverse Permanent	Small to large	Minor to major adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Sedimentation ponds for landscape mounding to be designed to achieve a more natural appearance for final landscape scheme. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Small to medium	Minor to moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				buildings and the main stacks would remain visible.				Lighting designs for operation would be developed to limit light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted, including sympathetic design, automatic sensors for street lights and use of LED lighting.		
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Local road network users Based on Representative Viewpoints 3, 8, 19, 20, 21, 28, 31 and 37. Based on Representative Viewpoints N1, N6 and N10.	Medium	Decommissioning Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views. Lighting activities associated with decommissioning activities would be potentially visible in panoramic views. Whilst lighting from the Existing Power Station is clearly noticeable in this view, and despite intervening landform and vegetation, additional lighting would substantially increase the extent of lighting in the view.	Adverse Permanent	Small to large	Moderate to major adverse	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland. Lighting for decommissioning would be designed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable	Small to large	Moderate to major adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Community of Cemaes Based on Representative Viewpoints 12, 13 and 16.	High	Construction Enabling Works: Views from western edge of Cemaes of plant and machinery in conjunction with installation of fencing, field boundary removal and vegetation clearance. Main Construction:	Adverse Medium-term	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse	Enhancements to existing boundary features retained outside the perimeter construction fence. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced.	Large	Major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				Construction and operation of Site Campus noticeable in views towards Existing Power Station from north-western fringe of Cemaes. Bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds with associated drainage, including sedimentation ponds and dosing equipment, prominent in views from western fringe of Cemaes and above and between rooftops from limited locations on high ground. Construction of buildings and infrastructure mainly obscured by landscape mounding. Views above landscape mounds and skyline of a large number of tall cranes associated with construction of Power Station.				Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus.		
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Community of Cemaes Based on Representative Viewpoints 12, 13 and 16.	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Landscape mounding would screen Power Station from western edge of Cemaes, with exception of possible glimpses of tops of main stacks. Mounding would be slightly steeper and higher than existing natural landform, with sedimentation ponds near the base of mounding. Hedgerows and woodland on mounding would not yet have fully established.	Adverse Medium-term	Small to Medium	Moderate adverse	Landscape design development of sedimentation ponds to achieve a more natural appearance.	Small to medium	Minor to moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Community of Cemaes Based on Representative Viewpoint 16.	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Fully established hedgerow and woodland planting would help to achieve a natural appearance for landscape mounding which would continue to screen Power Station buildings, with exception of possible glimpses of tops of main stacks. The sedimentation pond would remain noticeable in the foreground of mounding.	Adverse permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse	Landscape design development of sedimentation ponds to achieve a more natural appearance. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Community of Cemaes Based on Representative Viewpoints 12, 13 and 16.	High	Decommissioning Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views. However, landscape mounding with established woodland and hedgerow planting would limit views to some extent.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished.	Medium to large	Major adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Community of Tregele Based on Representative Viewpoint 18. Based on Representative Viewpoint N4.	High	Construction Enabling Works: Plant, machinery, Construction Compound with portable cabins and satellite compound with stone stockpile visible in conjunction with views of installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance. Also installation of road crossings visible. Main Construction: Site Preparation and Clearance: Plant, machinery, Construction Compound with portable cabins/temporary buildings and satellite compound with stone stockpile visible in conjunction with views of installation of fencing, progressive field boundary removal and vegetation clearance. Also installation of road crossings visible. Main Construction: Bulk earthworks, construction of landscape bund and mounds with associated drainage apparent at close range in open views, mainly from northern edge of village. Mound landscaped with planting would obscure lower level views once completed. Large-scale construction activities associated	Adverse Medium-term	Large	Major adverse	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Phased timing of woodland felling in vicinity of Remediation Processing Compound, as far as is practicable, to allow existing woodland to provide temporary screening whilst asbestos treatment area is in use. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced. Construction lighting would be designed to reduce sky glow, glare and light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted where practicable	Large	Major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				with Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be clearly noticeable above bund, including a large number of tall cranes. There would be open views of construction lighting close at hand from these locations, in the context of existing lighting.						
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Community of Tregele Based on Representative Viewpoint 18. Based on Representative Viewpoint N4.	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Landscape mounding and recent woodland planting along boundary of Wylfa Newydd Development Area north-west of Tregele would conceal Power Station buildings, but at the same time obscure previous views of rural fields in foreground views towards the Existing Power Station. Lighting emanating from the upper portions of the Power Station buildings and the main stacks would noticeably increase the extent of existing lighting in the view.	Adverse Long-term	Large	Major adverse	Lighting designs for operation would be developed to limit light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted, including sympathetic design, automatic sensors for street lights and use of LED lighting.	Large	Major adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Community of Tregele Based on Representative Viewpoint 18. Based on Representative Viewpoint N4.	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Established broadleaved woodland on landscape mounds would help visually soften and integrate the landscape mounding. There would, however, be a clearly noticeable change to the view. Proposed broadleaved woodland on the landscape mounding would have established, helping to further reduce views of lighting from the Power Station.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse	Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Community of Tregele	High	Decommissioning Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Lighting for decommissioning would be designed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below	Large	Major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Based on Representative Viewpoint 18. Based on Representative Viewpoint N4.		construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views. However, the mounding with established woodland planting would conceal much of the decommissioning activity.				thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable.		
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Community of Llanfechell Based on Representative Viewpoint 3.	Medium	Construction Main Construction: Views from western fringe of village mostly obscured by the intervening landform, though a large number of tall cranes, associated with construction of the Power Station and initially the Site Campus, would be particularly noticeable on the skyline.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	No additional mitigation practicable.	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Community of Llanfechell Based on Representative Viewpoint 3.	Medium	Decommissioning Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse	No additional mitigation practicable.	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Community of Llanfairynghornwy Based on Representative Viewpoint 8. Based on Representative Viewpoint N1	Medium	Construction Main Construction: From locations with open views, construction of landscape mounds would initially be apparent in views across the gently undulating drumlin landforms and pastoral fields. Subsequently, construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure in the central part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would be clearly noticeable, including a large number of tall cranes. Lighting associated with construction would be visible in middle-distance views.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced. Construction lighting would be designed to reduce sky glow, glare and light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted where practicable	Medium	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Community in Llanfairynghornwy Based on Representative Viewpoint 8. Based on Representative Viewpoint N1.	Medium	Operation: Winter Year 1 Views of Power Station buildings would result in an increase in extent of large-scale industrial buildings compared to existing view and skyline would be changed within part of view. Power Station buildings would be more noticeable than adjacent Existing Power Station. Middle-distance views of the lighting associated with the Power Station would result in an increase in the extent of lighting compared to the existing view. Lighting from the Existing Power Station would be partially screened by the new landscape mounding, and lighting associated with the Power Station would be seen at some distance and in the context of the lighting at the Existing Power Station	Adverse Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Lighting designs for operation would be developed to limit light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted, including sympathetic design, automatic sensors for street lights and use of LED lighting.	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Community in Llanfairynghornwy Based on Representative Viewpoint 8. Based on Representative Viewpoint N1	Medium	Operation: Summer Year 15 Established hedgerows and broadleaved woodland on landscape mounds and along Power Station site boundary would help to visually soften and integrate Power Station into landscape. Most large-scale buildings would, however, remain visible. The proposed broadleaved woodland on the landscape mounding would have established, helping to reduce the prominence of lighting. However, general light spill and lighting from the upper parts of the Power Station and aviation warning lighting on the main stacks would remain evident	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. Lighting designs for operation would be developed to limit light spill onto sensitive receptors where significant effects are predicted, including sympathetic design, automatic sensors for	Medium	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								street lights and use of LED lighting. 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.		
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Community of Llanfairynghornwy Based on Representative Viewpoint 8. Based on Representative Viewpoint N1.	Medium	Decommissioning Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views. Lighting activities associated with decommissioning activities would be potentially visible in middle-distance views.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Lighting for decommissioning would be designed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable.	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Community of Mynydd Mechell Based on Representative Viewpoint 32.	Medium	Construction Main Construction: Most of Wylfa Newydd Development Area screened by intervening rising landform. Super heavy lift cranes associated with construction of Generating Units visible well above any other infrastructure or landmarks within existing view. Also glimpses of other tower cranes in conjunction with construction of the Generating Units, above brow of hill. Cranes	Adverse Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	No additional mitigation practicable.	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				seen within context of existing OHLs and pylons.						
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	Community of Mynydd Mechell Based on Representative Viewpoint 32.	Medium	Decommissioning Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated tower cranes, would adversely affect views.	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	No additional mitigation practicable.	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	Occasional visitors to Cestyll Garden Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 15.	High	Construction Main Construction: Close-range framed views of construction of the temporary causeway and permanent breakwater within Porth-y-pistyll, and associated construction vessels (for dredging and deliveries of construction materials) would be dominant in the framed Significant View looking out to sea. Much of construction activities would be obscured by the significant evergreen vegetation in garden. Looking south, filtered views through intervening trees to construction of Power Station buildings, including a large number of tall cranes.	Adverse Medium-term	Large	Major adverse	Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.	Large	Major adverse
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	Occasional visitors to Cestyll Garden Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 15.	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Western breakwater would be clearly noticeable in framed Significant View looking across Porth-y-pistyll bay to open sea. Also filtered views through intervening vegetation to Power Station buildings to east. Power Station buildings would add to industrial intrusion on views from within garden, but would not affect Significant View.	Adverse Long-term	Medium	Major adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.	Medium	Major adverse
WNSA Development	Landscape and visual	Occasional visitors to Cestyll Garden	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 The western breakwater would continue to be clearly noticeable in	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Major adverse	Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.	Medium	Major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 15.		Significant View to sea. Leafing out of existing garden vegetation in the summer would add to restriction of views to the sea by the breakwater compared to winter year 1. Establishment of broadleaved woodland to east and south of Cestyll Garden would obscure Power Station buildings to the east.				Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Occasional visitors to Cestyll Garden Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 15.	High	Decommissioning Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station, MOLF, CWS intake structure and outfall and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Major adverse	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Medium	Major adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Visitors to William Thomas Monument at Mynydd y Garn Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 7.	High	Construction Main Construction: Main Construction: Construction of MOLF, temporary causeway and breakwaters, bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds would be apparent in elevated panoramic views. Subsequently, construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure would be clearly noticable, including a large number of tall cranes..	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Major adverse	Design of temporary buildings within the site compound and construction/laydown areas to mitigate visual impact through use of recessive colour, finishes and maximum heights. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters.	Medium	Major adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Visitors to William Thomas Monument at Mynydd y Garn	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Breakwater and Power Station buildings would increase extent of large-scale industrial development compared to existing view. New	Adverse Long-term	Medium	Major adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings.	Large	Major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 7.		buildings would be seen within context of Existing Power Station, but Power Station buildings would be more noticeable. Grassland cover on the landscape mounds would help to integrate mounds into existing landscape and would soften views of the Power Station.						
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Visitors to William Thomas Monument at Mynydd y Garn Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 7.	High	Operation – summer year 15 Proposed hedgerows and broadleaved woodland on landscape mounds would have established and would help to further visually soften and integrate Power Station buildings into landscape. Most large-scale buildings would, however, remain visible and continue to constitute an increase in extent of large-scale industrial buildings compared to existing view.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Visitors to William Thomas Monument at Mynydd y Garn Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 7.	High	Decommissioning Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station, MOLF, CWS intake structure and outfall and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Major adverse	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Medium	Major adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Visitors to the standing stones north of Llanfechell Based on Representative and	High	Construction Main Construction: Views of construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure	Adverse Medium-term	Large	Major adverse	Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus. Landscape mounding and landscaping to be sequenced.	Large	Major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Specific Viewpoint 22.		would be prominent, including a large number of tall cranes.						
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Visitors to standing stones north of Llanfechell Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 22.	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Power Station buildings would result in a substantial increase in extent of large-scale industrial buildings compared to existing view. Large scale and massing of Power Station buildings would be more noticeable than adjacent Existing Power Station and, together with mounding, change skyline within part of view, which would result in loss of views to sea.	Adverse Long-term	Large	Major adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings.	Large	Major adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Visitors to standing stones north of Llanfechell Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 22.	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Established hedgerows and broadleaved woodland on landscape mounds would help to visually soften and integrate Power Station into landscape. Large-scale buildings would, however, continue to constitute a substantial change to the view.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse	A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings. Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Medium to large	Major adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Visitors to the standing stones north of Llanfechell Based on Representative and Specific Viewpoint 22.	High	Decommissioning Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Large	Major adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Distant views (Parys Mountain)	High	Construction Main Construction:	Adverse	Small	Minor adverse	No additional mitigation practicable.	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Based on Representative Viewpoint 1		Elevated distant views of construction and operation of the Site Campus accommodation blocks, bulk earthworks and construction of landscape mounds, would initially be apparent in a small proportion of the view. Construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure, including a large number of tall cranes, would be perceptible above the skyline, well above any other infrastructure or landmarks within the existing view, such as Mynydd y Garn at 170m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)..	Medium-term					
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Distant views (Parys Mountain) Based on Representative Viewpoint 1	High	Decommissioning Decommissioning activity within the Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including tower cranes, would adversely affect a small proportion of the view.	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	Consideration to be given to the long-term appearance of new or existing buildings to remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished.	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Offshore viewers Based on Representative Viewpoint 30 and 39.	Medium	Construction Main Construction: Construction of MOLF temporary causeway, and breakwaters, and operation of concrete batching plant, would be dominant in close-range views offshore towards Porth-y-pistyll. Construction and operation of the Site Campus would be apparent in views towards the Existing Power Station and Dame Sylvia Crowe wooded mounds. The construction of Power Station buildings and infrastructure would also be noticeable to varying degrees, including a large number of tall cranes.	Adverse Medium-term	Large	Major adverse	Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. Natural colours and materials to be used for Site Campus.	Large	Major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Offshore viewers Based on Representative Viewpoint 30 and 39.	Medium	Operation: Winter Year 1 Landform would have substantially changed to the west of Cemaes. MOLF, associated breakwaters and Power Station buildings would be clearly noticeable from offshore locations in vicinity of Porth-y-pistyll bay and would increase extent of large-scale industrial buildings in view. New buildings and infrastructure seen within context of Existing Power Station, though Power Station buildings would be more noticeable.	Adverse Long-term	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse	Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings.	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Offshore viewers Based on Representative Viewpoint 30 and 39.	Medium	Operation: Summer Year 15 Established hedgerows and broadleaved woodland on landscape mounds would help with landscape integration of mounds and Power Station. However, MOLF, associated breakwaters and main Power Station buildings would remain clearly visible from offshore locations in vicinity of Porth-y-pistyll bay. Power Station buildings would continue to be more noticeable than Existing Power Station.	Adverse Permanent	Medium to large	Major adverse	Selection of appropriate materials for MOLF and breakwaters. A colour scheme based on natural colours to be developed for Power Station buildings.	Medium to large	Moderate to major adverse
WNDA Development	Landscape and visual	Offshore viewers Based on Representative Viewpoint 30 and 39.	Medium	Decommissioning Removal of MOLF and CWS intake structure and outfall would be noticeable at Porth-y-pistyll. Views of other decommissioning activity within Power Station Site, including incremental dismantling of Power Station and associated contractor's construction/laydown areas and plant, including cranes, would adversely affect views.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Major adverse	The long-term appearance, including exterior finishes, of new or existing buildings which would remain during the care and maintenance period would be maintained until demolished. Recreation of an appropriate field pattern consisting of new hedgerows planted with native plant species and areas of native woodland.	Large	Major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Landscape and visual	Residents in the vicinity of the Ecological Compensation Site at Cae Canol-dydd	High	Construction Potential clear close views of proposed soil stockpile and machinery movements resulting in partial obstruction of the existing open and long distance views. Main area of soil stripping and hedge removal also likely to be visible.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None proposed.	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Landscape and visual	Residents in the vicinity of the Ecological Compensation Site at Cae Canol-dydd	High	Operation: Year 1 Potential clear close views of proposed soil stockpile resulting in partial obstruction of the existing open and long distance views. Main area of soil stripping and hedge removal also likely to be visible.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None proposed	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Landscape and visual	Residents in the vicinity of the Ecological Compensation Site at Cors Gwawr	High	Construction Potential views towards site from properties, with possible partial views of hedge and scrub removal, soil stripping and soil stockpiling.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Landscape and visual	Residents in the vicinity of the Ecological Compensation Site at Cors Gwawr	High	Operation: Year 1 Potential views towards site from properties. Summer views likely to be screened by mature trees and hedgerows.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Landscape and visual	Residents in the vicinity of the Ecological Compensation Site at Ty du	High	Construction Potential clear views towards site from properties. Possible clear views of scrub clearance work and burning of arisings forming a part of wider views.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Landscape and visual	Residents in the vicinity of the Ecological Compensation Site at Ty du	High	Operation: Year 1 Potential views towards site from properties.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	St. Patrick's Church, Llanbadrig (Asset 26)	High	Construction activities would form an intrusive element in views on approach to the church and over the roof of the church from the east extension of the graveyard. Construction activities would be seen in the context of the Existing Power Station, and would be screened from the church and historic graveyard by local topography. Construction would not affect key attributes of the asset's setting, comprising its coastal location views northwards out to sea, or its relationship to the lychgate and churchyard.	Adverse National Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Photographic survey	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Cottage at Felin Gafnan, Cafnan (Asset 54)	Low	Whilst construction activities would result in noise and visual intrusion on the rural setting of this asset, its value rests principally in its historic fabric and its association with the other mill buildings; (Assets 137, high value; 141, medium value; and 144, medium value) which would not be affected by the works.	Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None proposed	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Rhwng y Dau Fynydd Burnt Mound (Asset 71)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Park Lodge Enclosure (Asset 121)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Cemaes Conservation Area (Asset 124)	Medium	Construction activities would be intrusive within the setting of the Conservation Area and prominent in views of Cemaes from Traeth Mawr, and in views from the pier and Ffordd Y Mor, all of which have been identified as significant in the Conservation Area Appraisal (Isle of Anglesey County Council, 2010). However, construction activities would be seen in the context of the Existing Power Station and, with the exception of the cranes, would be screened by landscape mounding when established. Other significant views within Cemaes Conservation Area would not be affected, and the historic and architectural character of the village would be maintained.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Park Lodge Ring-ditch (Asset 127)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Cestyll, Cemaes (Asset 130)	Medium	Removal of any unknown remains associated with the fortified site indicated by this place name. While the national grid reference for this asset places it within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, it covers a larger area and no remains within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area were identified by the geophysical survey or trial trenching. The magnitude of effect, as assessed, reflects this.	Adverse Local Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, Porth y Felin (Asset 137)	High	Construction of Power Station buildings, the MOLF, temporary causeway and breakwater would introduce noise and visual intrusion on the setting of the mill, transforming its tranquil coastal setting and introducing intrusion to the views of the mill from Cestyll Garden (HLT 2, high value) and the Anglesey coastal path. The association of the mill with the Corn drying house at Felin Gafnan (Asset 141, medium value) and the Mill House at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn (Asset 144, medium value) would be maintained.	Adverse National Short-term	Large	Major adverse		Large	Major Adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				Potential for physical damage from vibration due to the use of the vibratory pile hammer in close proximity to this heritage asset.	Adverse national permanent	Large	Major adverse	Undertake a vibration risk assessment as part of the s61 application for any construction activity involving vibratory or impact equipment to be used on the Main Site. This assessment would establish safe working distances for receptors in relation to construction vibration. This would ensure that any equipment that is identified as having potentially adverse vibration effects can be located sufficiently away from any sensitive receptors, so that any effects on such receptors can be reduced to negligible. Where works are required within the safe working distances, alternative equipment or working methods would be used to reduce vibration levels on sensitive receptors to the greatest extent practicable. Appropriate vibration monitoring would be carried out at the closest receptors to determine the success of these requirements. (please refer to chapter 6 (noise and vibration) more information on this additional mitigation measure)	Small	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Nant Orman, Cemaes (Asset 138)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Moderate adverse	Level 3 historic building recording has already been undertaken. Development of an archaeological mitigation strategy which would be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to undertake a series of mitigation works which could potentially include targeted archaeological watching brief, targeted excavation and targeted strip map and sampling	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Corn drying house at Felin Gafnan (Asset 141)	Medium	Construction of Power Station buildings, the MOLF, temporary causeway and breakwater would introduce noise and visual intrusion on the setting of the corn drying house and transform its tranquil coastal setting. The association of the asset with the Felin Gafan Corn Mill, (Asset 137, high value) and the Mill House at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn (Asset 144, medium value) would be maintained.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Large	Moderate adverse	Photographic survey to document current setting.	Large	Moderate adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Mill House at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn (Asset 144)	Medium	Construction of the Power Station, the MOLF, temporary causeway and breakwater would transform its tranquil rural coastal setting, introduce noise and visual intrusion on the setting of the mill house, and intrusion on views from its principal elevation. The association of the mill house with the Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, (Asset 137, high value) and the Corn drying house at Felin Gafnan (Asset 141, medium value) would be maintained.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Large	Moderate adverse	Photographic survey to document current setting.	Large	Moderate adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Burnt Mounds and Pits (Asset 145)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Church of St. Rhwydrys Llanrhwydrys (Asset 155)	High	Construction activities would be visible from the churchyard, detracting from the isolated rural character of its setting; however, views of the works would be restricted by local topography, and seen in the context of the Existing Power Station and wind turbines. The relationship of the church to its churchyard and lychgate would be maintained.	Adverse National Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None.	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Tre'r Gof Uchaf, Cemaes (Asset 163)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Moderate adverse	Level 3 Historic Building Recording has already been undertaken.	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Pen Carreg and Maen y Bugael (Asset 172)	Low	Construction activities and infrastructure, including the heavy lifting crane, would be visually intrusive within the rural setting of this asset. However, the value of this asset is primarily derived from its historic fabric, which would not be affected.	Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	St Padrig's Church, Cemaes Bay (Asset 174)	Medium	Construction activities would result in noise and visual intrusion in the setting of this asset. However, this would not detract from its architectural interest or our appreciation of its setting within Cemaes.	Adverse regional short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Capel Bethesda, Cemaes (Asset 178)	Low	Construction activities would result in noise and visual intrusion on the setting of this asset, altering its semi-rural character. When complete, views of construction activities would be screened by landscape mounds.	Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Cafnan House and Outbuildings (Asset 181)	Medium	Construction activities and infrastructure, including the heavy lifting crane, would be very intrusive within the setting of this asset, resulting in noise and visual intrusion and transforming the rural character of its setting. When complete, the mounds D and D1 would reduce visual intrusion from the construction works.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Large	Moderate adverse	Photographic survey and Level 2 Historic Landscape Recording to document current setting.	Large	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Pennant Enclosure (Asset 205)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Rhwng y Ddau Fynydd Burnt Mound and Ring Ditch (Asset 207)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Rhwng Dau Fynydd Enclosure (Asset 209)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Possible Burnt Mound, Cafnan (Asset 212)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Plas Cemlyn, Hen Blas Cemlyn (Asset 213)	Medium	Construction activities would dominate views from the principal elevation of the farmhouse and alter the isolated rural character of its setting. However, its inter-relationship with the associated farm buildings and its setting on Cemlyn Bay would not be affected.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Caerdegog Isaf Burnt Mount (Asset 245)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Burnt Mound, Rhwng Dau Fynydd (Asset 251)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Windmill, Cemaes (Asset 258)	Medium	Construction activities would form a noticeable element in views west from the windmill; however, these would be seen in the context of wide-ranging views across the surrounding countryside. Due to its height, the presence of the crane would temporarily detract from the landmark role of the windmill.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Penrallt Curvilinear Enclosure (Asset 272)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Neuadd Rectilinear Enclosure (Asset 281)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Caerdegog Isaf and Outbuilding and Lower Farm and Outbuildings (Asset 286)	Low	Construction activities would result in noise and visual intrusion on this asset, which would result in comprehensive changes to the rural landscape setting of this heritage asset.	Adverse Local Short-term	Large	Minor adverse	Photographic survey to document current setting of the asset.	Large	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Cemlyn Roman Fortlet (Asset 289)	High	The hilltop location with open views in all directions is the key attribute of the setting of this asset as is the possible relationship with the Watch Tower, Pen Bryn yr Eglwys (Asset 290, high value). Construction activities would be visible in views to the east from this asset, but would not dominate its setting or affect the possible relationship with Asset 290.	Adverse National Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Siloam (Asset 310)	Low	Construction activities would form a prominent element in views from the chapel, resulting in intrusion on its setting, and altering its isolated rural character, which is an important attribute of the setting of this asset. However, the establishment of landscape mounding during the construction phase would soften views of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.	Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Possible Burnt Mound, Neuadd (Asset 311)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Possible Burnt Mound, Penrallt (Asset 314)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Quarry (Asset 322)	Low	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Minor adverse	None	Large	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Llanfechell Standing Stones (Asset 342)	High	While construction activities would be visible in long-distance views from the asset to the north-east, these would be partially screened by topography. The interrelationship with Pen y Morwydd Round Barrow, Mechell (Asset 372, high value) and the Standing Stone North of Church, Llanfechell (Asset 344, high value) would not be affected.	Adverse National Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Standing Stone North of Church, Llanfechell (Asset 344)	High	Construction activities would result in visual intrusion to the views from the asset to the north-west. The topographical location and interrelationship with Pen-y-Morwydd Round Barrow, Mechell (Asset 372, high value) and Llanfechell Standing Stones (Asset 342, high value), which are the key elements of the setting of this asset, would not be affected.	Adverse National Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Melin Cefn Coch Windmill, Ty'n y Felin (Asset 355)	Medium	Construction activities would be visible above hills to the north of the windmill, forming an intrusive element and diminishing the rural character of the setting of this asset. However, the function of the windmill and its relationship to the associated mill buildings: Felin Cefn Coch, Former Site of, Cylch y Garn (Asset 356, medium value), Melin Cefn Goch, Cylch y Garn (Asset 363, medium value), Cefn Coch House, Llanfechell (Asset 430, medium value), and Ty-n-felin (Melin Cefn Coch) (Asset 607, low value) would be maintained.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Old Rectory, Llanfechell (Asset 368)	Medium	While noise from construction would result in perceptible intrusion in the setting of this asset, its setting within the village of Llanfechell and relationship with St Mechell's Church, Llanfechell (Asset 369) would continue to be understood.	Adverse regional short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	St Mechell's Church, Llanfechell (Asset 369)	High	While noise from construction would result in intrusion on the setting of this asset, its location at the centre of the village of Llanfechell and relationship with surrounding buildings, such as the Old Rectory (Asset 368), would be continue to be understood.	Adverse national short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Llanfechell (Asset 371)	Medium	While construction would result in noise intrusion on the Conservation Area, the character of the conservation area as a historic rural village characterised by vernacular buildings would continue to be understood.	Adverse regional short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Libanus Methodist Chapel (Asset 376)	Low	While noise from construction would result in intrusion on the setting of this asset, its location at the centre of the village of Llanfechell, position overlooking the church and churchyard (Asset 369) and relationship with surrounding buildings would be maintained.	Adverse regional short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Ebenezer Welsh Independent Chapel, Llanfechell (Asset 414)	Low	Construction activities would be audible and visible from the chapel grounds, forming an intrusive element in its semi-rural setting and increasing intrusion from modern infrastructure.	Adverse local short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	St. Mary's Church, Llanfairyrhonydd (Asset 423)	High	The key attributes of the setting of this asset are its relationship with the churchyard, lychgate (Asset 424), Rectory (Asset 420), and its rural location. Whilst distant views of construction activities would be possible to the east and intrusive to the rural character of the asset's setting, these views would be filtered by vegetation, reducing their prominence, and would not affect the relationship of the asset to the churchyard, lychgate and rectory.	Adverse National Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Cefn Coch House, Llanfechell (Asset 430)	Medium	Construction activities would increase visual intrusion from modern infrastructure in views from the east elevation and intrusion from traffic on the A5025. Whilst these would not affect the relationship of the asset with the farm buildings, they would diminish the rural character of its setting.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	North Standing Stone, Pen yr Orsedd, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 433)	High	Construction activities would be visible in views from the asset to the north-west. These would be seen in the context of the Existing Power Station. The interrelationship with South Standing Stone, Pen yr Orsedd, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 441, high value) would not be affected.	Adverse National Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Tyddyn Sydney (Asset 512)	Low	Construction activities would result in noise and visual intrusion on the setting of the asset, dominating its setting and transforming its rural character.	Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Fferm Nanner (Asset 513)	Low	Key attributes of the setting of this asset are its rural location and long views across surrounding farmland. The construction activities would form a prominent element in the building's setting, altering its tranquil rural character. The landscape mounds, once established, would soften the visual impact of the works.	Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Fronddu (Asset 514)	Low	Construction activities would be visible in views from the farmstead across Cemlyn Bay, resulting in intrusion on its rural character. The landscape mounds, once completed, would soften the visual impact of the works.	Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Possible Burnt Mound (west) (Asset 515)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Possible Burnt Mound (east) (Asset 516)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Tyddyn-Goronwy Prehistoric Settlement Site (Asset 517)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Pennant Burnt Mound and Possible Settlement Site (Asset 520)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Caerdegog Isaf Ditches and Pit (Asset 523)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Possible Burnt Mound, South of The Firs (Asset 525)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Linear Anomalies and Burnt Mounds (Asset 528)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Tregele Prehistoric Settlement and Burnt Mound 1 (Asset 529)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Development of an archaeological mitigation strategy which would be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to undertake a series of mitigation works which could potentially include targeted archaeological watching brief, targeted excavation and targeted strip map and sampling	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Tregele Prehistoric Settlement and Burnt Mound 2 (Asset 530)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Pits and Linear Features 1, Ty-croes (Asset 531)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Prehistoric Pits, Tyddyn-Goronwy (Asset 532)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Ring Gully and Pits, Pennant (Asset 534)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Burnt Spreads and Pits (Asset 535)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Development of an archaeological mitigation strategy which would be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to undertake a series of mitigation works which could potentially include targeted archaeological watching brief, targeted excavation and targeted strip map and sampling	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Three Burnt Mounds, Caerdegog Isaf (Asset 536)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Ring-ditch and Burnt Mound, Tyddyn-gele (Asset 537)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Development of an archaeological mitigation strategy which would be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to undertake a series of mitigation works which could potentially include targeted archaeological watching brief, targeted excavation and targeted strip map and sampling	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Burnt Mounds, Rhwng y Ddau Fynydd (Asset 538)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Development of an archaeological mitigation strategy which would be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to undertake a series of mitigation works which could potentially include targeted archaeological watching brief, targeted excavation and targeted strip map and sampling	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Burnt Mound and Field Boundaries, Tre'r Gof Uchaf (Asset 539)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Tregele Romano-British Settlement (Asset 540)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Burnt Mound and Ditch System, Groesfechan (Asset 546)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Burnt Mound, Ditches and Pits, East of Tyddyn Gele (Asset 547)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Burnt Mound, East of Caerdegog Isaf (Asset 549)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Ring-gully, Rhwng Dau Fynydd (Asset 550)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Possible Burnt Mound, North of Ty-croes (Asset 553)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Development of an archaeological mitigation strategy which would be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to undertake a series of mitigation works which could potentially include targeted archaeological watching brief, targeted excavation and targeted strip map and sampling	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Pit, Postholes and Stakeholes, South-east of Tyddyn-Goronwy (Asset 559)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Burnt Mound and Stone Structure, North-east of Tyddyn Gele (Asset 566)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Strip, map and sample	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Pits, North-west of Tregele (Asset 567)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Possible Stone Platform, North-west of Trefegle (Asset 568)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Porth yr Ogof Roman Activity (Asset 573)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Possible Burnt Mound, West of Porth Wylfa (Asset 578)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Pit, West of Porth Wylfa (Asset 579)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Porth Wylfa Cist Cemetery (Asset 580)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Regional Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Porth Wylfa Gully and Postholes (Asset 581)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Ditch and Pits, South of Porth Wylfa (Asset 587)	Medium	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Excavation	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Groes Farmhouse and Outbuilding (Asset 601)	Low	Construction activities would be prominent within the asset's setting, resulting in noise and visual intrusion and altering the rural character which contributes to its understanding as a historic farmstead. Intrusion from increased traffic on the A5025 would also be noticeable within its setting.	Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Pen-y-groes Arthur (Glan-yr-afon) (Asset 621)	Low	While noise from and distant views of construction activities would be perceptible from this asset; the rural setting of the asset would continue to be understood.	Adverse local short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Y Storws, Cemlyn (Asset 740)	Low	Construction activities and infrastructure would be prominent in views to the west from the asset; however, this would not affect key attributes of the asset's setting, comprising its relationship with Glan y Mor, Cemlyn (Asset 741, low value), and its relationship to the Cemlyn Bay and the former harbour.	Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Glan y Mor, Cemlyn (Asset 741)	Low	Construction activities and infrastructure would be prominent in views to the west, resulting in visual intrusion and detracting from its tranquil coastal setting. Key attributes of the asset's setting, comprising its relationship with Y Storws, Cemlyn (Asset 740), Cemlyn Bay and the former harbour would be maintained.	Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Building and Enclosure, North-east of Neuadd (Asset 758)	Low	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Minor adverse	Development of an archaeological mitigation strategy which would be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to undertake a series of mitigation works which could potentially include targeted archaeological watching brief, targeted excavation and targeted strip map and sampling	Negligible	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Neuadd (Asset 759)	Low	Construction activities located directly to the north and east of the asset would result in noise and visual intrusion and alter the rural character of its setting which contributes to our understanding of its function as a historic farmstead.	Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Building/Enclosure North of Neuadd (Asset 770)	Low	Removal	Adverse Local Permanent	Large	Minor adverse	Development of an archaeological mitigation strategy which would be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to undertake a series of mitigation works which could potentially include targeted archaeological watching brief, targeted excavation and targeted strip map and sampling	Large	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Tywyn (Asset 784)	Low	Construction activities and infrastructure would be prominent in views from the asset to the west; however, these would be seen in the context of the Existing Power Station and development within Cemaes. Key attributes of the asset's setting comprising its relationship with Cemaes Bay and views of the bay would be maintained.	Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Ty-newydd (Asset 791)	Low	While noise from construction activities would be audible from this asset, its rural setting would continue to be understood.	Adverse local short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Bryngwyn (Asset 793)	Low	While noise intrusion from and views of construction activities would be perceptible from this asset, its rural setting would continue to be understood.	Adverse local short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None proposed	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Pentre'r-gof (Asset 799)	Low	Construction activities would result in noise and visual intrusion on the setting of this asset, detracting from the semi-rural character of its setting. However, when established, mounds A and B would soften views of construction works within the site. The asset's value derives principally from its historic fabric and this would be maintained.	Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Buildings West of Gwyddelyn Fawr (Asset 802)	Low	Construction activities would be visible to the north-west; however, these activities would not be prominent within the setting of this asset as they would be partially screened by local topography. Construction noise would also be perceptible from the asset. However our understanding of the farm's relationship to its rural landscape setting would be maintained.	Adverse local short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None proposed	Medium	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Cae'r-gors (Asset 803)	Low	Construction activities, including the heavy lifting crane, would be visible in views west from this asset; however, these views would be partially screened by the presence of intervening vegetation and buildings. Construction noise would also be perceptible from the asset. However noise and visual intrusion would not detract from our understanding of its semi-rural setting on the edge of Tregele.	Adverse local short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None proposed	Medium	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Former Inn, Tregele (Asset 806)	Low	Whilst construction activities associated with the laydown areas and the establishment of Mound B would be prominent within the setting of this asset, this would not affect key attributes of its setting, comprising its relationship with Tregele and its position on the historic route of the A5025. Construction noise would also result in intrusion on the setting of this asset. However, its value principally derives from its historic fabric and this would not be affected.	Adverse local short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None proposed	Medium	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Smithy, Tregele (Asset 807)	Low	Construction activities would result in noise and visual intrusion on the setting of this asset; however, key attributes of its setting comprising its relationship with Tregele and its position on the historic route of the A5025 would be maintained. The value of the building derives from its historic fabric and this would also be maintained.	Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Residential Buildings, Tregele (Asset 808)	Low	Construction activities would result in noise and visual intrusion on the asset's setting; however, the key attribute of its setting comprising its position within Tregele would be maintained. The value of the building derives from its historic fabric which would also be maintained.	Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None proposed	Medium	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Caerdegog Uchaf (Asset 818)	Low	Construction activities, including the heavy lifting crane, would be visible from the asset, detracting from the rural character of its setting, which contributes to its understanding as a historic farmstead.	Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Mynydd-lthel (Asset 819)	Low	Noise and visual intrusion from construction activities and the presence of the heavy lifting crane would form prominent and intrusive elements within the asset's setting, detracting from its rural character.	Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Penyrrorsedd (Asset 820)	Low	The value of this asset derives principally from its surviving historic fabric; however, its rural setting surrounded by enclosed pasture fields contributes to our understanding of this asset as a historic farmstead. Construction activities and infrastructure, such as the heavy lifting crane, would result in noise and visual intrusion and detract from the rural character of the asset's setting. However, when established, the landscape mounds would reduce visibility of the construction works.	Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None proposed	Medium	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Cestyll Garden (HLT 2)	High	Removal of historic landscape elements including the kitchen garden and parts of its essential setting. Visual intrusion into the essential setting of the Registered Historic Park and Garden.	Adverse National Permanent	Large	Major adverse	Level 2 Historic building recording. Level 2 Historic Landscape survey. Photographic survey. Translocation of Lady's Finger of Lancaster apple trees from Cestyll Garden kitchen garden. Agree with National Trust, Cadw and GAPS the design of appropriate landscape measures to restore and/or enhance the former location of kitchen garden. Horizon would work with landowner to implement appropriate monitoring of soil pH and a visual inspection of the condition of plants during the bulk earthworks of the construction period. Work with the landowners and other interested parties to consider appropriate enhancement measures such as greater interpretation including on-site interpretation boards at the valley garden, including interpretation boards that are visible from the Wales Coast Path, enhanced public access to the valley garden, including signage from the Wales Coast Path, regular maintenance and restoration of the valley garden.	Large	Major adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Dame Sylvia Crowe's landscaping area (HLT 3)	Medium	Removal of designed landscape elements. Visual intrusion into key views of Dame Sylvia Crowe's landscape.	Adverse Regional Permanent	Medium Adverse	Moderate adverse	Level 2 historic landscape survey and photographic survey.	Small Adverse	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	North Coast, Mon (HLT 6)	Medium	While noise from construction would be perceptible in this historic landscape type, the key characteristics of the rocky, distinctive coastal area and visual relationship with the sea would be maintained.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Cemaes (HLT 7)	Medium	While noise from construction would result in intrusion into this historic landscape, the relationship between the village and the broader landscape and HLT 7's legibility as an attractive small harbour and regional fishing village would be maintained and continue to be understood.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Wylfa (HLT 8)	High	Removal of landscape elements.	Adverse National Short-term	Small Adverse	Minor adverse	None	Small Adverse	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Cemlyn Coastal Strip (HLT 9)	Low	While noise from construction would result in intrusion into this historic landscape, the disparate nature of this coastal area, of improved fields and scattered farms, would continue to be understood.	Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Fieldscape, North-west Mon (HLT 10)	Medium	While noise from construction would result in intrusion into this historic landscape, the relationship of small field systems and clusters of nucleated settlements would be maintained and the landscape would continue to be understood.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Llanfechell (HLT 13)	Medium	While noise from construction would result in intrusion into this historic landscape, the integrity of the historic character would be maintained and the landscape would continue to be understood and appreciated.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Cultural heritage	Ty'n-talcen (Asset 41)	Low	Construction activities at Ty du including fencing, access track creation and scrub clearance would be visible in views south of this asset. However, this asset's value is principally derived from its historic fabric which would not be affected by construction activities.	Adverse Local Short-term	Small Adverse	Minor adverse	None	Small Adverse	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Cultural heritage	Tyddyn-bâch (Asset 42)	Low	Construction activities at Ty du including fencing, access track creation and scrub clearance would be visible in views south of this asset. However, this asset's value is principally derived from its historic fabric which would not be affected by construction activities.	Adverse Local Short-term	Small Adverse	Minor adverse	None	Small Adverse	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Cultural heritage	Cae-Adda (Asset 43)	Low	Construction activities at Ty du including fencing, access track creation and scrub clearance would be visible in views south-east of this asset. However, this asset's value is principally derived from its historic fabric which would not be affected by construction activities.	Adverse Local Short-term	Small Adverse	Minor adverse	None	Small Adverse	Minor adverse
WNSA Development (Ecological Compensation Sites)	Cultural heritage	Ty-du (Asset 49)	Low	Construction activities at Ty du including fencing, access track creation and scrub clearance would be visible in views west of this asset. However, this asset's value is principally derived from its historic fabric which would not be affected by construction activities.	Adverse Local Short-term	Small Adverse	Minor adverse	None	Small Adverse	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Cottage at Felin Gafnan, Cafnan (Asset 54)	Low	The presence of the Power Station and breakwater would form intrusive elements in the asset's coastal rural setting; however, its value derives from its fabric and its association with other mill buildings: Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, Porth y Felin (Asset 137, high value), Corn drying house at Felin Gafnan (Asset 141, medium value) and Mill house at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn (Asset 144, medium value) and this would not be affected.	Adverse Local Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Mill Bay Landing Places (Asset 110)	Low	The Power Station and breakwater would form prominent elements within the setting of this asset, considerably changing its tranquil, rural character. The relationship of the asset to the Mill House at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn (Asset 144, medium value) would not be affected.	Adverse Local Medium-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, Porth y Felin (Asset 137)	High	The Power Station and breakwater would form intrusive and dominant elements within the asset's setting, transforming its coastal character and intruding on views of the mill from Cestyll Garden (HLT 2, high value). The relationship between the asset and the Corn drying house at Felin Gafnan (Asset 141, medium value) and the Mill house at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn (Asset 144, medium value) would be maintained.	Adverse National Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Corn drying house at Felin Gafnan (Asset 141)	Medium	The presence of the Power Station would transform the setting of this asset, dominating views to the north and east, and altering its rural, coastal setting. The relationship with Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, Porth y Felin (Asset 137, high value) and the Mill house at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn (Asset 144, medium value) would be maintained.	Adverse Regional Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Mill house at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn (Asset 144)	Medium	The presence of the Power Station would transform the setting of this asset, dominating views to the north and east, and altering its rural, coastal setting. The relationship with Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, Porth y Felin (Asset 137, high value) and the Corn drying house at Felin Gafnan (Asset 141, medium value) would be maintained.	Adverse Regional Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Church of St. Rhwydrys Llanrhwydrys (Asset 155)	High	The presence of the Power Station would increase intrusion from modern infrastructure on the setting of the asset, diminishing its isolated rural character. Views of the Power Station would be partially screened by existing topography, limiting its prominence within the asset's setting. The relationship of the church, graveyard and lychgate would be maintained.	Adverse National Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Pen Carreg and Maen y Bugael (Asset 172)	Low	The presence of the Power Station and landscape mounds would dominate the setting of the asset, transforming its rural character.	Adverse Local Medium-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Pont Cafnan Farm Outbuildings (Asset 173)	Low	The presence of the Power Station, landscape mounds and planting would dominate the setting of the asset, transforming its rural character.	Adverse Local Medium-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Cafnan House and Outbuildings (Asset 181)	Medium	The presence of the Power Station, landscape mounds and planting would dominate the setting of the asset, transforming its rural character.	Adverse Regional Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Plas Cemlyn, Hen Blas Cemlyn (Asset 213)	Medium	Intrusion on the asset's setting would result from visibility of the Power Station from the principal elevation. Although landscape mounding would soften this view, the Power Station would form a large-scale element within the asset's setting, intrusive to its rural character. The relationship to the other farm buildings (Old Farmhouse at Plas Cemlyn, Asset 215, medium value; Hammels at Plas Cemlyn, Asset 221, medium value; and the Agricultural Range at Plas Cemlyn, Asset 228, medium value) would be maintained.	Adverse Regional Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Caerdegog Isaf and Outbuilding and Lower Farm and Outbuildings (Asset 286)	Low	The Power Station would form a dominant element in the asset's setting, transforming its rural character.	Adverse Local Medium-term	Large	Minor adverse	None	Large	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Cemlyn Roman Fortlet (Asset 289)	High	The Power Station would be visible in views from the asset to the north-east, but would not be a dominant element in these views. Views in other directions would be unaffected. The visual relationship with Watch Tower, Pen Bryn yr Eglwys (Asset 290, high value) would not be affected.	Adverse National Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Siloam (Asset 310)	Low	The Power Station would be visible approximately 1km to the north-east of the asset, forming an intrusive large-scale element in the asset's setting. Whilst the landscape mounds would also alter the asset's setting, these would soften views of the Power Station, and, when seeded, these would maintain the rural character of the chapel's setting.	Adverse Local Medium-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Groesfechan (Asset 341)	Medium	The Power Station would form prominent elements in the setting of the asset, whilst the presence of the roundabout junction would increase intrusion from highways infrastructure. Although views of the Power Station and visitor's centre would be softened by the presence of the landscape mounds, their presence would diminish the rural character of the asset's setting. There would be no impact on the historic fabric of the asset.	Adverse Regional Medium-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Llanfechell Standing Stones (Asset 342)	High	The Power Station would be visible in long-distance views from the asset to the north-west. These would be partially screened by topography. The interrelationship with Pen-y-Morwydd Round Barrow, Mechell (Asset 372, high value) and the Standing Stone North of Church, Llanfechell (Asset 344, high value) would not be affected.	Adverse National Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Standing Stone North of Church, Llanfechell (Asset 344)	High	The Power Station would be visible in views from the asset to the north-west. The interrelationship with Pen-y-Morwydd Round Barrow, Mechell (Asset 372, high value) and Llanfechell Standing Stones (Asset 342, high value) would not be affected.	Adverse National Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Melin Cefn Coch Windmill, Ty'n y Felin (Asset 355)	Medium	Key attributes of this asset's setting are its elevated position on top of a mound, its association with Cefn Coch (Asset 430, medium value) and other mill buildings (Felin Cefn Coch, Former Site of, Cylch y Garn, Asset 356, medium value; and Melin Cefn Goch, Cylch y Garn, Asset 363, medium value), and the surrounding rural landscape. The Power Station would form an intrusive element in the asset's rural setting and would be prominent in views north from the asset; however, this would not affect its relationship with Cefn Coch (Asset 430) or the other mill buildings.	Adverse Regional Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Cae Mawr, Tregele (Asset 422)	Medium	Visibility of the Power Station rising above the hill to the north of the asset would result in intrusion on the asset's setting and detract from its rural character.	Adverse Regional Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	North Standing Stone, Pen yr Orsedd, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 433)	High	The Power Station would be visible in views to the north-east and would be seen in the context of the Existing Power Station. The interrelationship with South Standing Stone, Pen yr Orsedd, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 441, high value) would not be affected.	Adverse National Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Fferm Nanner (Asset 513)	Low	Key attributes of the asset's setting are its rural location, close to Cemlyn Bay. The Power Station would form a prominent element in views from the principal elevation, intrusive to the rural character of its setting. Whilst the landscape mounds would also alter the asset's setting, these would soften views of the Power Station, and, when seeded, would maintain the rural character of the asset's setting.	Adverse Local Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Fronddu (Asset 514)	Low	Although partially screened by the landscape mounds, the Power Station would be visible in views from the asset across Cemlyn Bay, resulting in intrusion on its rural character, a key attribute of the asset's setting.	Adverse Local Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Groes Farmhouse and Outbuilding (Asset 601)	Low	The Power Station and visitor centre would form prominent elements in the setting of the asset, whilst the presence of the roundabout junction would increase intrusion from highways infrastructure. Although views of the Power Station and visitor's centre would be softened by the presence of the landscape mounds, their presence would diminish the rural character of the asset's setting.	Adverse Local Medium-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Y Storws, Cemlyn (Asset 740)	Low	The Power Station would form a prominent feature in views to the west from the asset, resulting in visual intrusion and detracting from its tranquil coastal setting. Key attributes of the asset's setting comprising its relationship with Glan y Mor, Cemlyn (Asset 741, low value), and its relationship to the Cemlyn Bay and the former harbour would be maintained.	Adverse Local Medium-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Glan y Mor, Cemlyn (Asset 741)	Low	The Power Station would form a prominent feature in views to the west from the asset, resulting in visual intrusion and detracting from its tranquil coastal setting. Key attributes of the asset's setting comprising its relationship with Y Storws, Cemlyn (Asset 740, low value), and its relationship to Cemlyn Bay and the former harbour would be maintained.	Adverse Local Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Caerdegog Uchaf (Asset 818)	Low	Although softened to some extent by the mounds and landscape planting, the Power Station would form a prominent and intrusive element in the setting of this asset, detracting from its rural character.	Adverse Local Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Mynydd-lthel (Asset 819)	Low	Although softened to some extent by the mounds and landscape planting, the Power Station would form a prominent and intrusive element in the setting of this asset, detracting from its rural character.	Adverse Local Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Cestyll Garden (HLT 2)	High	Visual intrusion into the setting and Significant Views of the Registered Historic Park and Garden.	Adverse National Medium-term	Large	Major adverse	Work with the landowners and other interested parties to consider appropriate enhancement measures such as greater interpretation including on-site interpretation boards at the valley garden, including interpretation boards that are visible from the Wales Coast Path, enhanced public access to the valley garden, including signage from the Wales Coast Path, regular maintenance and restoration of the valley garden.	Large	Major adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Dame Sylvia Crowe's landscaping area (HLT 3)	Medium	Visual intrusion into key views of Dame Sylvia Crowe's landscape.	Adverse Regional Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Cemlyn Coastal Strip (HLT 9)	Low	Effects from construction continue into operation.	Adverse local medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Fieldscape, North-west Mon (HLT 10)	Medium	Effects from construction continue into operation.	Adverse regional medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None proposed	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Cottage at Felin Gafnan, Cafnan (Asset 54)	Low	Decommissioning would result in temporary noise and visual intrusion on the rural setting of this asset; however, its value derives principally from its historic fabric and its association with the other historic mill buildings (Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, Porth y Felin, Asset 137, high value; Corn drying house at Felin Gafnan, Asset 141, medium value; and Mill house at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn, Asset 144, medium value), which would not be affected.	Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Mill Bay Landing Places (Asset 110)	Low	Decommissioning activities would be audible and visible from this asset. The continued presence of the breakwater would be visible in views from this asset. However, the key relationship of the landing place with the Mill House at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn (Asset 144; medium value) would not be affected.	Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, Porth y Felin (Asset 137)	High	Decommissioning works would result in noise and visual intrusion on the setting of the asset as a result of the operation of demolition plant, the removal of Power Station structures and remediation of the site. These works would be prominent and intrusive within the asset's coastal setting.	Adverse National Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, Porth y Felin (Asset 137)	High	The continued presence of the breakwater after decommissioning would result in intrusion on the setting of the mill due to the presence of this engineered structure within its coastal setting and intrusion in views of the mill from Cestyll Garden (HLT 2, high value). The relationship between the asset and associated mill buildings (Corn drying house at Felin Gafnan, Asset 141, medium value; and Mill house at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn, Asset 144, medium value) would be maintained.	Adverse National Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Corn drying house at Felin Gafnan (Asset 141)	Medium	Decommissioning activities would result in noise and visual intrusion on the setting of the asset as a result of the operation of demolition plant, the removal of Power Station structures and remediation of the site. These activities would be prominent and intrusive within the asset's setting.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Corn drying house at Felin Gafnan (Asset 141)	Medium	The continued presence of the breakwater after decommissioning would result in intrusion on the setting of the asset due to the presence of this engineered structure within its coastal setting. The relationship with other mill buildings (Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, Porth y Felin, Asset 137, medium value; and Mill house at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn, Asset 144, medium value) would be maintained.	Adverse Regional Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Mill house at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn (Asset 144)	Medium	Decommissioning activities would result in noise and visual intrusion on the setting of the asset as a result of the operation of demolition plant, the removal of Power Station structures and remediation of the site. These activities would be prominent and intrusive within the asset's setting.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Mill house at Felin Gafnan, Cylch-y-Garn (Asset 144)	Medium	The continued presence of the breakwater after decommissioning would result in intrusion on the setting of the asset due to the presence of this engineered structure within its coastal setting. The relationship with other mill buildings (Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, Porth y Felin, Asset 137, medium value; and Corn drying house at Felin Gafnan, Asset 141, medium value) would be maintained.	Adverse Regional Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Church of St. Rhwydrys Llanrhwydrys (Asset 155)	High	Decommissioning works would be visible in views from the church, detracting from its isolated rural character; however, views of the works would be constrained by local topography and their prominence limited by their location approximately 2.5km from the asset. The relationship of the church to its churchyard and lychgate would be maintained.	Adverse National Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Pen Carreg and Maen y Bugael (Asset 172)	Low	Decommissioning activities would be prominent in views to the east from the asset detracting from the rural character of its setting, although these would be screened to some extent by the landscape mounds.	Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Pont Cafnan Farm Outbuildings (Asset 173)	Low	Noise and visual intrusion from decommissioning activities.	Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Cafnan House and Outbuildings (Asset 181)	Medium	Noise and visual intrusion from decommissioning activities would affect the asset's setting.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Plas Cemlyn, Hen Blas Cemlyn (Asset 213)	Medium	Intrusion on the asset's rural setting would result from visibility of decommissioning activities from the principal elevation, screened to some extent by the presence of the landscape mounds. Its relationship to the other farm buildings (Old Farmhouse at Plas Cemlyn, Asset 215, medium value; Hammels at Plas Cemlyn, Asset 221, medium value; and the Agricultural Range at Plas Cemlyn, Asset 228, medium value) would be maintained.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Windmill, Cemaes (Asset 258)	Medium	Decommissioning activities would result in intrusion on the semi-rural setting of the windmill, although would be softened by the presence of the landscape mounds. Located over 1km from the asset, this would not diminish its landmark role, or affect our understanding of the asset's semi-rural hilltop setting.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Cultural heritage	Caerdegog Isaf and Outbuilding and Lower Farm and Outbuildings (Asset 286)	Low	Decommissioning activities would result in noise and visual intrusion on the setting of the asset as a result of the operation of demolition plant, the removal of Power Station structures and restoration of the site. These activities would be prominent and intrusive within the asset's setting, detracting from its understanding and appreciation as a rural farm complex.	Adverse Local Short-term	Large	Minor adverse	Photographic survey to document current setting.	Large	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Cemlyn Roman Fortlet (Asset 289)	High	Decommissioning activities would be visible in views from the asset to the north-east, but would not be a dominant element in these views. Views in other directions would be unaffected. The visual relationship with Watch Tower, Pen Bryn yr Eglwys (Asset 290, high value) would not be affected.	Adverse National Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Groesfechan (Asset 341)	Medium	Decommissioning activities would form a noticeable and intrusive element in the setting of the asset which would diminish the rural character of the asset's setting, a key attribute of its setting.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Llanfechell Standing Stones (Asset 342)	High	Decommissioning activities would be visible in long-distance views from the asset to the north-west, but would not be a dominant element in these views. The interrelationship with Pen-y-Morwydd Round Barrow, Mechell (Asset 372, high value) and the Prehistoric Standing Stone North of Church, Llanfechell (Asset 344, high value) would not be affected.	Adverse National Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Standing Stone North of Church, Llanfechell (Asset 344)	High	Decommissioning activities would be visible in views from the asset to the north-west, but would not be a dominant element in these views. The interrelationship with Pen-y-Morwydd Round Barrow, Mechell (Asset 372,; high value) and Llanfechell Standing Stones (Asset 342, high value) would not be affected.	Adverse National Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Melin Cefn Coch Windmill, Ty'n y Felin (Asset 355)	Medium	Decommissioning works would be prominent in views to the north of the windmill, forming an intrusive element within its rural setting. Understanding of the function of the windmill and its relationship to Cefn Coch (Asset 430, medium value) and other mill buildings (Felin Cefn Coch, Former Site of, Cylch y Garn, Asset 356, medium value; and Melin Cefn Goch, Cylch y Garn, Asset 363, medium value), would not be affected.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Cae Mawr, Tregele (Asset 422)	Medium	Visibility of decommissioning works rising above the hill to the north of the asset would result in intrusion on the asset's setting and detract from its rural character.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	St. Mary's Church, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 423)	High	Distant views of decommissioning works would be possible from the churchyard; however, due to their location approximately 2.5km from the asset, this would not affect key attributes of the asset's setting comprising its relationship to the churchyard, the lychgate to the Church of St. Mary (Asset 424, medium value), and The Old Rectory House (Asset 420, medium value), and its rural location.	Adverse National Short-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Cefn Coch House, Llanfechell (Asset 430)	Medium	Decommissioning works would result in visual intrusion on the setting of Cefn Coch; however, views of the works would be softened by the landscape mounds and would not affect its relationship with the farm buildings and walls (Perimeter Wall, Cefn-Coch, Asset 615, low value; Surviving Outbuildings, Cefn-Coch, Asset 617, low value; Barn, South-east of Cefn-Coch, Asset 618, low value) and understanding of its connection to the rural landscape.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	North Standing Stone, Pen yr Orsedd, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 433)	High	Decommissioning activities would be visible in views from the asset to the north-west and would be seen in the context of the Existing Power Station. The interrelationship with South Standing Stone, Pen yr Orsedd, Llanfairynghornwy (Asset 441, high value) would not be affected.	Adverse National Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Fronddu (Asset 514)	Low	Impact on setting from decommissioning works, altering the quiet rural character of its setting which contributes to its value. Landscape mounds would soften the visual impact of the works and screen views at lower levels.	Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNTA Development	Cultural heritage	Y Storws, Cemlyn (Asset 740)	Low	Decommissioning activities would form a prominent feature in views to the west from the asset, resulting in visual intrusion and detracting from its tranquil coastal setting. Key attributes of the asset's setting comprising its relationship with Glan y Mor, Cemlyn (Asset 741, low value), and its relationship to the Cemlyn Bay and the former harbour would be maintained.	Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Glan y Mor, Cemlyn (Asset 741)	Low	Decommissioning activities would form a prominent feature in views to the west from the asset, resulting in visual intrusion and detracting from its tranquil coastal setting. Key attributes of the asset's setting comprising its relationship with Y Storws, Cemlyn (Asset 740, low value), and its relationship to the Cemlyn Bay and the former harbour would be maintained.	Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Cestyll Garden (HLT 2)	High	Continued presence of the breakwater in a Significant Views from the valley garden.	Adverse National Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	None proposed	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Cestyll Garden (HLT 2)	High	Continued presence of the breakwater in a Significant Views from the valley garden.	Adverse National Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse	None proposed	Medium	Moderate adverse
WNSA Development	Cultural heritage	Dame Sylvia Crowe's landscaping area (HLT 3)	Medium	Noise and visual intrusion from decommissioning activities.	Adverse Regional Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology	Seabed (including intertidal)	Low	Loss of seabed and intertidal zone geomorphological features during construction	Adverse Permanent Irreversible	Small	Minor	Not applicable	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology	Seabed (including intertidal)	Low	Changes in sediment entrainment, leading to erosion and deposition during construction	Adverse Permanent Reversible	Small	Minor	Not applicable	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology	Cemlyn Bay	Medium	Increased fine sediment transported via new drainage pathways and/or dredging/ excavation works during construction	Adverse Temporary Reversible	Small	Minor	Not applicable	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology	Cemlyn Bay	Medium	Short-term changes to seabed and intertidal zone associated with permanent and temporary structures (and their removal) during construction	Adverse Temporary Reversible	Small	Minor	Not applicable	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology	Cemlyn Bay	Medium	Loss of seabed and intertidal zone geomorphological features during construction	Adverse Permanent Irreversible	Small	Minor	Not applicable	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology	Cemlyn Bay	Medium	Sediment mobilisation in the outer bay and offshore areas due to changes in bed shear stress during operation	Adverse Permanent Reversible	Small	Minor	Not applicable	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology	Esgair Gwynn	High	Changes to form and/or integrity of Esgair Gwynn due to changes in coastal processes (e.g. wave action) resulting from construction activities	Adverse Permanent Irreversible	Small	Minor	Monitoring of changes of topography of shingle ridge	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology	Esgair Gwynn	High	Changes to the shingle ridge arising from increased wave heights during operation	Adverse Permanent Irreversible	Small	Minor	Monitoring of changes of topography of shingle ridge	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology	Cemlyn Lagoon	High	Additional overtopping due to small increases in wave height in rare storm events during construction	Adverse Permanent Irreversible	Small	Minor	Not applicable	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology	Cemlyn Lagoon	High	Additional overtopping due to small increases in wave height in rare storm events during operation	Adverse Permanent Irreversible	Small	Minor	Not applicable	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	The marine environment	Subtidal and intertidal habitats of conservation importance	Medium	Direct loss of habitat under the footprint of the marine works and the disposal(s) during construction.	Adverse Local Permanent Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Marine ecological enhancement measures would be provided in suitable locations by engineering design and functionality, to include pre-cast ecological units (e.g. features similar to bio-blocks) and modification of the permanent artificial structures (e.g. construction material, surface roughness or the addition of surface features).	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	The marine environment	Subtidal and intertidal habitats of conservation importance	Medium	The risks posed by the introduction of non-native species (outcompeting native species) during construction.	Adverse Regional Permanent Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Implementation of a monitoring programme for non-native species to include observational surveys on structures that may provide substrate for non-native species.	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	The marine environment	Subtidal and intertidal habitats of conservation importance	Medium	Effects of Total Residual Oxidants (TRO) from Cooling Water Discharge during operation.	Adverse Local Permanent Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	The marine environment	Subtidal habitats and communities	Low	Direct loss of habitat and species under the footprint of the disposal(s) during construction.	Adverse Local Permanent Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	The marine environment	Subtidal habitats and communities	Low	Effects of TRO from cooling water discharge during operation.	Adverse Local Permanent Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	The marine environment	Subtidal habitats and communities	Low	The risks posed by the introduction of non-native species (outcompeting native species) during construction.	Adverse Regional Permanent Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Implementation of a monitoring programme for non-native species.	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	The marine environment	Invertebrates (of conservation and/or commercial importance)	Medium	The risks posed by the introduction of non-native species (outcompeting native species) during construction.	Adverse Regional Permanent Long-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Implementation of a monitoring programme for non-native species.	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	The marine environment	Marine mammals (pinnipeds and cetaceans)	High	The effect of underwater noise during construction through potential injury or displacement.	Adverse Local Temporary Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Shipping and navigation (construction phase of marine works)	Risk: Fire/explosion – ordnance found during dredge/construction	Medium	During the dredge/construction phase, unexploded ordnance could be discovered and inadvertently detonated by dredgers or construction plant leading to fire/explosion.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor	Harbour Authority powers Availability of pollution response equipment Marine safety management system Oil spill contingency plan Port Marine Safety Code (PMSA) compliance	Sensitivity - low	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Shipping and navigation (construction phase of marine works)	Risk: Grounding – tug and tow due to steering/propulsion failure	High	Increase in use of tug and tow means there is an increased likelihood of tug/tow drifting close to shore and grounding as a result of steering/propulsion failure.	Indirect Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Moderate	Directions (General) Directions (Special) Notice to Mariners Pilotage Port Emergency Plan Safety zone Oil spill contingency plans LPS broadcast Protective fendering	Sensitivity – medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Shipping and navigation (construction phase of marine works)	Risk: Grounding – dredge/construction craft due to marine works	Low	Increased risk of dredge/construction vessels grounding in the vicinity of the marine works due to working close inshore, in complex tidal conditions with limited room to manoeuvre.	Indirect Adverse Local Medium-term	Medium	Moderate	Directions (General) Directions (Special) Notice to Mariners Pilotage Port Emergency Plan LPS broadcast Safety zone Aids to navigation Oil spill contingency plans	Sensitivity – low	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNDA Development	Shipping and navigation (construction phase of marine works)	Risk: Vessel damage due to weather conditions	Medium	High wind speeds and swell developing from the Irish Sea would affect dredge and construction craft operating at the marine works.	Indirect Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Moderate	Directions (General) Directions (Special) Notice to Mariners Pilotage Port Emergency Plan LPS broadcast Safety zone Marine safety management system Oil spill contingency plan Weather forecasting Protective fendering	Low	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Shipping and navigation (construction phase of marine works)	Risk: Displacement of vessels	Medium	Dredge and construction operations carried out as part of the marine works and resultant transit routes to and from the MOLF would result in other vessels being displaced into areas where larger vessels currently operate.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Moderate	Automatic Identification System (AIS) coverage – all dredge/construction vessels, including barges to carry AIS (A or B) Directions (General) Directions (Special) Notice to Mariners Pilotage Port Emergency Plan Safety zone	Low	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Shipping and navigation (construction phase of marine works and operational phase of marine works)	Risk: Stranding – small recreational vessel on breakwater	Medium	During periods of adverse weather conditions it is possible that small recreational vessels (such as kayaks) would strand on the sloped faces of the breakwaters. The resulting damage would mean it would be unlikely for the vessel to be re-floated safely.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Moderate	Directions (General) Directions (Special) Notice to Mariners Pilotage Port Emergency Plan Safety zone LPS broadcast Marine safety management system Safety boat	Low	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Shipping and navigation (operational phase of MOLF)	Risk: Allision – vessel with breakwaters	Medium	Manoeuvring of vessels in close proximity to the breakwaters has the potential for contact with the structure, especially during periods of adverse weather conditions.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Moderate	Directions (General) Directions (Special) Notice to Mariners Pilotage Port Emergency Plan	Sensitivity – low	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								Safety zone Aids to navigation AIS coverage Marine safety management system Oil spill contingency plans Large-scale navigational charts LPS broadcast Towage available and appropriate		
WNSA Development	Shipping and navigation (operational phase of MOLF)	Risk: Allision – vessel with MOLF	Medium	Confined area within the harbour created by the breakwaters increases the risk that a vessel would make contact with the MOLF whilst manoeuvring to berth.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Moderate	Directions (General) Directions (Special) Notice to Mariners Pilotage Port Emergency Plan Safety zone Aids to navigation AIS coverage Marine safety management system Oil spill contingency plans Protective fendering Large-scale navigational charts LPS broadcast	Sensitivity – Low	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Shipping and navigation (operational phase of MOLF)	Risk: Collision – recreational/fishing/high speed/harbour vessel with vessel transiting to or from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area	Medium	Consultation with stakeholders indicates that recreational fishing and leisure vessels use the bays in the vicinity of the MOLF. These vessels will generally be navigating close to the shore to avoid traffic in deeper waters; there is potential for one of these vessels to be involved in a collision with a vessel navigating to or from the MOLF/Roll-on Roll-off (RoRo).	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Moderate	AIS coverage Directions (General) Directions (Special) Local Port Services (LPS) broadcast (navigation and safety information) Notice to Mariners Pilotage Port Emergency Plan Safety zone	Sensitivity – low	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
WNSA Development	Shipping and navigation (operational phase of MOLF)	Risk: Grounding – vessel within the harbour	High	Vessels using the harbour area have the potential to ground in the shallower areas towards the south-eastern area, near the cooling water intake when manoeuvring to the RoRo berth.	Indirect Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Major	Directions (General) Directions (Special) Notice to Mariners Pilotage Port Emergency Plan Safety zone Aids to navigation Marine safety management system Oil spill contingency plans	Sensitivity – low	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Shipping and navigation (operational phase of MOLF)	Risk: Machinery-related accidents – steering/propulsion failure entering or leaving the harbour	High	There is the potential for engine, thruster or rudder failure whilst a vessel is manoeuvring from the berth and proceeding out of the harbour. The restricted water available within the harbour means that should the vessel lose steering or propulsion, there is the possibility that the vessel can make contact with the quay or breakwaters.	Indirect Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Major	Directions (General) Directions (Special) Notice to Mariners Pilotage Port Emergency Plan Safety zone Marine safety management system Oil spill contingency plans LPS broadcast Protective fendering	Small	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Shipping and navigation (Decommissioning phase)	Risk: Grounding – tug and tow due to steering/propulsion failure	High	Increase in use of tug and tow means there is an increased likelihood of tug/tow drifting close to shore and grounding as a result of steering/propulsion failure.	Indirect Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Moderate	Directions (General) Directions (Special) Notice to Mariners Pilotage Port Emergency Plan LPS Broadcast Safety Zone Aids to navigation Oil spill contingency plans	Sensitivity – medium	Minor adverse
WNSA Development	Shipping and navigation	Risk: Grounding – dredge/construction craft due to marine works	Low	Increased risk of dredge/construction vessels grounding in the vicinity of the marine works due to working close inshore, in complex tidal conditions with limited room to manoeuvre.	Indirect Adverse Local Medium-term	Medium	Moderate	Directions (General) Directions (Special) Notice to Mariners Pilotage Port Emergency Plan	Sensitivity – low	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
	(Decommissioning phase)							LPS Broadcast Safety Zone Aids to navigation Oil spill contingency plans		
WNDA Development	Shipping and navigation (Decommissioning phase)	Risk: Vessel damage due to weather conditions	Medium	High wind speeds and swell developing from the Irish Sea would affect dredge and construction craft operating at the marine works.	Indirect Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Moderate	Directions (General) Directions (Special) Notice to Mariners Pilotage Protective fendering Port Emergency Plan LPS Broadcast Safety Zone Marine safety management system Oil spill contingency plan Weather forecasting	Low	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Shipping and navigation (Decommissioning phase)	Risk: Displacement of vessels	Medium	Dredge and construction operations carried out as part of the marine works and resultant transit routes to and from the MOLF would result in other vessels being displaced into areas where larger vessels currently operate.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Moderate	AIS coverage Directions (General) Directions (Special) LPS Broadcast Notice to Mariners Pilotage Port Emergency Plan Safety Zone	Low	Minor adverse
WNDA Development	Shipping and navigation (decommissioning phase)	Risk: Stranding – small recreational vessel on breakwater	Medium	During periods of adverse weather conditions it is possible that small recreational vessels (such as kayaks) would strand on the sloped faces of the breakwaters. The resulting damage would mean it would be unlikely for the vessel to be re-floated safely.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Moderate	Directions (General) Directions (Special) Notice to Mariners Pilotage Port Emergency Plan Safety Zone LPS Broadcast Marine Safety Management System Safety Boat	Low	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Socio-economics	Local businesses (including tourism receptors)	High	Potential beneficial effect of increased expenditure in the local economy during the construction and decommissioning phases of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.	Beneficial, medium-term	Small to Medium	Minor beneficial	Potential beneficial effect, no additional mitigation is required.	Small to Medium	Minor beneficial
Off-Site Power Station Facilities – construction	Public access and recreation	PRoW 29/008/1 (as per definitive map and on the ground) and 29/009/1	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity due to noise during construction	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities – decommissioning	Public access and recreation	PRoW 29/008/1 (as per definitive map and on the ground) and 29/009/1	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity due to noise during decommissioning	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Air quality	Human receptors within 350m of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities	-	Dust emissions – annoyance due to dust soiling	Adverse Temporary short/ medium-term	-	Not significant	None	-	Not significant
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Noise and vibration	Residential receptors Llanfaethlu	High	Increased noise levels from the construction of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Adverse Short-term	Large (4) Medium (4) Small (6)	Major (8) Moderate (6)	3.6m hoarding to be constructed on site perimeter.	Large (1) Medium (4) Small (3)	Major adverse (5) Moderate adverse (3)
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Noise and vibration	Llanfaethlu Public School non-residential receptor	High	Increased noise levels from the construction of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Minor	3.6m hoarding to be constructed on site perimeter.	Negligible	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Noise and vibration	Outlying receptor north of Llanfaethlu	High	Increased noise levels from the construction of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Minor	None	Negligible	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Noise and vibration	Residential receptors Llanfaethlu	High	Exposed to increased levels of vibration	Adverse Short-term	Medium (2) Small (5)	Major (2) Moderate (5)	No vibratory rollers to be used unless a vibration risk assessment confirms safe working distances can be employed.	Negligible	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Noise and vibration	Residential receptors Llanfaethlu	High	Increased noise levels from the operation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Adverse Long-term	Medium (3) Small (2)	Major (3) Moderate (2)	Details of operational monitoring would be established as part of the final specification. The combined noise rating level from all fixed plant would be no greater than background level (LA90) + 5dB at the nearest residential receptors.	Negligible (All)	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Soils and geology	Subgrade 3b soil	Medium	Degradation of the soil's physical, chemical and biological condition as a result of: compaction; smearing; mixing of soils; and/or storage.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Soils and geology	Construction workers	High	Risk to human health (construction workers) as a result of potential exposure to unexpected contamination.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	East Drain	Low	Change in flows to watercourses due to change in drainage infrastructure altering surface water flow paths and timing of rainfall response during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	East Drain	Low	Degradation of water quality as a result of increased concentration of sediment in runoff during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	East Drain	Low	Smothering of bed substrate and altering of morphology due to disturbance of fine sediment during construction works.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	East Drain	Low	Destabilisation and adjustment of the watercourses as a result of in-channel working during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	East Drain	Low	Removal of channel bank and portion of channel bed during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	East Drain	Low	Reduction in impermeable surfaces resulting in a slower response to rainfall events during operation.	Direct Beneficial Local Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	East Drain	Low	Change in channel flow processes during operation, creating scour or sediment movement due to the construction of a new outfall.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	East Drain	Low	Smothering of bed substrate due to the mobilisation of fine sediment during decommissioning.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	Hen-shop Drain	Low	Change in flows to watercourses due to change in drainage infrastructure altering surface water flow paths and timing of rainfall	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				response during construction.						
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	Hen-shop Drain	Low	Degradation of water quality as a result of increased concentration of sediment in runoff during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	Hen-shop Drain	Low	Smothering of bed substrate and altering of morphology due to disturbance of fine sediment during construction works.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	Hen-shop Drain	Low	Destabilisation and adjustment of the watercourses as a result of in-channel working during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	Hen-shop Drain	Low	Removal of part of the vegetated riparian corridor for a stone wall.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Llanrhuddlad	Low	Change in flows to watercourses due to change in drainage infrastructure during construction, altering surface water flow paths and timing of rainfall response during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Llanrhuddlad	Low	Reduction in impermeable surfaces resulting in a slower response to rainfall events during operation.	Direct Beneficial Local Long-term	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	Secondary Bedrock Aquifer B	Low	Dewatering of excavations during construction reducing groundwater supply.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	Secondary B Bedrock Aquifer	Low	Leakage of fuel from the storage tanks during operation causing deterioration in groundwater quality.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Moderate	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	Proposed Off-Site Power Station Facilities site	High	Reduction in flood risk due to the implementation of a swale.	Direct Beneficial Local Long-term	Medium	Moderate beneficial	None	Medium	Moderate beneficial
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	Proposed Off-Site Power Station Facilities site	Low	Increased flood risk due to withdrawal of drainage system maintenance during decommissioning.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Surface water and groundwater	Off-site built development (residential property and sewage works)	High	Reduction in flood risk due to the implementation of a swale.	Direct Beneficial Local Long-term	Medium	Moderate beneficial	None	Medium	Moderate beneficial
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (Partially impacted indirectly)	High	Construction: Indirect effects: Intervisibility with the construction works in the adjacent local landscape would contrast with the rural setting of the AONB. Views of construction works, including the 20 tonne trucks, tarmac machines, forklifts, mobile cranes and crusher equipment would be incongruous with the features within the local landscape. This would partially affect the perception of a small localised area of the AONB. The indirect effects would not undermine the AONB's reasons for designation, or affect the overall perception of the	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from construction lighting to be incorporated into the design. Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures should seek to integrate with surrounding landscape and reduce adverse visual effects.	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				AONB, which covers the coastal areas of Anglesey.						
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (Partially impacted indirectly)	High	Operation – winter year 1 Indirect effects: The proposed Off-Site Power Station Facilities whilst larger in scale than those existing on site, would be similar in character to others within the locality. This would increase the prominence of built form within the local area.	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from operational lighting to be incorporated into the design.	Negligible	Minor adverse Negligible on overall AONB
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (Partially impacted indirectly)	High	Decommissioning: Indirect effects: Decommissioning activities, including the dismantling of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities buildings and structures, would not physically affect the Isle of Anglesey AONB. However, intervisibility with the activities would contrast and be incongruous with the rural setting of the local area of the AONB. The local character of the AONB would be temporarily affected by the activity within the site, whilst the perception of the character of the wider AONB designation would be maintained.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	No additional mitigation practicable	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local Landscape Character Area (LLCA)	High	Construction Effects upon landscape character would be localised within the site and adjoining access roads. Construction is not an unfamiliar activity in the local area. Effects would be limited in scale, and would not dramatically alter the perception or physical characteristics of the local landscape character area.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from construction lighting to be incorporated into the design. Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures should seek to integrate with surrounding landscape and reduce adverse visual effects.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local Landscape Character Area (LLCA)	High	Operation – winter year 1 Buildings within the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be of a larger scale than those currently on site. Planting within the site will include new native tree, shrub and hedgerow. The Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be of a larger scale than adjacent built form off the A5025, but similar in scale to some of the existing sheds within the Local Landscape Character Area. The effects of the built form would be limited to the local area and visual amenity within 1.5km of the site. The operational activities would be similar to the baseline situation.	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from operational lighting to be incorporated into the design.	Negligible	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local Landscape Character Area (LLCA)	High	Operation – winter year 15 As new hedgerow and native woodland planting establishes within the site, it would increase the appearance of tree cover	Beneficial Long-term	Negligible	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from operational lighting to be incorporated into the design.	Negligible	Minor beneficial

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				and strengthen the existing field pattern within the immediate area. The established vegetation would provide some softening effects to the Off-Site Power Station Facilities buildings.						
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local Landscape Character Area (LLCA)	High	Decommissioning: Direct effects: The dismantling of buildings and structures within the Off-Site Power Station Facilities during decommissioning, is likely to result in short-term adverse effects on the Local Landscape Character. The effects would be localised within the site and adjoining access roads.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	No additional mitigation practicable	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Commercial receptor (BR1).	Low	Construction Views of proposed construction works within some aspects to the south, would be experienced from locations where access is available adjacent to the north boundary of the site, and between intercepting commercial and residential buildings. Receptors would be more focused on their commercial activities than the surrounding view.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from construction lighting to be incorporated into the design. Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures should seek to integrate with surrounding landscape and reduce adverse visual effects	Medium	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Commercial receptor (BR1).	Low	Operation – winter year 1: Although the Off-Site Power Station Facilities buildings would be prominent, at a larger scale than the existing sheds within views, its	Adverse Long-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from operational lighting to be incorporated into the design.	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				operational activities would be characteristic of the surroundings and these receptors are more likely to be focused on their work activities. As such, their visual amenity would be similar to the existing baseline.						
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Commercial receptor (BR1).	Low	Operation – summer year 15: New planting along the north and north-east site boundaries, as it establishes, would add to the retained tree line and provide some screening to the Off-Site Power Station Facilities within the view. The built form would however remain more prominent than that originally on site.	Adverse Long-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from operational lighting to be incorporated into the design.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Commercial receptor (BR1).	Low	Decommissioning-Activities would be seen within some filtered views to the south. These receptors would be more focused on their activities than their surrounding views. Retained trees and established hedge and tree planting along the northern boundaries of the site would provide some screening.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	No additional mitigation practicable	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Community of Llanfaethlu (CR1).	High	Construction Construction works would be seen in the middle ground of the view. In places, receptors would have direct and open views of the activities, partly obscured by existing vegetation immediately to	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from construction lighting to be incorporated into the design. Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures should seek to integrate with	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				the south of the site and Llanfaethlu Primary School. They would be seen in the context of existing development and activity along the A5025. The works would be short-term in duration.				surrounding landscape and reduce adverse visual effects		
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Community of Llanfaethlu (CR1).	High	Operation – winter year 1 The MEEG and ESL buildings would be viewed in the middle ground, partly obscured by existing vegetation immediately to the south of the site and Llanfaethlu Primary School in the foreground. These would be in keeping with existing development in the view, whilst on a slightly larger scale.	Adverse Long-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from operational lighting to be incorporated into the design.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Community of Llanfaethlu (CR1).	High	Operation – summer year 15 New tree planting to the south of the site, would reinforce the existing tree cover within the middle ground of the view.	Adverse Long-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from operational lighting to be incorporated into the design.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Community of Llanfaethlu (CR1).	High	Decommissioning The initial dismantling and removal of the on-site buildings and structures, would be seen within local views, partially filtered by intervening vegetation and built form.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	No additional mitigation practicable.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Community off A5025 (CR2)	High	Construction Direct, open and partially screened views of the construction activities, including the construction	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate	Measures to reduce light spill from construction lighting to be incorporated into the design.	Medium	Moderate adverse

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				of the MEEG and ESL buildings and removal of vegetation, would be experienced from locations adjoining the northern and southern site boundaries. Elsewhere, receptors would experience partially screened, oblique and local views from upper and lower storey windows and associated curtilage.				Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures should seek to integrate with surrounding landscape and reduce adverse visual effects.		
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Community off A5025 (CR2)	High	Operation – winter year 1 The operational facility and activities would be partially visible from a few locations, through intervening built form and vegetation.	Adverse Long-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from operational lighting to be incorporated into the design.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Community off A5025 (CR2)	High	Operation – summer year 15 The establishing vegetation would provide partial filtering and screening of views to the Off-Site Power Station Facilities.	Adverse Long-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from operational lighting to be incorporated into the design.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Community off A5025 (CR2)	High	Decommissioning The dismantling of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities buildings would be seen in direct and partially screened views, from locations where the community adjoins the northern and southern site boundaries. Once the initial decommissioning period is completed, buildings and structures would be removed and mature on-site vegetation retained.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate	No additional mitigation practicable	Medium	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Community of Llanrhuuddlad (CR3)	High	Construction Construction activity would be seen in the distant middle ground, and would be partially screened by intervening development. Works would be seen against the existing rising settlement of Llanfaethlu to the south and within the context of the A5025 and its associated ribbon development.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from construction lighting to be incorporated into the design. Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures should seek to integrate with surrounding landscape and reduce adverse visual effects.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Community of Llanrhuuddlad (CR3)	High	Decommissioning The initial dismantling and removal of the on-site buildings and structures, within local views, would be partially filtered by intervening vegetation and built form.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	No additional mitigation practicable at decommissioning.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local PRoW (FP1)	High	Construction Receptors would experience direct, open and local views of the construction works, from long sections of this footpath in north-westerly aspects. Construction activity would not be wholly out of character within the view.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate	Measures to reduce light spill from construction lighting to be incorporated into the design. Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures should seek to integrate with surrounding landscape and reduce adverse visual effects.	Medium	Moderate adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local PRoW (FP1)	High	Operation – winter year 1 Recreational receptor FP1: The Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be larger in scale than those existing on site within the view. Proposed	Adverse Long-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from operational lighting to be incorporated into the design.	Small	Minor adverse

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				landscaping will to some extent improve the appearance of the site within the view. New planting to the south and east boundaries of the site would to some extent soften the appearance of the new built form.						
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local PRow (FP1)	High	Operation – winter year 1 New planting to the south and east of the site would reinforce the presence of vegetation within the view.	Adverse Long-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from operational lighting to be incorporated into the design.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local PRow (FP1)	High	Decommissioning Dismantling of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities buildings, viewed from sections of the footpaths to the south (FP1), would be filtered by the established on-site tree planting. The effects would be short-term. Once the initial decommissioning period is completed, buildings and structures would be removed and mature on-site vegetation retained.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate	No additional mitigation practicable	Medium	Moderate adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local PRow (FP2)	High	Construction Receptors would view the construction of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities buildings directly in open views from sections of the footpaths. The construction activities would be seen within the context of nearby and adjoining settlement development, and behind the A5025.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate	Measures to reduce light spill from construction lighting to be incorporated into the design. Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures should seek to integrate with surrounding landscape and reduce adverse visual effects.	Medium	Moderate adverse

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Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local PRow (FP2)	High	Operation – winter year 1- The proposed Off-Site Power Station Facilities buildings would be visible in the middle ground, larger in scale than the existing buildings on site. Part of the site access barrier would also be visible in the middle ground beyond the field hedgerow. The proposed buildings will be, in keeping with existing buildings within the local landscape and the operational activities would	Adverse Long-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from operational lighting to be incorporated into the design.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local PRow (FP2)	High	Operation – summer year 15 New planting to the north, east and south of the site would reinforce the presence of vegetation within the view.	Adverse Long-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from operational lighting to be incorporated into the design.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local PRow (FP2)	High	Decommissioning The receptor would view the dismantling of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities buildings, over intercepting hedgerow boundaries and beyond the A5025. The change would affect part of the view, from sections of path which cross open fields and where breaks or the height of field hedgerows allow. Once the initial decommissioning period is completed, buildings and structures would be removed and mature on-site vegetation retained.	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate	No additional mitigation practicable	Medium	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local PROW (FP3)	High	Construction Intermittent views from elevated sections of the footpath to the north and north-east of the site, where breaks in adjacent boundary vegetation allow.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from construction lighting to be incorporated into the design. Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures should seek to integrate with surrounding landscape and reduce adverse visual effects.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local PROW (FP3)	High	Operation – winter year 1 The built form of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be seen, more prominent than the existing sheds within the view, above intervening properties and commercial development positioned to the north and east of the site. The buildings would, be in character with the surrounding commercial development.	Adverse Long-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from operational lighting to be incorporated into the design.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local PROW (FP3)	High	Operation – summer year 15 New planting to the north, east and south of the site would reinforce the presence of vegetation within the view.	Adverse Long-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from operational lighting to be incorporated into the design.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local PROW (FP3)	High	Decommissioning The decommissioning activities would be partially filtered by the on-site tree planting, intervening vegetation and existing built form to the north of the site. The activities would alter part of the view	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	No additional mitigation practicable	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				in the middle ground. The short term adverse effects of decommissioning activities would cease following the removal of buildings and structures						
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local PRow (FP4)	High	Construction Receptors would experience elevated, partially obscured and middle-distance views of the construction activity. These activities would be seen within the context of surrounding settlement development off the A5025.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from construction lighting to be incorporated into the design. Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures should seek to integrate with surrounding landscape and reduce adverse visual effects.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Local PRow (FP4)	High	Decommissioning The decommissioning activities would be partially filtered by the on-site tree planting, intervening vegetation and existing built form to the north of the site. The activities would alter part of the view in the middle ground. The short-term adverse effects of decommissioning activities would cease following the removal of buildings and structures.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	No additional mitigation practicable at decommissioning.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Llanfaethlu Primary School (S1).	Medium	Construction Receptors within the Llanfaethlu Primary School (S1) would have partially filtered, generally oblique views of the construction works for the Off-Site Power Station Facilities. In places, these	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from construction lighting to be incorporated into the design. Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures should	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				views would be open. However, the activities would be viewed in the context of existing development off the A5025.				seek to integrate with surrounding landscape and reduce adverse visual effects.		
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Llanfaethlu Primary School (S1).	Medium	Decommissioning The removal of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities buildings and structures would be visible in north-easterly views across the A5025. Students and employees would be primarily focused on their activities rather than the view.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	No additional mitigation practicable at decommissioning.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Users of A5025 (TR1).	Medium	Construction Construction activities would be visible within the site, partially screened by intercepting built form and vegetation. Receptors are more likely to be focused on their journey.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	Measures to reduce light spill from construction lighting to be incorporated into the design. Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures should seek to integrate with surrounding landscape and reduce adverse visual effects.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Users of A5025 (TR1).	Medium	Decommissioning Direct, local and open views of the decommissioning activities would be experienced from a short section of the road where it adjoins the western site boundary. Receptors would also experience more distant views of the works from short, elevated sections to the north and south.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	No additional mitigation practicable at decommissioning.	Small	Minor adverse

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				Established boundary hedge and tree planting would provide some filtering of the short-term activities.						
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Westbound users of the local road network (TR2).	Medium	Construction activities would be seen in the middle ground amongst existing development off the A5025, and behind layers of intervening built form and the A5025.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	Measures to reduce light spill from construction lighting to be incorporated into the design. Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures should seek to integrate with surrounding landscape and reduce adverse visual effects.	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Landscape and visual	Westbound users of the local road network (TR2).	Medium	Decommissioning The removal of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities buildings and structures may be glimpsed in the middle ground from short sections of road. Once the decommissioning activities are complete, the retained established tree planting would result in an improvement in the receptors	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor	No additional mitigation practicable at decommissioning.	Small	Minor adverse

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Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Cultural heritage	St Maethlu's Church (Asset 176)	High	While construction activities would be introduced into distant views north-east from the asset, the A5025 and existing infrastructure already form an element of the setting of this asset, and key views of the asset from the A5025 and its relationship with the settlement of Llanfaethlu would not be affected.	Adverse National Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Off-Site Power Station Facilities	Cultural heritage	St Maethlu's Church (Asset 176)	High	While decommissioning activities would be introduced into distant views north-east from the asset, the A5025 and existing infrastructure already form an element of the setting of this asset, and key views of the asset from the A5025 and its relationship with the settlement of Llanfaethlu would not be affected.	Adverse National Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Socio-economics	Gwyddfor Residential Home	High	Potential adverse effect on community amenity surrounding the Gwyddfor Residential Home located within the Local Area of Influence (LAI) of the Park and Ride during the construction and decommissioning phases.	Adverse Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	Community Fund - The objective of the 'Community Fund' will be to provide enhancements where mitigation measures for receptors located within the LAI of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are not available. It will also serve to mitigate effects during construction that cannot yet be predicted.	Negligible	Minor adverse to negligible

Development	Topic Area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Park and Ride	Socio-economics	Cartio Mon Karting	High	Potential adverse effect on community amenity surrounding the Cartio Mon Karting located within the LAI of the Park and Ride during the construction and decommissioning phases.	Adverse Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	Community Fund - The objective of the 'Community Fund' will be to provide enhancements where mitigation measures for receptors located within the LAI of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are not available. It will also serve to mitigate effects during construction that cannot yet be predicted.	Negligible	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Socio-economics	Local businesses (including tourism receptors)	High	Potential beneficial effect of increased expenditure in the local economy during the construction and decommissioning phases of the Wylfa Newydd Project.	Beneficial Short-term	Small	Minor beneficial	Potential beneficial effect, no additional mitigation is required.	Small	Minor beneficial
Park and Ride	Public access and recreation	Recreation walkers and cyclists using junction 4 of A55	Low	Reduction in amenity of crossing due to the loss of pavements through the junction during work to improve the pavements.	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Large	Minor adverse	None required	Large	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Public access and recreation	Recreation walkers and cyclists on A5 and minor road from Bodedern to junction 4 of A55	Low	Reduction in amenity of recreational routes as a result of noise, dust and visual intrusion arising as a result of construction activities.	Adverse Short-term temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Public access and recreation	Recreational walkers and cyclists on the A5 and minor road from Bodedern to junction 4 of A55 as they pass the Park and Ride site	Low	Reduction of recreational amenity of these routes as part of recreational journeys as a result of the urbanising effect of the Park and Ride in the landscape.	Adverse Medium-term Temporary	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse

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Park and Ride	Noise and vibration	Residential properties on London Road	High	Construction, operation and decommissioning noise related to the Park and Ride	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Minor	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Noise and vibration	Residential properties at Park and Ride	High	Construction, operation and decommissioning noise related to the Park and Ride	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Minor	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Noise and vibration	Hotel at Park and Ride	High	Construction, operation and decommissioning noise related to the Park and Ride	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Minor	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Soils and geology	Subgrade 3b soils	Medium	Degradation of the soil's physical, chemical and biological condition during construction as a result of: compaction; smearing; mixing of soils; and/or storage.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Soils and geology	Subgrade 3b soils	Medium	Potential degradation of <i>in situ</i> subsoils through compaction during operation	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Soils and geology	Subgrade 3b soils	Medium	Potential degradation of soil quality through compaction and smearing during decommissioning	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Soils and geology	Construction workers	High	Potential exposure of construction workers to unexpected contamination	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Surface water and groundwater	Construction Site	High	Localised surface water flooding during construction due to runoff from soil compaction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

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Park and Ride	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Dalar Hir	Medium	Degradation of water quality due to exposure of bare soils during construction, resulting in high sediment loadings in runoff.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Dalar Hir	Medium	Increased fine sediment as a result of exposed bare earth surfaces during construction, which could lead to smothering of the bed substrate.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Dalar Hir	Medium	Increased impermeable surfaces and changes to existing flow pathways during construction, which could lead to changes in the flows to the watercourse altering the morphology and fluvial processes.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Dalar Hir	Medium	Changes to the sediment regime and flow processes due to in-channel working during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Dalar Hir	Medium	Localised changes to flow processes causing erosion and changes to the sediment regime as a result of new outfall structures in the watercourse during operation.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Dalar Hir	Medium	Loss of natural bed and banks and disruption of flow regime as a result of the introduction of several culverts during operation.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Dalar Hir	Medium	Construction of a clear span bridge instead of a culvert, reducing the negative effects on the	Direct Beneficial Local	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial

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				watercourse during operation.	Long-term					
Park and Ride	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Dalar Hir	Medium	Changes in the flows in the watercourses, changing the morphology and fluvial processes as a result of an increase in hardstanding during operation.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Dalar Hir	Medium	Degradation of water quality due to exposure of bare soils during decommissioning, resulting in high sediment loadings in runoff.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Dalar Hir	Medium	Permanent removal of some of the natural bed and banks and vegetation during decommissioning, due to the culverts and bridge remaining in place.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Dalar Hir	Medium	Sedimentation, smothering of bed and habitats and reduction in channel capacity due to fine sediment produced in decommissioning works.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Surface water and groundwater	Llyn Traffwll SSSI	High	Degradation of water quality due to exposure of bare soils during construction, resulting in high sediment loadings in runoff.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Surface water and groundwater	Llyn Traffwll SSSI	High	Degradation of water quality due to exposure of bare soils during decommissioning, resulting in high sediment loadings in runoff.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Surface water and groundwater	Proposed Park and Ride site	High	Increased flooding to Park and Ride during due to the change in land levels and impermeable areas	Direct Adverse Local Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Further detailed manipulation of the topography of the Park and Ride to be progressed and	Small	Minor adverse

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								redirection of flow paths would be used to manage the flood waters from both fluvial and pluvial sources within the Park and Ride without increasing flood risk elsewhere.		
Park and Ride	Landscape and visual	Local Landscape Character	Medium	<p>Construction</p> <p>Direct effects: The presence of temporary laydown areas and buildings, earthworks and the construction of the bus facilities building would change the character of the directly affected local landscape character and increase the extent of development in the rural landscape. Incremental landscaping of completed areas during construction would begin to partially offset the adverse effects. Short sections of dry stone walls and hedgerows would be removed to provide Park and Ride access and internal routes. Traffic and construction activities alongside the A55 corridor would tend to extend the developed influence further into the rural landscape.</p> <p>Specific changes to landscape character would</p>	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate	Advance planting would be implemented within the establishing planting belt parallel with the southern Dalar Hir site boundary and the A5. Advance planting would reinforce and enhance existing hedgerows. Early phased programme of grass seeding and management would be implemented as areas are completed to improve integration with surrounding rural area.	Medium	Moderate adverse

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				result from topsoil stripping in pastoral fields, and minor changes to the existing landform to provide level car park surfaces. Construction activities would contrast with the predominantly rural landscape character. Indirect effects: Views of construction activities uncharacteristic of rural location.						
Park and Ride	Landscape and visual	Local Landscape Character	Medium	Operation: Year 1 Direct effects: Introduction of bus facilities building, large hard surfaced areas, lighting and infrastructure would increase the extent of development in this local landscape character area. Re-aligned native hedgerow field boundaries would be planted to maintain the internal character and help integrate the Park and Ride into the rural site. Completed landscaping including restoration of vacated construction and laydown areas would help integrate the Park and Ride and soften views. The affected part of the landscape character area would have changed from pastoral landscape to a Park and Ride with associated infrastructure. Establishing proposed landscape enhancement would not be at a stage to provide beneficial integration/ screening.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Small)	Moderate	No additional mitigation practicable	Medium (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Small)	Moderate

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				Indirect effects: new development in a rural setting.						
Park and Ride	Landscape and visual	Local Landscape Character	Medium	Operation: Summer Year 5 Direct effects: Establishment of hedgerow planting within operational site fence would soften appearance and strengthen the landscape pattern. Establishment of enhanced native planting and screen planting for the A5 would aid integration of the Park and Ride. Although the landscape structure would have been mostly restored, the presence of the Park and Ride would remain an incongruous feature during the operational phase.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium adverse over medium term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Small)	Moderate adverse over medium term	No additional mitigation practicable	Medium adverse over medium term (Size and scale: Medium Geographical extent: Small)	Moderate adverse over medium term
Park and Ride	Landscape and visual	Local Landscape Character	Medium	Decommissioning: The demolition of the bus facilities building and removal of hardstanding/infrastructure and replacement with landscape features (grass, stone walls, and field boundaries) characteristic of the area would improve the local landscape character and return fields to pastoral use. Absence of cars and buses would be notable and help restore the rural characteristics. Incremental reinstatement of completed areas would begin to offset adverse effects; Planting supplemented as required	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate	External boundaries would be re-instated to pre-development condition or better: 1) existing boundary hedgerows and stone walls, removed for Park and Ride access and egress, would be restored to the original boundary alignment; 2) localised openings to internal hedgerows would be restored where previously removed for vehicular access; 3) new internal hedgerow, extending east to west, from the location of	Medium	Moderate adverse over short term Post-decommissioning

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				<p>following decommissioning works. The legacy masterplan includes reinstatement of the hedgerow pattern similar to the original layout to reinstate the original field pattern.</p> <p>The Park and Ride site would be returned to its existing pastoral use. Therefore, upon completion of the decommissioning activities there would be no residual effects.</p>				demolished Dalar Hir farmhouse to the London Road boundary, would restore the existing hedge line removed at construction.		
Park and Ride	Landscape and visual	Cartio Mon Go-Karting Centre	Low	<p>Construction</p> <p>Staff and visitors at the go-karting centre would have direct open, slightly elevated views along the full extent of the site. Site clearance and construction activities would be very noticeable in views. There would be notable views of the construction activities for the internal access roads and car-parking hardstanding areas, and construction of the bus facilities and bus shelters.</p>	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate	<p>Advance planting would be implemented within the establishing planting belt parallel with the southern Dalar Hir site boundary and the A5. Advance planting to reinforce and enhance existing hedgerows. Early phased programme of grass seeding and manage-ment would be implemented as areas are completed</p>	Medium	Moderate adverse
Park and Ride	Landscape and visual	Cartio Mon Go-Karting Centre	Low	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>From the viewing location the receptors would have open and extensive views of the car park security fencing. Enhancement planting of hedgerows would not be established sufficiently to provide</p>	Adverse Short-term	Medium)	Moderate	<p>The colour and structure of the bus canopies would be chosen to reduce the mass of the canopies and visual intrusion. Use of visually recessive colours</p>	Medium	Moderate adverse

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				beneficial screening or landscape integration. Lighting columns would be notable vertical elements during night-time and would add an incongruous new feature into the rural, mostly unlit landscape. Reflection of parked and moving car windows, the mixed colour and pattern of parked cars would be a notable introduced man-made characteristic within the rural landscape. Buses would have a similar visual impact. The new bus facilities and canopies would be notable and add to the extensive developed site although the scale of the bus facilities and stone-clad finish would be consistent with surrounding farm buildings.				and light structural frames.		
Park and Ride	Landscape and visual	Cartio Mon Go-Karting Centre	Low	Operation: Summer Year 5 By year 5 the enhanced native hedgerows, together with the ornamental hedgerow planting would provide a structure to the Park and Ride site more in keeping with the rural context, improving visual amenity and landscape integration although this would not reduce the adverse visual impacts overall.	Adverse short term	Medium	Moderate	The colour and structure of the bus canopies would be chosen to reduce the mass of the canopies and visual intrusion. Use of visually recessive colours and light structural frames.	Medium	Moderate adverse
Park and Ride	Landscape and visual	Cartio Mon Go-Karting Centre	Low	Decommissioning: Year 6 The receptor would have open extensive views of the decommissioning activities which would be	Adverse short-term	Medium	Moderate	External boundaries would be re-instated to pre-development condition or better: 1) existing boundary	Medium	Moderate adverse

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				<p>similar in scale to the construction phase although over a shorter duration. The enhanced hedgerows would not have matured sufficiently to provide beneficial effects on visual amenity due to the existing extensive views.</p> <p>Incremental reinstatement of completed areas would begin to offset adverse effects.</p> <p>The Park and Ride site would be returned to its existing pastoral use. Therefore, upon completion of the decommissioning activities there would be no residual visual effects.</p>				<p>hedgerows and stone walls, removed for Park and Ride access and egress, would be restored to the original boundary alignment; 2) localised openings to internal hedgerows would be restored where previously removed for vehicular access; 3) new internal hedgerow, extending east to west, from the location of demolished Dalar Hir farmhouse to the London Road boundary, would restore the existing hedge line removed at construction.</p>		
Park and Ride	Cultural heritage	Dalar Hir Possible Burnt Mound (Asset 14)	Medium	Removal as a result of topsoil stripping for the construction of a car park.	Adverse	Large	Moderate adverse	Targeted archaeological excavation	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Cultural heritage	Dalar Hir Burnt Mound and Linear Ditches (Asset 15)	Medium	Removal as a result of topsoil stripping for the construction of a car park.	Adverse	Large	Moderate adverse	Targeted archaeological excavation	Small	Minor adverse
Park and Ride	Cultural heritage	Dalar Hir Burnt Mound, Pits, Ditches and Postholes (Asset 18)	Medium	Removal as a result of topsoil stripping for the construction of a car park	Adverse	Large	Moderate adverse	Targeted archaeological excavation	Small	Minor adverse

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A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Socio-economics	Agricultural land at Ynys Wen (Land reference 10120, 10213 and 20603)	Low	Loss of 43% of total land plot area. Three fields affected. Severance of one field.	Adverse Permanent Long-term	High	Moderate	None	High	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Socio-economics	Agricultural land at Ynys Wen (Land reference 10120, 10213 and 20603)	-	Potential reduction in agricultural activities. Business becomes commercially unviable, it requires to relocate, or it chooses to cease trading.	Adverse Permanent Long-term	not applicable	Adverse	None	not applicable	Adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Socio-economics	Local community – Llanfachraeth	-	Existing traffic levels within Llanfachraeth would be reduced by more than 60%.	Beneficial Permanent Long-term	High	Major (beneficial)	None	High	Major beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Socio-economics	Agricultural land at Erw Goch (Land reference 10010)	Medium	Loss of 15% of total land plot area. Six fields and one parcel of scrubland affected. Severance of three fields.	Adverse Permanent Long-term	High	Moderate/ Major	None	High	Moderate/ Major adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Socio-economics	Agricultural land at Bedo (Land reference 10020)	Medium	Loss of 25% of total land plot area. Three fields and one parcel of scrubland affected. Severance of three fields.	Adverse Permanent Long-term	High	Moderate/ Major	None	High	Moderate/ Major adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Socio-economics	Agricultural land at Pen-yr-Orsedd (Land reference 10050)	High	Loss of 31% of total land plot area. Seven fields affected and one field lost. Severance of two fields.	Adverse Permanent Long-term	High	Major	None	High	Major adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Socio-economics	Agricultural land at Bedo (Land reference 10020)	n/a	Potential reduction in agricultural activities. Business becomes commercially unviable, it requires to relocate, or it chooses to cease trading.	Adverse Permanent Long-term	Not applicable	Adverse	None	Not applicable	Adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Socio-economics	Agricultural land at Fadog (Land reference 20543)	Medium	Loss of 23% of total land plot area. Five fields affected. One field and one parcel of scrubland lost. Severance of two fields.	Adverse Permanent Long-term	High	Moderate/ Major	None	High	Moderate/ Major adverse

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A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Socio-economics	Agricultural land at Rhos ty Mawr (Land reference 20330)	Medium	Loss of 15% of total land plot area. Five fields affected. Severance of two fields.	Adverse Permanent Long-term	High	Moderate/Major	None	High	Moderate/Major adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Socio-economics	Agricultural land – interest unknown	Low	Loss of 77% of total land plot area. One field lost.	Adverse Permanent Long-term	High	Moderate	None	High	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Socio-economics	Agricultural land at Tyn-y-Felin (Land reference 20100)	Low	Loss of 99% of total land plot area.	Adverse Permanent Long-term	High	Moderate	None	High	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Socio-economics	Agricultural land at Penygroes (Land reference 20020)	Medium	Loss of 11% of total land plot area. Two fields affected.	Adverse Permanent Long-term	High	Moderate/Major	None	High	Moderate/Major adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Socio-economics	Agricultural land – Cefn Coch (Land reference 20010)	High	Loss of 8% of total land plot area. Four fields and one parcel of scrubland affected.	Adverse Permanent Long-term	Medium	Moderate/Major	None	Medium	Moderate/Major adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Socio-economics	Tyn-y-Felin (Land reference 20100)	n/a	Potential reduction in agricultural activities. Business may require to relocate or it chooses to cease trading.	Adverse Long-term	not applicable	Adverse	None	Not applicable	Adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Socio-economics	Agricultural land – Groes (WO580)	Medium	Loss of 7% of total land plot area. Two fields affected.	Adverse Permanent Long-term	High	Moderate/Major	n/a	High	Moderate/Major adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Public access and recreation	Public Right of Way (PRoW) 18/018/1	Low	Permanent closure of PRoW 18/018/1 prior to construction of section 1 of the proposed scheme.	Adverse Permanent	Large	Moderate adverse	None identified	Not applicable	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Public access and recreation	PRoW 27/020/1	Medium	Adverse effect on amenity resulting from the introduction of an at-grade crossing within the route of this PRoW.	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse	None identified	Medium	Moderate adverse

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A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Public access and recreation	Recreational walkers travelling along the A5025 within section 5 of the proposed scheme.	Low	Beneficial effect on active travel resulting from provision of a new shared use footway/cycleway along the A5025 within section 5 of the proposed scheme.	Beneficial Permanent	Medium	Moderate beneficial	Not applicable	Medium	Moderate beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Public access and recreation	Recreational cyclists travelling along the A5025 within section 5 of the proposed scheme.	Low	Beneficial effect on active travel resulting from provision of a new shared use footway/cycleway along the A5025 within section 5 of the proposed scheme.	Beneficial Permanent	Medium	Moderate beneficial	Not applicable	Medium	Moderate beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Public access and recreation	Active travel walkers and cyclists travelling along the A5025 within section 5 of the proposed scheme.	High	Beneficial effect on active travel resulting from provision of a new shared use footway/cycleway along the A5025 within section 5 of the proposed scheme.	Beneficial Permanent	Medium	Moderate beneficial	Not applicable	Medium	Moderate beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Public access and recreation	PRoW 49/016/2	Low	Closure or diversion of footpath during construction activities at Valley.	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	PRoW 49/016/2	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity of PRoW 49/016/2 for walkers as the path approaches the A5025 when the path is open (or subject to diversion if applicable) as a result of noise, dust and visual intrusion associated with construction activities.	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

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A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Cyclists using the existing A5 and A5025 through Valley junction	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity of the route due to the use of traffic management which would result in diversions and reduction in amenity resulting from the noise, dust and visual intrusion associated with construction activities	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Participants of the Tour de Môn cycle race	Medium	Reduction in the amenity of the race route as it passes through Valley as a result in the change in alignment of the road and introduction of traffic management during the construction of the tie-ins of the new roundabout should the traffic management cause delays to race times	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Large	Moderate adverse	None	Large	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Cyclists travelling on A5025 from/to Valley	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity due to requirement to either negotiate roundabout to make connection or to cross the road to the north of the roundabout tie-in to use existing A5025 (which would be de-trunked)	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	PRoW 49/014/2, 27/018/1, 27/020/1, and 27/012/1	Medium	Diversions of PRoW as a result of construction activities at various locations throughout the duration of the construction of the Llanfachraeth bypass	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	PRoW 49/014/2, 27/018/1, 27/020/1, and 27/012/1	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity resulting from the noise, dust and visual intrusion associated with construction activities	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

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A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	PRoW 27/017/1	Medium	Diversions of PRoW as a result of construction activities at various locations throughout the duration of the construction of the Llanfachraeth bypass	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	PRoW 27/017/1 and 27/016/1	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity resulting from the noise, dust and visual intrusion associated with construction activities	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational users or the A5025 where bypass ties into the existing highway	Low	Reduction in the amenity of the road as a result in the change in alignment of the road and introduction of traffic management during the construction of the tie-ins	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Participants of the Tour de Môn cycle race	Medium	Reduction in the amenity of the race route as it passes through Llanfachraeth as a result in the change in alignment of the road and introduction of traffic management during the construction of the bridge near Parc Llynnon and the tie-ins of the new bypass should the traffic management cause delays to race times	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Large	Moderate adverse	None	Large	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational cyclists using minor road that links Llanfachraeth with Stryd-y-Facsen near the Parc Llynnon estate	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity resulting from the noise, dust and visual intrusion associated with construction activities	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

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A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational walkers using minor road that links Llanfachraeth with Stryd-y-Facsen near the Parc Llynnon estate	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity resulting from the noise, dust and visual intrusion associated with construction activities	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	PRoW 27/018/1	Medium	Increase in length of the PRoW as a result of diversion	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Walkers on PRoW 27/018/1	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity resulting from the noise and visual intrusion associated with the new section of road that would cross over the diverted route	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	PRoW 27/020/1	Medium	Introduction of new at-grade crossing due to the construction of the new road	Adverse Permanent	Medium	Moderate adverse	None	Medium	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	PRoW 27/020/1	Medium	Diversion and introduction of ramp/steps to access new crossing location	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	PRoW 27/012/1	Low	Diversion of footpath increasing length of the route by approximately 150m.	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	PRoW 27/012/1	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity of the footpath as a result of the diversion from agricultural field to minor road	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Cyclists using existing A5025 through Llanfachraeth	Low	Reduction in traffic flows through the village as a result of the bypass resulting in an increase in recreational amenity of this section of road	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial

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A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Cyclists using the minor road between Llanfachraeth and Stryd-y-Facsen as it approaches Llanfachraeth	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of the increase in noise from traffic using the new section of road and visual impact of new road and bridge into the views from the road	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational walkers using existing A5025 through Llanfachraeth	Low	Reduction in traffic flows through the village as a result of the bypass resulting in an increase in recreational amenity of this section of road	Beneficial Permanent	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	walkers using the minor road between Llanfachraeth and Stryd-y-Facsen as it approaches Llanfachraeth	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of the increase in noise from traffic using the new section of road and visual impact of new road and bridge into the views from the road	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Active travel walkers and cyclists using existing A5025 through Llanfachraeth	Low	Reduction in traffic flows through the village as a result of the bypass resulting in an increase in recreational amenity of this section of road	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor beneficial	None	Small	Minor beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	PRoW 29/009/1 and 29/013/1	Medium	Diversion of PRoW during construction	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational users of PRoW 29/009/1 and 29/013/1	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise, dust and visual intrusion as a result of construction activities	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational cyclists travelling along the existing A5025 through the construction work at Llanfaethlu	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise, dust and visual intrusion and potential delays caused by traffic management as a result of construction activities	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational walkers travelling along the existing A5025 through the construction work at Llanfaethlu	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise, dust and visual intrusion and potential delays caused by traffic management as a result of construction activities	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Active travel walkers on A5025 associated with travel to Ysgol y Llanau	High	Reduction in amenity of this active travel route as a result of traffic management and the loss of crossing opportunities during construction of the Llanfaethlu improvements	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Active travel walkers on minor roads that link to the A5025 within Section 5 associated with travel to Ysgol y Llanau	High	Reduction in amenity of this active travel route as a result of traffic management and the loss of crossing opportunities during construction of the Llanfaethlu improvements	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational cyclists using the A5025 to travel between Llanfaethlu and the Black Lion pub	Low	Improvements to recreational amenity of this route as a result of the inclusion of a footway/cycle way between the village and the junction to a minor road at the Black Lion pub	Beneficial Permanent	Medium	Moderate beneficial	None	Medium	Moderate beneficial

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational walkers using the A5025 to travel between Llanfaethlu and the Black Lion pub	Low	Improvements to recreational amenity of this route as a result of the inclusion of a footway/cycle way between the village and the junction to a minor road at the Black Lion pub	Beneficial Permanent	Medium	Moderate beneficial	None	Medium	Moderate beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Active travel users using the A5025 to travel between Llanfaethlu and the Black Lion pub	Low	Improvements to the utility of this route as a result of the inclusion of a footway/cycle way between the village and the junction to a minor road at the Black Lion pub	Beneficial Permanent	Medium	Moderate beneficial	None	Medium	Moderate beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	PRoW 18/018/1	Low	Closure of this PRoW resulting in this route no longer being available to recreational walkers	Beneficial Permanent	Large	Moderate adverse	Non proposed	Large	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	PRoW 18/067/1	Medium	Diversion of the PRoW during construction of the road	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Users of PRoW 18/067/1 and 38/030B1	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise, dust and visual intrusion as a result of construction activities	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational cyclists on A5025	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise, dust and visual intrusion and potential delays caused by traffic management as a result of construction activities	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational walkers on A5025	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise, dust and visual intrusion and potential delays caused by traffic management as a result of construction activities	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)		Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational crossing between minor roads within Section 7	cyclists A5025	Low	Closure of link for cyclists during construction	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational crossing between minor roads within Section 7	walkers A5025	Low	Diversion of route across construction activities	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Active travel crossing between minor roads within Section 7	cyclists A5025	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise, dust and visual intrusion as they approach the A5025 and loss of connection across the A5025 to the minor road to the west.	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Active travel crossing between minor roads within Section 7	cyclists A5025	Low	Reduction in amenity of route caused by traffic management as a result of construction activities	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Active travel crossing between minor roads within Section 7	walkers A5025	Low	Reduction in amenity of route as a result of diversion.	Adverse Short-term temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational crossing between minor roads within Section 7	horse-riders A5025	Negligible	Closure of side road requiring horse-riders to use a diversion route along the de-trunked A5025 and new road	Adverse Permanent	Large	Minor adverse	None	Large	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational crossing between minor roads within Section 7	walkers A5025	Medium	Diversion of route for walkers from minor road to new off-road dual use path and introduction of a new at-grade crossing over the A5025	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational crossing between minor roads within Section 7	cyclists A5025	Medium	Diversion of route for cyclists from minor road to new off-road dual use path and introduction of a new at-grade crossing over the A5025	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Active travel user crossing the A5025 between minor roads within Section 7	Low	Diversion of route for walkers from minor road to new off-road dual use path and introduction of a new at-grade crossing over the A5025	Adverse Permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational walkers on Wales Coast Path (as diverted during construction of Power Station)	High	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise, dust and visual intrusion as they approach the construction works on the Power Station access road junction	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational cyclists on the A5025 through the Power Station access road junction	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise, dust and visual intrusion and potential delays caused by traffic management as a result of construction activities	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational walkers on the A5025 through the Power Station access road junction	Low	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of noise, dust and visual intrusion and potential delays caused by traffic management as a result of construction activities	Adverse Short-term Temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements (construction)	Public access and recreation	Recreational walkers on Wales Coast Path (as diverted during construction of Power Station)	High	Reduction in recreational amenity of the Wales Coast Path due to the need to navigate across a road	Adverse permanent	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Air quality	Human receptors within 350m of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	-	Annoyance due to dust soiling	Temporary, adverse, short/medium-term	-	Not significant	None	-	Not significant
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Valley	High	Increase in noise levels from the A5025 Off-line Highway improvements	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Llanfachraeth	High	Increase in noise levels from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Large (2) Medium (1)	Major adverse	Acoustic screening around hydraulic breaker/s, selection of quieter plant and/or alteration of working techniques; and schedule works at mutually convenient times.	Large (1) Medium (1) small (1)	Major adverse (2) Moderate adverse (1)
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Llanfachraeth	High	Exposed to increased noise levels from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Small	Moderate adverse	Acoustic screening around hydraulic breaker/s, selection of quieter plant and/or alteration of working techniques; and schedule works at mutually convenient times	Small (6) Negligible (7)	Moderate adverse (6) Minor adverse (7)
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Llanfachraeth	High	Exposed to increased noise levels from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Llanfachraeth	High	Exposed to increased levels of vibration from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Medium (3) Small (3)	Major adverse (3) Moderate (3)	Vibration risk assessment to be undertaken to establish if safe working distances are available, otherwise alternative methods will be adopted.	Negligible	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Llanfachraeth	High	Exposed to increased levels of vibration from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Llanfaethlu	High	Increase in noise levels from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Large (3), Medium (3)	Major adverse (6)	Acoustic screening around hydraulic breaker/s, selection of quieter plant and/or alteration of working techniques; and schedule works at mutually convenient times	Large (1) Medium (5)	Major adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Llanfaethlu Public School non-residential receptor	High	Increase in noise levels from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Minor	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Llanfaethlu	High	Increase in noise levels from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Small (4)	Moderate adverse (4)	Acoustic screening around hydraulic breaker/s, selection of quieter plant and/or alteration of working techniques; and schedule works at mutually convenient times	Small	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Llanfaethlu	High	Increase in noise levels from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Llanfaethlu	High	Exposed to increased levels of vibration from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Medium (1)	Major adverse (1)	Vibration risk assessment to be undertaken to establish if safe working distances are available, otherwise alternative methods will be adopted.	Negligible	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Llanfaethlu	High	Exposed to increased levels of vibration from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Small (3)	Moderate adverse (3)	Vibration risk assessment to be undertaken to establish if safe working distances are available, otherwise alternative methods will be adopted.	Negligible	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Llanfaethlu	High	Exposed to increased levels of vibration from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Cefn Coch	High	Increase in noise levels from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Medium (2)	Major adverse (2)	Acoustic screening around hydraulic breaker/s, selection of quieter plant and/or alteration of working techniques; and schedule works at mutually convenient times	Medium (1) Small (1)	Major (1) Moderate adverse (1)
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Cefn Coch	High	Increase in noise levels from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Small (10)	Moderate adverse (10)	Acoustic screening around hydraulic breaker/s, selection of quieter plant and/or alteration of working techniques; and schedule works at mutually convenient times	Small (9) Negligible (1)	Moderate adverse (9) Minor adverse (1)
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Cefn Coch	High	Increase in noise levels from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Negligible (19)	Minor adverse (19)	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Cefn Coch	High	Exposed to increased levels of vibration from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Major adverse	Vibration risk assessment to be undertaken to establish if safe working distances are available, otherwise alternative methods will be adopted.	Negligible	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Cefn Coch	High	Exposed to increased levels of vibration from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Small (3)	Moderate adverse (3)	Vibration risk assessment to be undertaken to establish if safe working distances are available, otherwise alternative methods will be adopted.	Negligible	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Cefn Coch	High	Exposed to increased levels of vibration from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Power Station access road junction area	High	Exposed to increased noise levels from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Noise and Vibration	Residential receptors in Power Station access road junction area	High	Increased levels of vibration from the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Soils and geology	BMV soils (Grade 2 and Subgrade 3a) in sections 3, 5 and 7	High	Degradation of the soil's physical, chemical and biological condition as a result of: compaction; smearing; mixing of soils; and/or storage.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Soils and geology	Subgrade 3b soil in sections 1, 3, 5 and 7 and the Power Station access road junction	Medium	Degradation of the soil's physical, chemical and biological condition as a result of: compaction; smearing; mixing of soils; and/or storage.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Soils and geology	Grades 4 and 5 soil in sections 1, 3, 5 and 7	Low	Degradation of the soil's physical, chemical and biological condition as a result of: compaction; smearing; mixing of soils; and/or storage.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Soils and geology	Construction workers	High	Potential exposure of construction workers to unexpected contamination	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Soils and geology	Category 2 Aggregates Safeguarding Areas in sections 3, 5 and 7 and the Power Station access road junction	Medium	Permanent sterilisation of resources	Direct Adverse Local Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Proposed A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements and off-site flood receptors	High	Localised surface water flooding during construction due to increased runoff from compaction of the ground.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Off-site receptors at Valley	High	Increase in flood risk due to development within the natural floodplain.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Off-site receptors at Valley	High	Tidal influence on fluvial flooding	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Residential property at section 3	High	Fluvial flooding due to the viaduct increasing flood levels upstream in the Afon Alaw and Afon Llywenan.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Minor	Moderate adverse	Further design to address the impact to flood flow paths from the A5025 viaduct and embankments at section 3 would be progressed and mitigation upstream of the viaduct in the form of minor ground re-profiling would be used to manage the flood waters associated with the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements without increasing flood risk elsewhere.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cleifiog	High	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses during construction as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Cleifiog Isaf	Medium (surface water)	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses during construction as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Cleifiog Isaf	Low (geomorphology)	Outfall, culvert and channel realignment during construction, leading to the permanent removal of a length of channel bank and bed.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Cleifiog Fawr	Medium (surface water)	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses during construction as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Cleifiog Fawr	Low (geomorphology)	Outfall, culvert and channel realignment leading to the permanent removal of a length of channel bank and bed.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Alaw	High (surface water)	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses during construction as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Alaw	Medium (geomorphology)	In-channel works during construction, resulting in the temporary removal of natural vegetation leading to changes to the in-channel processes and fluvial geomorphology	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				features. In-channel works could also cause an increase in fine sediment loading, modifications to channel banks and increased flow, which could lead to an increase in erosion or deposition, removal of features and smoothing of habitats.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Alaw	High (surface water)	Risk of scour of the viaduct piers during operation, releasing cement and cementitious materials into watercourses.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Alaw	Medium (geomorphology)	Physical modifications to the watercourse altering flow and sediment processes and therefore causing changes to lateral connectivity with the floodplain.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Llywenan	High (surface water)	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses during construction as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Llywenan	Medium (geomorphology)	In-channel works during construction, resulting in the temporary removal of natural vegetation leading to changes to the in-channel processes and fluvial geomorphology features. In-channel works could also cause an increase in fine sediment loading, modifications to channel banks and increased flow, which could lead to an increase	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				in erosion or deposition, removal of features and smoothing of habitats.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Llywenan	High (surface water)	Risk of scour of the viaduct piers during operation, releasing cement and cementitious materials into watercourses.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Llywenan	Medium (geomorphology)	Physical modifications to the watercourse altering flow and sediment processes and therefore causing changes to lateral connectivity with the floodplain.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Tan R'Allt	High (surface water)	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses during construction as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Tan R'Allt	Medium (geomorphology)	In-channel works during construction, resulting in the temporary removal of natural vegetation leading to changes to the in-channel processes and fluvial geomorphology features. In-channel works could also cause an increase in fine sediment loading, modifications to channel banks and increased flow, which could lead to an increase in erosion or deposition, removal of features and smoothing of habitats.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Tan R'Allt	Medium (geomorphology)	Physical modifications to the watercourse altering flow and sediment processes and therefore	Direct Adverse Local	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				causing changes to lateral connectivity with the floodplain.	Long-term					
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Llanrhuddlad	Low (surface water)	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses during construction as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Llanrhuddlad	Medium (geomorphology)	In-channel works during construction, resulting in the temporary removal of natural vegetation leading to changes to the in-channel processes and fluvial geomorphology features. In-channel works could also cause an increase in fine sediment loading, modifications to channel banks and increased flow, which could lead to an increase in erosion or deposition, removal of features and smoothing of habitats.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Llanrhuddlad	Medium (geomorphology)	Physical modifications to the watercourse during decommissioning, altering flow and sediment processes and therefore causing changes to lateral connectivity with the floodplain.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	East Drain	Low	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses during construction as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Western Pond	Low	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses during construction as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Tan-y-bryn	Low	In-channel works during construction, resulting in the temporary removal of natural vegetation leading to changes to the in-channel processes and fluvial geomorphology features. In-channel works could also cause an increase in fine sediment loading, modifications to channel banks and increased flow, which could lead to an increase in erosion or deposition, removal of features and smoothing of habitats.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Minor adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Tan-y-bryn	Low	Physical modifications to the watercourse altering flow and sediment processes and therefore causing changes to lateral connectivity with the floodplain.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Unnamed tributaries	Low	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses during construction as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cafnan	High (surface water)	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses during construction as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cafnan	Medium (geomorphology)	In-channel works during construction, resulting in the temporary removal of natural vegetation leading to changes to the in-channel processes and fluvial geomorphology features. In-channel works could also cause an increase in fine sediment loading, modifications to channel banks and increased flow, which could lead to an increase in erosion or deposition, removal of features and smoothing of habitats.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cafnan	Medium (geomorphology)	Construction and operation of a new culvert over the bedrock cascade removing a unique feature of the Afon Cafnan	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Moderate	Moderate adverse	Horizon will follow the protective measures outlined in the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements sub-CoCP (Application Reference Number: 8.12) to reduce the extent of the area that is likely to be damaged, including an appropriate working corridor.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Garreglwyd	High	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses during construction as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Cemaes	Medium	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Nant Caerdegog Isaf	Medium	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Afon Cefn-Coch	Low	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Boddhed Drain	Low	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Small drainage channels	Low	High sediment loading in runoff to watercourses as a result of bare earth surfaces during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Well at Erw Goch (Potential PWS) (section 3)	Medium	Reduction in water levels and flow that could manifest during construction, or at the start of operation	Adverse Local Long-term	Moderate	Moderate	Horizon will undertake a pre-construction monitoring survey at the private water supply at Erw Goch and continue to monitor on a monthly basis throughout the duration of construction at section 3. If a change in the availability or quality of the water supply is identified, Horizon will put in place measures to reinstate the private water supply to the quality and availability of pre-construction levels.	Negligible	Negligible
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Surface water and groundwater	Off-site receptor (Rhos-ty-mawr residence) at section 5	High	Depression in groundwater levels as a result of the proposed cutting.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Bats	Low	Loss of potential roosting habitat in trees in Section 7 Cefn Coch.	Direct Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	Provision of bat boxes to provide replacement roosting habitat.	Minor	Slight beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Terrestrial and freshwater ecology	Great crested newt	Low	Terrestrial habitat loss affecting GCN populations at Section 3 Llanfachraeth and Section 5 Llanfaethlu during construction	Direct Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	Additional land acquired adjacent to areas affected to mitigate for habitat loss. Creation within that land additional ponds to provide alternative breeding location.	Minor	Slight beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	High	Construction Direct effects at section 3: Section 3 construction works would result in the loss of a small section of pasture field within the AONB and would require the removal of a short section of stone wall. This would also result in an adverse effect on the traditional agricultural landscape features within the AONB. Indirect effects at sections 3 and 5: Section 3 construction works would be in close proximity at the southern end of section 3 for approximately 500m and would include the construction of an attenuation pond and the Llanfachraeth construction compound. Section 5 construction works would be in close proximity to the AONB for approximately 150m.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Isle of Anglesey AONB	High	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>Direct effects at section 3: The pasture field used as a working area would be returned to agriculture. A stone wall would be replaced along the highway boundary to match the existing stone wall. There are not anticipated to be any permanent adverse effects on traditional agricultural landscape features.</p> <p>Indirect effects at section 3: The southern and northern ends of section 3 would be located further away from the AONB compared to the existing A5025.</p>	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Non-designated landscape wider	Moderate	<p>Construction</p> <p>Direct effects: Sections 1, 3, 5 and 7 and the Power Station access road junction would all be constructed within the non-designated wider landscape.</p> <p>Section 1: Sections of six pasture fields would be lost within the road footprint, and there would be a change in the pattern</p>	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types,	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>of fields due to a reduction in field size (landscape pattern and historic/cultural feature).</p> <p>Section 3: Sections of approximately 20 pasture fields would be lost within the road footprint, and there would be a change in the pattern of fields due to a reduction in field size (landscape pattern and historic/cultural feature). There would also be a change in field shape as construction works would cut across the majority of fields rather than running parallel.</p> <p>Section 5: Sections of approximately 10 pasture/arable fields would be lost within the road footprint, and there would be a change in the pattern of fields due to a reduction in field size (landscape pattern and historic/cultural feature). There would also be a change in field shape as construction works would cut across the majority of fields rather than running parallel.</p> <p>Section 7: Sections of approximately 12 pasture/arable fields would be lost within the road footprint, and there would be a change in the pattern of fields due to a reduction in field size (landscape pattern and</p>				whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>historic/cultural feature). There would also be a change in field shape as construction works would cut across the majority of fields rather than running parallel.</p> <p>Direct effects at Power Station access road junction: Sections of two pasture fields would be lost within the road footprint, and there would be a change in the pattern of fields due to a reduction in field size (landscape pattern and historic/cultural feature). There would also be a change in field shape as construction works would cut the corners of the two fields.</p> <p>Indirect effects: In areas of the non-designated wider landscape not directly impacted, construction activity at the compound areas and along the construction footprint would reduce tranquillity and increase the perception of movement in the landscape within localised parts of the non-designated wider landscape.</p>						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Non-designated landscape wider	Moderate	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>Direct effects: Removal of construction activity would reduce adverse changes in tranquillity and perception of movement. However, moving traffic</p>	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>would be noticeable and not yet filtered by mitigation planting. This would reduce tranquillity and increase the perception of movement along the road corridor, although at Valley, Llanfaethlu, Cefn Coch and the Power Station access road junction, the effect of the new section of road would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025.</p> <p>Section 3: The new bridge at the Afon Alaw crossing would reduce the influence of the river on the landscape slightly. Man-made earthworks would noticeably alter local topography, although the northern section would be in an area of relatively undulating topography. At Llanfachraeth viaduct, the 1 in 4 slopes would integrate to a certain extent but would still be noticeably different due to flat topography along the river.</p> <p>Section 5: Man-made earthworks would noticeably alter local topography, although existing topography is relatively undulating in this area. Slackening of earthwork slopes near the Black Lion Inn would improve integration with existing topography.</p>				successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>Section 7: The new bridge at the Afon Cefn tributary would reduce its influence on the landscape slightly. Man-made earthworks would noticeably alter local topography, although existing topography is relatively undulating in this area.</p> <p>Indirect effects: In areas of the non-designated wider landscape not directly impacted, moving traffic on the new sections of road would reduce tranquillity and increase the perception of movement along the road corridor. This would be most apparent at section 3, as the road would be located in undeveloped fields to the east of Llanfachraeth.</p>						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Non-designated landscape wider	Moderate	<p>Operation: SummerYear 15</p> <p>Direct effects: Mitigation vegetation would have established by the future year. Trees and shrubs around the roundabout would have established to help filter views of moving traffic. Shrub blocks along earthworks would help to integrate the man-made features into the landscape and filter views of traffic, but the change in shape of the drumlin would still be perceptible. Hedgerow field</p>	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>boundaries would have established to help reinforce the field boundary pattern. Ornamental shrubs would help to improve visual amenity on the approach to Valley.</p> <p>Indirect effects: In areas of the non-designated wider landscape not directly impacted, moving traffic on the new sections of road would reduce tranquillity and increase the perception of movement along the road corridor. This would be most apparent at section 3, as the road would be located in undeveloped fields to the east of Llanfachraeth. The effect of the other new sections of road would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025.</p>						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Essential setting of Carreglwyd Registered Park and Garden	High	<p>Construction</p> <p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.</p> <p>Indirect effects: There would be a reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction works for the northern bend of section 5, although this would be with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Construction works further south would be screened</p>	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	<p>The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of</p>	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				by topography and buildings in Llanfaethlu.				highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Local Landscape Character Area (LLCA) 3 Valley and Newlands	Moderate	Construction Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Construction activity would take place within 160m, which would reduce tranquillity and increase the perception of movement along the eastern edge of the LLCA.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA4 Valley farmland	Moderate	Construction Direct effects: Section 1 and the southern extent of section 3 would be located within the LLCA. Section 1: Sections of six pasture fields would be lost within the road	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>footprint, and there would be a change in the pattern of fields due to a reduction in field size (landscape pattern and historic/cultural feature).</p> <p>Section 3: Sections of approximately seven pasture fields would be lost within the road footprint, and there would be a change in the pattern of fields due to a reduction in field size (landscape pattern and historic/cultural feature). There would also be a change in field shape as construction works would cut across the majority of fields rather than running parallel. Stone walls would be lost along the existing A5025. Sections of fences and hedgerows (one with trees) would be lost within the road footprint.</p> <p>Changes would occur at the edges of the LLCA and in an area with the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Construction works for section 3 adjacent to the LLCA would be perceptible, reducing tranquillity and increasing the perception of movement.</p>				through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA4 Valley farmland	Moderate	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>Direct effects: Removal of construction activity would reduce adverse changes</p>	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>in tranquillity and perception of movement. However, moving traffic would be noticeable and not yet filtered by mitigation planting. This would reduce tranquillity and increase the perception of movement along the road corridor, although at Valley the effect of the new section of road would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025. At Llanfachraeth, the road would move to the east of the village and into previously undeveloped land.</p> <p>Loss of pasture fields described for construction, above, would be permanent for the operational road except where temporary construction areas would be returned to agriculture. Similarly, the change in the pattern of fields would also be permanent (landscape pattern and historic/cultural feature).</p> <p>Section 1: New man-made earthworks along the road would be noticeable in the landscape, as they would alter the shape of the smooth, rounded drumlin feature to the east of Valley. New stone walls would be provided along part of the A5 to replace existing. The loss of stone walls, fences and the</p>				years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>hedgerow/earth bank within the road footprint would be permanent. Mitigation vegetation would have been provided but would not yet be established.</p> <p>Section 3: Man-made earthworks would noticeably alter local topography. Near Llanfachraeth viaduct, the 1 in 4 slopes would integrate to a certain extent but would still be noticeably different due to flat topography along the river. The attenuation pond would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape. Replacement stone walls would be provided along the existing A5025. Fences and hedgerows would be lost permanently within the road footprint. Mitigation vegetation would have been provided but would not yet be established.</p> <p>Changes would occur at the edges of the LLCA and in an area with the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Traffic on the operational road adjacent to the LLCA would be perceptible, reducing tranquillity and increasing the perception of movement.</p>						

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA4 Valley farmland	Moderate	<p>Operation: Summer Year 15</p> <p>Direct effects: Mitigation vegetation would have established by the future year.</p> <p>Section 1: Trees and shrubs around the roundabout would have established to help filter views of moving traffic. Shrub blocks along earthworks would help to integrate the man-made features into the landscape and filter views of moving traffic, but the change in shape of the drumlin would still be perceptible. Hedgerow field boundaries would have established to help reinforce the field boundary pattern. Ornamental shrubs would help to improve visual amenity on the approach to Valley.</p> <p>Section 3: Trees and shrubs on the embankments near the viaduct and shrub blocks along earthworks would help to integrate the man-made features into the landscape. However, changes in topography would still be perceptible, especially near the viaduct. Hedgerow field boundaries would have established to help reinforce the field boundary pattern.</p>	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>Vegetation and marginal planting around the attenuation pond would help to soften its appearance in the landscape. Moving traffic would continue to be perceptible in a previously undeveloped area, reducing tranquillity and increasing the perception of movement.</p> <p>Changes would occur at the edges of the LLCA and in an area with the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Traffic on the operational road adjacent to the LLCA would be perceptible, reducing tranquillity and increasing the perception of movement.</p>						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA5 AONB drumlins	High	<p>Construction</p> <p>Direct effects: Section 3 construction works would result in the loss of a small section of pasture field within the LLCA and would require the removal of a short section of stone wall.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Section 3 construction works would be in close proximity at the southern end of section 3 for approximately 500m and would include the construction of an attenuation pond and the Llanfachraeth construction compound. This would reduce tranquillity and increase</p>	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				the perception of movement within a localised part of the LLCA. Changes would occur at the edges of the LLCA and with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.				planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA5 AONB drumlins	High	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>Direct effects: There would be the permanent loss of a small section of pasture field. However, in terms of overall landscape character the seeded verge would be similar in appearance to the lost area of pasture field. A stone wall would be replaced along the highway boundary to match the existing stone wall.</p> <p>Indirect effects: The southern end of section 3 would be located further away from the LLCA compared to the existing A5025. However, mitigation vegetation would not yet have established to integrate the road into the surrounding landscape. Attenuation pond A would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape. Traffic would be noticeable on embankment, increasing the perception of movement.</p>	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCAs at Llanfachraeth (LLCA7 and LLCA10)	Moderate	<p>Construction</p> <p>Direct effects: Sections of approximately five pasture fields would be lost within the road footprint, and there would be a change in the pattern of fields due to a reduction in field size (landscape pattern and historic/cultural feature). There would also be a change in field shape as construction works would cut across the majority of fields rather than running parallel. Construction activity around Afon Alaw would reduce its influence on the landscape slightly. Sections of fences and hedgerows would be lost within the road footprint. Tree and scrub vegetation would require removal at the Afon Alaw crossing. Construction activity along the construction footprint would reduce tranquillity and increase the perception of movement in the landscape within a localised part of the LLCA. In addition, storage mounds and movement of earth around the construction footprint would alter topography.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Construction works for section 3 to the north and south of the LLCA would be perceptible, reducing tranquillity and increasing</p>	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	<p>The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.</p>	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				the perception of movement.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCAs at Llanfachraeth (LLCA7 and LLCA10)	Moderate	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>Direct effects: Removal of construction activity would reduce adverse changes in tranquillity and perception of movement. However, moving traffic would be noticeable and not yet filtered by mitigation planting. This would reduce tranquillity and increase the perception of movement along the road corridor, especially as the road would move to the east of the village and into previously undeveloped land.</p> <p>Loss of pasture fields described for construction, above, would be permanent for the operational road except where temporary construction areas would be returned to agriculture. Similarly, the change in the pattern of fields would also be permanent (landscape pattern and historic/cultural feature).</p> <p>The new bridge at the Afon Alaw crossing would reduce the influence of the river on the landscape slightly. Man-made earthworks would noticeably alter local topography. At Llanfachraeth viaduct, the 1 in 4 slopes would</p>	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>integrate to a certain extent but would still be noticeably different due to flat topography along the river. Fences and hedgerows would be lost permanently within the road footprint. Mitigation vegetation would have been provided but would not yet be established.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Traffic on the operational road to the north and south of the LLCA would be perceptible, reducing tranquillity and increasing the perception of movement.</p>						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCAs at Llanfachraeth (LLCA7 and LLCA10)	Moderate	<p>Operation: Summer Year 15</p> <p>Direct effects: Mitigation vegetation would have established by the future year. Trees and shrubs on the embankments of the viaduct would help to integrate the man-made features into the landscape. However, changes in topography would still be noticeable in the flat landscape. Hedgerow field boundaries would have established to help reinforce the field boundary pattern. Moving traffic would continue to be perceptible in a previously undeveloped area, reducing tranquillity and increasing the perception of movement.</p>	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				Indirect effects: Traffic on the operational road to the north and south of the LLCA would be perceptible, reducing tranquillity and increasing the perception of movement.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA8 Llanfachraeth	Moderate	<p>Construction</p> <p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Construction activity would take place within 5m, which would reduce tranquillity and increase the perception of movement along the eastern edge of the LLCA.</p>	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	<p>The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier.</p> <p>Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.</p>	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA8 Llanfachraeth	Moderate	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.</p> <p>Indirect effects: The majority of moving traffic would be transferred onto the new road; therefore, there would be beneficial changes in tranquillity and</p>	Beneficial Permanent	Minor	Slight	None	Minor	Slight beneficial

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				movement. Traffic on the new road would be apparent; however, this would not outweigh the benefit of traffic moving out of the LLCA.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA8 Llanfachraeth	Moderate	Operation: Summer Year 15 Direct and indirect effects: As operation year 1.	Beneficial Permanent	Minor	Slight	None	Minor	Slight beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA9 North-west coast	High	Construction Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: Construction works for the northern end of section 3 would be apparent, reducing tranquillity and increasing the perception of movement. However, this would be with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. There would be no perceptible change as a result of construction works for section 5 due to intervening topography at Llanfaethlu village.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA9 North-west coast	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Direct effects: There would be no direct effects. Indirect effects: The northern end of section 3 would be located further away from the LLCA but	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>mitigation vegetation would not yet have established to integrate it into the surrounding landscape. Traffic would be apparent on embankment and would increase the perception of movement in the landscape; however, this would be barely perceptible.</p> <p>There would be no perceptible change as a result of section 5 due to intervening topography at Llanfaethlu village.</p>				successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCAs at Llanfaethlu (LLCA11 and LLCA12)	Moderate	<p>Construction</p> <p>Direct effect: Sections of approximately six pasture/arable fields would be lost within the road footprint, and there would be a change in the pattern of fields due to a reduction in field size (landscape pattern and historic/cultural feature). There would also be a change in field shape as construction works would cut across the majority of fields rather than running parallel. No open water features would be affected. Stone walls, hedgerows and fences would be lost along the existing A5025 and field boundaries, with the loss of some earth banks west of Fadog Frech Farm. Construction activity at the compound area and along</p>	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	<p>The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier.</p> <p>Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.</p>	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>the construction footprint would reduce tranquillity and increase the perception of movement in the landscape within a localised part of the LLCA. In addition, storage mounds and movement of earth around the construction footprint would alter topography, as would storage mounds within the construction compound.</p> <p>Changes would occur in a small part of the LLCA and with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Construction works for section 5 adjacent to the LLCA would be perceptible, reducing tranquillity and increasing perception of movement.</p>						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCAs at Llanfaethlu (LLCA11 and LLCA12)	Moderate	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>Direct effects: Removal of construction activity would reduce adverse changes in tranquillity and perception of movement. However, moving traffic would be noticeable and not yet filtered by mitigation planting. This would reduce tranquillity and increase the perception of movement along the road corridor, although the effect of the new section of road would</p>	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025.</p> <p>Loss of pasture fields described for construction, above, would be permanent for the operational road except where temporary construction areas would be returned to agriculture. Similarly, the change in the pattern of fields would also be permanent (landscape pattern and historic/cultural feature).</p> <p>Man-made earthworks would noticeably alter local topography, although existing topography is relatively undulating in this area. Slackening of earthwork slopes near the Black Lion Inn would improve integration with existing topography. The attenuation ponds would appear as man-made features in the landscape, although pond B would be slightly more integrated due to its irregular shape. Replacement stone walls, hedgerows and fences would be provided along the existing A5025 and field boundaries; however, hedgerows would not yet have established. The loss of some earth banks west of Fadog Frech Farm would be permanent. Mitigation vegetation would have been provided</p>						

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>but would not yet be established.</p> <p>Changes would occur in a small part of the LLCA and in an area with the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Traffic on the operational road adjacent to the LLCA would be perceptible, reducing tranquillity and increasing perception of movement.</p>						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA13 Carreglwyd	High	<p>Construction</p> <p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.</p> <p>Indirect effects: There would be a reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction works for the northern bend of section 5, although this would be with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Construction works further south would be screened by topography and buildings in Llanfaethlu.</p>	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA17 Llyn Llygeirian	Moderate	<p>Construction</p> <p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.</p>	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect	
				<p>Indirect effects: There would be a reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction works for section 7. However, this would be with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>There would be no perceptible change as a result of construction works for the Power Station access road junction. This would be due to intervening topography and vegetation, and the construction works being situated 1,550m away.</p>				temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.			
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA18 ridge	Llanrhuuddlad	Moderate	<p>Construction</p> <p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.</p> <p>Indirect effects: There would be a reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction works for section 7 and the construction compound being in close proximity. However, this would be with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>There would be no perceptible change as a result of construction works for the Power Station access road junction. This would be</p>	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				due to intervening topography and vegetation, and the construction works being situated 1,575m away.				amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA19 Cefn Coch low-lying	Moderate	<p>Construction</p> <p>Direct effects: Sections of approximately seven pasture/arable fields would be lost within the road footprint, and there would be a change in the pattern of fields due to a reduction in field size (landscape pattern and historic/cultural feature). There would also be a change in field shape as construction works would cut across the majority of fields rather than running parallel. Construction activity around Afon Cafnan tributary would reduce its influence on the landscape slightly. Stone walls, hedgerows, fences and one earth bank would be lost along the existing A5025 and/or field boundaries.</p> <p>Construction activity at the compound area and along the construction footprint would reduce tranquillity and increase the perception of movement in the landscape within localised parts of the LLCA. In addition, storage mounds and movement of earth around the construction footprint would alter topography, as</p>	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	<p>The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier.</p> <p>Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.</p>	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>would storage mounds within the construction compound.</p> <p>Changes would occur at the edge of the LLCA and with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Construction works for section 7 adjacent to the LLCA would be perceptible, reducing tranquillity and increasing perception of movement.</p> <p>There would be no perceptible change as a result of construction works for the Power Station access road junction. This would be due to intervening topography and vegetation, and the construction works being situated 1,710m away.</p>						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA19 Cefn Coch low-lying	Moderate	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>Direct effects: Removal of construction activity would reduce adverse changes in tranquillity and perception of movement. However, moving traffic would be noticeable and not yet filtered by mitigation planting. This would reduce tranquillity and increase the perception of movement along the road corridor, although the effect of the new section of road would</p>	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025.</p> <p>Loss of pasture fields described for construction, above, would be permanent for the operational road except where temporary construction areas would be returned to agriculture. Similarly, the change in the pattern of fields would also be permanent (landscape pattern and historic/cultural feature).</p> <p>The new bridge at the Afon Cafnan tributary would reduce its influence on the landscape slightly. Man-made earthworks would noticeably alter local topography, although existing topography is relatively undulating in this area. The attenuation ponds would appear as man-made features in the landscape, although pond A would be slightly more integrated due to its irregular shape. Replacement stone walls, hedgerows and fences would be provided along the existing A5025 and/or field boundaries, although hedgerows would not yet have established. The loss of the earth bank would be permanent but only for a short section. Mitigation vegetation would have been provided</p>						

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>but would not yet be established.</p> <p>Changes would occur at the edge of the LLCA and in an area with the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Traffic on the operational road adjacent to the LLCA would be perceptible, reducing tranquillity and increasing perception of movement.</p> <p>There would be no perceptible change as a result of the Power Station access road junction. This would be due to intervening topography and vegetation, and the junction being situated 1,710m away.</p>						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA19 Cefn Coch low-lying	Moderate	<p>Operation: Summer Year 15</p> <p>Direct effects: Mitigation vegetation would have established by the future year. Shrub blocks along the earthworks would help to integrate man-made earthworks into the undulating landscape. Hedgerow field boundaries would have established to help reinforce the field boundary pattern. Vegetation around the attenuation ponds would help to soften their appearance in the landscape, as would marginal planting at pond</p>	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>A. Moving traffic would become filtered by vegetation, reducing the perception of movement.</p> <p>Changes would occur at the edge of the LLCA and in an area with the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Traffic on the operational road adjacent to the LLCA would be perceptible, reducing tranquillity and increasing perception of movement.</p> <p>There would be no perceptible change as a result of the Power Station access road junction. This would be due to intervening topography and vegetation, and the junction being situated 1,710m away.</p>						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA21 A5025 farmland	Moderate	<p>Construction</p> <p>Direct effects: The northern end of section 7 and the Power Station access road junction would be located within the LLCA.</p> <p>Section 7: Sections of approximately five pasture/arable fields would be lost within the road footprint, and there would be a change in the pattern of fields due to a reduction in field size (landscape pattern and historic/cultural feature). There would also be a</p>	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>change in field shape as construction works would cut across the majority of fields rather than running parallel. No open water features would be affected. Stone walls, hedgerows and fences would be lost along the existing A5025 and/or field boundaries. Scrub vegetation would require removal in proximity to the Afon Cafnan and individual mature sycamore trees would require removal at the northern extent of section 7.</p> <p>Power Station access road junction: Stone walls and fences would be lost along the existing A5025.</p> <p>At both sections above, construction activity along the construction footprint would reduce tranquillity and increase the perception of movement in the landscape within localised parts of the LLCA. In addition, storage mounds and movement of earth at section 7 would alter topography.</p> <p>Changes would occur at the edge of the LLCA and with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Construction works for section 7 and the Power</p>				available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				Station access road junction adjacent to the LLCA would be perceptible, reducing tranquillity and increasing perception of movement.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA21 A5025 farmland	Moderate	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>Direct effects: Removal of construction activity would reduce adverse changes in tranquillity and perception of movement. However, moving traffic would be noticeable (except where in cutting) and not yet filtered by mitigation planting. This would reduce tranquillity and increase the perception of movement along the road corridor, although the effect of the new section of road would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025.</p> <p>Loss of pasture fields described for construction, above, would be permanent for the operational road except where temporary construction areas would be returned to agriculture. Similarly, the change in the pattern of fields would also be permanent (landscape pattern and historic/cultural feature).</p> <p>Section 7: Man-made earthworks would noticeably alter local topography, although existing topography is relatively undulating in this</p>	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>area. The attenuation ponds would appear as man-made features in the landscape, although pond C would be slightly more integrated due to its irregular shape. Replacement stone walls, hedgerows and fences would be provided along the existing A5025 and/or field boundaries, although hedgerows would not yet have established. Mitigation vegetation would have been provided but would not yet be established.</p> <p>Changes would occur at the edge of the LLCA and in an area with the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Traffic on the operational road adjacent to the LLCA at section 7 would be perceptible, reducing tranquillity and increasing the perception of movement.</p>						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA21 A5025 farmland	Moderate	<p>Operation: Summer Year 15</p> <p>Direct effects: Mitigation vegetation would have established by the future year.</p> <p>Section 7: Shrub blocks along the earthworks would help to integrate man-made earthworks into the undulating landscape. Hedgerow field boundaries would</p>	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>have established to help reinforce the field boundary pattern. Vegetation around the attenuation ponds would help to soften their appearance in the landscape, as would marginal planting at pond C. Individual tree planting and larger woodland blocks would help to replace the mature sycamore trees lost during construction. Out of the cutting, moving traffic would be filtered by vegetation.</p> <p>Changes would occur at the edge of the LLCA and in an area with the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Traffic on the operational road adjacent to the LLCA at section 7 would be perceptible, reducing tranquillity and increasing perception of movement.</p>						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA23 North drumlins	Moderate	<p>Construction</p> <p>Direct effects: Sections of two pasture fields would be lost within the road footprint, and there would be a change in the pattern of fields due to a reduction in field size (landscape pattern and historic/cultural feature). There would also be a change in field shape as construction works would cut the corners of the two</p>	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>fields. No open water features would be affected. Movement of earth around the construction footprint would alter topography. Stone walls and fences would be lost along the existing A5025, with the loss of a section of clawdd field boundary. Construction activity along the construction footprint would reduce tranquillity and increase the perception of movement in the landscape within localised parts of the LLCA.</p> <p>Changes would occur at the edge of the LLCA and with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>Indirect effects: Construction works for the Power Station access road junction adjacent to the LLCA would be perceptible, reducing tranquillity and increasing perception of movement.</p>				Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	LLCA24 Treglele	Moderate	<p>Construction</p> <p>Direct effects: There would be no direct effects.</p> <p>Indirect effects: There would be a reduction in tranquillity and increased perception of movement due to construction works for the Power Station access road junction. However, this would be</p>	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.				colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Residential properties in Valley R1, R2, R3, R5, R6, R10, R11, R12, R16, R17 and R18	High	Construction There would be glimpsed views north-east towards construction works along the A5. The majority of works would be screened by vegetation along the railway and buildings in Valley. Temporary construction lighting is unlikely to be perceptible due to street lights near the receptors.	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Residential properties in Valley R7, R8, R9, R14 and R15	High	Construction There would be direct, filtered views east towards construction works for section 1, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. Views would predominantly be towards the northern end of section 1 and from first floor windows, as ground floor windows would be well filtered by vegetation within gardens and adjacent fields, and by hedgerows along the existing A5025. Views of construction works for section 1 further south would mostly be screened by buildings in Valley, although some properties are likely to have views of construction works along the A5 near Valley cemetery. Roundabout construction is likely to be screened. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R4 Glyn Villa and Preswylfa	High	<p>Construction</p> <p>There would be direct, local views east towards construction works for section 1 in a previously undeveloped field, although in the context of the A5 and overhead transmission lines. Boundary vegetation would filter views from both floors.</p> <p>There would be oblique views north-east from the northern gable end of Glyn Villa towards construction works for the northern end of section 1, although views would be filtered by boundary vegetation. Views of construction works would also have the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	<p>Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.</p> <p>Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.</p>	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R4 Glyn Villa and Preswylfa	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Section 1 would be visible to the east, in particular	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				the new roundabout feature and associated stop and start motion of traffic. Embankments would be fairly small but would appear man-made. Views north-east would not be significantly different to existing except section 1 and traffic would be further away from the properties to the east. Man-made earthworks for the drainage ditches would also be apparent. Views west are likely to improve as traffic would be transferred to section 1. Mitigation planting would not yet have established. Proposed lighting would be nearer to the properties (approximately 100m compared to lighting on the A5), although in the context of lighting along the A5 and at the A5/A55 junction.				years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. Permanent operational lighting would be designed to control light spill, within safe levels for road users.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R4 Glyn Villa and Preswylfa	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Mitigation vegetation would have established to help integrate earthworks into the landscape, screen views of stop and start traffic at the roundabout and filter views of traffic on section 1 north of the roundabout. However, section 1 would be a noticeable addition to the landscape. Lighting would also be nearer to the	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. Permanent operational lighting would be designed to control light	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				properties (approximately 100m compared to lighting on the A5), albeit in the context of existing lighting.				spill, within safe levels for road users.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R13 Pen-caledog	High	<p>Construction</p> <p>There would be direct, elevated views north-west towards construction works along the A5, including the roundabout with section 1. Some of the construction works for section 1 north of the roundabout would be visible, but further north they would be screened by topography at Valley Cemetery. Construction works would be in the context of the existing A5, and views would be filtered by boundary vegetation. Temporary construction lighting is likely to blend in with existing lighting at Valley and along the A5.</p>	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	<p>Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.</p> <p>The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier.</p> <p>Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.</p>	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R13 Pen-caledog	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Section 1 would be visible to the north-west, in particular the new roundabout feature and associated stop and start motion of traffic. Embankments would be fairly small but would appear man-made. Mitigation planting would not yet have established. Proposed lighting is likely to blend in with existing lighting in Valley and along the A5.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. Permanent operational lighting would be designed to control light spill, within safe levels for road users.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R13 Pen-caledog	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Mitigation vegetation would have established to help integrate earthworks into the landscape, screen views of stop and start traffic at the roundabout and filter views of traffic on section 1 north of the roundabout. However, due to the elevated nature of the property, section 1 would still be a noticeable feature in a previously undeveloped field.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. Permanent operational lighting would be designed to control light spill, within safe levels for road users.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R19, R20, R29 and R41 Ty Gwyn Ty Gwyn Barn Tyn y Coed Pencraig Tyddyn-hirion Tawelfan Ty Mawr	High	Construction There would be glimpsed views north-east towards construction works for section 3 in the distance (780m). Views would be filtered by garden vegetation and hedgerows along Gorad Road.	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Ty Newydd Llanllibio Fawr Dronwy		Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R21 Properties on the A5025 in Llanynghenedl	High	Construction There would be oblique views north-east towards construction works for the southern end of section 3, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. Views would be filtered by vegetation within adjacent fields and along the existing A5025. Construction works would only be visible in a small	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				part of the view. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R22 Bryn Celyn Cefn Amlwg Mynydd y Gof	High	Construction There would be direct views north towards construction works for section 3 and attenuation pond A, which would be noticeable within previously undeveloped fields east of Llanfachraeth. Construction works would be viewed at a distance (700m), in the context of overhead transmission lines and would make up a small part of the view. The lifting cranes for the new viaduct structure would be visible but viewed against the backdrop of drumlins, which would make them less noticeable than if viewed against the sky-line. Activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound would also be perceptible. Views would be filtered by garden vegetation. Temporary change in	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R22 Bryn Colyn Cefn Amlwg Mynydd y Gof	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Section 3 would be noticeably different to the existing A5025 in views. The existing A5025 is contained within Llanfachraeth village whereas section 3 would be more visible within open fields to the east of the village. Attenuation pond A would be apparent as a man-made feature in the landscape. However, due to the distance (700m) of these properties from section 3, it would make up a small part of a wider, panoramic view across Anglesey. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R22 Bryn Colyn Cefn Amlwg Mynydd y Gof	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Mitigation vegetation would have established to help integrate section 3 into the landscape and filter views of moving traffic. Shrub and hedgerow vegetation and marginal planting would help to soften the appearance of attenuation	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				pond A. However, due to the elevated position of the properties section 3 and attenuation pond A would still be noticeable features in the landscape.				The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R23 Tyn Ffynnon	High	<p>Construction</p> <p>There would be direct, local views north towards construction works for the southern end of section 3 and attenuation pond A. Activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound would also be visible, as would works for the construction of the new viaduct structure. The lifting cranes would be particularly noticeable against the skyline. The construction works would extend further east into previously undeveloped fields, although viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Views would only be from two windows and garden vegetation would provide some filtering. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	<p>Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.</p> <p>The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and</p>	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R23 Tyn Ffynnon	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Section 3 would be more noticeable to this property than the existing A5025. It would extend further east into previously undeveloped fields and there would be views possible along the carriageway and towards new earthworks. Moving traffic would be elevated in order to cross the new viaduct structure. Attenuation pond A would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R23 Tyn Ffynnon	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Mitigation vegetation would help to filter views towards moving traffic and soften the appearance of earthworks. However, section 3 would still be more noticeable than the existing A5025, and moving traffic would still be perceptible due to the elevation of the road. Hedgerow and shrub vegetation and marginal planting around attenuation pond A would help to integrate it into the landscape.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R24, R25 and R27 Erw Goch Erw Goch Cottage Tyn Gamfa 1 Pont yr Arw 2 Pont yr Arw Pandy Mill Properties on Parc Llynnon Properties to the south-east of Llanfachraeth	High	Construction Construction works for section 3 would be in close proximity to the east and would stretch across an existing view with few visual detractors. Of particular note would be the construction of earthworks and new viaduct structure for the Afon Alaw crossing. The lifting cranes would be highly visible and detract from views. Construction works for attenuation pond A would also be apparent to the south from Erw Goch Cottage, as would activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Major	Very large	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Major	Very large adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R24, R25 and R27 Erw Goch Erw Goch Cottage Tyn Gamfa	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The embankments and new viaduct structure at Afon Alaw would be in close proximity to the east	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Large	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the	Moderate	Large adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		1 Pont yr Arw 2 Pont yr Arw Pandy Mill Properties on Parc Llynnon Properties to the south-east of Llanfachraeth		and moving traffic would be highly perceptible on embankment. The noise barrier would screen some views of traffic but in itself would form a visual detractor. The character of the view would be significantly different. Attenuation pond A to the south would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape in views from Erw Goch Cottage. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established. Views west would experience a beneficial change as traffic would move to section 3 off the existing A5025.				completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R24, R25 and R27 Erw Goch Erw Goch Cottage Tyn Gamfa 1 Pont yr Arw 2 Pont yr Arw Pandy Mill Properties on Parc Llynnon Properties to the south-east of Llanfachraeth	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Mitigation vegetation would help to screen views towards moving traffic and soften the appearance of earthworks and the noise barrier. However, the character of the view would be significantly different, in particular the distance of the view is likely to be much shorter as the embankments and screen vegetation would form a barrier (approximately 100m distance compared to middle distance). Attenuation pond A would be less perceptible in the wider landscape in views	Adverse Permanent	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				from Erw Goch Cottage due to shrub and hedgerow vegetation and marginal planting.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R26 Properties on A5025 to west of Llanfachraeth	High	<p>Construction</p> <p>The majority of views towards section 3 construction works east of the village would be glimpsed through built form and there is unlikely to be a significant change in the overall character of views.</p> <p>Where buildings in Llanfachraeth are less dense to the south of the village, there would be oblique views south-east for a short section towards construction works for the embankments and new viaduct structure of the Afon Alaw crossing. The lifting cranes would be highly visible in glimpsed views.</p> <p>Where buildings in Llanfachraeth are less dense to the north of the village, there would be direct views east towards construction works for the northern end of section 3. A dense hedgerow would provide filtering of views.</p> <p>Temporary construction lighting is likely to blend in with existing lighting in Llanfachraeth.</p>	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	<p>Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.</p> <p>Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.</p>	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R26 Properties on A5025 to west of Llanfachraeth	High	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>Traffic would move onto section 3 from the existing</p>	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>A5025, resulting in a beneficial change in views from these properties, as traffic would no longer be in close proximity.</p> <p>Where buildings in Llanfachraeth are less dense to the south of the village, there would be oblique views south-east towards the embankments and new viaduct structure at Afon Alaw and moving traffic on embankment. However, this would only be for a short section.</p> <p>Where buildings in Llanfachraeth are less dense to the north of the village, there would be views in the direction of section 3. However, it would run in cutting at this point and views would be filtered by an existing dense hedgerow.</p> <p>Due to there being views towards the Afon Alaw new viaduct structure and embankments an adverse effect would remain.</p>				for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R26 Properties on A5025 to west of Llanfachraeth	High	<p>Operation: Summer Year 15</p> <p>Mitigation vegetation would help to screen views towards moving traffic and soften the appearance of earthworks at the Afon Alaw new viaduct. There is likely to be an overall beneficial effect on views.</p>	Beneficial Permanent	Minor	Beneficial	None	Minor	Slight beneficial

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R28 Properties to north-east of Llanfachraeth	High	Construction Construction works for section 3 would be visible to the east and would stretch across an existing view with few visual detractors. Intervening field boundary hedgerows would provide filtering of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Major	Large	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Major	Large adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R28 Properties to north-east of Llanfachraeth	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Section 3 would be partially in cutting to the north-east but moving traffic would be visible to the east where section 3 would be at grade. There would also be a noticeable break in landform at the cutting. Further south, the noise barrier would screen views of moving traffic but in itself would form a visual detractor. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established although intervening field boundary hedgerows would provide filtering of views. Views	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				west would experience a beneficial change as traffic would move to section 3.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R28 Properties to north-east of Llanfachraeth	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Section 3 would be a noticeable addition to the landscape, especially due to the previously undeveloped nature of views. However, mitigation vegetation would help to screen views towards moving traffic, soften the appearance of earthworks and the noise barrier and disguise the break in landform at the cutting. Intervening existing vegetation would also limit the deterioration of the view.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R30, R33, R36 and R40 Properties to north-east of Llanfachraeth Bedo Farm Plas Ellen Tan y Bryn Penrhos Newydd Property adjacent to Pant Glas Pant Glas Pen-y-groes	High	Construction Construction works for section 3 would be visible to the west or east and in relatively close proximity. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Major	Large	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding	Major	Large adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R30, R33, R36 and R40 Properties to north-east of Llanfachraeth Bedo Farm Plas Ellen Tan y Bryn Penrhos Newydd Property adjacent to Pant Glas Pant Glas Pen-y-groes	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The 2m high noise barrier would help to screen views of moving traffic in views, and disguise the break in landform at the cuttings. However, the noise barrier would emphasise the line of the road and affect the rural character of views. The viaduct at Afon Alaw would be highly perceptible as would features such as the attenuation ponds.	Adverse Permanent	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R30, R33, R36 and R40 Properties to north-east of Llanfachraeth Bedo Farm Plas Ellen Tan y Bryn Penrhos Newydd Property adjacent to Pant Glas Pant Glas Pen-y-groes	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of shrub blocks and hedgerow vegetation would help to filter views of moving traffic and the noise barrier and integrate man-made earthworks into the landscape. Shrub and hedgerow vegetation around attenuation ponds would help to soften their appearance. However, section 3 would significantly change the overall character of views. The noise barrier would be perceptible through mitigation vegetation.	Adverse Permanent	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				Effects would not reduce from operation year 1.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R31, R32 and R38 Bryn Farm Fron-deg Mynydd-yr-eithin Llety'r Wennol Green Farm Pen Parc Bodfardden Newydd Bodfardden Newydd Bungalow Pennant Penyrsedd (at Llanfachraeth)	High	Construction Construction works for section 3 would be visible to the west, although filtered by intervening hedgerows. There would be glimpsed views south-west of the construction of earthworks and new viaduct structure for the Afon Alaw crossing, which would be partially screened by Bedo Farm. The lifting cranes are likely to be highly visible. There would be oblique views north-west towards construction works for the overbridge and for attenuation pond B. Views further north would be screened by topography and dense hedgerows. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R31, R32 and R38 Bryn Farm Fron-deg Mynydd-yr-eithin Llety'r Wennol Green Farm Pen Parc	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Section 3 would be partially in cutting to the west. Moving traffic would be predominantly screened but there would be a noticeable break in landform. The embankments and new	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Bodfardden Newydd Bodfardden Newydd Bungalow Pennant Penyrsedd (at Llanfachraeth)		viaduct structure at Afon Alaw would be visible in views south-west and moving traffic would be perceptible on embankment or at grade. The noise barrier would screen some views of traffic but in itself would form a visual detractor. Bedo Farm would also screen some elements of the view and hedgerows would provide filtering. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.				proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R31, R32 and R38 Bryn Farm Fron-deg Mynydd-yr-eithin Llety'r Wennol Green Farm Pen Parc Bodfardden Newydd Bodfardden Newydd Bungalow Pennant Penyrsedd (at Llanfachraeth)	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Mitigation vegetation would help to screen views towards moving traffic and soften the appearance of earthworks and the noise barrier. Section 3 would be less noticeable, especially against the backdrop of Llanfachraeth village. However, the noise barrier would be perceptible through mitigation vegetation.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R34 and R35 Ty Croes Parlwr Farm	High	Construction There would be glimpsed, filtered views east towards construction works for the northern end of section 3 although viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Buildings in Llanfachraeth and vegetation at The	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				Rectory would restrict views of construction works. Temporary construction lighting is likely to blend in with existing lighting within Llanfachraeth.				down lighting where practicable.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R34 and R35 Ty Croes Parlwr Farm	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 There would be glimpsed views of moving traffic where visible in-between buildings in Llanfachraeth and vegetation at The Rectory. Due to the limited nature of views towards section 3 it is unlikely to change the overall character of views. Conversely, traffic on the existing A5025 would reduce resulting in an overall beneficial effect.	Beneficial Permanent	Minor	Slight	None	Minor	Slight beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R34 and R35 Ty Croes Parlwr Farm	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 As operation year 1. Mitigation vegetation would now be fully established but the overall beneficial effect on views is unlikely to increase.	Beneficial Permanent	Minor	Slight	None	Minor	Slight beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R37 The Rectory	High	Construction Construction works for section 3 and attenuation pond C would be visible in fields to the east. However, views would also have the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. In addition, works are only likely to be visible for a short section due to	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				screening by buildings in Llanfachraeth. Temporary construction lighting is likely to blend in with existing lighting within Llanfachraeth.				Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R37 The Rectory	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Moving traffic would be visible on the embankments of section 3 to the east, but only for a short section. Conversely, traffic on the existing A5025 would no longer be in close proximity to the property. Attenuation pond C would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R37 The Rectory	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of shrub blocks and hedgerow vegetation would help to filter views of moving traffic to the east and integrate man-made earthworks into the landscape. Shrub and hedgerow vegetation and marginal planting around attenuation pond C would help to soften its appearance. Overall, there is likely to be a beneficial effect on views	Beneficial Permanent	Minor	Slight	None	Minor	Slight beneficial

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				due to traffic moving away from the property.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R39 Penyrorsedd Cottage 1-6 Pont Dronwy	High	Construction Construction works for section 3 and attenuation pond C would be visible in fields to the east and south-east. However, views would also have the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context and works would not be that perceptible due to intervening hedgerow vegetation. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R39 Penyrorsedd Cottage 1-6 Pont Dronwy	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Moving traffic would be visible on the embankments of section 3 to the east and south-east, although this would not be much more perceptible than the existing A5025 due to intervening hedgerow vegetation. Attenuation pond C would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R42, R43, R44, R45, R46 and R62 Fron Haul Bron Derwen Fron Bronallt Hill Crest Graenfa Plas Newydd Fadog-lwyd Penlon Penrhos-ddu Llain Allor Fron Deg Bryn Mair Hafod	High	Construction There would be glimpsed views north towards construction works for section 5 at Llanfaethlu. The works would make up a small part of the view. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R47 Mountain View	High	Construction There would be oblique views north towards construction works for section 5, which would be in close proximity although viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Major	Large	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Major	Large adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R48 Tyn Llech	High	Construction There would be direct views west and oblique views north towards construction works for section 5, which would be in close proximity although viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Major	Large	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Major	Large adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R48 Tyn Llech	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 On completion of construction and with boundary walls reinstated, the effect of section 5 in direct views west would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025. However, in oblique views north, the overall highway corridor would appear wider and moving traffic would be more perceptible as the road would be straightened out. In addition, the cutting to the northern end of section 5 would be noticeable as a gap in landform, although	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				in the distance (approximately 700m).						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R48 Tyn Llech	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 As operation year 1. Mitigation vegetation would now be fully established but the overall effect on views is unlikely to reduce as the section 5 is adjacent to the property.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R49, R50, R52, R53 and R63 Siop Soar Black Lion Inn Ty Capel Soar Awel y Rhyd Fadog Frech Cae'r Bryniau Ael y Bryn	High	Construction There would be direct views west towards construction works for the southern end of section 5, which would be in close proximity although viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Construction works for attenuation ponds A and B would be visible, as would activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. There would also be views towards construction works for the northern end of section 5 on elevated land east of Llanfaethlu. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner	Adverse Short-term	Major	Large	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of	Major	Large adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R49, R50, R52, R53 and R63 Siop Soar Black Lion Inn Ty Capel Soar Awel y Rhyd Fadog Frech Cae'r Bryniau Ael y Bryn	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Moving traffic would be located further from the properties than the existing A5025. However, it would still be highly visible and raised on embankment in places. The overall highway corridor would appear wider and attenuation pond A would form a man-made feature in the landscape. The cutting at the northern end of section 5 would be noticeable as a break in the landform, although it would help to restrict views of moving traffic. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R49, R50, R52, R53 and R63 Siop Soar Black Lion Inn Ty Capel Soar Awel y Rhyd Fadog Frech Cae'r Bryniau Ael y Bryn	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of tree and shrub vegetation would help to soften the appearance of man-made earthworks, disguise the break in landform at the cutting and filter views of moving traffic. Hedgerow vegetation would help to integrate attenuation pond	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				A into the landscape. However, the overall highway corridor would appear wider and the break in landform at the cutting would still be noticeable.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R51, R66, R67, R68, R69, R70, R71, R72 and R73 Tyddyn y Waen Brynteg Gaerwen Farm Ty Rhos Farm Rallt Goch 1 and 2 Pen-y-Graig Hen Siop Pant Hafod y Graig Snowdon View Bro Dawel Bod Halen Berth Bryn Gwyn Bryn Maethlu Bodowen Farm and adjacent annex Pen-y-Cae Powys Tyn Cae	High	Construction There would be oblique views towards construction works for section 5 near the Black Lion Inn and further north near Llanfaethlu including for the cutting, although viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound would also be visible. Views would be filtered by intervening vegetation and works would be viewed at a distance (690m). Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R51, R66, R67, R68, R69, R70, R71, R72 and R73 Tyddyn y Waen Brynteg Gaerwen Farm Ty Rhos Farm Rallt Goch 1 and 2 Pen-y-Graig Hen Siop Pant Hafod y Graig Snowdon View Bro Dawel Bod Halen Berth Bryn Gwyn Bryn Maethlu Bodowen Farm and adjacent annex Pen-y-Cae Powys Tyn Cae	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of section 5 near the Black Lion Inn would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025 especially when filtered by intervening vegetation. However, the northern end of section 5 would be more perceptible than the existing A5025 as the break in landform would be noticeable and section 5 would not be screened by buildings in Llanfaethlu.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R51, R66, R67, R68, R69, R70, R71, R72 and R73 Tyddyn y Waen Brynteg Gaerwen Farm Ty Rhos Farm Rallt Goch 1 and 2 Pen-y-Graig Hen Siop Pant Hafod y Graig Snowdon View Bro Dawel	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 As operation year 1. Mitigation vegetation would now be fully established but the overall effect on views is unlikely to reduce as the northern end of section 5 would continue to be perceptible.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Bod Halen Berth Bryn Gwyn Bryn Maethlu Bodowen Farm and adjacent annex Pen-y-Cae Powys Tyn Cae								
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R54, R55 and R57 Plas Uchaf Tan y Bryn Properties on Y Bryn, Llanfaethlu	High	Construction There would be elevated views towards construction works for the southern end of section 5, including attenuation ponds A and B, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. Works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R54, R55 and R57 Plas Uchaf Tan y Bryn Properties on Y Bryn, Llanfaethlu	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of section 5 would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025 at this distance (490m), except man-made earthworks and attenuation ponds A and B would be perceptible. The more naturalistic shape of attenuation pond B would reduce its adverse effect on views as it would be more integrated into the surrounding landscape. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R54, R55 and R57 Plas Uchaf Tan y Bryn Properties on Y Bryn, Llanfaethlu	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of tree and shrub vegetation would help to soften the appearance of man-made earthworks and filter views of moving traffic. Hedgerow and shrub vegetation would help to integrate attenuation ponds A and B into the landscape, as well as marginal planting at attenuation pond B. However, the attenuation ponds and man-made earthworks would still be perceptible due to the elevation of views.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R56 Rhos-ty-mawr	High	Construction There would be elevated views towards construction works for the cutting at the northern end of section 5, which would be in close proximity and in views with few visual detractors. There would also be views towards construction works for the southern end of section 5 and attenuation ponds A and B, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Major	Very large	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Major	Very large adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R56 Rhos-ty-mawr	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 There would be elevated views over the cutting at the northern end of section 5, which would be	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Large	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the	Moderate	Large adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				visible as a break in the landform and in close proximity. Moving traffic would also be perceptible in places where the cutting is less deep. The effect of the southern end of section 5 would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025 at this distance (over 500m), except man-made earthworks and attenuation ponds A and B would be perceptible. The more naturalistic shape of attenuation pond B would reduce its adverse effect on views as it would be more integrated into the surrounding landscape. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.				completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R56 Rhos-ty-mawr	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of tree and shrub vegetation would help to soften the appearance of man-made earthworks, disguise the break in landform at the cutting and filter views of moving traffic. Hedgerow and shrub vegetation would help to integrate attenuation ponds A and B into the landscape, as well as marginal planting at attenuation pond B. However, the new alignment of section 5 to the east of the property would still be highly	Adverse Permanent	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				noticeable and the attenuation ponds and man-made earthworks would still be perceptible due to the elevation of views.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R58 and R59 Properties at Maes Maethlu Tanyffynnon Bronwylfa	High	Construction There would be elevated views towards construction works for the southern end of section 5, including attenuation ponds A and B, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. Works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context and views would be restricted by buildings in Llanfaethlu and hedgerow vegetation. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R58 and R59 Properties at Maes Maethlu Tanyffynnon Bronwylfa	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of the southern end of section 5 would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025 at this distance (over 700m), except man-made earthworks and attenuation ponds A and B would be perceptible. The more naturalistic shape of attenuation pond B would reduce its adverse effect on views as it would be more integrated into the surrounding landscape. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R60 Properties on Bryn Llwyd	High	Construction Intrusive construction works for the cutting at the northern end of section 5 would be visible in direct views east. Views of works further south would be screened by buildings in Llanfaethlu and at Rhos-ty-mawr. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R60 Properties on Bryn Llwyd	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Moving traffic would move away from the properties off the existing A5025 onto section 5. In addition, traffic would be partially screened by the cutting. The effect of section 5 would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025 where it ties into the A5025. Overall there would be a beneficial effect on views.	Beneficial Permanent	Minor	Slight	None	Minor	Slight beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R60 Properties on Bryn Llwyd	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 As operation year 1, except traffic would be less perceptible due to filtering by established shrub blocks.	Beneficial Permanent	Minor	Slight	None	Minor	Slight beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R61 Properties on main road near Maes Maethlu	High	Construction Intrusive construction works for the cutting at the northern end of section 5 would be visible in glimpsed, oblique views east. The new school building and nearby residential properties would restrict views. Views of works further south would be screened by buildings in Llanfaethlu and at Rhos-ty-mawr. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R61 Properties on main road near Maes Maethlu	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Moving traffic would move further from the properties off the existing A5025 onto section 5. In addition, traffic would be partially screened by the cutting. The effect of section 5 would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025 where it ties into the A5025. Overall there would be a beneficial effect on views.	Beneficial Permanent	Minor	Slight	None	Minor	Slight beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R61 Properties on main road near Maes Maethlu	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 As operation year 1, except traffic would be less perceptible due to filtering by established shrub blocks.	Beneficial Permanent	Minor	Slight	None	Minor	Slight beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R64 Ty'n Rardd	High	Construction Construction works for the northern end of section 5 would be in close proximity to the west, although works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Views of construction works further south and east for attenuation pond C would be screened by boundary vegetation and topography. Temporary change in night-time views	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R65 Pencoed	High	Construction Construction works for the northern end of section 5 would be visible to the west, although works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Views of construction works further south would be screened by boundary vegetation and topography. There would be potential glimpsed views east towards construction works for attenuation pond C. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R74, R90 and R91 Cefn du Bach Cefn du Mawr Cefn du Ganol Tyddyn-yr-Eurych Pandy Cefn Coch	High	Construction There would be direct, elevated views towards construction works for section 7, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound.	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Y Nyth Tan-y-coed The Pandy B&B Tyn-yr-odyn		However, the works would be viewed at a distance (880m), in the context of the A5025, and would make up a small part of the view. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R75 and R81 Bod Hedd Cerrig Cam	High	Construction There would be direct, open views east towards activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound, and construction works for the southern end of section 7. There would be oblique, glimpsed views north-east towards construction works for the central part of section 7 and attenuation pond A. Views north-east would be restricted by farm outbuildings. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and	Adverse Short-term	Major	Large	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of	Major	Large adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R75 and R81 Bod Hedd Cerrig Cam	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of section 7 would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025 in direct views east. In oblique, glimpsed views north-east, moving traffic would be slightly closer to the property than the existing A5025 and would be on embankment. Attenuation pond A would be a noticeable man-made feature in the landscape, although its more naturalistic shape would integrate into the landscape to a certain extent. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R75 and R81 Bod Hedd Cerrig Cam	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 The effect of section 7 would not be dissimilar to	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				that of the existing A5025 in direct views east. In oblique, glimpsed views north-east, establishment of trees and shrubs would help integrate man-made earthworks into the landscape and filter views of moving traffic. Shrub and hedgerow vegetation and marginal planting at attenuation pond A would help to soften its appearance. However, moving traffic would remain slightly more perceptible in glimpsed views north-east due to being in closer proximity and on embankment.				years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R76 Tyn Felin	High	Construction There would be direct, open views west towards construction works for section 7 and attenuation pond A in close proximity. There would also be oblique views north-east and south-west towards construction works for section 7, and south-west towards activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Major	Very large	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types,	Major	Very large adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R76 Tyn Felin	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Views west would be significantly different in character as traffic on embankment would be present in previously undeveloped views with few visual detractors. There would also be views north-east and south-west along the carriageway. Attenuation pond A is likely to be screened by the road embankments. Views east are likely to improve as traffic would have moved onto section 7. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Permanent	Moderate	Large	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Moderate	Large adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R76 Tyn Felin	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of a tree and shrub belt and a hedgerow to the west of the property would help to filter views of man-made earthworks and traffic. However, the character of	Adverse Permanent	Moderate	Large	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping	Moderate	Large adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				views would be significantly different as moving traffic and earthworks would still be perceptible, especially where not screened by a vegetation belt. The road corridor would continue to be apparent in oblique views north-east and south-west. Views east are likely to improve as traffic would have moved onto section 7.				and long-term viability of planting.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R77, R78, R86 and R92 Ty Bugail Ronita Rallt Goch Cefn-gwyn Pen-y-cefn Glenrafon Swn yr Afon Tyddyn Gil Bod-rhonyn	High	Construction There would be elevated, oblique views north towards construction works for the central and northern parts of section 7. The southern end of section 7 would be screened by topography and vegetation. The northern end would be viewed at a distance (over 700m). Overall, construction works would not make up a large proportion of the view. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R77, R78, R86 and R92 Ty Bugail Ronita	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Section 7 and moving traffic would be perceptible in oblique	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Rallt Goch Cefn-gwyn Pen-y-cefn Glenrafon Swn yr Afon Tyddyn Gil Bod-rhonym		views north. Section 7 would not look significantly different to the existing A5025. However, the combination of section 7 and the retained A5025 carriageway would widen the overall highway corridor. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.				years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R77, R78, R86 and R92 Ty Bugail Ronita Rallt Goch Cefn-gwyn Pen-y-cefn Glenrafon Swn yr Afon Tyddyn Gil Bod-rhonym	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of hedgerows and shrub blocks would help to integrate man-made earthworks into the landscape and filter views of moving traffic. However, due to the elevated nature of views, the overall highway corridor would appear wider.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R79 Pen y groes	High	Construction There would be direct, elevated views west towards construction works for the majority of section 7, with oblique views north-east and south-west towards construction works for section 7, and south-west towards activity, buildings and storage mounds within the Construction Compound. The elevation of views would reduce the intrusiveness of construction works as open views across the	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				countryside would remain above the works. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R79 Pen y groes	High	Operation: Year 1 Section 7 and moving traffic would be perceptible in direct views west although open views across the surrounding countryside would remain above the operational road. Section 7 would not look significantly different to the existing A5025. However, the combination of section 7 and the retained A5025 carriageway would widen the overall highway corridor. The attenuation ponds would appear as man-made features in the landscape, although the more irregular shapes of	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				attenuation ponds A and C would make them slightly less perceptible. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R79 Pen y groes	High	Summer: Year 15 Establishment of hedgerows and tree and shrub blocks would help to integrate man-made earthworks into the landscape and filter views of moving traffic. Hedgerow and shrub planting, and marginal planting at attenuation ponds A and C, would help to soften the appearance of the ponds in the landscape. However, due to the elevated nature of views, the overall highway corridor would appear wider.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R83, R84, R85, R88 and R89 Ty croes Tyddyn Waen Pen yr orsedd Llwyn Ysgaw Cefn Coch Farm Plas Brain Llanddygfael-groes	High	Construction There would be direct views towards construction works for the majority of section 7 and towards activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R83, R84, R85, R88 and R89 Ty croes Tyddyn Waen Pen yr orsedd Llwyn Ysgaw Cefn Coch Farm Plas Brain Llanddygfael-groes	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Section 7 and moving traffic would be perceptible. The combination of section 7 and the retained A5025 carriageway would widen the overall highway corridor. The attenuation ponds would appear as man-made features in the landscape, although the more irregular shapes of attenuation ponds A and C would make them slightly less perceptible. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R83, R84, R85, R88 and R89 Ty croes	High	Operation: Summer Year 15	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Tyddyn Waen Pen yr orsedd Llwyn Ysgaw Cefn Coch Farm Plas Brain Llanddygfael-groes		Establishment of hedgerows and tree and shrub blocks would help to integrate man-made earthworks into the landscape and filter views of moving traffic. Hedgerow and shrub planting, and marginal planting at attenuation ponds A and C, would help to soften the appearance of the ponds in the landscape. However, the overall highway corridor would appear wider.				years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R80 and R87 The White House Rhandir	High	Construction works for section 7 would be in close proximity to the property including for attenuation pond B, although the works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. There would be oblique views north-east and south-west towards construction works for section 7 and attenuation ponds A and C. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Major	Large	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Major	Large adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R80 and R87 The White House Rhandir	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 In direct views west, section 7 would appear slightly less perceptible than the existing A5025 as it would run in cutting and partially screen views of moving traffic. However, attenuation pond B would form a noticeable man-made feature in the landscape and the break in landform at the cutting would be visible. The overall highway corridor would appear wider in oblique views north-east and south-west due to the combination of section 7 and the retained A5025 carriageway. Attenuation ponds A and C would also be apparent as man-made features in the landscape, although their naturalistic shapes would integrate into the landscape to a certain extent. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R80 and R87 The White House Rhandir	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of hedgerows and tree and shrub blocks would help to integrate man-made earthworks into the landscape, disguise the break in landform at the cutting and filter views of moving traffic. Shrub and hedgerow vegetation, and marginal planting at attenuation ponds A and	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				C, would help to soften the appearance of the ponds. However, attenuation pond B would still be perceptible, as would the wider overall highway corridor in oblique views north-east and south-west.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R82 Ty Capel	High	<p>Construction</p> <p>There would be direct, open views south towards construction works for the southern end of section 7 and attenuation pond A, although works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound would also be visible in the distance (approximately 500m). Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>	Adverse Short-term	Major	Large	<p>Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the</p>	Major	Large adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R82 Ty Capel	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Man-made earthworks and moving traffic on embankment would be in closer proximity to the property compared to the existing A5025. Attenuation pond A would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape, although its more naturalistic shape would integrate into the landscape to a certain extent. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R82 Ty Capel	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of hedgerows and tree and shrub blocks would help to integrate man-made earthworks into the landscape and filter views of moving traffic. Shrub and hedgerow vegetation and marginal planting at attenuation pond A would soften its appearance in the landscape. However, section 7 would be more perceptible than the existing A5025 due to moving traffic being in closer proximity and on embankment.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R93 Bwlch Foel Bach Sarn	High	Construction There would be oblique views north-west towards construction works for the Power Station access road junction, although works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Views would be filtered by intervening vegetation in fields. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R93 Bwlch Foel Bach Sarn	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of the Power Station access road junction would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025, except for the stop and start motion of traffic at the roundabout.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R93 Bwlch Foel Bach Sarn	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 As operation year 1. Mitigation vegetation would now be fully established but the overall	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				effect on views is unlikely to reduce as stop and start traffic at the roundabout would still be perceptible.				successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R94 Groes Groes-fechan	High	Construction There would be oblique views north-east towards construction works for the Power Station access road junction, which would be in close proximity. Works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Major	Large	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Major	Large adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R94 Groes Groes-fechan	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The new roundabout of the Power Station access road junction would be a larger feature in the landscape than the existing A5025 and the stop and start motion of moving traffic would also be noticeable. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R94 Groes Groes-fechan	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of shrub vegetation would help to soften the appearance of the new roundabout at the Power Station access road junction and filter views of moving traffic. However, the roundabout would remain a noticeably larger feature compared to the existing A5025, and the stop and start motion of moving traffic would still be perceptible.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R95, R100 and R101 Foel Fawr Southern edge of Tregele Ysgubor Ddegwm	High	Construction There would be oblique, elevated views south-west towards construction works for the Power Station access road junction, although works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R95, R100 and R101 Foel Fawr Southern edge of Tregele Ysgubor Ddegwm	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The new roundabout of the Power Station access road junction would be a larger feature in the landscape than the existing A5025 and the stop and start motion of moving traffic would also be noticeable. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R95, R100 and R101 Foel Fawr Southern edge of Tregele Ysgubor Ddegwm	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of shrub vegetation would help to soften the appearance of the new roundabout at the Power Station access road junction and filter views of moving traffic. However, the roundabout would remain a noticeably larger feature compared to the existing A5025, and the stop and start motion of moving traffic would still be perceptible.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R96, R97, R98, R99, R102 and R103 Cromlech Caerdegog Uchaf Mynydd Ithel 1 Cromlech Terrace 2 Cromlech Terrace 3 Cromlech Terrace 4 Cromlech Terrace Pensarn Farm Bryn Difyr Caerdegog Isaf	High	Construction There would be oblique views west towards construction works for the Power Station access road junction, although works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Views would be restricted by buildings and topography at Foel Fawr. Temporary change in night-time views	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R96, R97, R98, R99, R102 and R103 Cromlech Caerdegog Uchaf Mynydd Ithel 1 Cromlech Terrace 2 Cromlech Terrace 3 Cromlech Terrace 4 Cromlech Terrace Pensarn Farm Bryn Difyr Caerdegog Isaf	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of the Power Station access road junction would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025, except for the stop and start motion of traffic at the roundabout.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	R96, R97, R98, R99, R102 and R103 Cromlech Caerdegog Uchaf Mynydd Ithel 1 Cromlech Terrace 2 Cromlech Terrace 3 Cromlech Terrace 4 Cromlech Terrace Pensarn Farm Bryn Difyr Caerdegog Isaf	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 As operation year 1. Mitigation vegetation would now be fully established but the overall effect on views is unlikely to reduce as stop and start traffic at the roundabout would still be perceptible.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	C1 Valley community	Moderate	Construction Views have been considered for the eastern end of the community closest to section 1. There	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				would be direct, local views east and oblique views north towards construction works for section 1 in a previously undeveloped field, although in the context of the A5 and overhead transmission lines. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	C1 Valley community	Moderate	Operation: Winter Year 1 Section 1 would be visible in views to the east, in particular the new roundabout feature and associated stop and start motion of traffic. Embankments at the roundabout would be fairly small but would appear man-made. Section 1 would also be visible to the north where embankments for the drainage ditches would be more pronounced. Mitigation planting would not yet have established. Lighting would be nearer to Valley (approximately 100m compared to lighting on the A5), although in the context of lighting along the A5 and at the A5/A55 junction.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	Permanent operational lighting would be designed to control light spill, within safe levels for road users (for R4 at Section 1 Valley). A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				However, general views from within the community are likely to improve as traffic on the existing A5025 would be transferred to section 1.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	C1 Valley community	Moderate	<p>Operation: Summer Year 15</p> <p>Mitigation vegetation would have established to help integrate earthworks into the landscape and filter views of traffic at the roundabout and on section 1 north of the roundabout. It would also help to integrate the earthworks along the drainage ditches. However, the stop and start motion of traffic at the roundabout would still be noticeable in views from the eastern end of the community.</p> <p>General views from within the community are likely to improve as traffic on the existing A5025 would be transferred to section 1.</p>	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	<p>Implementation of long-term landscape management strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.</p> <p>Permanent operational lighting would be designed to control light spill, within safe levels for road users.</p>	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	C2 Llanynghenedl community	Moderate	<p>Construction</p> <p>Section 1 works are unlikely to be perceptible at this distance (over 1.5km). Direct views north would be possible towards construction works for the southern end of section 3, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. Views would be filtered by vegetation within adjacent</p>	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	<p>Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the</p>	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				fields and along the existing A5025. Construction works would only be visible in a small part of the view. Temporary construction lighting unlikely to be perceptible due to street lights near the receptors.				Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	C4 Llanfachraeth community	Moderate	<p>Construction</p> <p>The majority of views towards section 3 construction works east of the village would be glimpsed through built form and there is unlikely to be a significant change in the overall character of views.</p> <p>Where buildings in Llanfachraeth are less dense to the south of the village, there would be oblique views south-east for a short section towards construction works for the embankments and new viaduct structure of the</p>	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	<p>Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.</p> <p>Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available</p>	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>Afon Alaw crossing. The lifting cranes would be highly visible in glimpsed views.</p> <p>Where buildings in Llanfachraeth are less dense to the north of the village, there would be direct views east towards construction works for the northern end of section 3. A dense hedgerow would provide filtering of views.</p> <p>Temporary construction lighting is likely to blend in with existing lighting in Llanfachraeth.</p>				planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	C4 Llanfachraeth community	Moderate	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1 Traffic would move onto section 3 from the existing A5025, resulting in a beneficial change in views from the community, as traffic would no longer be in close proximity.</p> <p>Where buildings in Llanfachraeth are less dense to the south of the village, there would be oblique views south-east towards the embankments and new viaduct structure at Afon Alaw and moving traffic on embankment. However, this would only be for a short section.</p> <p>Where buildings in Llanfachraeth are less dense to the north of the village, there would be views in the direction of section 3. However, it would run in cutting at this</p>	Adverse long-term	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				point and views would be filtered by a dense hedgerow. Due to there being views towards the Afon Alaw new viaduct structure and embankments an adverse effect would remain.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	C4 Llanfachraeth community	Moderate	Operation: Summer Year 15 Mitigation vegetation would help to screen views towards moving traffic and soften the appearance of earthworks at the Afon Alaw new viaduct. There is likely to be an overall beneficial effect on views.	Beneficial Permanent	Minor	Slight	None	Minor	Slight beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	C5 Llanfaethlu community	Moderate	Construction There would be elevated views towards construction works for the southern end of section 5, including attenuation ponds A and B, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. There would also be views east towards construction works for the cutting at the northern end of section 5, although this would be partially screened by buildings at Rhos-ty-mawr. Works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Temporary change in	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	C5 Llanfaethlu community	Moderate	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of the southern end of section 5 would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025 at this distance (over 500m), except man-made earthworks and attenuation ponds A and B would be perceptible. The more naturalistic shape of attenuation pond B would reduce its adverse effect on views as it would be more integrated into the surrounding landscape. Moving traffic on the existing A5025 would move away from Llanfaethlu community onto section 5, which would result in a beneficial effect, especially as views of traffic would be partially screened by the cutting. However, the break in landform at the cutting would be perceptible. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	C5 Llanfaethlu community	Moderate	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of tree and shrub vegetation would	Beneficial Permanent	Negligible	Slight	None	Negligible	Slight beneficial

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				help to soften the appearance of man-made earthworks, disguise the break in landform at the cutting and filter views of moving traffic. Hedgerow and shrub vegetation would help to integrate attenuation ponds A and B into the landscape, as well as marginal planting at attenuation pond B. There would be an overall beneficial effect on views due to traffic moving away from Llanfaethlu community from the existing A5025 onto section 5.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	C6 Tregele community	Moderate	Construction There would be oblique views south-west towards construction works for the Power Station access road junction, although works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	C6 Tregele community	Moderate	Operation: Winter Year 1 The new roundabout of the Power Station access road junction would be a larger feature in the landscape than the existing A5025 and the stop and start motion of moving traffic would also be noticeable. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	C6 Tregele community	Moderate	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of shrub vegetation would help to soften the appearance of the new roundabout at the Power Station access road junction and filter views of moving traffic. However, the roundabout would remain a noticeably larger feature compared to the existing A5025, and the stop and start motion of moving traffic would still be perceptible.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR1 Wales Coast Path	High	Construction Gorad Road: There would be direct, elevated, filtered views south-east towards construction works for section 1, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. Views would be towards all of the construction	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>works due to the elevated position of the route. However, the construction works would make up a small part of the view due to their distance from the route (900m).</p> <p>West Llanfachraeth: There would be glimpsed, filtered views of construction works for the southern end of section 3 and the new viaduct structure. The lifting cranes used to erect the new viaduct structure would be the features most visible above existing vegetation.</p> <p>Penial Dowyn: Changes in views due to section 3 would be barely perceptible due to distance (over 2km).</p>				<p>down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.</p>		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR1 Wales Coast Path	High	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>West Llanfachraeth: section 3 would be located further away from the receptor compared to the existing A5025. However, moving traffic would be elevated on embankment in order to cross on the new viaduct structure. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.</p>	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight	<p>A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.</p>	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR1 Wales Coast Path	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 West Llanfachraeth: Vegetation would have established on the embankments near the new viaduct structure to help screen views of elevated moving traffic. Views would not be too dissimilar to existing, as the existing A5025 would be retained <i>in situ</i> to provide access into Llanfachraeth.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR2 National Cycle Network (NCN) route 5 (and local roads)	High	Construction Views from NCN route 5 near Valley would be direct, elevated and filtered and would look south-east towards construction works for section 1, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. Views would be towards all of the construction works due to the elevated position of the route. However, the construction works would make up a small part of the view due to their distance from the route (900m). Temporary construction lighting is unlikely to be perceptible due to street lights near the receptor. Views north from NCN route 5 near Llanynghenedl would be direct and look out towards construction	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>works for section 3 and attenuation pond A, which would be noticeable within previously undeveloped fields east of Llanfachraeth.</p> <p>Construction works would be viewed at a distance (640m), in the context of overhead transmission lines and would make up a small part of the view. The lifting cranes for the new viaduct structure would be visible but viewed against the backdrop of drumlins, which would make them less noticeable than if viewed against the sky-line. Activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound would also be perceptible. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p> <p>Between Bodedern and Llanddeusant, views towards section 3 construction works would be barely perceptible due to distance (over 1km) and intervening topography and vegetation.</p>				the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR2 NCN route 5 (and local roads)	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Near Llanynghenedl: Section 3 would be	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				noticeably different to the existing A5025 in views from NCN route 5. The existing A5025 is contained within Llanfachraeth village whereas section 3 would be more visible within open fields to the east of the village. Attenuation pond A would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.				for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR2 NCN route 5 (and local roads)	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Near Llanynghenedl: Mitigation vegetation would have established to help integrate section 3 into the landscape and filter views of moving traffic from NCN route 5 east of Llanynghenedl. Shrub and hedgerow vegetation and marginal planting at attenuation pond A would help to soften its appearance in the landscape. However, due to the elevated position of the route, section 3 and attenuation pond A would still be noticeable features in the landscape.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR3 NCN route 8 (and local road)	High	Construction There would be intermittent, glimpsed views north over the A55 embankment towards the	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				construction works along the A5, including for the new roundabout with section 1 and works to the footway/cycleway along the A5. Construction works along section 1 would also be perceptible. However, construction works would make up a small part of the view and would be in the context of the A55. Temporary construction lighting is likely to blend in with existing lighting at Valley, along the A5 and at the A5/A55 junction.				Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR4 NCN route 566/Copper Trail (and local roads)	High	Construction Views towards sections 5 and 7 construction works would be barely perceptible due to distance (2km to 2.5km) and intervening topography and vegetation. There would be glimpsed views possible towards construction works for the Power Station access road junction due to the elevated location of the works at Groes-fechan. However, the construction works for the Power Station access road junction would make up a small part of the view. Temporary construction lighting at section 5 is likely to blend in with existing lighting at Llanfaethlu.	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				Temporary change in night-time views towards section 7 and the Power Station access road junction when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR5 49/013/1; 32/023/1 north of railway at Valley	High	Construction There would be oblique views north-east towards construction works along the A5, including for the new roundabout with section 1 and works to the footway/cycleway along the A5. Construction works along section 1 would also be perceptible. Views would be filtered by vegetation in adjacent fields and freight yard. Views from the footpath south of the A55 are likely to be screened by the A55 embankment.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR6 Near Cleifiog Fawr and Old Telephone Exchange	High	Construction There would be open, local views from the south-east end of footpath 49/016/2 towards construction works for section 1, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. There would also be oblique views south-west towards construction	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				works for section 1, although viewed with the presence of the existing A5025, A5 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Topography north of section 1 is likely to screen some construction works further south along section 1. As the footpaths ascend the slope to Gorad Road, more of the construction works would be visible, but they would be viewed at more of a distance (approximately 800m).				Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR6 Near Cleifiog Fawr and Old Telephone Exchange	High	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>At the south-east end of the footpaths, particularly footpath 49/016/2, the combination of section 1 and the retained A5025 carriageway would widen the appearance of the overall road corridor. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.</p> <p>Views from the northern end of the footpaths would not be significantly different to existing. Section 1 would be visible but also in the presence of the existing A5025, A5, A55 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p>	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR6 Near Cleifiog Fawr and Old Telephone Exchange	High	<p>Operation: Summer Year 15</p> <p>Mitigation vegetation would have established to help filter views towards</p>	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				moving traffic on section 1 and integrate man-made earthwork features. However, the perception of the wider road corridor would remain.				works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Footpaths at Llanfachraeth (PR9 and PR11)	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Mitigation vegetation would help to screen views towards moving traffic and soften the appearance of earthworks and the noise barrier. However, the character of the view would be significantly different, in particular for views to the east where the distance of the view is likely to be much shorter as the embankments and screen vegetation would form a barrier (approximately 100m distance compared to middle distance).	Adverse Permanent	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR9 Along Afon Alaw	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The embankments and new viaduct structure at Afon Alaw would be in close proximity, particularly where the footpath passes beneath the viaduct. Moving traffic would be highly perceptible on embankment. The noise barrier would screen some views of traffic but in itself would form a visual detractor. The character of the view would be	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Large	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Moderate	Large adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				significantly different, especially in views to the east. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established. There would be a beneficial change in views west towards the existing A5025 as traffic would move to section 3.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR10 West of Bryn Farm and through Bryn Farm to Llanllibio Fawr	High	Construction Construction works for section 3 would be visible to the west and there would be direct views towards the construction of earthworks and new viaduct structure for the Afon Alaw crossing. The lifting cranes are likely to be highly visible. Oblique views would be possible north-west towards construction works for the overbridge and for attenuation pond B. The northern end of the footpaths would have views filtered by vegetation in adjacent fields. Further south, views would be more elevated and open but construction works would be viewed at more of a distance (over 1km).	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR10 West of Bryn Farm and through Bryn Farm to Llanllibio Fawr	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Section 3 would be partially in cutting to the north-west. Moving traffic would be predominantly screened but there would be a noticeable break in landform. The	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				embankments and new viaduct at Afon Alaw would be visible in views west and moving traffic would be perceptible on embankment or at grade. The noise barrier would screen some views of traffic but in itself would form a visual detractor. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.				proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR10 West of Bryn Farm and through Bryn Farm to Llanllibio Fawr	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Mitigation vegetation would help to screen views towards moving traffic, soften the appearance of earthworks and the noise barrier, and disguise the break in landform at the cutting. Section 3 would be less noticeable, especially against the backdrop of Llanfachraeth village. However, it would still form a detracting feature in the landscape.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR11 North-east Llanfachraeth	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 There would be views west and east from the footpath towards section 3, although dense field boundary hedgerows would filter views of moving traffic. The noise barrier would be a perceptible detractor, although this would help screen views of moving traffic from the west. Views would be most	Adverse Permanent	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				open where the footpath crosses section 3 and the road is at grade. There would be open views north and south along the carriageway. Views west from the far western end of the footpath would experience a beneficial change as traffic would move to section 3. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.				selected to reduce visual effects.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR12 Through The Rectory	High	Construction Construction works for section 3 and attenuation pond C would be visible in fields to the east and south-east. However, this would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context and works would be filtered by intervening hedgerow vegetation.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR12 Through The Rectory	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Moving traffic would be visible on the embankments of section 3 to the east and south-east. Attenuation pond C would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established. Traffic would move from the existing A5025 onto section 3 which would have a beneficial effect on views	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				from the southern end of the footpath.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR12 Through The Rectory	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of shrub blocks and hedgerow vegetation would help to filter views of moving traffic to the east and south-east and integrate man-made earthworks into the landscape. Shrub and hedgerow vegetation and marginal planting around attenuation pond C would help to soften its appearance. Overall there would be a beneficial effect on views as traffic would be further from the footpath.	Beneficial Permanent	Minor	Slight	None	Minor	Slight beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Footpaths at Llanfachraeth (PR8, PR10 and PR13)	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Section 3 would be more noticeable than the existing A5025 as it would extend further east into previously undeveloped fields and there would be views possible along the elevated carriageway and new earthworks. Attenuation pond A would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR13 27/012/1 East of Pen yr orsedd	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of shrub blocks and hedgerow vegetation would help to filter views of moving	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				traffic on section 3 to the south-east. However, the combination of the A5025 and section 3 would make the overall highway corridor appear wider and more of section 3 would be visible than the existing A5025.				works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR14 27/007/2 Near Dronwy	High	Construction Construction works for section 3 and attenuation pond C would be visible in fields to the east and south-east. However, this would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context and works would not be that perceptible due to distance (400m) and intervening hedgerow vegetation. The central and northern parts of the footpath would be screened by vegetation and buildings at Dronwy.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR14 27/007/2 Near Dronwy	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Moving traffic would be visible on the embankments of section 3 to the east and south-east, although this would not be much more perceptible than the existing A5025 due to distance (400m) and intervening hedgerow vegetation. Attenuation pond C would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape. Mitigation	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				vegetation would not yet have established.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR15 29/011/4; 29/011/3; 29/012/1 North of Plas Newydd	High	Construction There would be glimpsed views north towards construction works for section 5 at Llanfaethlu. Rising topography between the footpaths and construction works would restrict views, resulting in the works only making up a small part of the view.	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Slight	None	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Footpaths at Llanfaethlu (PR16 and PR18)	High	Construction There would be elevated views at the western end of the footpath towards construction works for the southern end of section 5, including attenuation ponds A and B and the activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. Works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. At the eastern end of the footpath construction works for the southern end of section 5 would be in close proximity, including for attenuation ponds A and B. There would also be oblique views north towards construction works for the cutting at the northern end of section 5.	Adverse Short-term	Major	Large	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Major	Large adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Footpaths at Llanfaethlu (PR16 and PR18)	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of section 5 would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025 from the western end of the footpath due to distance (over 500m), except man-made earthworks and attenuation ponds A and B would be perceptible. At the eastern end of the footpath, the overall highway corridor would appear wider due to the combination of section 5 and the retained A5025 carriageway. Attenuation ponds A and B would also be in close proximity and moving traffic would be more perceptible as it would be raised on embankment. The more naturalistic shape of attenuation pond B would reduce its adverse effect on views as it would be more integrated into the surrounding landscape. There would also be views along the cutting due to the angle of views from the footpath, and the break in landform would be noticeable as well as moving traffic. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR16 29/013/1 South of Plas Uchaf	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 From the western end of the footpath, establishment of tree and	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				shrub vegetation would help to soften the appearance of man-made earthworks and filter views of moving traffic. Hedgerow and shrub vegetation would help to integrate attenuation ponds A and B into the landscape, as well as marginal planting at attenuation pond B. However, the attenuation ponds and man-made earthworks would still be perceptible due to the elevation of views. From the eastern end of the footpath, man-made embankments and the attenuation ponds would be less visually detracting in views; however, the overall highway corridor would appear wider and moving traffic would be more perceptible due to being on embankment. In addition, there would be views along the cutting to the north and towards the break in landform and moving traffic.				completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR17 29/009A/1 Rallt Goch to Tyddyn-y-waen	High	Construction There would be oblique views towards construction works for section 5 near the Black Lion Inn and further north near Llanfaethlu including for the cutting, although viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types,	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				baseline context. Activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound would also be visible. Views would be filtered by intervening vegetation.				whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR17 29/009A/1 Rallt Goch to Tyddyn-y-waen	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of section 5 near the Black Lion Inn would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025 due to filtering by intervening vegetation. However, the northern end of section 5 would be more perceptible than the existing A5025 as the break in landform would be noticeable and the road would not be screened by buildings in Llanfaethlu.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR17 29/009A/1 Rallt Goch to Tyddyn-y-waen	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 As operation year 1. Mitigation vegetation would now be fully established but the overall effect on views is unlikely to reduce as the northern end of section 5 would still be perceptible.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR18 29/009/1 East of Llanfaethlu	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of tree and shrub vegetation would help to soften the appearance of man-made earthworks, disguise the break in landform at the cutting and filter views of moving traffic. Hedgerow and shrub vegetation would help to integrate attenuation ponds A, B and C into the landscape, as well as marginal planting at attenuation pond B. However, the break in landform at the cutting and new road alignment to the north would still be noticeable, especially as section 5 would be closer to the footpath.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR19 29/007/2; 29/008/1; 29/007/1 North of Llanfaethlu	High	Construction Construction works for the northern end of section 5 would be visible to the south including for the new cutting, although works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. There would also be glimpsed views towards construction works for the southern end of section 5 near the Black Lion Inn and towards the construction compound. However, these features would be viewed at a	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				distance (over 900m) and views would be restricted by falling topography.				planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR19 29/007/2; 29/008/1; 29/007/1 North of Llanfaethlu	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of the southern end of section 5 would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025 at this distance (over 900m). The cutting at the northern end of section 5 would be visible as it cuts through previously undeveloped fields, and the break in landform would be perceptible. However, moving traffic would be partially screened by the cutting. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR19 29/007/2; 29/008/1; 29/007/1 North of Llanfaethlu	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of shrub blocks along the cutting slopes would help to filter views of moving traffic. However, the northern end of section 5 would still be visible within previously undeveloped fields, and the break in landform would still be perceptible.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR20 29/029/1 A5025 to Isle of Man Farm	High	Construction Construction works for section 5 would be visible to the west including the cutting at the northern end and embankments further south. There would also	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				be views towards activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound, and construction works for the three attenuation ponds. Works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context and intervening hedgerow vegetation would filter views.				those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR20 29/029/1 A5025 to Isle of Man Farm	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of the southern end of section 5 would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025, except traffic would be moving along a different alignment. The break in landform at the cutting for the northern end of section 5 would be noticeable to the north and section 5 would be less well screened by buildings in Llanfaethlu than the existing A5025. Moving traffic would be partially screened by the cutting. The three attenuation ponds would appear as man-made features in the landscape. The more naturalistic shape of attenuation pond B would reduce its adverse effect	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				on views as it would be more integrated into the surrounding landscape. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR20 29/029/1 A5025 to Isle of Man Farm	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of tree and shrub vegetation would help to soften the appearance of man-made earthworks, disguise the break in landform at the cutting and filter views of moving traffic. Hedgerow and shrub vegetation would help to integrate the attenuation ponds into the landscape, as well as marginal planting at attenuation pond B. However, the break in landform at the cutting and new road alignment at the northern end would still be noticeable, especially as section 5 would be closer to the footpath.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Footpaths at Cefn Coch (PR21 and PR26)	High	Construction There would be oblique, open views east and north-east towards activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound, and construction works for the southern end of section 7. The construction compound would be in close proximity to the eastern end of footpath 18/067/1. There would also be	Adverse Short-term	Major	Large	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to	Major	Large adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				oblique views north-east towards construction works for the central part of section 7 and attenuation pond A, although these works would be viewed at more of a distance (over 500m).				the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Footpaths at Cefn Coch (PR21 and PR26)	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of section 7 would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025 in oblique views east. In oblique views north-east, moving traffic would be slightly closer to the footpaths than the existing A5025 and would be on embankment. Attenuation pond A would be a noticeable man-made feature in the landscape, although its more naturalistic shape would integrate into the landscape to a certain extent. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Footpaths at Cefn Coch (PR21 and PR26)	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 The effect of section 7 would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025 in oblique views east. In oblique views north-east, establishment of trees and shrubs would help to integrate man-made earthworks into the	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				landscape and filter views of moving traffic. Shrub and hedgerow vegetation and marginal planting at attenuation pond A would help to soften its appearance. However, moving traffic would remain slightly more perceptible due to being in closer proximity and on embankment.				and long-term viability of planting.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR22 18/053/1; 18/062/2 Around Rallt Goch	High	Construction There would be elevated, oblique views north towards construction works for the central and northern parts of section 7. The southern end of section 7 would be screened by topography and vegetation. The northern end would be viewed at a distance (over 800m). Overall, construction works would not make up a large proportion of the view.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR22 18/053/1; 18/062/2 Around Rallt Goch	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Section 7 and moving traffic would be perceptible in oblique views north. Section 7 would not look significantly different to the existing A5025. However, the combination of section 7 and the retained A5025 carriageway would widen the overall highway corridor. Mitigation	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				vegetation would not yet have established.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR22 18/053/1; 18/062/2 Around Rallt Goch	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of hedgerows and shrub blocks would help to integrate man-made earthworks into the landscape and filter views of moving traffic. However, due to the elevated nature of views, the overall highway corridor would appear wider.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR23 18/018/1 Near The White House	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The footpath would be permanently diverted across section 7 and down the retained A5025 carriageway. Section 7 would be in close proximity to the footpath and there would be open views towards moving traffic. However, some views of traffic would be restricted where section 7 runs in cutting. Attenuation ponds A and B would also be apparent in views, although the more naturalistic shape of attenuation pond A would integrate into the landscape to a certain extent. The overall highway corridor would appear wider due to the combination of section 7 and the retained A5025	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				carriageway. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR23 18/018/1 Near The White House	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of hedgerows and tree and shrub blocks would help to integrate man-made earthworks into the landscape, disguise the break in landform at the cutting and filter views of moving traffic. Shrub and hedgerow vegetation, and marginal planting at attenuation pond A, would help to soften the appearance of the ponds. However, the wider overall highway corridor would still be apparent.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR24 Near Pen yr orsedd	High	Construction There would be direct views east towards construction works for the northern end of section 7 and attenuation ponds B and C. Works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context and views would be filtered by intervening vegetation in fields. Glimpsed views would be possible south-east towards construction works for the southern end of section 7, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound, although intervening	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				topography would restrict views.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR24 Near Pen yr orsedd	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Section 7 would appear slightly less perceptible than the existing A5025 as it would run in cutting and partially screen views of moving traffic. However, attenuation ponds B and C would form noticeable man-made features in the landscape, although the more naturalistic shape of attenuation pond C would integrate into the landscape to a certain extent. The break in landform at the cutting would be visible and the overall highway corridor would appear wider due to the combination of section 7 and the retained A5025 carriageway. In glimpsed views south-east, section 7 would be more perceptible than the existing A5025 as moving traffic would be in closer proximity and on embankment. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR24 Near Pen yr orsedd	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of woodland vegetation would screen some views of traffic and the road alignment to the east. Further north, hedgerows would help to disguise the break in landform at the	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				cutting and filter views of moving traffic. Shrub and hedgerow vegetation, and marginal planting at attenuation pond C, would help to soften the appearance of the ponds. However, attenuation pond B would still be perceptible, as would the wider overall highway corridor. In glimpsed views south-east, section 7 would be more perceptible than the existing A5025 due to moving traffic being in closer proximity and on embankment.				and long-term viability of planting.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR25 18/017/1; 18/012/1 South of Nanner Road	High	Construction Construction works for the northern end of section 7 would be visible in glimpsed, oblique views south. However, views would be restricted by vegetation and adjacent buildings to the south.	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Slight	None	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR27 38/013/3; 38/013/4; 38/036/2; 38/037/1 (west) North-east of Nanner Road	High	Construction From footpath 38/013/3 and the eastern end of footpath 38/013/4, there would be oblique views north-east towards construction works for the Power Station access road junction, which would be in close proximity. Works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				baseline context and views would be filtered by vegetation at Groesfechan. Views towards construction works would be similar in character for the rest of the footpaths, although works would be viewed at more of a distance (over 800m).						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR27 38/013/3; 38/013/4; 38/036/2; 38/037/1 (west) North-east of Nanner Road	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 In views from footpath 38/013/3 and the eastern end of footpath 38/013/4, the new roundabout of the Power Station access road junction would be a larger feature in the landscape than the existing A5025 and the stop and start motion of moving traffic would also be noticeable. Views towards the operational road would be similar in character for the rest of the footpaths, although works would be viewed at more of a distance (over 800m). Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR27 38/013/3; 38/013/4; 38/036/2; 38/037/1 (west) North-east of Nanner Road	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 In views from footpath 38/013/3 and the eastern end of footpath 38/013/4, establishment of shrub vegetation would help to soften the appearance of the new roundabout at the Power Station access road junction and filter views of moving traffic.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				However, the roundabout would remain a noticeably larger feature compared to the existing A5025, and the stop and start motion of moving traffic would still be perceptible. Views towards the operational road would be similar in character for the rest of the footpaths, although works would be viewed at more of a distance (over 800m).						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR28 38/039/2; 38/036/4; 38/039A/1; 38/036/3; 38/013/5; 38/013A/2; 38/013A/1 North-east of Nanner Road	High	Construction There would be oblique, elevated views east towards construction works for the Power Station access road junction, although works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Works from footpaths further west would make up a small part of the view due to distance (over 1km).	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR28 38/039/2; 38/036/4; 38/039A/1; 38/036/3; 38/013/5; 38/013A/2; 38/013A/1 North-east of Nanner Road	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of the Power Station access road junction would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025, except for the stop and start motion of traffic at the roundabout.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR28 38/039/2; 38/036/4; 38/039A/1; 38/036/3; 38/013/5; 38/013A/2; 38/013A/1 North-east of Nanner Road	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 As operation year 1. Mitigation vegetation would now be fully established but the overall effect on views is unlikely to reduce as stop and start traffic at the roundabout would still be perceptible.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR29 38/013/2; 38/011/3; 38/011/2; 38/013/1; 38/011/1; 20/028/1 North-west of Llanfechell; footpath at standing stones near Llanfechell	High	Construction There would be oblique views south-west towards construction works for the Power Station access road junction, although works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR29 38/013/2; 38/011/3; 38/011/2; 38/013/1; 38/011/1; 20/028/1 North-west of Llanfechell; footpath at standing stones near Llanfechell	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The new roundabout of the Power Station access road junction would be a larger feature in the landscape than the existing A5025 and the stop and start motion of moving traffic would also be noticeable. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR29 38/013/2; 38/011/3; 38/011/2; 38/013/1; 38/011/1; 20/028/1 North-west of Llanfechell;	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of shrub vegetation would help to soften the appearance of	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		footpath at standing stones near Llanfechell		the new roundabout at the Power Station access road junction and filter views of moving traffic. However, the roundabout would remain a noticeably larger feature compared to the existing A5025, and the stop and start motion of moving traffic would still be perceptible.				works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR30 38/037/1 (east); 38/038/1; 20/050/1 West of Tregale	High	Construction There would be oblique views south towards construction works for the Power Station access road junction, although works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Views would be restricted by farm outbuildings at Caerdegeg Isaf and/or topography.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR30 38/037/1 (east); 38/038/1; 20/050/1 West of Tregale	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of the Power Station access road junction would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025 at this distance (630m) and also due to views being restricted by farm outbuildings and/or topography. The stop and start motion of traffic at the roundabout is likely to be perceptible.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR30 38/037/1 (east); 38/038/1; 20/050/1 West of Tregale	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 As operation year 1. Mitigation vegetation would now be fully established but the overall effect on views is unlikely to reduce as stop and start traffic at the roundabout would still be perceptible.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR31 PRow between Llanfachraeth and the Wales Coast Path (27/004/3)	High	Construction There would be glimpsed, filtered views east towards construction works for the northern end of section 3 although viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Buildings in Llanfachraeth and vegetation at The Rectory restrict views of construction works. The works would make up a very small part of the view.	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Slight	Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR31 PRow between Llanfachraeth and the Wales Coast Path (27/004/3)	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 There would be glimpsed views of moving traffic where visible in between buildings in Llanfachraeth and vegetation at The Rectory. Due to the limited nature of views towards section 3 it is unlikely to change the overall character of views. Conversely, traffic on the existing A5025 would	Beneficial Permanent	Minor	Slight	None	Minor	Slight beneficial

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				reduce resulting in an overall beneficial effect.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	PR31 PRow between Llanfachraeth and the Wales Coast Path (27/004/3)	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 As operation year 1. Mitigation vegetation would now be fully established but the overall beneficial effect on views is unlikely to increase.	Beneficial Permanent	Minor	Slight	None.	Minor	Slight beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T1 Local road: Llanfachraeth to Llanfigael	Moderate	Construction Construction works for section 3 would be in very close proximity in particular works for the new overbridge. Construction works for attenuation pond B would also be visible to the north. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Major	Very large	Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Major	Very large adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T1 Local road: Llanfachraeth to Llanfigael	Moderate	Operation: Winter Year 1 Section 3 would be partially in cutting so moving traffic would not be that perceptible from the road. The noise barrier would restrict views of moving traffic as well; although the noise barrier itself would form a visual detractor. The alignment of section 3 in previously undeveloped fields would be perceptible due to	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Large	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier	Moderate	Large adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				proximity and there would be a noticeable gap in landform at the cutting. Views would be most open where the road crosses section 3 on the new overbridge, where there would be views north and south along the carriageway. Attenuation pond B would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.				would be selected to reduce visual effects.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T1 Local road: Llanfachraeth to Llanfigael	Moderate	Operation: Summer Year 15 Mitigation vegetation would help to screen views of the noise barrier and help disguise the gap in landform at the cutting. Shrub planting would help to soften the appearance of attenuation pond B. However, the alignment of section 3 in previously undeveloped fields would remain highly perceptible, particularly where the road crosses section 3 on the new overbridge.	Adverse Permanent	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T2 Local road: to Llanfwrog	Moderate	Construction Construction works for section 3 and attenuation pond C would be visible in fields to the east and south-east. However, works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context and views would be filtered by	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				intervening hedgerow vegetation. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T2 Local road: to Llanfwrog	Moderate	Operation: Winter Year 1 Moving traffic would be visible on the embankments of section 3 to the east and south-east. Attenuation pond C would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T2 Local road: to Llanfwrog	Moderate	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of shrub blocks and hedgerow vegetation would help to filter views of moving traffic to the east and south-east and integrate man-made earthworks into the landscape. Shrub and hedgerow vegetation and marginal planting around attenuation pond	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				C would help to soften its appearance. However, the new carriageway in conjunction with the existing A5025 would widen the overall road corridor slightly.				The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T3 Local road: to Llanfigael	Moderate	Construction Views south along construction works for the northern end of section 3. Construction works would be visible for some distance due to the angle of view (up to 1km), although viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Hedgerow vegetation would provide some filtering of views. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Major	Large	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.	Major	Large adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T3 Local road: to Llanfigael	Moderate	Operation: Winter Year 1 Moving traffic would be noticeable on the embankments of section 3 in closer proximity than the existing A5025. There would be views along the road as far as Parc Llynnon due to the angle of view. Man-made earthworks would be perceptible. Hedgerow	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				vegetation would provide some filtering of views. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.				of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.		
		T3 Local road: to Llanfigael	Moderate	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of mitigation vegetation would help to filter views of moving traffic on embankment and integrate man-made earthworks into the surrounding landscape. However, section 3 would be noticeably closer than the existing A5025 and there would be views along the length of section 3 as far as Parc Llynnon.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T4 Local road: Llanfaethlu to Llanddeusant	Moderate	Construction There would be oblique views west and direct views north towards construction works for the southern end of section 5, which would be in close proximity although viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Construction works for attenuation pond A, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound would be the closest elements. There would also be views towards construction works for the northern end of section 5 on elevated land east of	Adverse Short-term	Major	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and	Major	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				Llanfaethlu. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T4 Local road: Llanfaethlu to Llanddeusant	Moderate	Operation: Winter Year 1 Moving traffic would be located further from the local road than the existing A5025. However, it would still be highly visible and raised on embankment. The overall highway corridor would appear wider and attenuation pond A would form a man-made feature in the landscape. The cutting at the northern end of section 5 would be noticeable as a break in the landform in direct views north, although it would help to restrict views of moving traffic. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T4 Local road: Llanfaethlu to Llanddeusant	Moderate	Operation: Summer Year 15 Establishment of tree and shrub vegetation would help to soften the appearance of man-made earthworks, disguise the break in landform at the cutting and filter views of moving traffic. Hedgerow vegetation would help to	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				integrate attenuation pond A into the landscape. However, the overall highway corridor would appear wider and the break in landform at the cutting would still be noticeable.				and long-term viability of planting.		
		T5 Local road: Llanfaethlu to Llanfwrog	Medium	Construction There would be elevated views towards construction works for the southern end of section 5, including attenuation ponds A and B, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. Works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context and views would be restricted by buildings in Llanfaethlu. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
		T5 Local road: Llanfaethlu to Llanfwrog	Medium	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of the southern end of section 5 would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025 at this distance (over 700m), except man-made earthworks and attenuation ponds A and B would be perceptible. The more naturalistic shape of attenuation pond B would reduce its adverse effect on views as it would be more integrated into the surrounding landscape. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Local roads at Cefn Coch (T7 and T9)	Moderate	Construction From the western end of the road there would be glimpsed views of construction works for the southern end of section 7. Views of the works would be restricted by buildings and vegetation at Tyn Felin. Activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound would be screened by topography. Further east along the road, the southern end of section 7 would be	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				screened by topography and vegetation. This would be until near properties at R77 and R78 where there would be elevated, oblique views north towards construction works for the central and northern parts of section 7. The northern part of section 7 would be viewed at a distance (over 800m). Overall, construction works would not make up a large proportion of the view. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T7 Local road: south-west of Llyn Llygeirian	Moderate	Operation: Winter Year 1 From the western end of the road there would be glimpsed views of man-made earthworks and moving traffic travelling along embankment, although views would be restricted by buildings and vegetation at Tyn Felin. Moving traffic would be located further from the local road as it would move onto section 7 from the existing A5025. Further east along the road, the southern end of section 7 would be	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				screened by topography and vegetation. This would be until near properties at R77 and R78 where there would be views towards section 7 and moving traffic in oblique views north. Section 7 would not look significantly different to the existing A5025. However, the combination of section 7 and the retained A5025 carriageway would widen the overall highway corridor. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T7 Local road: south-west of Llyn Llygeirian	Moderate	Operation: Summer Year 15 From the western end of the road, establishment of trees and shrubs along section 7 would filter views towards moving traffic and man-made earthworks, although moving traffic is still likely to be perceptible. However, moving traffic would be further from the local road compared to the existing A5025. Further east along the road, the southern end of section 7 would be screened by topography and vegetation. This would be until near properties at R77 and R78 where establishment of hedgerows and shrub blocks along section 7 would help to integrate	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				man-made earthworks into the landscape and filter views of moving traffic. However, due to the elevated nature of views, the overall highway corridor would appear wider.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T8 Local road: Llanfairynghornwy to Mynydd Mechell	Moderate	Construction West of section 7, there would be direct, open views south towards construction works for the southern end of section 7 and attenuation pond A, although viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound would also be visible in the distance (approximately 500m). Similar views would be possible from further west along the road but works would be viewed at more of a distance (over 800m). East of section 7, construction works would only be visible from a short section of the road as rising topography would screen views. There would be open views west, south-west and north-east towards construction works for section 7, including for attenuation ponds A and B. Activity, buildings and storage mounds within the	Adverse Short-term	Major	Large	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare	Major	Large adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				construction compound are likely to be visible in views south-west. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T8 Local road: Llanfairynghornwy to Mynydd Mechell	Moderate	Operation: Winter Year 1 West of section 7, man-made earthworks and moving traffic on embankment would be in closer proximity to the local road compared to the existing A5025. Attenuation pond A would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape, although its more naturalistic shape would integrate into the landscape to a certain extent. Similar views would be possible from further west along the local road but the operational road would be viewed at more of a distance (over 800m). East of section 7, the operational road at section 7 would only be visible from a short section of the road as rising topography would screen views. There would be views west, north-east and south-west towards	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				section 7. Moving traffic on embankment and man-made earthworks would be visible to the south-west, whilst to the west and north-east moving traffic would be less perceptible as it would run in cutting. However, the break in landform would be noticeable. Moving traffic would move further from the local road onto section 7 from the existing A5025, although the overall highway corridor would appear wider. Attenuation ponds A and B would be apparent as man-made features in the landscape, although the more naturalistic shape of attenuation pond A would integrate it into the landscape to a certain extent. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T8 Local road: Llanfairynghornwy to Mynydd Mechell	Moderate	Operation: Summer Year 15 West of section 7, establishment of hedgerows and tree and shrub blocks would help to integrate man-made earthworks into the landscape and filter views of moving traffic. Shrub and hedgerow vegetation and marginal planting at attenuation pond A would soften its appearance in the landscape. However, section 7 would be more	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				perceptible than the existing A5025 due to moving traffic being in closer proximity and on embankment. Similar views would be possible from further west along the local road but the operational road would be viewed at more of a distance (over 800m). East of section 7, the operational road at section 7 would only be visible from a short section of the local road as rising topography would screen views. Establishment of shrub blocks and hedgerows to the south-west would help to integrate man-made earthworks and filter views of moving traffic. Establishment of shrub blocks and hedgerows to the west and north-east would help to disguise the break in landform at the cutting and filter views of moving traffic. Moving traffic would also be located further away from the local road on section 7 rather than the existing A5025 corridor. However, the overall highway corridor would appear wider. Shrubs and hedgerows around the attenuation ponds, and marginal planting at attenuation pond A, would help to soften their appearance in the						

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				landscape, although attenuation pond B is still likely to be perceptible.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T9 Local road: west of Cefn Coch	Moderate	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>From the southern end of the road, section 7 would appear slightly less perceptible than the existing A5025 as it would run in cutting and partially screen views of moving traffic. However, attenuation ponds B and C would form noticeable man-made features in the landscape, although the more naturalistic shape of attenuation pond C would integrate it into the landscape to a certain extent. The break in landform at the cutting would be visible and the overall highway corridor would appear wider due to the combination of section 7 and the retained A5025 carriageway. In glimpsed views south-east, section 7 would be more perceptible than the existing A5025 as moving traffic would be in closer proximity and on embankment. From the northern end of the road, views of the operational road at section 7 would be similar in character, although it would be viewed at more of a distance (over 900m). In addition, views towards the southern end of</p>	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				section 7 would be screened by topography. Mitigation vegetation would not yet have established.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T9 Local road: west of Cefn Coch	Moderate	<p>Operation: Summer Year 15</p> <p>In views from the southern end of the road, establishment of woodland vegetation would screen views of traffic and the road alignment to the east. Where woodland is not proposed, hedgerows would help to disguise the break in landform at the cutting and filter views of moving traffic. Shrub and hedgerow vegetation, and marginal planting at attenuation pond C, would help to soften the appearance of the ponds. However, attenuation pond B would still be perceptible, as would the wider overall highway corridor. In glimpsed views south-east, although shrub blocks and hedgerows would help to integrate man-made earthwork features, section 7 would be more perceptible than the existing A5025 due to moving traffic being in closer proximity and on embankment. From the northern end of the road, views of the operational road at section 7 would be</p>	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				similar in character, although it would be viewed at more of a distance (over 900m). In addition, views towards the southern end of section 7 would be screened by topography.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T10 Local road to Llanfechell	Moderate	Construction There would be oblique views north-west towards construction works for the Power Station access road junction, although works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Views would be filtered by intervening vegetation in fields. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T10 Local road to Llanfechell	Moderate	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of the Power Station access road junction would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025, except for the stop and start motion of traffic at the roundabout.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T10 Local road to Llanfechell	Moderate	Operation: Summer Year 15 As operation year 1. Mitigation vegetation would now be fully established but the overall effect on views is unlikely to reduce as stop and start traffic at the roundabout would still be perceptible.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T11 Nanner Road	Moderate	Construction There would be oblique, elevated views east towards construction works for the Power Station access road junction, although works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context. Works would make up a small part of the view due	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				to distance (almost 1.5km). Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T11 Nanner Road	Moderate	Operation: Winter Year 1 The effect of the Power Station access road junction would not be dissimilar to that of the existing A5025, except for the stop and start motion of traffic at the roundabout.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T11 Nanner Road	Moderate	Operation: Summer Year 15 As operation year 1. Mitigation vegetation would now be fully established but the overall effect on views is unlikely to reduce as stop and start traffic at the roundabout would still be perceptible.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T12 Main road: A55	Low	Construction There would be filtered views north towards construction works along the A5, including for the new roundabout with section 1 and works to the	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				footway/cycleway along the A5. Construction works along section 1 would also be perceptible. However, construction works would make up a small part of the view and would be viewed at speed. Temporary construction lighting is likely to blend in with existing lighting at Valley, along the A5 and at the A5/A55 junction.				restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T13 A5	Low	Construction There would be direct, local views west and east towards construction works for section 1 along the A5, including for the new roundabout. There would be direct, local views north towards construction works for section 1 in a previously undeveloped field. The character of views would significantly change, but viewers would not be very susceptible to the changes due to the existing A5 and moving traffic being present in the baseline context. Temporary construction lighting is unlikely to be very perceptible due to existing lighting along the A5.	Adverse Short-term	Major	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as	Major	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T13 A5	Low	Operation: Winter Year 1 The new roundabout feature and associated stop and start motion of traffic would be visible to the west and east. Section 1 and traffic would be visible to the north, more apparent than the existing A5025 which is screened by buildings in Valley. Embankments would be fairly small near the roundabout but would be larger further north along the drainage ditches. A slight cutting along the edge of the existing drumlin feature is likely to be perceptible in views north. Mitigation planting would not yet have established. Proposed lighting would not be perceptible due to street lights near the receptor.	Adverse Permanent	Moderate	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. Permanent operational lighting would be designed to control light spill, within safe levels for road users.	Moderate	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T13 A5	Low	Operation: Summer Year 15 Mitigation vegetation would have established to help integrate earthworks into the landscape, screen	Adverse Permanent	Moderate	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the	Moderate	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				views of stop and start traffic at the roundabout and filter views of traffic on section 1 north of the roundabout. However, section 1 would be a noticeable addition to the landscape compared to the existing A5025. In addition, the slight cutting along the edge of the existing drumlin feature to the north is likely to be perceptible.				works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting. Permanent operational lighting would be designed to control light spill, within safe levels for road users.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T14 A5025	Low	<p>Construction</p> <p>At Valley there would be direct, local views south and east towards construction works for section 1, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound, although viewed with the presence of the existing A5025, A5 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>At Llanfachraeth, there would be views towards construction works for the northern and southern ends of section 3, including attenuation pond A, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. Views towards construction works for the central section would be relatively screened by buildings in Llanfachraeth, although construction works for the new viaduct</p>	Adverse Short-term	Major	Moderate	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The appearance of the Construction Compound fences (such as hoarding) and temporary structures would seek to mitigate the visual impact of those structures on the surrounding areas through the selection of visually recessive colours and types, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier. Planting to be established as close to the completion of	Major	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>structure would be perceptible, including the lifting cranes.</p> <p>At Llanfaethlu, there would be open views towards construction works for the southern end of section 5 near the Black Lion Inn and attenuation ponds A and B, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. There would also be open views towards intrusive construction works for the new cutting at the northern end of section 5.</p> <p>At Cefn Coch, from the south there would be open, direct views towards construction works for the southern end of section 7 and attenuation pond A, and activity, buildings and storage mounds within the construction compound. From the north, there would be open, direct views of construction works for the northern end of section 7 and attenuation ponds B and C.</p> <p>The character of views would significantly change, but viewers would not be very susceptible to the changes due to the existing A5025 and moving traffic being present in the baseline context.</p>				highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T14 A5025	Low	<p>Construction</p> <p>At the Power Station access road junction, there would be direct, open views towards construction works for the new roundabout. Works would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Slight	<p>Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.</p> <p>Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.</p>	Moderate	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T14 A5025	Low	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>At Valley there would be views south and east towards section 1. The combination of section 1 and the retained A5025 carriageway would widen the appearance of the overall road corridor. Proposed lighting is likely to blend in with existing lighting in Valley.</p> <p>At Llanfachraeth, there would be open views towards the northern and southern ends of section 3 in a previously undeveloped area, and the overall highway</p>	Adverse Permanent	Moderate	Slight	<p>A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.</p> <p>Permanent operational lighting would be designed to control light spill, within safe levels for road users.</p> <p>The colour of the noise barrier would be</p>	Moderate	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>corridor would appear wider. Views to the central section of section 3 would be relatively screened except for the new viaduct structure and embankments, which would be visible to the east. Moving traffic would be highly perceptible on embankment, although partially screened by a noise barrier. The noise barrier would be a visual detractor in itself. At the southern end, attenuation pond A would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape.</p> <p>At Llanfaethlu, the southern end of section 5 would be slightly more perceptible than the existing A5025 due to man-made earthworks and attenuation ponds, and moving traffic on embankment. The break in landform at the cutting along the northern end of section 5 would be perceptible and there would be views of moving traffic within the cutting.</p> <p>At Cefn Coch, from the south there would be more open views along section 7 towards moving traffic and man-made earthworks compared to the existing A5025. This would be due to the angle of view. Attenuation pond A would appear as a man-made feature in the</p>				selected to reduce visual effects.		

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>landscape although its more naturalistic shape would integrate it into the landscape to a certain extent. From the north, views towards moving traffic would be slightly less perceptible as section 7 would run in cutting, although the break in landform would be noticeable and the overall highway corridor would appear wider due to the combination of section 7 and the retained A5025 carriageway. Attenuation ponds B and C would appear as man-made features in the landscape although the more naturalistic shape of attenuation pond C would integrate it into the landscape to a certain extent.</p> <p>Mitigation would not yet have established.</p> <p>The character of views would significantly change, but viewers would not be very susceptible to the changes as they would take place in an area with the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p>						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T14 A5025	Low	<p>Construction</p> <p>At the Power Station access road junction, there would be direct, open views towards construction works for the new roundabout. Works</p>	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use	Moderate	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>would be viewed with the presence of the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p> <p>Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.</p>				<p>measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.</p> <p>Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.</p>		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T14 A5025	Low	<p>Operation: Winter Year 1</p> <p>At Valley there would be views south and east towards section 1. The combination of section 1 and the retained A5025 carriageway would widen the appearance of the overall road corridor. Proposed lighting is likely to blend in with existing lighting in Valley.</p> <p>At Llanfachraeth, there would be open views towards the northern and southern ends of section 3 in a previously undeveloped area, and the overall highway corridor would appear wider. Views to the central section of section 3 would be relatively screened except for the new viaduct structure and embankments, which</p>	Adverse Permanent	Moderate	Slight	<p>A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.</p> <p>Permanent operational lighting would be designed to control light spill, within safe levels for road users.</p> <p>The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.</p>	Moderate	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>would be visible to the east. Moving traffic would be highly perceptible on embankment, although partially screened by a noise barrier. The noise barrier would be a visual detractor in itself. At the southern end, attenuation pond A would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape.</p> <p>At Llanfaethlu, the southern end of section 5 would be slightly more perceptible than the existing A5025 due to man-made earthworks and attenuation ponds, and moving traffic on embankment. The break in landform at the cutting along the northern end of section 5 would be perceptible and there would be views of moving traffic within the cutting.</p> <p>At Cefn Coch, from the south there would be more open views along section 7 towards moving traffic and man-made earthworks compared to the existing A5025. This would be due to the angle of view. Attenuation pond A would appear as a man-made feature in the landscape although its more naturalistic shape would integrate it into the landscape to a certain extent. From the north, views towards moving traffic would be slightly</p>						

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>less perceptible as section 7 would run in cutting, although the break in landform would be noticeable and the overall highway corridor would appear wider due to the combination of section 7 and the retained A5025 carriageway. Attenuation ponds B and C would appear as man-made features in the landscape although the more naturalistic shape of attenuation pond C would integrate it into the landscape to a certain extent.</p> <p>Mitigation would not yet have established.</p> <p>The character of views would significantly change, but viewers would not be very susceptible to the changes as they would take place in an area with the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p>						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T14 A5025	Low	<p>Operation: Summer Year 15</p> <p>At Valley, mitigation vegetation would have established to help filter views towards moving traffic on section 1 and integrate man-made earthwork features. However, the perception of the wider road corridor would remain.</p> <p>At Llanfachraeth, establishment of tree and</p>	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	<p>A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.</p> <p>Permanent operational lighting would be</p>	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>shrub planting would help to soften the appearance of man-made earthworks and the noise barrier, and filter views of moving traffic. Shrub and hedgerow vegetation and marginal planting at attenuation pond A would help to integrate it into the landscape. However, section 3 would be perceptible within a previously undeveloped area and the overall highway corridor would appear wider. In addition, views east would be shortened by the new viaduct structure, embankments and screening vegetation.</p> <p>At Llanfaethlu, establishment of trees and shrubs on man-made earthworks would help to integrate them into the surrounding landscape and filter views of moving traffic. Hedgerow and shrub vegetation around attenuation ponds A and B would make them slightly less perceptible in views. Shrub vegetation along the cutting slopes would help to disguise the break in landform slightly; however, it would still be perceptible and there would be views to moving traffic within the cutting.</p> <p>At Cefn Coch, establishment of tree and shrub blocks and</p>				<p>designed to control light spill, within safe levels for road users.</p> <p>The colour of the noise barrier would be selected to reduce visual effects.</p>		

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				<p>hedgerows would help to integrate man-made earthworks into the landscape and filter views of moving traffic. However, section 7 would remain more noticeable than the existing A5025 due to the angle of view. Shrub, hedgerow and marginal planting would help to soften the appearance of attenuation pond A. From the north, establishment of hedgerows and shrub blocks would help to disguise the break in landform at the cutting and filter views of moving traffic. However, the overall highway corridor would appear wider. Shrub and hedgerow vegetation at the attenuation ponds, and marginal planting at attenuation pond C, would help to soften their appearance in the landscape, although attenuation pond B is still likely to be perceptible.</p> <p>The character of views would significantly change, but viewers would not be very susceptible to the changes as they would take place in an area with the existing A5025 and moving traffic in the baseline context.</p>						

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	T15 Railway: to Holyhead	Low	Construction (winter): There would be oblique views north-east towards construction works along the A5, including for the new roundabout with section 1 and works to the footway/cycleway along the A5. Construction works along section 1 would also be perceptible. Views would be filtered by vegetation in adjacent fields and freight yard. Temporary construction lighting is likely to blend in with existing lighting at Valley, along the A5 and at the A5/A55 junction.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Z1 Valley Cemetery	Moderate	Construction There would be direct, local views west towards construction works for section 1 including for the new roundabout. There would be direct, local views north-west towards a short section of construction works for section 1 in a previously undeveloped field. Construction works further north would be screened by topography. There would be direct, local views south towards works for the footway/cycleway. Views would be filtered by vegetation along the cemetery boundaries.	Adverse Short-term	Major	Large	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable.	Major	Large adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Z1 Valley Cemetery	Moderate	Operation: Winter Year 1 The new roundabout feature and associated stop and start motion of traffic would be visible to the west. Section 1 and traffic would be visible to the north-west, more apparent than the existing A5025 which is screened by buildings in Valley. Embankments would be fairly small in this area but would appear man-made. Mitigation planting would not yet have established. Proposed lighting would blend in with existing lighting at Valley and along the A5.	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Moderate	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Z1 Valley Cemetery	Moderate	Operation: Summer Year 15 Mitigation vegetation would have established to help integrate earthworks into the landscape, screen views of stop and start traffic at the roundabout and filter views of traffic on section 1 north of the roundabout. However, section 1 would be a noticeable addition to the landscape compared to the existing A5025.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight	A landscape management strategy would be implemented for a period of three years, following the completion of the works, to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Z2 St Maethlu's Church and Ysgol y Llannau Primary School	Moderate	Construction: Wwinter: Construction works for the cutting at the northern end of section 5 would be visible in oblique or direct views east. Nearby residential properties would restrict views.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight	Light spill during temporary construction activities would be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon would use measures such as	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				Views of works further south would be screened by buildings in Llanfaethlu and at Rhos-ty-mawr. Temporary change in night-time views when construction lighting is used in a relatively dark area, although lighting is likely to only be used for short periods of time and positioned in a manner that reduces unnecessary light-spill.				restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. Planting to be established as close to the completion of highway works as possible, in the next available planting/seeding season to reduce the amount of time bare earth is visible and enable establishment of vegetation.		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Z2 St Maethlu's Church and Ysgol y Llannau Primary School	Moderate	Operation: Winter Year 1 Moving traffic would move further from the church and school off the existing A5025 onto section 5. In addition, traffic would be partially screened by the cutting. The effect of section 5 would not be dissimilar to that of the existing road where it ties into the A5025.	Beneficial Permanent	Minor	Slight	None	Minor	Slight beneficial
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Landscape and visual	Z2 St Maethlu's Church and Ysgol y Llannau Primary School	Moderate	Operation: Summer Year 15 As operation year 1, except traffic would be less perceptible due to filtering by established shrub blocks.	Beneficial Permanent	Minor	Slight	None	Minor	Slight beneficial

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Erw-goch (Asset 49)	Low	The construction of the road embankment and bridge approx. 70m to the east of the heritage asset would result in temporary noise and visual intrusion, altering the rural character of its setting.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Slight adverse	None	Moderate	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Pandy Erw Goch, Llanfachraeth (Asset 54)	Low	Temporary visual intrusion on the setting of the mill would result from activities associated with the construction of the embanked road and bridge over the Afon Alaw. The presence of the construction works would diminish the relationship between the mill and the rural landscape to the east; however the key relationship of the mill and water course would not be affected, maintaining the understanding and value of the asset.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Bedo-fawr (Asset 60)	Low	Construction of the scheme through pasture fields approx. 50m to the west of the asset would sever the relationship between the farm and Llanfachraeth, and result in noise and visual intrusion on its rural setting from the rural character of its setting due to temporary noise and visual intrusion. Views from the principal elevation of the farmhouse to the east would be maintained.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Slight adverse	None	Moderate	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	St Machraeth's Church Graveyard (Asset 113)	Medium	Construction works for the scheme would introduce visual intrusion into the setting of the graveyard, detracting from its semi-rural character, however the relationship of the graveyard with the church (Asset 114) which is the key attribute of its setting which contributes to value, would not be affected.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	St Machraeth's Church (Asset 114)	Low	Construction works for the scheme would form an intrusive element in the setting of the church, detracting from its rural character and resulting in intrusion in views from the churchyard to the east. The group value of the church, graveyard (Asset 113) and Rectory (Asset 115) would not be affected.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Ty'n-Ilech (Asset 144)	Low	Construction works would result in temporary noise and visual intrusion on the setting of this asset, interrupting views from the principal elevation and detracting from its rural roadside character.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Slight adverse	None	Moderate	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Capel Soar Standing Stone (Asset 146)	High	Construction activities would result in noise and visual intrusion on the setting of this asset, detracting from its rural character. However, the key attributes of its setting, its prominent location on a north/south ridge to the immediate east of the existing A5025, and extensive views across enclosed farmland to the east would be maintained.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Capel Soar (Asset 147)	Low	Construction works for the proposed scheme would be intrusive to the setting of the asset, resulting in temporary noise and visual intrusion, and detracting from the semi-rural character of its setting and temporarily diminishing the building's prominence.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Slight adverse	None	Moderate	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Capel Soar Burial Ground (Asset 148)	Medium	Whilst construction works for the proposed scheme would be intrusive to the setting of the asset, resulting in noise and visual intrusion, there are limited views to the west due to boundary hedge between the asset and the existing A5025 west. The key attribute of this asset's setting comprising its relationship with Capel Soar (Asset 147) would be maintained.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Siop Soar (Asset 149)	Medium	Construction works would be intrusive to the setting of the asset, resulting in temporary noise and visual intrusion, and detracting from the semi-rural character of its setting. The relationship of the asset with the Black Lion Inn (Asset 150) would not be affected.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Black Lion Inn, Llanfaethlu (Asset 150)	Medium	Construction works would be intrusive to the setting of the asset, resulting in temporary noise and visual intrusion, and detracting from the semi-rural character of its setting. The relationship of the asset with Siop Soar (Asset 149) would not be affected.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Tan-y-Bryn (Asset 158)	Low	Construction works would form an intrusive element in the asset's setting, resulting in temporary intrusion in views from the asset across the rural landscape and detracting from the rural character of its setting.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Caer-bryniau and Outbuildings (Asset 163)	Low	Construction works would form an intrusive element in the asset's setting, resulting in visual intrusion and detracting from its rural character.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Rhos-ty-mawr (Asset 173)	Low	Construction of the scheme in cutting approx 20m to the rear of the asset would sever the farm complex from the rural landscape to the east and result in noise and visual intrusion on its setting. The value of the asset deriving from its historic fabric would be maintained.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Slight adverse	None	Moderate	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	St Maethlu's Church (Asset 176)	High	Construction activities would be visible in long views from the church across the surrounding landscape to the east and south-east. Although noticeable within the church's setting, this would be seen in the context of modern development within Llanfaethlu, traffic on the existing A5025, and existing infrastructure, and key views of the church from the A5025 and its relationship with the settlement of Llanfaethlu would not be affected.	Adverse Short-term	Negligible	Slight adverse	None	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Ty'n-yr-ardd (Asset 179)	Negligible	Construction activities would result in temporary intrusion on the asset's roadside setting; however, our understanding of it as a modest roadside worker's cottage would be maintained.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Two Small Orthostatic Stones on Slight Mound, South of Tyn Felin (Asset 241)	Medium	Construction of the scheme to the west of the asset would result in noise and visual intrusion on its setting, detracting from its rural character. However, road noise from the existing A5025 already forms part of this assets setting and its value and topographic location would be maintained.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Ty'n Felin (Asset 242)	Low	Construction of the scheme on embankment approx. 40m from the asset would sever the asset from the rural landscape to the west and result in noise and visual intrusion on its setting. The value of the asset deriving from its historic fabric and its relationship with adjacent historic buildings (Assets 243 and 244) and the former mill race (Asset 246) would be maintained.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Slight adverse	None	Moderate	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Melin Ty'n y Felin, Possible Former Site of, Cylch y Garn (Asset 243)	Medium	Construction of the scheme on embankment approx. 40m from the asset would sever the asset from the rural landscape to the west and result in noise and visual intrusion on its setting. The value of the asset deriving from its historic fabric and its relationship with adjacent historic buildings (Assets 242 and 244) and the former mill race (Asset 246) would be maintained.	Adverse Short-term	Moderate	Moderate adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Cefn Coch House, Llanfechell (Asset 258)	Medium	Construction of the scheme would result in temporary intrusion from construction works and detract from the rural character of the asset's setting. The relationship of Cefn Coch with the surrounding historic buildings would be maintained, as would views from the principal elevation.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Surviving Outbuildings, Cefn-coch (Asset 259)	Low	Construction of the scheme would result in temporary intrusion from construction works and detract from the rural character of the asset's setting. The relationship of the asset with Cefn Coch and associated historic buildings (Asset 260) would be maintained.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Barn, South-east of Cefn-coch (Asset 260)	Low	Construction of the scheme would result in temporary intrusion from construction works and detract from the rural character of the asset's setting. The relationship of the asset with Cefn Coch and associated historic buildings (Asset 259) would be maintained.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Groesfechan (Asset 289)	Medium	Key contributors to the value of this asset are its potential preservation of medieval fabric and, to a lesser extent, its rural setting. Construction activities for the scheme would introduce temporary noise and visual intrusion; however, there would be no physical impact on the structure.	Adverse Short-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Two Possible Burnt Mounds, Llanfachraeth (Asset 351)	Medium	Removal of asset	Adverse Permanent	Major	Large adverse	Excavation and targeted watching brief	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Possible Pit Cluster, Llanfaethlu (Asset 360)	Medium	Removal of asset	Adverse Permanent	Major	Large adverse	Strip, map and sample	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Undated Post Holes (Asset 409)	Low	Removal of asset	Adverse Permanent	Major	Slight adverse	Strip, map and sample	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Fadog Frech Possible Stock Management/Settlement Features (Asset 410)	Low	Removal of asset	Adverse Permanent	Major	Slight adverse	Development of an archaeological mitigation strategy which would be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to undertake a series of mitigation works which could potentially include targeted archaeological watching brief, targeted excavation and targeted strip map and sampling	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Possible Standing Stone Socket, North of Bedo (Asset 418)	Low	Removal of asset	Adverse Permanent	Major	Slight adverse	Excavation	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Hedgerow (Site of), South of Bedo (Asset 419)	Negligible	Removal of asset	Adverse Permanent	Major	Slight adverse	Excavation	Minor	Slight adverse

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A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Fire Pit, Former Hedgerows and Posthole, South of Erw-goch (Asset 421)	Low	Removal of asset	Adverse Permanent	Major	Moderate adverse	Targeted watching brief	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Hedgerows (Site of), West of Bedo (Asset 429)	Negligible	Removal of asset	Adverse Permanent	Major	Slight adverse	None	Major	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Llanfacraeth Burnt Mound 2 (Asset 432)	Medium	Removal of asset	Adverse Permanent	Major	Large adverse	Excavation	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Possible Archaeological Anomaly, Llanfachraeth (Asset 438)	Low	Removal of asset	Adverse Permanent	Major	Slight adverse	Targeted watching brief	Negligible	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Llanfaethlu Multiperiod Activity (Asset 440)	Medium	Removal of asset	Adverse Permanent	Major	Large adverse	Strip, map and sample	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Fieldscape, central eastern Mon (Historic Landscape Type (HLT) 1)	High	<p>While construction activities would remove field boundaries and change the historic landscape character of this HLT through change in land use and topography, this would not affect the legibility of this widespread and common HLT.</p> <p>Hedgerows identified as significant under <i>The Hedgerow Regulations 1997</i> would be removed from this type in the following study areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 1 (Valley): four hedges;• Section 3 (Llanfachraeth): 10 hedges; <p>Section 5 (Llanfaethlu): 11 hedges.</p>	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight Adverse	Landscape photographic survey, Level 2 Landscape Survey of field boundaries	Negligible	Slight Adverse

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A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Llanfachraeth (HLT 4)	High	Construction activities would remove elements of HLT 4 and change the historic landscape character of this HLT through change in land use and topography. However, this would not affect the legibility of this HLT.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight adverse	Landscape photographic survey, Level 2 Landscape Survey of boundaries	Negligible	Slight Adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Erw-goch (Asset 49)	Low	The presence of the embanked road and bridge approx.70m to the east of the asset would detract from our understanding of the asset's relationship with the rural landscape to the east, and introduce noise and visual intrusion into its setting to the east, detracting from the rural aspect which contributes to its understanding as a farmhouse.	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight Adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Pandy Erw Goch, Llanfachraeth (Asset 54)	Low	The presence of the embanked road and bridge over the Afon Alaw would form an intrusive new element within the mill's setting, detracting from its semi-rural setting; however, this would not detract from the key relationship between the mill and Afon Alaw, which contributes to its value and understanding.	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Slight adverse	None	Negligible	Slight adverse

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A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Bedo-fawr (Asset 60)	Low	The presence and operation of the proposed scheme would sever the relationship between the farm and the village of Llanfachraeth to the west, and form an intrusive element in the asset's rural setting. The rural setting of the farm would, however, continue to be understood.	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	St Machraeth's Church (Asset 114)	Low	The presence and operation of the scheme would form an intrusive element within the setting of the church, detracting from its rural character to the east and its appreciation as a small-scale rural chapel. The relationship of the church, graveyard (Asset 113) and Rectory (Asset 115) would be maintained.	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Capel Soar Standing Stone (Asset 146)	High	Whilst operation of the proposed scheme would increase the prominence of highways infrastructure within the asset's setting, realignment of the road to the west of the asset would reduce intrusion from traffic in the immediate vicinity of the standing stone. Operation of the scheme would not diminish the asset's value or prominence in the landscape.	Adverse Permanent	Moderate	Moderate Adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate Adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Capel Soar (Asset 147)	Low	During operation of the proposed scheme, the presence of the scheme would result in a noticeable change to the chapel's semi-rural	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

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				setting, increasing the prominence of modern highways infrastructure. Whilst the road would form an intrusive element in views from the chapel across the rural landscape to the west, landscaping measures, including slackening of embankment slopes and native shrub planting along the scheme would aid its integration into the surrounding landscape. The value of this heritage asset as an isolated rural chapel would continue to be understood, and views of the chapel's principal elevation would be possible from the scheme, maintaining its landmark role. The value deriving from its architectural and historic interest and its group value with Capel Soar Standing Stone, Siop Soar and the Black Lion Inn (Assets 146, 149 and 150) would be maintained.						
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Capel Soar Burial Ground (Asset 148)	Medium	The presence and operation of the proposed scheme would slightly increase the intrusion from highways infrastructure on the setting of the burial ground, however, the key attribute of the asset's setting comprising its relationship with Capel Soar (Asset 147) would be maintained.	Adverse Long-term permanent	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

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A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Siop Soar (Asset 149)	Medium	During operation, the presence of the scheme would result in a noticeable change to the heritage asset's semi-rural setting, increasing the prominence of modern highways infrastructure. Whilst the road would form an intrusive element in views from the heritage asset across the rural landscape to the west, landscaping measures, including the use of hedgerow boundaries to reinforce the remnant field pattern and shrub planting on embankment slopes to soften their appearance would aid the scheme's integration into the surrounding landscape. The heritage asset's architectural and historic value as an example of 19th century vernacular terraced cottages and its group value with the Black Lion Inn (Asset 150) would be maintained.	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

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A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Black Lion Inn, Llanfaethlu (Asset 150)	Medium	During operation, the presence of the scheme would result in a noticeable change to the heritage asset's semi-rural setting, increasing the prominence of modern highways infrastructure. Whilst the road would form an intrusive element in views from the heritage asset across the rural landscape to the west, landscaping measures, including the use of hedgerow boundaries to reinforce the remnant field pattern and shrub planting on embankment slopes to soften their appearance would aid the scheme's integration into the surrounding landscape. The heritage asset's architectural and historic value as a traditional inn and its group value with Siop Soar (Asset 149) would be maintained.	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Rhos-ty-mawr (Asset 173)	Low	The presence of the scheme would increase the prominence of highways infrastructure within the asset's setting, and sever the farm from the rural landscape to the east. The value of the asset deriving from its historic fabric would be maintained.	Adverse Long-term	Moderate	Slight Adverse	None	Moderate	Slight adverse

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A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Two Small Orthostatic Stones on Slight Mound, South of Tyn Felin (Asset 241)	Medium	The presence and operation of the proposed scheme on embankment to the west of the asset would result in noise and visual intrusion on the setting of the asset.	Adverse Permanent	Moderate	Moderate Adverse	None	Moderate	Moderate Adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Melin Ty'n y Felin, Possible Former Site of, Cylch y Garn (Asset 243)	Medium	The presence of the scheme would increase the prominence of highways infrastructure within the asset's setting, and sever the asset from the rural landscape to the east. The value of the asset deriving from its historic fabric and its relationship with adjacent historic buildings (Assets 242 and 244) and the former mill race (Asset 246) would be maintained.	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Cefn Coch House, Llanfechell (Asset 258)	Medium	The scheme would increase the prominence of modern highway infrastructure within the setting of Cefn Coch, detracting from its rural character to the west. The relationship of Cefn Coch with the surrounding historic buildings would be maintained, as would views from the principal elevation.	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse

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A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Surviving Outbuildings, Cefn-coch (Asset 259)	Low	The scheme would increase the prominence of modern highway infrastructure within the setting of Cefn Coch, detracting from its rural character to the west. The relationship of the asset with Cefn Coch and associated historic buildings (Asset 260) would be maintained, as would views from the principal elevation.	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Barn, South-east of Cefn-coch (Asset 260)	Low	The scheme would increase the prominence of modern highway infrastructure within the setting of Cefn Coch, detracting from its rural character to the west. The relationship of the asset with Cefn Coch and associated historic buildings (Asset 259) would be maintained, as would views from the principal elevation.	Adverse Long-term	Minor	Slight adverse	None	Minor	Slight adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Fieldscape, central eastern Mon (HLT 1)	High	Impacts resulting from the partial removal of historic landscape elements during construction would continue into operation.	Adverse Permanent	Minor	Slight Adverse	None	Minor	Slight Adverse
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	Cultural heritage	Llanfachraeth (HLT 4)	High	Impacts resulting from the partial removal of historic landscape elements during construction would continue into operation.	Adverse Permanent	Negligible	Slight adverse	None	Negligible	Slight adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Logistics Centre	Socio-economics	Local businesses (including tourism)	High	Potential beneficial effect of increased expenditure in the local economy during the construction and decommissioning phases of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.	Beneficial, medium-term	Small to Medium	Minor beneficial	Potential beneficial effect, no additional mitigation is required.	Small to Medium	Minor beneficial.
Logistics Centre	Public access and recreation	Lôn Trefignath cycle path (on-shore recreation)	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of the closure/diversion of this route during the construction of the site entrance.	Adverse Short-term temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Public access and recreation	Dual use cycleway/footway active travel route	Medium	Reduction in active travel amenity as a result of the closure/diversion of this route during the construction of the site entrance.	Adverse Short-term temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Public access and recreation	Lôn Trefignath cycle path (on-shore recreation)	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of the construction activities on site which would generate noise, dust and visual intrusion as well as increased traffic flows across the route.	Adverse Short-term temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Public access and recreation	Lôn Trefignath cycle path (on-shore recreation)	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of the operation of the Logistics Centre which would generate noise, dust and visual intrusion.	Adverse Medium-term temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Logistics Centre	Public access and recreation	Lôn Trefignath cycle path (on-shore recreation)	Medium	Reduction in recreational amenity as a result of the decommissioning activities on site which would generate noise, dust and visual intrusion as well as increased traffic flows across the route.	Adverse Short-term temporary	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Air quality	Human receptors within 350m of the vicinity of the Logistics Centre	-	Dust emissions – annoyance due to dust soiling.	Adverse Temporary short/medium-term	-	Not significant	None	-	Not significant
Logistics Centre	Noise and Vibration	Residential properties at Penrhyn Geiriol	High	Exposed to increased levels of noise during both the construction and operational phases of the Logistics Centre	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Noise and Vibration	Tyddyn-Uchaf	High	Exposed to increased levels of noise during both the construction and operational phases of the Logistics Centre	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Noise and Vibration	Residential properties at Kingsland Road	High	Exposed to increased levels of noise during both the construction and operational phases of the Logistics Centre	Adverse Long-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Soils and geology	Subgrade 3a soil	High	Degradation of the soil's physical, chemical and biological condition during construction as a result of: compaction; smearing; mixing of soils; and/or storage.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Soils and geology	Subgrade 3a soil	High	Loss of subsoil due to permanent hardstanding cover	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Medium	Minor adverse	None	Medium	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Logistics Centre	Soils and geology	Grade 4 soil	Low	Degradation of the soil's physical, chemical and biological condition during construction as a result of: compaction; smearing; mixing of soils; and/or storage.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Soils and geology	Grade 4 soil	Low	Loss of subsoil due to permanent hardstanding cover	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Soils and geology	Construction workers	High	Potential exposure of construction workers to unexpected contamination	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Soils and geology	Construction workers	High	Potential harm from unexploded ordnance	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Magnetometer survey. Presence of explosive ordnance engineer.	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Soils and geology	Category 1 Aggregates Safeguarding Areas	High	Sterilisation of sand and gravel resources	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor Adverse
Logistics Centre	Surface water and groundwater	Drains and ditches surrounding the Logistics Centre site	Low	Degradation of water quality during construction due to high sediment loadings in runoff from earthworks.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Surface water and groundwater	On and Off-site receptors	High	Surface water flooding	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Surface water and groundwater	Secondary Bedrock aquifer B	Low	Changes to groundwater quality from the exposure of soils to leaching from	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				rainwater infiltration during construction.						
Logistics Centre	Surface water and groundwater	Secondary (Undifferentiated) aquifer	Low	Changes to groundwater quality from the exposure of soils to leaching from rainwater infiltration during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Surface water and groundwater	Secondary Superficial aquifer A	Low	Changes to groundwater quality from the exposure of soils to leaching from rainwater infiltration during construction.	Direct Adverse Local Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Surface water and groundwater	Secondary Superficial aquifer A	Low	An increase in the area of hardstanding may limit the amount of groundwater recharge during construction and operation.	Direct Adverse Local Long-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	High	Construction Change in land use, erosion of landscape character resulting from direct changes to the AONB. The construction of the Logistics Centre would detract from the essentially rural character and tranquillity of the directly affected AONB. The local effect of such change would to some extent be limited by the presence of the A55 and the former aluminium works to the north.	Adverse Short-term	Medium for directly affected area	Moderate adverse for the directly affected area (negligible on overall AONB)	Restriction of cabin heights to two storeys	Medium for directly affected area	Moderate adverse for the directly affected area (negligible on overall AONB)
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Isle of Anglesey AONB	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The Logistics Centre site would increase the extent of industrial development within the local landscape of the AONB. Completed landscaping within the site	Adverse Medium-term	Medium for directly affected area	Moderate adverse for the directly affected area (negligible on overall AONB)	Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures through coordination of landscape and architectural strategies for landscape	Medium for directly affected area	Moderate adverse for the directly affected area (negligible on overall AONB)

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				would help integrate the Logistics Centre into the surrounding landscape to some extent. However, the presence of the industrial development would be uncharacteristic of the landscape character of the AONB				integration as suited to its industrial park location. Implementation of landscape strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Isle of Anglesey AONB	High	Operation: Summer Year 5 The hedgerow site boundary would be starting to become established, helping to further integrate the Logistics Centre site in to the landscape. The presence of the Logistics Centre would change the nature of the directly affected part of the AONB.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium for directly affected area	Moderate adverse for the directly affected area (negligible on overall AONB)	Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures through coordination of landscape and architectural strategies for landscape integration as suited to its industrial park location. Implementation of landscape strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Medium for directly affected area	Moderate adverse for the directly affected area (negligible on overall AONB)
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Isle of Anglesey AONB	High	Decommissioning Removal of welfare/security building, inspection bay covering, security scanner and security kiosks. The security fencing, lighting, hardstanding, hedgerow planting and rocky outcrop, would be retained.	Adverse Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Local landscape character	High	Construction Change in land use, erosion of local landscape character resulting from	Adverse Short-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Restriction of cabin heights to two storeys.	Medium	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				direct changes to the local landscape character. The construction of the Logistics Centre would detract from the essentially rural character of the area. The local effect of such change would to some extent be limited by the presence of the A55 and former aluminium works to the north.						
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Local landscape character	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The Logistics Centre site would increase the extent of industrial development within the local landscape. Completed landscaping would help integrate the Logistics Centre into the surrounding landscape to some extent and would be in keeping with local landscape character. However, the presence of the industrial development would be uncharacteristic of the local landscape character.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures through coordination of landscape and architectural strategies for landscape integration as suited to its industrial park location. Implementation of landscape strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Medium	Moderate adverse
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Local landscape character	High	Operation: Summer Year 15 Hedgerow planting to site boundary would be establishing helping to integrate the Logistics Centre site into the surrounding landscape to some extent. However, the presence of the industrial area would be uncharacteristic of the	Adverse Medium-term	Medium	Moderate adverse	Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures through coordination of landscape and architectural strategies for landscape integration as suited to its industrial park location. Implementation of landscape strategy to ensure successful	Medium	Moderate adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				local landscape character.				establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Local landscape character	High	Decommissioning Removal of welfare/security building, inspection bay covering, security scanner and security kiosks. The security fencing, lighting, hardstanding, hedgerow planting and rocky outcrop would be retained.	Adverse Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Local PRow (viewpoint 6) Local PRow (viewpoint 9)	High	Construction The level of visual effects for walkers would tend to increase gradually with increasing proximity to the Logistics Centre site, depending on intervening landform. The most noticeable effects would be experienced by users of the local PRow along the A5153 (viewpoint 6). Walkers would have close-range, open elevated views south-east of construction activities for the Logistics Centre site. Removal of woodland and hedgerows would open up direct views of construction of the welfare/security building and covered inspection bay. The views would be seen within the context of the adjacent electricity sub-station and Road King truck stop, and the A55 and former	Adverse Short-term	Medium in close-range views ranging to small and negligible for more long-distance views	Moderate adverse in close-range views ranging to minor adverse and negligible	Restriction of cabin height to two storeys.	Medium in close-range views ranging to small and negligible for more long-distance views	Moderate adverse in close-range views ranging to minor adverse and negligible

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				aluminium works located further to the north of the Logistics Centre site.						
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Local PRow (viewpoint 6) Local PRow (viewpoint 9)	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The level of visual effects for walkers would tend to increase gradually with increasing proximity to the operational Logistics Centre site, depending on intervening landform. The most noticeable effects would be experiences by users of the local PRow along the A5153 (viewpoint 6). Walkers would have close-range, open elevated views south-east of the operational Logistics Centre site. The Logistics Centre would increase the extent of industrial development in the view and would be seen within the context of the former aluminium works, A55 and Road King truck stop.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium in close-range views ranging to small and negligible for more long-distance views	Moderate adverse in close-range views ranging to minor adverse and negligible	Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures through coordination of landscape and architectural strategies for landscape integration and to reduce adverse visual effects as suited to its industrial park location. Implementation of landscape strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Medium in close-range views ranging to small and negligible for more long-distance views	Moderate adverse in close-range views ranging to minor adverse and negligible
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Local PRow (viewpoint 6) Local PRow (viewpoint 9)	High	Operation: Summer Year 5 The boundary hedge planting would have become established and would integrate the site into the surrounding landscape. Views would be very similar to Operation – winter, Year 1.	Adverse Medium-term	Medium in close-range views ranging to small and negligible for more long-distance views	Moderate adverse in close-range views ranging to minor adverse and negligible	Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures through coordination of landscape and architectural strategies for landscape integration and to reduce adverse visual effects as suited to its industrial park location. Implementation of landscape strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping	Medium in close-range views ranging to small and negligible for more long-distance views	Moderate adverse in close-range views ranging to minor adverse and negligible

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								and long-term viability of planting.		
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Lon Trefignath cycle path (local) (viewpoint 5) and Parc Cybi service road shared use cycleway/footway (viewpoint 3)	High	Construction The level of visual effects for cyclists would tend to rise gradually with increasing proximity to the Logistics Centre site, depending on intervening landform. Close-range direct and sequential views of construction of the Logistics Centre site would initially be apparent in views north and north-west from the Lon Trefignath cycle path and the cycleway on the Parc Cybi service road. Removal of woodland and hedgerows would open up direct views of construction of the welfare/security building and covered inspection bay against the backdrop of the A55 and the former aluminium works further north. Both routes would cross the entrance to the Logistics Centre site. There would be glimpsed filtered views from National Cycle Network Route 8, located to the north of the A5.	Adverse Short-term	Large in close-range views ranging to negligible	Major adverse in close-range views, ranging to negligible	Restriction of cabin height to two storeys.	Large in close-range views ranging to negligible	Major adverse in close-range views, ranging to negligible
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Lon Trefignath cycle path (local) (viewpoint 5) and Parc Cybi service road shared use cycleway/footway (viewpoint 3)	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The level of visual effects for cyclists would tend to increase gradually with increasing proximity to the Logistics Centre site, depending on intervening landform. Close-range	Adverse Medium-term	Large in close-range views ranging to negligible	Major adverse in close-range views, ranging to negligible	Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures through coordination of landscape and architectural strategies for landscape integration and to	Large in close-range views ranging to negligible	Major adverse in close-range views, ranging to negligible

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				direct and sequential views of the operational Logistics Centre site would be apparent in views north and north-west from the Lon Trefignath cycle path and the cycleway on the Parc Cybi service road. Views would be seen within the context of the adjacent Road King truck stop, electricity sub-station, the A55 and former aluminium works. Both routes would cross the entrance to the Logistics Centre site. There would be glimpsed filtered views from National Cycle Network Route 8, located to the north of the A5.				reduce adverse visual effects as suited to its industrial park location. Implementation of landscape strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Lon Trefignath cycle path (local) (viewpoint 5) and Parc Cybi service road shared use cycleway/footway (viewpoint 3)	High	Operation: Summer Year 5 The boundary hedge planting would have become established and would integrate the site into the surrounding landscape. Views would be very similar to Operation – winter, Year 1	Adverse Medium-term	Large in close-range views ranging to negligible	Major adverse in close-range views, ranging to negligible	Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures through coordination of landscape and architectural strategies for landscape integration and to reduce adverse visual effects as suited to its industrial park location. Implementation of landscape strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Large in close-range views ranging to negligible	Major adverse in close-range views, ranging to negligible
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Community view south-east from Kingsland, Kingsland Road and the small	High	Construction Slightly elevated views south-eastwards (viewpoint 4) and	Adverse Short-term	Medium in close-range views	Moderate adverse in close-range	Restriction of cabin height to two storeys.	Medium in close-range views	Moderate adverse in close-range

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		cluster of properties extending along the B4545 (viewpoint 4) Properties at Penrhyn Geiriol, Trearddur and Properties at Hunters Chase, Trearddur (viewpoint 7)		northwards (viewpoint 7) across undulating farmland to construction activities for the Logistics Centre site. Views would be from properties located on the outer edges of the settlements. The Logistics Centre site is viewed against the backdrop of the former aluminium works and A55. The construction works would be a small component of the wider view containing a number of visual detractors (truck stop, electricity sub-station and mast, A55 and former aluminium works). Ground floor views would be filtered by garden vegetation. Views from more distant settlements are obscured by intervening landform and industrial developments.		ranging to negligible	views, ranging to negligible		ranging to negligible	views, ranging to negligible
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Community view south-east from Kingsland, Kingsland Road and the small cluster of properties extending along the B4545 (viewpoint 4) Properties at Penrhyn Geiriol, Trearddur and Properties at Hunters Chase, Trearddur (viewpoint 7)	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Middle-distance, slightly elevated views from the edges of settlements (viewpoint 4 and 7) across undulating farmland towards the operational Logistics Centre site. The site would be viewed against the backdrop of the former aluminium works and would form a small component of the wider view which contains a number of visual detractors (truck stop, electricity sub-station and	Adverse Medium-term	Medium in middle-distance views ranging to negligible	Moderate adverse in middle-distance views ranging to negligible	Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures through coordination of landscape and architectural strategies for landscape integration and to reduce adverse visual effects as suited to its industrial park location. Implementation of landscape strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping	Medium in middle-distance views ranging to negligible	Moderate adverse in middle-distance views ranging to negligible

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				mast, A55 and former aluminium works). Ground floor views would be filtered by garden vegetation and some would be obscured by intervening landform and the Road King truck stop. Views from more distant settlements would be obscured by intervening landform and industrial developments.				and long-term viability of planting.		
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Community view south-east from Kingsland, Kingsland Road and the small cluster of properties extending along the B4545 (viewpoint 4) Properties at Penrhyn Geiriol, Trearddur and Properties at Hunters Chase, Trearddur (viewpoint 7)	High	Operation: Summer Year 5 The boundary hedge planting would have become established and would integrate the site into the surrounding landscape. Views would be very similar to Operation – winter, Year 1	Adverse Medium-term	Medium in middle-distance views ranging to negligible	Moderate adverse in middle-distance views ranging to negligible	Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures through coordination of landscape and architectural strategies for landscape integration and to reduce adverse visual effects as suited to its industrial park location. Implementation of landscape strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Medium in middle-distance views ranging to negligible	Moderate adverse in middle-distance views ranging to negligible
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	community view south-east from Kingsland, Kingsland Road and the small cluster of properties extending along the B4545 (viewpoint 4) and Properties at Penrhyn Geiriol, Trearddur and Properties at Hunters	High	Decommissioning Close-range views of plant movement associated with decommissioning operations of the Logistics Centre site visible beyond the Road King truck stop. Once the buildings, inspection bay, security scanner and kiosks had been removed there would be open views	Adverse Medium-term	Small in middle-distance views ranging to negligible	Minor adverse	None	Minor adverse in middle-distance views ranging to negligible	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Chase, Trearddur (viewpoint 7)		across the empty Logistics Centre site. The boundary hedge planting would be establishing itself and would filter views of the embankments and security fencing.						
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Travellers on the B4545 (viewpoint 4) Travellers on the Parc Cybi service road (similar to viewpoint 3)	Medium	Construction The level of visual effects for travellers on local roads would tend to rise gradually with increasing proximity to the Logistics Centre site. The B4545 (viewpoint 4) would have close-range and sequential views of construction activities for the Logistics Centre site across gently undulating pastoral farmland. Transient views filtered by hedgerow and scrub field boundaries and obscured in places by rock outcrops. Construction activity seen within the context of the Road King truck stop located to the north-east of the Logistics Centre site. Views from more distant routes would be obscured by landform and mature vegetation.	Adverse Short-term	Medium in close-range and middle-distance views, ranging to negligible	Moderate adverse in close-ranging and middle-distance views, ranging to negligible	Restriction of cabin height to two storeys	Medium in close-range and middle-distance views, ranging to negligible	Moderate adverse in close-ranging and middle-distance views, ranging to negligible
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Travellers on the B4545 (viewpoint 4) Travellers on the Parc Cybi service road (similar to viewpoint 3)	Medium	Operation: Winter Year 1 Slightly elevated views towards the operational Logistics Centre site across gently undulating pastoral farmland. Transient views filtered by hedgerow and scrub field boundaries and obscured	Adverse Medium-term	Large in close-range open views ranging to moderate adverse in middle-distance	Major adverse in close-range open views ranging to moderate adverse in middle-distance views, to	Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures through coordination of landscape and architectural strategies for landscape integration and to reduce adverse visual	Large in close-range open views ranging to moderate adverse in middle-distance	Major adverse in close-range open views ranging to moderate adverse in middle-distance views, to

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
		Travellers on the A5153/A55 junction (viewpoint 6)		in places by rock outcrops. Construction activity seen within the context of the Road King truck stop located to the north-east of the Logistics Centre site. Views from more distant local roads are obscured by landform and industrial development.		views, to negligible for more long-distance views	negligible for more long-distance views	effects as suited to its industrial park location. Implementation of landscape strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	views, to negligible for more long-distance views	negligible for more long-distance views
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Travellers on the B4545 (viewpoint 4) Travellers on the Parc Cybi service road (similar to viewpoint 3) Travellers on the A5153/A55 junction (viewpoint 6)	Medium	Operation: Summer Year 5 The boundary hedge planting would have become established and would integrate the site into the surrounding landscape. Views would be very similar to Operation – winter, Year 1	Adverse Medium-term	Large in close-range open views ranging to moderate adverse in middle-distance views, to negligible for more long-distance views	Major adverse in close-range open views ranging to moderate adverse in middle-distance views, to negligible for more long-distance views	Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures through coordination of landscape and architectural strategies for landscape integration and to reduce adverse visual effects as suited to its industrial park location. Implementation of landscape strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Large in close-range open views ranging to moderate adverse in middle-distance views, to negligible for more long-distance views	Major adverse in close-range open views ranging to moderate adverse in middle-distance views, to negligible for more long-distance views
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Visitors to the Trefignath Burial chamber (viewpoint 1) and the Ty Mawr Standing Stone (viewpoint 2)	High	Construction Close-range direct and open uninterrupted views of the construction activities for the Logistics Centres site from the Trefignath Burial Chamber. Views from the Ty Mawr Standing Stone towards the operational Logistics Centre site are across undulating farmland, and filtered by intervening hedgerow field boundaries,	Adverse Short-term	Large in close-range open views ranging to Moderate adverse in middle-distance views	Major adverse in close-range open views ranging to Moderate adverse in middle-distance views	Restriction of cabin height to two storeys.	Large in close-range open views ranging to Moderate adverse in middle-distance views	Major adverse in close-range views ranging to Moderate adverse in middle-distance views

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				woodland, scrub and the electricity sub-station. The site is seen within the context of the Road King truck stop, A55 and former aluminium works. The important view between the two monuments would be retained.						
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Visitors to the Trefignath Burial chamber (viewpoint 1) and the Ty Mawr Standing Stone (viewpoint 2)	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 Close-range direct and open uninterrupted views of the operational Logistics Centres site from the Trefignath Burial Chamber and close-range views south-eastwards of the operational Logistics Centre site across undulating pastoral farmland, filtered by intervening hedgerow field boundaries, woodland, scrub and electricity sub-station. Views would be seen within the context of the Road King truck stop, A55 and former aluminium works.	Adverse Medium-term	Large in close-range open views ranging to Moderate adverse in middle-distance views	Major adverse in close-range open views ranging to Moderate adverse in middle-distance views	Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures through coordination of landscape and architectural strategies for landscape integration and to reduce adverse visual effects as suited to its industrial park location. Implementation of landscape strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.	Large in close-range open views ranging to Moderate adverse in middle-distance views	Major adverse in close-range open views ranging to Moderate adverse in middle-distance views
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Visitors to the Trefignath Burial chamber (viewpoint 1) and the Ty Mawr Standing Stone (viewpoint 2)	High	Operation: Summer Year 5 The boundary hedge planting would have become established and would integrate the site into the surrounding landscape. Views would be very similar to Operation: Winter, Year 1	Adverse Medium-term	Large in close-range open views ranging to Moderate adverse in middle-distance views	Major adverse in close-range open views ranging to Moderate adverse in middle-distance views	Architectural treatment of proposed buildings and structures through coordination of landscape and architectural strategies for landscape integration and to reduce adverse visual effects as suited to its industrial park location.	Large adverse in close-range open views ranging to Moderate adverse in middle-distance views	Major adverse in close-range open views ranging to Moderate adverse in middle-distance views

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
								Implementation of landscape strategy to ensure successful establishment of proposed landscaping and long-term viability of planting.		
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Visitors to the Trefignath Burial chamber (viewpoint 1) and Ty Mawr Standing Stone (viewpoint 2)	High	Decommissioning Visitors would have close-range views of plant movement associated with decommissioning operations of the Logistics Centre site. Once the buildings, inspection bay, security scanner and kiosks had been removed there would be open views across the site through the security fencing.	Adverse Medium-term	Small	Minor adverse	None	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Recreational receptor: Local PRoW to SE of Holyhead Mountain (viewpoint 9)	High	Construction Distant views of construction of the Logistics Centre site would initially be apparent in a small proportion of the view. Construction of the welfare/security building and covered inspection bay would be just noticeable.	Adverse Short-term	Small	Minor adverse	Restriction of cabin height to two storeys.	Small	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Local PRoW to SE of Holyhead Mountain (viewpoint 9)	High	Operation: Winter Year 1 The Logistics Centre would increase the extent of industrial development in the view, however the new buildings would only be apparent in a very small proportion of the views south-east and seen within the context of the existing built	Adverse Medium-term	Small in middle-distance views	Minor adverse	None	Small in middle-distance views	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				environment including Holyhead town, the former aluminium works and chimney, and the A55.						
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	Local PRoW to SE of Holyhead Mountain (viewpoint 9)	High	<p>Operation: Summer Year 5</p> <p>The Logistics Centre would only be apparent in a very small proportion of the south-east view and seen within the context of the existing built environment including Holyhead town, the former aluminium works and chimney, and the A55.</p> <p>The site's boundary hedge planting would help to visually screen and integrate the site with the surrounding landscape.</p>	Adverse Medium-term	Small in middle-distance views	Minor adverse	None	Small in middle-distance views	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Landscape and visual	<p>Travellers on the Parc Cybi service road (similar to viewpoint 3)</p> <p>Transient receptors: Travellers on the B4545 (viewpoint 4)</p> <p>Lon Trefignath cycle path (local) (viewpoint 5)</p>	Medium	<p>Decommissioning</p> <p>Close-range views of plant movement associated with decommissioning operations of the Logistics Centre site visible beyond the electricity sub-station. Once the buildings, inspection bay, security scanner and kiosks had been removed, there would be open views across the empty Logistics Centre site. The boundary hedge planting would be establishing itself and would filter views of the</p>	Adverse Medium-term	Small in close-range open views.	Minor adverse	None	Small in close-range open views.	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
				embankments and security fencing.						
Logistics Centre	Cultural heritage	Trefignath Burial Chamber (Asset 21)	High	Construction of the Logistics Centre would introduce additional vehicle movement into the setting of this asset, although vehicle noise and movement from within the Parc Cybi Business Park, A55 and railway, already forms part of the setting. Intrusion on the setting and intervisibility between the burial chamber and the standing stone (Asset 22) would be minimised. Proposed land use is consistent with approved Parc Cybi master plan and current adjacent land uses.	Adverse National Short-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	Photographic survey to make a record of current setting	Negligible	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Cultural heritage	Ty Mawr Standing Stone, Holyhead (Asset 22)	High	Construction of the Logistics Centre would introduce additional vehicle movement into the setting of this asset, although vehicle noise and movement from within the Parc Cybi Business Park, A55 and railway, already forms part of the setting. Proposed land use is consistent with approved Parc Cybi master plan and current adjacent land uses.	Adverse National Short-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	Photographic survey to make a record of current setting	Negligible	Minor adverse

Development	Topic area	Receptor (or group of receptors)	Value or sensitivity of receptor(s)	Description of potential effect	Nature of effect	Potential magnitude of change	Potential significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Post-mitigation magnitude of change	Significance of residual effect
Logistics Centre	Cultural heritage	Trefignath Burial Chamber (Asset 21)	High	Operation of the Logistics Centre would introduce additional vehicle movement into the setting of this asset, although vehicle noise and movement already forms part of the setting.	Adverse National Medium-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Cultural heritage	Ty Mawr Standing Stone, Holyhead (Asset 22)	High	Operation of the Logistics Centre would introduce additional vehicle movement into the setting of this asset, although vehicle noise and movement already forms part of the setting.	Adverse National Medium-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Cultural heritage	Trefignath Burial Chamber (Asset 21)	High	Decommissioning of the Logistics Centre would introduce additional vehicle movement into the setting of this asset, although vehicle noise and movement already forms part of the setting.	Adverse National Short-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse
Logistics Centre	Cultural heritage	Ty Mawr Standing Stone, Holyhead (Asset 22)	High	Decommissioning of the Logistics Centre would introduce additional vehicle movement into the setting of this asset, although vehicle noise and movement already forms part of the setting.	Adverse National Short-term	Negligible	Minor adverse	None	Negligible	Minor adverse