



Pennant Walters Ltd

Trecelyn Wind Farm

Draft Environmental Statement

Appendix 6J Viewpoint Assessment 2

1. Contents

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Appendix 6J

Viewpoint Assessment

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The viewpoint assessment and subsequent analysis are used to assist the design and further define the scope of the assessment process. In particular, the maximum distance from the Proposed Development at which significant effects are likely to be sustained has been identified. This has been used to focus the baseline information and detailed reporting of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) in **Chapter 6**.

1.2 Viewpoint and Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis

- 1.2.1 The viewpoint assessment has been conducted from 24 viewpoint locations agreed with consultees.
- 1.2.2 Cumulative wind farm development that would be visible within the 23km cumulative study area has been illustrated in the wirelines and are illustrated in **Figure 6.7**. The cumulative assessment has been undertaken in relation to the following scenarios:
- Cumulative Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented); and
 - Cumulative Scenario 2: Other proposed wind turbines (Cumulative Scenario 1 + Planning Application + Scoping Opinion).

Geographical Extent of Likely Significant Visual Effects

- 1.2.3 The maximum distance from the Proposed Development at which significant effects are likely to be sustained has been identified by the viewpoint analysis of the Proposed Development. Furthermore, the cumulative viewpoint analysis has identified a likely threshold for significant cumulative visual effects that would result from the Proposed Development, in addition to, or in combination with other operational and consented wind energy developments and applications.

Potential Threshold for Significant Effects: Proposed Development

- 1.2.4 The blade tip and hub ZTV for the Proposed Development covering the study area is illustrated in **Figures 6.2-6.6** and presents a limited pattern of ZTV coverage within the 20km LVIA study area. These areas of potential intervisibility would further reduce if the screening role of woodlands and forested areas were taken into account.
- 1.2.5 The viewpoint analysis indicates that the majority of significant visual effects are likely to occur within approximately 9.4km of the Proposed Development in all directions from the Site. Within this threshold, exceptions will occur where foreground landform and/or tree cover partially screen views or where the turbines would become co-prominent visual elements alongside existing vertical components of the view. This is evidenced at Viewpoints 7 and 9, where visual effects have been assessed as being Not Significant.
- 1.2.6 Between 5-10km from the Proposed Development, the ZTV (**Figure 6.2-6.6**) becomes increasingly fragmented by intervening landform and is largely absent to the south and east of the Proposed Development Site and within the Ebbw Fach, Ebbw, Sirhowy and Rhymney valleys, including many of the conurbations that occupy the valley floors.
- 1.2.7 Between 10-15km, intervisibility is concentrated across more elevated land including the series of ridgelines to the northwest of the Proposed Development Site (Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn and Cefn y Brithdir), towards the Brecon Beacons National Park (The Blorenge) and higher ground south and east of Caerphilly at Caerphilly Common and Mynydd Mieu. To the west, theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development is illustrated across the slopes

between Nelson and Bargoed including Gelligaer Common, to the west, as well as intermittent coverage across the eastern extent of the Usk Valley, including at Brynderwen.

- 1.2.8 An extent of theoretical visibility between 10km and 15km occurs across the lower lying land to the south of the M4 corridor. This pattern of potential visibility extends beyond 15km (to 20km) to the south and east, coinciding with the landscape towards coastline at the Mouth of the Severn, although the increasing separation distance and prevalence of built form in the towns and cities would limit the availability of views towards the Proposed Development Site.
- 1.2.9 Within the remaining parts of the LVIA study area beyond 15km, ZTV coverage is largely absent to the north and southwest, whilst to the northeast views would be restricted to hill tops and south-facing slopes within the Brecon Beacons National Park and partial visibility of the Proposed Development in Monmouthshire, to the east.

Interpretation of Viewpoint Analysis Summary Tables

- 1.2.10 The information set out in **Table 6J.1** provides a summary of the viewpoint analysis of the effects of the Proposed Development on a 'solus' or primary basis. This part of the assessment helps to define the contribution the Proposed Development would make to any subsequent cumulative assessments (in addition to or in combination with other wind farms). It is also relevant to the latter half of the operational period for the Proposed Development, when the consented periods of operation for other wind farms would expire and they would be decommissioned, assuming no extensions to the operating periods or re-powering schemes are granted.
- 1.2.11 The information set out in **Table 6J.1** provides a summary of the cumulative viewpoint analysis of the effects of the Proposed Development. The cumulative analysis sets out the effects of Proposed Development 'in addition' to and 'in combination' with Scenario One comprising operational and consented wind turbines and Scenario Two, in addition to operational and consented wind turbines also including Planning Application and Scoping Opinion wind turbines.
- 1.2.12 The summary tables list the names of the viewpoints and include the following information:
- Viewpoint Analysis:
 - ▶ Distance: Distance of the viewpoint location from the nearest turbine within the Proposed Development, **Table 6J.1** sets out the distance from the nearest proposed turbine;
 - ▶ Sensitivity: The sensitivity of the viewer at the viewpoint location is recorded (ranging from High, Medium, Low and Very Low) in accordance with the methodology in **Appendix 6A**;
 - ▶ Magnitude: The magnitude of change, taking account of the Proposed Development only, is recorded and ranges from Very High, High, Medium, Low, Very Low, and No View in accordance with the methodology;
 - ▶ Level of Effect: The level of visual effect for the Proposed Development only is recorded and takes account of the sensitivity and magnitude in accordance with the methodology.
 - Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis:

- ▶ **Magnitude (Operational and Consented wind turbines):** The magnitude of change, taking account of other Operational and consented / under construction wind farms that may be visible is recorded (ranging from Very High, High, Medium, Low, Very Low, and zero) in accordance with the methodology in **Appendix 6A**;
- ▶ **Additional Level of Effect:** The additional effect of adding the Proposed Development to Cumulative scenarios 1 and 2 is provided;
- ▶ **Cumulative Effect:** The combined level of visual effect, taking account of the Proposed Development and the other developments included in Cumulative Scenarios 1 and 2, is recorded (taking account of the sensitivity and magnitude in accordance with the methodology). Those levels of effect shown in bold relate to significant effects.

1.3 Sunlight and Weather Conditions

- 1.3.1 Changing weather patterns and local climatic conditions would influence the visibility of the Proposed Development which would vary from periods of low visibility (fog, low cloud, and bright sunny conditions that are accompanied by haze generated by temperature inversions) as well as periods of high visibility in clear weather. In some instances, the Proposed Development may appear 'back-lit' (e.g., appearing darker in colour during sunset/sunrise and periods of pale or white blanket cloud) and in other circumstances may appear to be 'up-lit' (e.g., during stormy periods that combine dark clouds and bright sunshine).
- 1.3.2 The viewpoint analysis and assessment has been undertaken with an assumption of good weather conditions and clear visibility.

1.4 Summary of Viewpoint Analysis

- 1.4.1 A summary of the detailed viewpoint analysis undertaken at each of the 24 viewpoints is provided in **Table 6J.1**.

Table 6J.1 Summary of Viewpoint Analysis

| Viewpoint No. and Title | Field of View (FoV)* | Distance to nearest turbine (km) | Viewpoint Analysis: Proposed Development (PD) | | | Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------|--|---|--|
| | | | Sensitivity | Magnitude | Level of Effect | Combined Effect #1 Operational, Consented and Proposed Development | Combined Effect #2 Operational, Consented, In Planning and Scoping Opinion and Proposed Development |
| 1 – Open space on Coed Celynen Drive, High Meadow | 34° | 1.4 km (T4) | High | High | Major and Significant | None | None |
| 2 – Open space on Old Pant Road, Panside | 77° | 1.5 km (T2) | High | High | Major and Significant | None | Major and Significant |
| 3 – Trig point at the summit of Mynydd Maen/ Mynydd Llwyd | 43° | 2.0 km (T1) | High | Medium | Major/ Moderate and Significant | Major/ Moderate and Significant | Major and Significant |
| 4 – Open space on Fflorens Road, Treowen | 50° | 2.6 km (T2) | High | High | Major and Significant | None | Major and Significant |
| 5 – Twmbarlwn Iron Age Fort summit | 22° | 3.6km (T4) | High | High | Major and Significant | Major and Significant | Major and Significant |
| 6 – PROW east of St. Illtyd | 22° | 4.2 km (T1) | High | High to Medium | Major and Significant | Major and Significant | Major and Significant |
| 7 – Pen-y-Fan Pond Country Park | 27° | 5.1 km (T1) | High | Low | Moderate and Not Significant | Major and Significant | Major and Significant |

| Viewpoint No. and Title | Field of View (FoV)* | Distance to nearest turbine (km) | Viewpoint Analysis: Proposed Development (PD) | | | Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------|--|---|--|
| | | | Sensitivity | Magnitude | Level of Effect | Combined Effect #1 Operational, Consented and Proposed Development | Combined Effect #2 Operational, Consented, In Planning and Scoping Opinion and Proposed Development |
| 8 – Cefn Fforest/ Blackwood Show Fields | 21° | 6.4 km (T4) | High | Medium | Major/ Moderate and Significant | Major and Significant | Major and Significant |
| 9 – Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk | 9° | 6.6 km (T4) | High | Medium | Major/ Moderate and Significant | Major and Significant | Major and Significant |
| 10 – Waun Wen/ Gwastad | 9° | 6.9 km (T1) | High | Medium | Major/ Moderate and Significant | Major/ Moderate and Significant | Major and Significant |
| 11 – Little Mountain, Brecon Beacons National Park | 2° | 7.0 km (T1) | High | Medium | Major/ Moderate and Significant | None | Major and Significant |
| 12 – Sirhowy Valley Walk, Manmoel | 3° | 8.2 km (T1) | High | Zero | None/ No View | None/ No View | None/ No View |
| 13 – Mynydd Garnlochdy, Brecon Beacons National Park | 2° | 9.4 km (T1) | High | Medium to Low | Major/ Moderate and Significant | Major/ Moderate and Significant | Major and Significant |
| 14 – Northern edge of Gelligaer | 13° | 9.6 km (T4) | High | Low | Moderate and Not Significant | Moderate and Not Significant | Moderate and Not Significant |

| Viewpoint No. and Title | Field of View (FoV)* | Distance to nearest turbine (km) | Viewpoint Analysis: Proposed Development (PD) | | | Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | Sensitivity | Magnitude | Level of Effect | Combined Effect #1 Operational, Consented and Proposed Development | Combined Effect #2 Operational, Consented, In Planning and Scoping Opinion and Proposed Development |
| 15 – Gelligaer Common and Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk | 13° | 10.7 km (T4) | High | Low | Moderate and Not Significant | Major/ Moderate and Significant | Major and Significant |
| 16 – Summit of Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn | 9° | 11.6 km (T1) | High | Low | Moderate and Not Significant | Major/ Moderate and Significant | Major and Significant |
| 17 – Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk on Cefn y Brithdir | 12° | 12.1 km (T2) | High | Low | Moderate and Not Significant | Moderate and Not Significant | Major and Significant |
| 18 – Caerphilly Common | 2° | 12.9 km (T4) | High | Very Low | Moderate/ Minor and Not Significant | Moderate and Not Significant | Major and Significant |
| 19 – Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk on Mynydd Mieu | 5° | 13.7 km (T4) | High | Low | Moderate and Not Significant | Moderate and Not Significant | Major and Significant |
| 20 – The Bloreng, Brecon Beacons National Park | 3° | 14.0 km (T1) | High | Low | Moderate and Not Significant | Moderate and Not Significant | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| 21 – Brynderwen, Bettws Newy | 1° | 14.1 km (T1) | High | Zero | None/ No View | None/ No View | None/ No View |

| Viewpoint No. and Title | Field of View (FoV)* | Distance to nearest turbine (km) | Viewpoint Analysis: Proposed Development (PD) | | | Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | Sensitivity | Magnitude | Level of Effect | Combined Effect #1 Operational, Consented and Proposed Development | Combined Effect #2 Operational, Consented, In Planning and Scoping Opinion and Proposed Development |
| 22 – Wales Coast Path, Newport | 2° | 15.5 km (T4) | High | Very Low | Moderate/ Minor and Not Significant | None/ No View | None/ No View |
| 23 – Bertholey House, Newbridge on Usk | 0.4° | 16.0 km (T1) | High | Very Low | Moderate/ Minor and Not Significant | None/ No View | None/ No View |
| 24 – Trig point at Mynydd Llangynidr, Brecon Beacons National Park | 2° | 20.1 km (T1) | High | Low | Moderate and Not Significant | Moderate and Not Significant | Major/ Moderate and Significant |

* FoV relates to the angle subtended by rotor arcs visible in wireframe views. Does not take account of screening by vegetation or buildings

1.5 Visual assessment tables

Table 6J.2 Viewpoint 1: Open space on Coed Celynen Drive, High Meadow

| | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| <p>Figure 6.19a-g</p> | <p>Viewpoint 1: Open space on Coed Celynen Drive, High Meadow</p> | |
| <p>Description</p> | <p>This viewpoint is located to the west of the open space on Coed Celynen Drive, a residential street lying west of the A467 in the High Meadow area of northern Abercarn.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location is representative of views available to residents on the western side of the Ebbw Valley including those passing through the residential area and comparable views attained from properties to the north and south.</p> <p>The view is orientated east, with the visible horizon defined by the mature deciduous woodland on the eastern side of the Ebbw Valley at Craig Glan-sion. The foreground of the view is occupied by the open space area and associated boundary vegetation. This is enclosed by the residential properties on Coed Celynen Drive which are backed by deciduous trees following the course of the Ebbw River, reinforcing the well-wooded middle distance view towards the Proposed Development.</p> | |
| <p>Sensitivity</p> | <p>Viewpoint 1 is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape, however it is located within a settlement. The rural landscape to the east of the settlement, visible on the horizon, is located within the Abercarn Visually Important Local Landscape (VILL), defined by Caerphilly County Borough Council (CCBC). Consequently, the value of views from this location is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by residents within the settlement and from nearby residential properties. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> | |
| <p>Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)</p> | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T4 at 1.4km. Two of the proposed turbines, including two hubs, would be visible as new structures on the skyline of the view, affecting approximately 34° of the horizontal FoV. The lower parts of the visible turbine towers would be screened by intervening vegetation which would also suppress visibility of the hub and the majority of the rotator sweep of T2. Most of the rotator sweep would be visible for T1 however the lower parts of the rotating blade would dip behind intervening landform and benefit from a degree of screening by vegetation. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>High</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities would generally not be visible from this location due to the screening effects of intervening landform and vegetation, although crane activity would be visible during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would range from <i>Zero to High</i>.</p> | |
| <p>Assessment</p> | <p>Sensitivity</p> | <p>High</p> |
| <p></p> | <p>Magnitude</p> | <p>High</p> |
| <p></p> | <p>Level of Effect</p> | <p>Major and Significant</p> |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Figure 6.19a-g | Viewpoint 1: Open space on Coed Celynen Drive, High Meadow | |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

| | | | | |
|---|--|------|---|------------------------------|
| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): | | | |
| | <p>The operational wind turbines at Oakdale Business Park (4.6km) and Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (4.4km) are theoretically visible to the north (Figure 6.19d), however, in reality views in this direction would be screened by intervening settlement.</p> <p>No consented turbines would be visible from this location.</p> <p>The magnitude is judged to be <i>Zero</i>.</p> | | | |
| | Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion): | | | |
| | <p>The planning application scheme at Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (7.0km) is theoretically visible to the north (Figure 6.19d), however, in reality views in this direction would be screened by intervening settlement.</p> <p>No scoping request scheme would be visible from this location.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Zero</i>.</p> | | | |
| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | High | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | Zero | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | None |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | High | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD) | Zero | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD) | None |
| Type of Effect | No cumulative effect. | | | |

Table 6J.3 Viewpoint 2: Open space on Old Pant Road, Panside

| | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| Figure 6.20a-i | Viewpoint 2: Open space on Old Pant Road, Panside | |
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located on the public footpath through the open space north of Old Pant Road in the residential area of Panside, 1.5km west of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location is representative of views available to residents in elevated locations on the eastern side of the Ebbw Valley to the immediate west/ northwest of the Proposed Development, including those passing through the open space.</p> <p>The view is orientated southeast across the valley of the Nant Gawni towards the flanking ridgeline at Twyn-y-ganol, a remnant feature of previous quarrying activity in the area, to a visible horizon also defined by mature field boundary trees. The opposing hill slopes of the valley host a mix of mature vegetation including coniferous forestry, some of which has been recently felled, and deciduous woodland following the course of the Nant Gawni through the base of the valley.</p> | |
| Sensitivity | <p>Viewpoint 2 is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape, however it is located within a settlement. The rural landscape to the east of the settlement, visible on the horizon, is located within the Abercarn VILL defined by CCBC.</p> <p>Consequently, the value of views from this location is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by residents within the settlement and from nearby residential properties. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> | |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T2 at 1.5km. Three of the proposed turbines, including three hubs, would be visible as prominent new structures on the skyline of south-easterly views from this location, affecting approximately 77° of the horizontal FoV. T1 would be screened from view by intervening vegetation, including during winter months. The lower parts of the visible turbine towers would be screened by intervening vegetation and the ridge of landform at Twyn-y-ganol which would also suppress visibility of half of the rotator sweep of T4 and a smaller portion of the rotator sweep of T3. Most of the rotator sweep of T1 would be visible however the lower parts of the rotating blade would be partially screened by intervening field boundary and coniferous plantation vegetation. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>High</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities would generally not be visible from this location due to the screening effects of intervening landform and vegetation, although crane activity would be visible during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would range from <i>Zero to High</i>.</p> | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | High |
| | Level of Effect | Major and Significant |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse |

Figure 6.20a-i | **Viewpoint 2: Open space on Old Pant Road, Panside**

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

| | |
|--|---|
| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | <p>Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):</p> <p>The operational wind turbines at Bryn Ysgawen Farm (7.2km) and Tyle Crwth (7.7km) are theoretically visible to the southwest (Figure 6.20d), however, in reality views in this direction would be screened by the vegetation bordering Old Pant Road to the south and intervening settlement.</p> <p>To the northwest, the operational wind turbines at Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (3.1km), Oakdale Business Park (3.3km), Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (5.2km), and Ferndale (22.7km), as well as the consented turbines at Llwynceilyn Farm (19.0km) are theoretically visible (Figure 6.20e), however, in reality views in this direction would be screened by the settlement of Panside.</p> <p>The magnitude is judged to be <i>Zero</i>.</p> <p>Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion):</p> <p>To the southeast, the scoping request scheme at Mynydd Maen (3.0km) would overlap with the Proposed Development with 14 wind turbines, including six hubs, shown on the visible horizon (Figure 6.20c). Visibility of the Mynydd Maen scheme is predicted to be largely restricted by mature intervening vegetation, including the field boundary trees occupying the horizon.</p> <p>The planning application schemes at Twyn Hywel (10.1km), Bryntail Farm (14.5km) and Mynydd y Glyn (19.7km) are theoretically visible to the southwest (Figure 6.20d), however, in reality views in this direction would be screened by the vegetation bordering Old Pant Road to the south and intervening settlement.</p> <p>To the northwest, the planning application schemes at Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (5.3km), Manmoel (9.5km) and Pen March (18.2km) are theoretically visible (Figure 6.20e), however, in reality views in this direction would be screened by the settlement of Panside.</p> <p>Visibility of the planning application scheme at Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (5.3km) continues to the northeast, where the planning application scheme at Mynydd Llanhilleth (3.4km) is also theoretically visible (Figure 6.20f), however, in reality views in this direction would be screened by the settlement of Panside.</p> <p>To the northeast, one turbine from the scoping request scheme at Abertillery (7.2km) is theoretically visible (Figure 6.20f), however, in reality views in this direction would be screened by the settlement of Panside.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Very Low</i>.</p> |
|--|---|

| | | | | |
|---|---|------|--|------------------------------|
| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | High | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | Zero | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | None |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | High | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: | High | Combined Effect: | Major and Significant |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Figure 6.20a-i | Viewpoint 2: Open space on Old Pant Road, Panside | | | |
| | (Baseline + Other proposed + PD) | | (Baseline + Other proposed + PD) | |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse. | | | |

Table 6J.4 Viewpoint 3: Trig point at the summit of Mynydd Maen/ Mynydd Llwyd

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|--|---|
| Figure 6.21a-g | Viewpoint 3: Trig point at the summit of Mynydd Maen/ Mynydd Llwyd |
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located at the summit of Mynydd Maen at an elevation of 472m AOD. From this location, broad westerly visibility is attained across the incised and heavily forested valleys of Nant Gwyddon towards the Proposed Development Site and onto the settled South Wales valleys beyond.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location is representative of views available to users of the Taith Torfaen Anytime Challenge path, the local PRoW network and the open access land to the immediate east of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The view is orientated west across the valleys of Nant Gwyddon towards the westerly flanking hill slopes of the Ebbw Valley. The visible horizon from this location is dominated by the lattice towers supporting the 132kv overhead electricity transmission line which crosses the view traversing from Cwmbran in the south to the lower hill slopes of Mynydd Llwyd in the northwest. The communications mast on Mynydd Llwyd also forms a prominent vertical feature of the view. The foreground of the view comprises the upland heath vegetation cover of Mynydd Maen as well as a public footpath leading south to Cwmbran.</p> |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape, however it is located at a popular and readily accessible local hill summit in close proximity to the PRoW network. The viewpoint location also lies on the immediate eastern boundary of the Abercarn VILL, defined by CCBC. Consequently, the value of views from this location is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by receptors engaged in outdoor recreation, principally hill walkers, where the focus of their activity is on an enjoyment and appreciation of the landscape bordering the Abercarn VILL. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T1 at 2.0km. All of the proposed turbines would be visible as new structures, with the hub of T1 visible on the skyline of westerly views from this location and the remaining three hubs visible against a distant landscape backdrop, with the Proposed Development affecting approximately 43° of the horizontal FoV. The lower parts of turbine towers would be screened by intervening landform and the upland heath vegetation cover of Mynydd Maen. Most of the rotator sweep of all turbines would be visible however the lower parts of the rotating blade would be partially screened by intervening landform, an influence that is most apparent for T2.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would introduce new structures to a reasonably broad extent of the horizontal field of view. However, this introduction would be wholly located within a part of the baseline view that is already occupied by vertical, man-made infrastructure; comprising the lattice towers supporting the 132kv overhead electricity transmission line and the communications mast on Mynydd Llwyd. The scale of the Proposed Development appears congruous in the context of these existing features of the view. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities would generally not be visible from this location due to the screening effects of intervening landform and vegetation, although crane activity would be visible during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Figure 6.21a-g | Viewpoint 3: Trig point at the summit of Mynydd Maen/ Mynydd Llwyd | |
| | The magnitude of change would range from <i>Zero to Medium</i> . | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | Medium |
| | Level of Effect | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), direct and adverse |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

| | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|---|--|
| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): | | | |
| | <p>To the west, in views towards the Proposed Development, operational wind turbines at Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (6.7km), Oakdale Business Park (7.0km), Bryn Ysgawen Farm (10.3km), Tyle Crwth (10.6km), Gelli-wen Farm (11.6km) and Ferndale (26.7km) as well as the consented turbines at Llwyncelyn Farm (23.0km) are visible (Figure 6.21c).</p> <p>To the north the operational wind turbines at Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (8.2km), Cruglwyn (12.2km) and Pen Bryn Oer (17.7km) are visible (Figure 6.21d).</p> <p>The magnitude is judged to be <i>Low</i>.</p> | | | |
| | Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion): | | | |
| | <p>The planning application schemes at Twyn Hywel (13.8km) and Bryntail Farm (18.1km) as well as the scoping request scheme at Mynydd Maen (218m) would be visible to the west (Figure 6.21c), in views towards the Proposed Development.</p> <p>To the north, the planning application schemes at Mynydd Llanhilleth (3.2km), Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (7.6km), Manmoel (12.2km) and Pen March (21.3km) as well as the scoping request scheme at Mynydd Maen (0.2km) would be visible.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Very High</i>.</p> | | | |
| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Medium | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | Medium | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Medium | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major/Moderate and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Very High | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Major and Significant |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse. | | | |

Table 6J.5 Viewpoint 4: Open space on Fflorens Road, Treowen

| | | |
|--|---|------|
| Figure 6.22a-h | Viewpoint 4: Open space on Fflorens Road, Treowen | |
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located on the footpath through the open space between Royal Crescent/ Fflorens Road and Treowen Road in Treowen, west of Treowen Village Hall and north of Newbridge.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location is representative of views available to residents in elevated locations on the western side of the Ebbw Valley in Treowen, including those passing through the residential area and comparable views attained from properties to the north and south.</p> <p>The view is orientated southeast, with the visible horizon defined by the eastern flanking ridgeline of the valley of the Nant Gawni at Twyn-y-ganol, a remnant feature of previous quarrying activity in the area. The well-wooded view looks across the Ebbw Valley and the valley of the Nant Gawni where a mix of mature vegetation is present including coniferous forestry at Coed-Cil-lonydd and Yr Ellyn, deciduous woodland following water courses and field boundary trees that occupy the visible horizon north of Panside and at the Proposed Development Site. The lattice towers supporting the 132kv overhead electricity transmission line crossing the Proposed Development Site is a minor visible feature of the skyline profile.</p> <p>The settlement of Panside lies on the ridgeline in the middle distance view while the foreground of the view comprises the residential area of Treowen, including Treowen Village Hall, residential properties and mature tree planting.</p> | |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape, however it is located within a settlement. The rural landscape visible to the east of the is located within the Abercarn VILL, defined by CCBC. Consequently, the value of views from this location is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by residents within the settlement and from nearby residential properties. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> | |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T2 at 2.6km. All of the proposed turbines, including four hubs, would be visible as new structures on the skyline of easterly views from this location, affecting approximately 50° of the horizontal FoV. The lower parts of turbine towers would be screened by intervening vegetation and the ridge of landform at Twyn-y-ganol which would also suppress visibility of the lower part of the rotator sweep of T3 and T4. The full rotator sweep of T1 and T2 would be visible however the lower parts of the rotating blades of T1 would be partially screened by intervening field boundary and coniferous plantation vegetation and the buildings at Panside. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>High</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities would generally not be visible from this location due to the screening effects of intervening landform and vegetation, although crane activity would be visible during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would range from <i>Zero to High</i>.</p> | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | High |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Figure 6.22a-h | Viewpoint 4: Open space on Fflorens Road, Treowen | |
| | Level of Effect | Major and Significant |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

| | | | | |
|---|--|------|---|------------------------------|
| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): | | | |
| | <p>To the northwest the operational wind turbine at Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (2.3km) is theoretically visible (Figure 6.22e) in reality views in this direction would be screened by the residential properties on Fflorens Road and Albertina Road. The magnitude is judged to be <i>Zero</i>.</p> <p>Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion):</p> <p>The planning application schemes at Mynydd Llanhilleth (3.4km) and Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (4.9km) as well as the scoping request scheme at Abertillery (7.4km) are theoretically visible to the northeast (Figure 6.22d). In reality, a degree of screening would be afforded to these schemes by the residential properties on Fflorens Road and Treowen Road so as to reduce visibility, particularly towards Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn and Abertillery.</p> <p>To the southeast, the scoping request scheme at Mynydd Maen (4.0km) would overlap with the Proposed Development with 15 wind turbines, including 11 hubs, shown on the visible horizon (Figure 6.22c). Visibility of the Mynydd Maen scheme is predicted to be screened by mature intervening vegetation, including the field boundary trees occupying the horizon, reducing the number of visible turbines to 12 including 6 hubs. The magnitude of change would be <i>High to Medium</i>.</p> | | | |
| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | High | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | Zero | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | None |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | High | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | High | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Major and Significant |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse. | | | |

Table 6J.6 Viewpoint 5: Twmbarlwn Iron Age Fort summit

| Figure 6.23a-g | Viewpoint 5: Twmbarlwn Iron Age Fort summit |
|--|--|
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located in open access land and is on the route of the Torfaen Trail, Cambrian Way and Celtic Way long distance footpath routes. The summit is identified as a panoramic viewpoint on the Ordnance Survey maps, is a well-known local landmark and has additional interest due to the Iron Age Fort Scheduled Monument.</p> <p>From the summit trig point, the view is orientated north and commercial forestry extends across the middle ground slopes within long range views across an undulating ridge and valley landscape, with views extending to the mountains and hill tops of the Brecon Beacons on the distant horizon. The middle ground of the view includes Coety Mountain in the centre and other local ridgelines including Cefn Manmoel and Mynydd Bedwellte to the west. Lattice towers supporting the 132kv overhead electricity transmission in close proximity to the Proposed Development Site are visible to the northeast</p> <p>In the valleys to the west of centre in the view, extensive parts of the settlements of Newbridge, Croespenmaen, Oakdale and Blackwood are visible. An operational solar farm is visible west of Treowen with two further solar farms also seen north of Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate where two operational wind turbines (8.6km) are evident alongside the turbine at Oakdale Business Park (8.9km) as shown in Figure 6.23c. Other wind turbines visible between 10km and 15km distant include Pen Y Fan Ganol Farm (10.9km), Gelli-wen Farm (13.5km) and Cruglwyn (15.0km).</p> |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is not within a nationally designated landscape. However, it is located within the Abercarn VILL, defined by CCBC, at a readily accessible hill summit in close proximity to promoted routes and a viewpoint. Consequently, the value of views from this location is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by hill walkers engaged in outdoor recreation where the focus of activity would be on an enjoyment and appreciation of the landscape of the Abercarn VILL. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T4 at 3.6km. All of the proposed turbines, including four hubs, would be visible as new structures beyond the ridgeline of Mynydd Maen in northerly views from this location, affecting approximately 22° of the horizontal FoV. The hubs of T2, T3 and T4 would be backdropped by landform, with the hub of T1 extending beyond the visible horizon. The lower parts of turbine towers would be screened by intervening coniferous forestry at Craig y Glyn. The majority of the rotator sweep of all turbines would be visible however the lower parts of the rotating blades would be partially screened by intervening landform and coniferous vegetation, an influence that is most apparent for T2 and T3 in the centre of the view.</p> <p>The spatial arrangement of the Proposed Development would appear reasonably well balanced and distinct from existing wind turbine schemes. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>High</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities would generally not be visible from this location due to the screening effects of intervening landform and vegetation, although crane activity would be visible during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Figure 6.23a-g | Viewpoint 5: Twmbarlwn Iron Age Fort summit | |
| | The magnitude of change would range from <i>Zero to High</i> . | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | High |
| | Level of Effect | Major and Significant |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse. |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

| | | | | |
|---|--|------|---|------------------------------|
| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): | | | |
| | <p>To the north, in views towards the Proposed Development, operational wind turbines at Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (8.6km), Oakdale Business Park (8.9km), Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (10.9km), Gelli-wen Farm (13.5km) and Cruglwyn (15.0km) are visible (Figure 6.23c).</p> <p>To the east the operational wind turbines at Tyle Crwth (6.9km), Bryn Ysgawen Farm (14.8km) and Ferndale (25.1km) as well as the consented turbine at Llwynceilyn Farm (20.7km) are visible (Figure 6.23d).</p> <p>The magnitude is judged to be <i>Low</i>.</p> | | | |
| | Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion): | | | |
| | <p>The planning application schemes at Mynydd Llanhilleth (8.2km), Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (11.0km), Manmoel (15.3km) and Pen March (23.5km) as well as the scoping request schemes at Mynydd Maen (3.5km) and Abertillery (12.3km) would be visible to the north (Figure 6.23c), in views towards the Proposed Development.</p> <p>To the east, the planning application schemes at Twyn Hywel (10.3km), Bryntail Farm (14.8km) and Mynydd y Glyn (20.3km) would be visible (Figure 6.23d).</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>High</i>.</p> | | | |
| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | High | Additional Effect: (PD only) | Major and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline and PD) | High | Combined Effect: (Baseline and PD) | Major and Significant |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | High | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | High | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Major and Significant |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse. | | | |

Table 6J.7 Viewpoint 6: PROW east of St. Illtyd

| | | |
|--|---|------|
| Figure 6.24a-i | Viewpoint 6: PROW east of St. Illtyd | |
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located on footpath 337 35/1, southeast of Hafod-arthen and the small village of St. Illtyd at an elevation of 354m AOD.</p> <p>Visibility from this location is representative of the maximum effects of the Proposed Development in middle-distance views available to residents of elevated properties and users of the dense PROW network in the vicinity of St. Illtyd/ Llanhilledd north of the Proposed Development Site. The viewpoint was micro-sited to this location during site survey due to the restricted nature of views towards the Proposed Development Site from the centre of St. Illtyd, in proximity to St. Illtyd's Church, where intervening built form and mature field boundary vegetation restrict southerly views.</p> <p>The view is orientated to the south taking in long range visibility across an undulating ridge and valley landscape. Southerly views from this location look across the successive valleys of the Nant Cyffin and the Nant y Cnwy which form the ridgelines of terrain at Maes-y-cnyw Farm and Cefn-y-crib on the visible horizon. A geometric pattern of pastoral fields is present on valley sides and higher land and is reinforced by mature field boundary trees and hedgerows while denser areas of deciduous woodland are established on lower hill slopes and across valley floors. Scattered farmsteads and agricultural buildings are a minor feature of the middle distance view, often screened by intervening vegetation. The lattice towers of an existing overhead electricity transmission line are visible crossing the skyline of the view to the south.</p> <p>To the southwest, the Ebbw Valley and its western flanking hill slopes at Coed Trinant are visible in the distant view while the settlement at Llanhilleth forms part of the middle distance view.</p> | |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is located within the locally designated St. Illtyd Plateau and Ebbw Eastern Sides SLA on the route of a promoted footpath. Consequently, the value of the viewpoint is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by recreational receptors using footpath 337 35/1 including local residents from St. Illtyd. The susceptibility to change is therefore assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> | |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T1 at 4.2km. All of the proposed turbines, including four hubs, would be visible as new structures on the visible horizon of southerly views from this location, affecting approximately 22° of the horizontal FoV. The lower parts of turbine towers would be screened by intervening field boundary trees and hedgerows and deciduous woodland. The full rotator sweep of all turbines would be visible from this location. T1 would be seen in the same part of the view as the lattice towers of the existing overhead electricity transmission line in close proximity to the Proposed Development Site. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>High to Medium</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities would generally not be visible from this location due to the screening effects of intervening landform and vegetation, although crane activity would be visible during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would range from <i>Zero to High</i>.</p> | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Figure 6.24a-i | Viewpoint 6: PROW east of St. Illtyd | |
| | Magnitude | High to Medium |
| | Level of Effect | Major and Significant |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---|--|
| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): | | | |
| | <p>The operational wind turbine Tyle Crwth (11.2km) is visible to the southwest, in views towards the Proposed Development (Figure 6.24c).</p> <p>To the west, the operational wind turbines at Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (3.0km), Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (3.2km), Oakdale Business Park (3.2km), Gelli-wen Farm (6.5km), Bryn Ysgawen Farm (10.6km), Ferndale (23.5km) as well as the consented turbines at Llwynceilyn Farm (20.6km) are theoretically visible (Figure 6.24d). In reality views to the turbines at Ferndale, Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm and Gelli-wen Farm would be screened by intervening mature vegetation.</p> <p>The magnitude is judged to be <i>Medium</i>.</p> | | | |
| | Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion): | | | |
| | <p>To the south, the scoping request scheme at Mynydd Maen (4.2km) would overlap with the Proposed Development on the visible horizon. The planning application scheme at Mynydd Llanhilleth (1.1km) would also be visible in this direction (Figure 6.24c) and extends to the east (Figure 6.24f).</p> <p>The planning application schemes at Twyn Hywel (12.6km), Bryntail Farm (17.2km) and Mynydd y Glyn (21.8km) would be visible to the west (Figure 6.24d). A single turbine from the planning application scheme Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (2.0km) is theoretically visible to the north (Figure 6.24e), however, in reality this will be screened from view by intervening built form and vegetation.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Very High</i>.</p> | | | |
| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | High | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | Medium | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | High | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Very High/High | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Major and Significant |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse | | | |

Table 6J.8 Viewpoint 7: Pen-y-Fan Pond Country Park

| | |
|--|--|
| Figure 6.25a-i | Viewpoint 7: Pen-y-Fan Pond Country Park |
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located on a public footpath close to the northern edge of Pen-y-fan Pond Country Park that forms part of a surfaced perimeter route around the lake edge. The viewpoint is located ~170m to the west of the visitor car park.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location is representative of views available to visitors and recreational users of the Country Park.</p> <p>The view is orientated to the southeast. The foreground comprises the lake, wetland habitat, vegetation and timber rail fencing enclosing public open space adjoining the lake. The Country Park and lake are bound to the southeast by deciduous woodland enclosing Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate, which can be partially seen through the vegetation. The woodland boundary restricts visibility to the broader landscape, in this direction, with a small portion of the visible horizon occupied by the eastern flanking hill slopes of the Ebbw Valley at Twyn-y-ganol.</p> <p>Lattice towers supporting a 132kv overhead electricity transmission line cross the centre of the view through Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate.</p> |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape, however views towards the Proposed Development are within the main focal point of the park around the central pond. Consequently, the value of views from this location is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by visitors to the park including walkers along the public footpath. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T1 at 5.1km. Figure 6.25b-c illustrates theoretical visibility of four of the proposed turbines, including four hubs, affecting approximately 27° of the horizontal FoV. In reality the deciduous woodland bordering the southern boundary of the Country Park would screen visibility to the hubs and majority of the rotator sweep of T3 and T4. Visibility of these turbines would be limited to the upper portions of blade tips.</p> <p>The hub of T1 would remain a visible component of the skyline, above the woodland to the south which would screen the turbine tower and lower half of the rotator sweep. Most of the rotator sweep would be visible for T2, however the lowest part of the rotating blade would benefit from a degree of screening by intervening vegetation.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would introduce new structures to a fairly broad extent of the horizontal field of view. However, a large part of this introduction would be screened by intervening vegetation. The most evident change to the baseline view (T2) would be exerted within a portion of the field view already occupied by vertical, man-made infrastructure; comprising the lattice towers of the 132kv overhead electricity transmission line that crosses the industrial land-use at Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate. The scale of the Proposed Development appears congruous in the context of these existing features of the view. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities would generally not be visible from this location due to the screening effects of intervening landform and vegetation, although crane activity would be visible during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would range from <i>Low to Zero</i>.</p> |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Figure 6.25a-i | Viewpoint 7: Pen-y-Fan Pond Country Park | | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High | |
| | Magnitude | Low | |
| | Level of Effect | Moderate and Not Significant | |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse | |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

| | | | | |
|---|--|------|---|------------------------------|
| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): | | | |
| | <p>The operational wind turbines at Oakdale Business Park (671m), Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (788m), Bryn Ysgawen (8.7km), Tyle Crwth (11.2km) and Ferndale (20.9km) as well as the consented turbines at Llwyncelyn Farm (17.9km) are theoretically visible to the southwest (Figure 6.25d). However, in reality, Tyle Crwth, Bryn Ysgawen Farm, Ferndale and the consented turbines at Llwyncelyn Farm would be screened by intervening vegetation which would also restrict visibility of one of the turbines at Oakdale Business Park.</p> <p>To the northwest, the operational wind turbines at Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (1.6km) and Gelli-wen Farm (4.6km) are theoretically visible (Figure 6.25e). In reality, the turbine at Gelli-wen Farm would be screened by intervening vegetation. Visibility of the hub and rotator sweep of the turbine at Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm would be visible above the skyline in the same field of view as the operational solar farm to the west of the Country Park.</p> <p>The magnitude is judged to be <i>High</i>.</p> | | | |
| | Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion): | | | |
| | <p>To the southeast, the scoping request scheme at Mynydd Maen (5.6km) would overlap with the Proposed Development on the visible horizon (Figure 6.25c). Visibility of the Mynydd Maen scheme would be markedly reduced by mature intervening vegetation bordering the Country Park. The planning applications scheme at Mynydd Llanhilleth (3.6km) is also theoretically visible to the east (Figure 6.25c and 6.25f) with visibility also predicted to be restricted by woodland on the edge of the Country Park.</p> <p>The planning application schemes at Twyn Hywel (10.1km), Bryntail Farm (14.6km) and Mynydd y Glyn (19.2km) are theoretically visible to the southwest (Figure 6.25d), however, actual visibility of these schemes would be heavily filtered by intervening woodland.</p> <p>To the northeast, the planning application scheme at Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (2.3km) and the scoping request scheme at Abertillery (5.8km) are shown as theoretically visible by Figure 6.25f. Again, intervening woodland vegetation bordering the Country Park would reduce visibility of these schemes to heavily filtered and intermittent glimpses of turbine blades.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium</i>.</p> | | | |
| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: | High | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | Major and Significant |

| | | | | |
|---|--|------|---|------------------------------|
| Figure 6.25a-i | Viewpoint 7: Pen-y-Fan Pond Country Park | | | |
| | (Baseline + PD) | | | |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | High | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Major and Significant |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse | | | |

Table 6J.9 Viewpoint 8: Cefn Fforest/ Blackwood Show Fields

| Figure 6.26a-i | Viewpoint 8: Cefn Fforest/ Blackwood Show Fields |
|--|--|
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located on a newly constructed public footpath on the western edge of Blackwood Show Fields, adjoining Greenwood Road, that forms part of a surfaced perimeter route around the public open space. The viewpoint is located ~180m west of the public car park on Sunnybank Road, Blackwood.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location is representative of views available to visitors and recreational users of Blackwood Show Fields as well as residents in the eastern part of Blackwood, at Greenwood Road.</p> <p>The view is orientated to the east and extends to a visible horizon defined by the eastern and northern flanking slopes of the Ebbw Valley at Mynydd Llwyd and Mynydd Maen in the east and Mynydd Llanhilleth to the northeast. Visibility to the distant horizon is curtailed, somewhat, in the centre view by mature coniferous and deciduous woodland bordering Sunnybank Road, Blackwood and Blackwood Golf Club. The well-wooded nature of the middle distance view is reinforced by the mature deciduous woodland following the course of the Sirhowy River across the view.</p> <p>Built form is a visible feature among the mature vegetation with Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate and parts of the settlements of Penmaen and Oakdale evident. Residential areas of Blackwood also form part of the view, including Sunnybank Road (right) and Harlech Close (left). The operational turbine Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (3.4km) is also visible to the east. The foreground of the view comprises the sports pitches of Blackwood Show Fields which is borders to the east by part of Blackwood Golf Course and the adjoining car park, changing rooms, Bowling Club and Tennis Club accessed from Sunnybank Road.</p> |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape, however views towards the Proposed Development are within the main focal point of Blackwood Show Fields to the rural landscape of the eastern visible horizon, which is located within the Abercarn VILL, defined by CCBC. The newly constructed footpath and associated seating is well used. Consequently, the value of views from this location is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by visitors to the show fields including walkers along the public footpath and recreational users of the sports pitches as well as by residents from nearby residential properties. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T4 at 6.4km. Figure 6.26b-c and Figure 6.26g illustrate theoretical visibility of four of the proposed turbines, including four hubs, affecting approximately 21° of the horizontal FoV. In reality the deciduous woodland bordering Blackwood Golf Club and Sunnybank Road would screen visibility to the hub and majority of the rotator sweep of T3. Visibility of this turbine would be limited to the upper portions of blade tips. The tower and approximately half of the rotator sweep of T2 would be subject to a similar screening influence.</p> <p>The hubs of T1 and T4 would remain a visible component of the skyline, above the mature woodland to the east which would screen the turbine tower and part of the lower rotator sweep of T4. All of the rotator sweep would be visible for T1. The spatial arrangement of the Proposed Development would appear reasonably well balanced and distinct from existing wind turbine schemes. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium</i>.</p> |

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| Figure 6.26a-i | Viewpoint 8: Cefn Fforest/ Blackwood Show Fields | |
| | <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities at T2, T3 and T4 would generally not be visible from this location due to the screening effects of intervening vegetation. Ground based construction activities at T1 would form a minor, distant feature of the visible horizon from this location. Crane activity would be visible during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would range from <i>Zero to Medium</i>.</p> | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | Medium |
| | Level of Effect | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

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| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | <p>Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):</p> <p>The operational wind turbine at Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (3.4km) is visible to the east, in views towards the Proposed Development (Figure 6.26c).</p> <p>The operational turbines at Tyle Crwth (6.3km) and Bryn Ysgawen Farm (5.6km) are theoretically visible to the south (Figure 6.26d) while the consented turbines at Llwynceilyn Farm (14.2km) are theoretically visible to the west (Figure 6.26e). In reality visibility of these schemes would be screened by intervening mature vegetation and the built form of the settlement of Blackwood.</p> <p>To the north, the operational wind turbines at Oakdale Business Park (3.0km), Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (4.8km), Gelli-wen Farm (5.3km) and Cruglwyn are theoretically visible (Figure 6.26f). In reality views to the turbines at Gelli-wen Farm and Cruglwyn would be screened by intervening mature vegetation.</p> <p>The magnitude is judged to be <i>High to Medium</i>.</p> <p>Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion):</p> <p>To the east, the scoping request scheme at Mynydd Maen (8.1km) would overlap with the Proposed Development on the visible horizon. The planning application scheme at Mynydd Llanhilleth (7.1km) would also be visible in this direction (Figure 6.26c).</p> <p>The planning application scheme at Twyn Hywel (6.1km) are theoretically visible to the south (Figure 6.26d) with the planning application scheme at Mynydd y Glyn (15.2km) theoretically visible to the west (Figure 6.26e). In reality visibility of these schemes would be screened by intervening mature vegetation and the built form of the settlement of Blackwood.</p> <p>To the north, the planning application schemes at Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (6.1km), Manmoel (8.1km) and Pen March (14.7km) are theoretically visible in conjunction with the scoping request scheme at Abertillery (9.8km) (Figure 6.26f). In reality views to the turbines at Manmoel and Pen March would be screened by intervening mature vegetation.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>High to Medium</i>.</p> |
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| Figure 6.26a-i | | Viewpoint 8: Cefn Fforest/ Blackwood Show Fields | | | |
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| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Medium | Additional Effect: (PD only) | Major/ Moderate and Significant | |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | High to Medium | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | Major and Significant | |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Medium | Additional Effect: (Proposed Development): | Major/ Moderate and Significant | |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | High to Medium | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Major and Significant | |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse | | | | |

Table 6J.10 Viewpoint 9: Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk

| Figure 6.27a-h | Viewpoint 9: Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk |
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| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located on the Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk between Machen and Ystrad Mynach, on the eastern side of the Sirhowy Valley, east of Ynysddu, at Pant-y-ffawydden. The Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk is a long distance path and PRow that traverses the hills surrounding the Rhymney Valley.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location would be representative of views available to recreational users of the long distance route, principally hill walkers.</p> <p>The view is orientated to the northeast across the Sirhowy Valley to the ridgeline of terrain at Mynyddislwyn to the visible horizon formed by the eastern side of the Ebbw Valley formed by Mynydd Maen, Mynydd Llwyd, Byrgwn and Gwastad. Land cover across hill summits and upper valley sides comprises a mixture of upland heath, semi-improved pasture, coniferous forestry and mature deciduous woodland. A geometric pattern of medium-large scale fields is reinforced within the view by mature, well-defined field boundaries of hedgerows and hedgerows with trees.</p> <p>On the opposing (eastern) hill slopes of the Sirhowy Valley, at Mynyddislwyn, scattered farmsteads and agricultural buildings are a common feature, with an operational solar farm and two communications masts also visible north of Mynydd y Lan. Some fields on the western side of the Sirhowy Valley are bound by stone walls, as demonstrated in the foreground of the view.</p> <p>The northern portion of the view encompasses the settled areas of Wyllie, Blackwood, Pontllanfraith, Oakdale and Swffryd while the operational wind turbines at Oakdale Business Park (7.5km), Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (7.7km) and Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (9.8km) are also visible.</p> |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is located within the locally designated North Caerphilly SLA on the route of a promoted long distance route. Consequently, the value of the viewpoint is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by receptors engaged in outdoor recreation on the Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk, principally hill walkers, where the focus of activity is on an enjoyment and appreciation of the landscape within the SLA. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T4 at 6.6km. All of the proposed turbines, including four hubs, would be visible as new structures on the visible horizon of north-easterly views from this location, affecting approximately 9° of the horizontal FoV. The lower parts of the towers of T3 and T4 would be screened by intervening vegetation. The full rotator sweep of T1, T2 and T3 would be visible from this location. The lower parts of the rotator sweep of T4 would be partially screened by intervening coniferous forestry on the western side of the Ebbw Valley at Craig y Crochan.</p> <p>The spatial arrangement of the Proposed Development would appear reasonably well balanced and distinct from existing wind turbine schemes. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities at T3 and T4 would generally not be visible from this location due to the screening effects of intervening vegetation. Ground based construction activities at T1 and T2 would form a minor, distant feature of the</p> |

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| Figure 6.27a-h | Viewpoint 9: Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk | |
| | <p>visible horizon from this location. Crane activity would be visible during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would range from <i>Low to Zero</i>.</p> | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | Medium |
| | Level of Effect | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

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| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): | |
| | <p>The operational wind turbines at Oakdale Business Park (7.5km), Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (7.7km) and Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (9.8km) are visible to the northeast, in views towards the Proposed Development (Figure 6.27d).</p> <p>The operational turbines at Gelli-wen Farm (10.5km), Cruglwyn (12.8km) and Pen Bryn Oer (17.1km) are theoretically visible to the northwest (Figure 6.27c). To the southeast, the operational wind turbines at Bryn Ysgawen Farm (342m) and Tyle Crwth (1.0km) are visible (Figure 6.27e).</p> <p>The magnitude is judged to be <i>High</i>.</p> | |
| | Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion): | |
| | <p>To the northeast, the scoping request scheme at Mynydd Maen (8.7km) would overlap with the Proposed Development on the visible horizon. The planning application schemes at Mynydd Llanhilleth (10.3km) and Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (10.7km) as well as the scoping request scheme at Abertillery (13.9km) would also be visible in this direction (Figure 6.27d).</p> <p>The planning application schemes at Manmoel (10.7km) and Pen March (19.4km) would be visible to the northwest (Figure 6.27c).</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium</i>.</p> | |

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| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Medium | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | High | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | Major and Significant |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Medium | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | High | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Major and Significant |

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| Figure 6.27a-h | Viewpoint 9: Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse |

Table 6J.11 Viewpoint 10: Waun Wen/ Gwastad

| Figure 6.28a-g | Viewpoint 10: Waun Wen/ Gwastad |
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| <p>Description</p> | <p>This viewpoint is located on the southern flank of Waun Wen/ Gwastad, an area of open access land rising to 551m between the Ebbw Fach valley, to the west, and the Avon Llwyd Valley to the east.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location would be representative of views available to recreational users of the Taith Torfaen Anytime Challenge Path, the local PRow network and open access land to the north of the Proposed Development Site.</p> <p>The view is orientated to the south across an undulating ridge and valley landscape to the hill summit of Byrgwn, 489m AOD, and encompasses a foreground of upland heath with occasional naturally regenerating conifers present. To the southwest, partial visibility is achieved of the coniferous and mixed woodland lying east of Abertillery within the same field of view as more distant views to the settlements of Oakdale and Blackwood. The operational wind turbines at Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate and Oakdale Business Park (both 6.5km) are viewed in this direction, backdropped by the western flanking hills of the Sirhowy Valley where the operational turbines at Tyle Crwth (14.7km) and Bryn Ysgawen Farm (14.2km) are minor features of the visible horizon.</p> <p>Within the centre view, towards the Proposed Development Site, a geometric pattern of medium-sized pastoral fields is highlighted by boundary hedgerows, hedgerows with trees and areas of mature woodland near St. Iltyd, on the hill slopes of Mynydd Llanhilleth. Larger areas of coniferous forestry south of Mynydd Llanhilleth and following the southern slopes of the valley of the Cwm y Glyn are also components of the centre view, where the horizon is defined by the Mynydd Maen/ Mynydd Llwyd massif. The operational turbines at Coed y Gilfach Farm (~1.6km) are visible within the centre view but have been scoped out of the CLVIA as a micro-generation turbine (25-50m) beyond 5km and comprising less than three turbines (Scoping Report paragraph 5.3.5). The lattice towers supporting the 132kv overhead electricity transmission line crossing the Proposed Development Site are a minor, distant feature on the visible horizon.</p> <p>To the southeast, distant visibility is achieved over the Avon Llwyd Valley to Cwmbrian, Newport and the Mouth of the Severn beyond.</p> |
| <p>Sensitivity</p> | <p>The viewpoint is located on the boundary between the locally designated Western Uplands SLA and the Eastern Ridge and Mynydd James SLA on the route of a promoted long distance route. Consequently, the value of the viewpoint is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by receptors engaged in outdoor recreation on the Taith Torfaen Anytime Challenge Path, the local PRow network and across open access land where the focus of activity is on an enjoyment and appreciation of the landscape within the SLAs. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> |
| <p>Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)</p> | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T1 at 6.9km. All of the proposed turbines, including four hubs, would be visible as new structures on the visible horizon of southerly views from this location, affecting approximately 9° of the horizontal FoV. The hubs of T2, T3 and T4 would be backdropped by terrain, with a portion of the rotator sweep set against the skyline, while the hub of T1 would very marginally extend beyond the southerly visible horizon.</p> <p>The full rotator sweep of all turbines would be visible from this location, with moderate blade overlap between T2 and T3, in the same horizontal field of view as</p> |

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| Figure 6.28a-g | <p>Viewpoint 10: Waun Wen/ Gwastad</p> <p>the operational wind turbines at Coed y Gilfach Farm. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities at T2, T3 and T4 would generally not be visible from this location due to the screening effects of intervening vegetation. Ground based construction activities at T1 would form a minor, distant feature of the visible horizon from this location. Crane activity would be visible during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would range from <i>Zero to Medium</i>.</p> |
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| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | Medium |
| | Level of Effect | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

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| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | <p>Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):</p> <p>In southerly views towards the Proposed Development, the operational wind turbines at Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate and Oakdale Business Park (both 6.5km), Tyle Crwth (14.7km), Bryn Ysgawen Farm (14.2km) and Tesco Newport (25.0km) are visible (Figure 6.28c). The distance to Tesco Newport would restrict views to periods of good weather and clearest visibility.</p> <p>While to the west, the operational turbines at Pen Y Fan Ganol Farm (5.4km), Cruglwyn (7.1km), Gelli-wen Farm (8.2km) and Ferndale (26.0km) as well as the consented turbines at Llwynceilyn Farm (23.4km) are also visible. Although the intervening distance to Ferndale would restrict views to periods of good weather and clearest visibility (Figure 6.28d).</p> <p>The magnitude is judged to be <i>Medium</i>.</p> <p>Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion):</p> <p>To the south, the planning application scheme at Mynydd Llanhilleth (2.3km) would overlap with the Proposed Development (Figure 6.28c). Also visible in this direction would be the planning application schemes at Twyn Hywel (16.0km) and Bryntail Farm (20.5km), as well as the scoping request schemes at Mynydd Maen (6.5km) and Abertillery (181m). This viewpoint would essentially be located within the development footprint of the Abertillery scheme.</p> <p>Visibility of the planning application scheme at Twyn Hywel (16.0km) continue to the southwest, while the planning application schemes at Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (2.9km), Manmoel (6.7km) and Mynydd Y Glyn (25.0km) would also be visible to the west (Figure 6.28d).</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Very High</i>.</p> |
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| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Medium | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major/Moderate and Significant |
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| Figure 6.28a-g | Viewpoint 10: Waun Wen/ Gwastad | | | |
| Proposed Development (PD) | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | Medium | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Medium | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major/Moderate and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Very High | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Major and Significant |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse | | | |

Table 6J.12 Viewpoint 11: Little Mountain, Brecon Beacons National Park

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| Figure 6.29a-g | Viewpoint 11: Little Mountain, Brecon Beacons National Park | |
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located on the western side of Little Mountain, which also forms the western boundary of the Brecon Beacons National Park (BBNP), south of Coed Ithel on the route of the Cambrian Way, Monmouthshire Way and Taith Torfaen Anytime Challenge path.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location is representative of middle-distance views available to visitors to the BBNP and users of each of the promoted long-distance route lying to the north-east of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The view is orientated to the southwest and encompasses a visible horizon defined by the northern slopes of Mynydd Llwyd, Mynydd Twyn-Glas and Twyn Calch, to the south of the valley of the Cwm y Glyn, and the eastern forested hill slopes of Mynydd Llanhilleth and Byrgwm, at Graig Ddu and Pant-glas Slip respectively, which flank the southern edge of the Avon Llwyd Valley. To the southeast, distant visibility is achieved over Pontypool and Cwmbran to Newport and the Mouth of the Severn beyond. The mid-range view comprises the Trevethin area of northern Pontypool, above which the well-wooded summit of Coed Parciau rises within the centre view. The clubhouse of Pontypool Golf Club can be seen to the northwest, while further settlement is evident to the southwest at Cwm Fields and Pontymoile.</p> <p>The foreground of the view is occupied by Pontypool Golf Club where bands of mature woodland provide structure to the course. The semi-improved grassland scrub of the pastoral land on the western side of Little Mountain also forms part of the foreground view.</p> | |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is located within the BBNP on the route of three promoted long distance routes. Consequently, the value of the viewpoint is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by hill walkers engaged in outdoor recreation where the focus of activity is on an enjoyment and appreciation of the landscape, albeit the landscape composition lies outside the boundary of BBNP. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> | |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T1 at 7.0km. Two of the proposed turbines, including one hub, would be visible as new structures on the skyline of the view, affecting approximately 2° of the horizontal FoV. T3 and T4 would be screened by the intervening landform of Mynydd Llwyd, Mynydd Twyn-Glas while visibility of T2 would be limited to the upper-most part of the rotator sweep. Although affecting a limited portion of the horizontal field of view, T1 would introduce a new vertical structure to a currently undeveloped skyline. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities would generally not be visible from this location due to the screening effects of intervening landform and vegetation, although crane activity would be visible during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would range from <i>Zero to Medium</i>.</p> | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | Medium |
| | Level of Effect | Major/ Moderate and Significant |

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| Figure 6.29a-g | Viewpoint 11: Little Mountain, Brecon Beacons National Park | |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

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| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): <i>Medium</i> No operational or consented turbines are visible from this location. The magnitude is judged to be <i>Zero</i> . | | | |
| | Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion): <i>Low</i> To the south, the scoping request scheme at Mynydd Maen (4.7km) would adjoin the Proposed Development on the visible horizon. The planning applications schemes at Mynydd Llanhilleth (4.4km) and Twyn Hywel (18.8km) would also be visible to the east (Figure 6.28c). The planning application scheme at Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (4.4km) and the scoping request scheme at Abertillery (5.4km) would also be visible to the northwest (Figure 6.28d). The magnitude of change would be <i>High</i> . | | | |
| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Medium | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | Zero | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | None |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Medium | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | High | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Major and Significant |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse | | | |

Table 6J.13 Viewpoint 12: Sirhowy Valley Walk, Manmoel

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| Figure 6.30a-h | Viewpoint 12: Sirhowy Valley Walk, Manmoel | |
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located on the Sirhowy Valley Walk, a promoted long-distance footpath following the minor road on the western edge of the village of Manmoel in this location.</p> <p>Along the route and the nearby public footpath that links with Manmoel, to the east, mature tree cover frequently restricts views towards the Proposed Development. The viewpoint was micro-sited to the location with the least restricted views towards the Proposed Development. Due to the frequency of mature tree cover, even in winter, in some locations parts of the Proposed Development would be heavily restricted by intervening vegetation to a greater degree than the selected viewpoint. The view is orientated southeast and beyond the foreground pastoral farmland the properties and outbuildings on the south-western margins of the village of Manmoel are visible. Pastoral fields of medium scale are typically defined by hedgerows and post and wire fencing, with frequent mature trees occupying the middle ground of the view. Filtered visibility to the southeast is achieved over Manmoel to Mynydd Pen-y-Fan where further mature hedgerows and hedgerows with trees define occupy the visible horizon.</p> | |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is not located within a nationally designated landscape; however, it is located within the Manmoel VILL, defined by CCBC. Consequently, the value of the viewpoint is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by walkers along the promoted Sirhowy Valley Walk and therefore, susceptibility to change is assessed as High. The overall sensitivity is assessed as <i>High</i>.</p> | |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T1 at 8.2km. Two of the proposed turbines, including one hub, are shown as being theoretically visible as new structures on the skyline of the view, affecting approximately 3° of the horizontal FoV (Figure 6.30b-c and Figure 6.30f). Actual visibility of the Proposed Development would be ruled out from this location due to the intervening screening influence of intervening mature tree cover, including during winter months when deciduous trees are in winter dormancy (Figure 6.30g-h). Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Zero</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction and crane activity would not be visible in this location during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would range from <i>Zero</i>.</p> | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | Zero |
| | Level of Effect | None/ No View |
| | Type of Effect | N/A |

Cumulative Assessment: Not undertaken as Proposed Development would not be visible in this location.

Table 6J.14 Viewpoint 13: Mynydd Garnclochdy, Brecon Beacons National Park

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| Figure 6.31a-g | Viewpoint 13: Mynydd Garnclochdy, Brecon Beacons National Park | |
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located on the southern hill slopes of Mynydd Garnclochdy on the western boundary of the BBNP and east of Cwmavon on the route of the Cambrian Way.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location is representative of middle-distance views available to visitors to the BBNP and users of the Cambrian Way promoted long-distance route lying to the north-east of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The view is orientated to the southwest and encompasses a visible horizon defined by the northern slopes of Mynydd Llwyd, Mynydd Twyn-Glas and Twyn Calch, to the south of the valley of the Cwm y Glyn, and the eastern forested hill slopes of Mynydd Llanhilleth and Byrgwm, at Graig Ddu and Pant-glas Slip respectively, which flank the southern edge of the Avon Llwyd Valley. The well-wooded summit of Coed Parciau rises within the centre view. The residences on British Road, west of Abersychan are visible on the eastern hill slopes of Byrgwm alongside the chimney of Llanerch Colliery. The foreground of the view comprises the upland heathland habitat of Mynydd Garnclochdy.</p> | |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is located within the BBNP on the route of a promoted long distance route. Consequently, the value of the viewpoint is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by hill walkers engaged in outdoor recreation where the focus of activity is on an enjoyment and appreciation of the landscape, albeit the landscape composition lies outside the boundary of BBNP. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> | |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T1 at 9.4km. All of the proposed turbines, including four hubs, would be visible as new structures on the skyline of the view, affecting approximately 2° of the horizontal FoV. The turbine tower and lower portions of the rotator sweep of T2, T3 and T4 would be screened by intervening landform leaving the upper section of tower, hubs and rotator sweep as visible features. The majority of the vertical extent of T1 would be visible, including the whole rotator sweep. Although affecting a limited portion of the horizontal field of view, the Proposed Development would form introduce new vertical structures to a currently undeveloped skyline. There would be moderate blade overlap between T1 and T2 as well as between T3 and T4 from this orientation. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium to Low</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities would generally not be visible from this location due to the screening effects of intervening landform and vegetation, although crane activity would be visible during the erection of the wind turbines. The magnitude of change would range from <i>Zero to Medium to Low</i>.</p> | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | Medium to Low |
| | Level of Effect | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse |

Figure 6.31a-g | **Viewpoint 13: Mynydd Garnlochdy, Brecon Beacons National Park**

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

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| <p>Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development</p> | <p>Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): <i>Medium</i> To the southwest, in views towards the Proposed Development, the operational wind turbines at Bryn Ysgawen Farm (18.1km) and Tyle Crwth (18.6km) are theoretically visible (Figure 6.31c). Actual visibility of these operational schemes, with turbine blade tips of 77m and 76m respectively, is very limited due to viewing distances in excess of 18km. The magnitude is judged to be <i>Very Low</i>.</p> <p>Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion): <i>Low</i> To the southwest, in views towards the Proposed Development, the planning application schemes at Mynydd Llanhilleth (5.7km), Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (8.5km) and Twyn Hywel (20.7km) would be visible as well as the scoping request scheme at Mynydd Maen (7.5km) (Figure 6.31c). Visibility of the planning application scheme at Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn would extend to the northwest, where the planning application scheme at Manmoel (12.2km) would also be visible alongside the scoping request scheme at Abertillery (4.9km) (Figure 6.31d). The magnitude of change would be <i>High</i>.</p> | | | |
| <p>Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)</p> | <p>Additional Magnitude: (PD only)</p> | <p>Medium to Low</p> | <p>Additional Effect: (PD only):</p> | <p>Major/ Moderate and Significant</p> |
| | <p>Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)</p> | <p>Medium to Low</p> | <p>Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD)</p> | <p>Major/ Moderate and Significant</p> |
| <p>Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)</p> | <p>Additional Magnitude: (PD only)</p> | <p>Medium to Low</p> | <p>Additional Effect: (PD only):</p> | <p>Major/ Moderate and Significant</p> |
| | <p>Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD)</p> | <p>High</p> | <p>Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD)</p> | <p>Major and Significant</p> |
| <p>Type of Effect</p> | <p>Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse</p> | | | |

Table 6J.15 Viewpoint 14: Northern edge of Gelligaer

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| Figure 6.32a-i | Viewpoint 14: Northern edge of Gelligaer |
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located at the junction of Church Road and Rectory Road on the northern edge of Gelligaer, west of Gelligaer Cemetery. The location of this viewpoint has been micro-sited from the footpath alongside Church Road to safeguard that the maximum effects of the Proposed Development are illustrated in Figure 6.32a-i and considered by the viewpoint assessment. A 1.5m steel fence borders the pastoral field to the north of Church Road, obscuring foreground visibility to the east. The micro-sited location on Rectory Road was judged as the location with the least restricted views towards the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location is representative of middle-distance views available to residents and recreational users of the Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk and PRow network on the north edge of Gelligaer.</p> <p>The view is orientated to the east with a foreground comprising the pastoral field adjoining the northern margin of Church Road, mature field boundary vegetation and the stone wall abutting Rectory Road. A part of the residential property and associated outbuildings to the southeast, on the northern side of Church Road, are also visible. Easterly visibility from this location is heavily filtered by mature mixed field boundary vegetation as well as mixed woodland surrounding Gelligaer Cemetery and bordering Pengam Road. Where filtered glimpses to the east are available, the settlements at Pontllanfraith and Newbridge/ Trecelyn are partially seen beneath a visible horizon defined by the landform massif comprising Mynydd Llwyd, Mynydd Twyn Glas and Mynydd Maen.</p> |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is located within the locally designated Gelligaer SLA on a PRow network link route to promoted long distance route. Consequently, the value of the viewpoint is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by walkers on the public footpath network, including those engaged in outdoor recreation accessing the Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk, and residents of nearby residential properties. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T4 at 9.6km. All of the proposed turbines, including four hubs, are shown as being theoretically visible as new structures on the skyline of the view from this location, affecting approximately 13° of the horizontal FoV (Figure 6.32b-c and Figure 6.32g). In reality, visibility of T3 and T4 would be ruled out due to the screening influence of intervening mature vegetation. This screening influence would also heavily filter views to T2 during winter months, when deciduous trees are in dormancy, and restrict visibility of T2 altogether in summer months when intervening deciduous vegetation is full leaf (Figure 6.32h-i).</p> <p>Distant visibility of T1 - including the upper portions of the turbine tower, hub and rotator sweep - would be attained from this location forming a minor new feature of the view. The view demonstrated by Figure 6.32h-i would be experienced by a small number of residential properties on Rectory Road with the majority of properties on Church Road benefitting from the intervening screening influence of mature vegetation. Recreational users of the PRow network on Rectory Road would view T1 as a minor component of transitory and short-lived views at an oblique angle to the primary direction of travel. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened from view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> |

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| Figure 6.32a-i | Viewpoint 14: Northern edge of Gelligaer | | |
| | Ground based construction activities would generally not be visible from this location due to the screening effects of intervening landform and vegetation, although crane activity would be visible during the erection of T1. The magnitude of change would range from <i>Low to Zero</i> . | | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High | |
| | Magnitude | Low | |
| | Level of Effect | Moderate and Not Significant | |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse | |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

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|--|--|-----|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): | | | |
| | <p>The operational wind turbines at Oakdale Business Park (6.4km), Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (6.9km) and Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (7.7km) are theoretically visible to the east, in views towards the Proposed Development (Figure 6.32c). In reality, views of these operational schemes would be screened by intervening vegetation.</p> <p>To the south, views to the operational turbines at Tyle Crwth (6.7km) and Bryn Ysgawen Farm (7.9km) is filtered by field boundary vegetation adjoining Rectory Road (Figure 6.32d). The operational turbines at Gelli-wen Farm (6.5km) and Cruglwyn (9.0km), lying to the north (Figure 6.32f), and the consented turbines at Llwynceilyn Farm (10.7km), to the west (Figure 6.32e) are demonstrated as being theoretically visible but would be screened by the intervening built form of Gelligaer and mature vegetation.</p> <p>The magnitude is judged to be <i>Low</i>.</p> | | | |
| | Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion): | | | |
| | <p>To the east, the scoping request scheme at Mynydd Maen (11.6km) would overlap with the Proposed Development and although subject to a similar screening influence, would result in a notable increase in the number of wind turbines visible on the skyline. The planning application schemes at Mynydd Llanhilleth (10.7km) and Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (9.1km) as well as the scoping request scheme at Abertillery (12.9km) are shown as being visible in this direction (Figure 6.32c). In reality, views of these schemes would be screened by intervening vegetation.</p> <p>The planning application scheme at Twyn Hywel (20.7km) is shown as being theoretically visible to the south (Figure 6.32d). In the west, the planning application scheme at Mynydd y Glyn (12.0km) (Figure 6.32e) and in the north the planning application schemes at Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (9.1km), Manmoel (9.7km) and Pen March (13.9km) as well as continued visibility of the scoping request scheme at Abertillery (12.9km) is illustrated (Figure 6.32f). Actual visibility of these schemes would be screened from view by the built form of Gelligaer and mature vegetation.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i>.</p> | | | |
| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate and Not Significant |

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| Figure 6.32a-i | Viewpoint 14: Northern edge of Gelligaer | | | |
| Proposed Development (PD) | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | Low | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | Moderate and Not Significant |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Low | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Moderate and Not Significant |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse | | | |

Table 6J.16 Viewpoint 15: Gelligaer Common and Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk

| Figure 6.33a-h | Viewpoint 15: Gelligaer Common and Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk |
|--|---|
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located on the minor road crossing Gelligaer Common, 200m east of the Capel Gwladys historic landmark and on the route of the Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk between Gelligaer and Bargoed.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location is representative of views available to recreational users of the long distance route and broader PRow network, principally hill walkers.</p> <p>The view is orientated to the east and comprises expansive long-range visibility across Gelligaer Common and an undulating ridge and valley landscape to a visible horizon defined by the eastern flanking hill slopes of the Ebbw Valley at Byrgwn and Mynydd Llanhilleth, in the northeast, and the Mynydd Maen/ Mynydd Llwyd/ Mynydd Twyn Glas massif, in the southeast. The facing hill slopes are occupied by areas of semi-improved pasture bound by mature hedgerows and hedgerows with trees as well as areas of mature deciduous woodland, coniferous forestry and scattered farmsteads and agricultural buildings. The operational wind turbines at Oakdale Business Park (6.4km), Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (6.9km), Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (7.0km) and Bryn Ysgawen Farm (8.4km) are visible feature of the skyline profile in easterly views towards the Proposed Development Site.</p> <p>Within the mid-range view, partial visibility is attained of the settlements of Markham, to the northeast, and Hengoed and Pontllanfraith including the larger built form of Hawtin Park Industrial Estate, to the southeast. The foreground of the view encompasses the grassland and marsh habitat of Gelligaer Common which also includes some areas of semi-improved pasture bound by post and wire fencing and mature field boundary trees. The margins of the common are frequently defined by such areas of semi-improved pasture bound by mature vegetation, occupying the intervening land between Gelligaer Common and adjoining areas of settlement at Bargoed (east), Penpedairheol (southeast) and Gelligaer (south).</p> |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is located within the locally designated Gelligaer SLA on a promoted long-distance route and the PRow network. Consequently, the value of the viewpoint is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by walkers on the Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk, the PRow network as well as users of the minor road between Gelligaer and Bargoed. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T4 at 10.7km. All of the proposed turbines, including four hubs, would be visible as new structures on the visible horizon of easterly views from this location, affecting approximately 13° of the horizontal FoV. The hub of T2 would be backdropped by landform with the full rotator sweep of all turbines visible.</p> <p>The spatial arrangement of the Proposed Development appears broadly consistent against the skyline when considered in the context of operational wind turbines within the view. The Proposed Development would be reasonably well balanced, with no rotator sweep overlap, and appears distinct from existing wind turbines schemes. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would form minor new features of the distant view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities and crane activity would be visible in long-range views during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would range from <i>Low to Zero</i>.</p> |

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| Figure 6.33a-h | Viewpoint 15: Gelligaer Common and Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | Low |
| | Level of Effect | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

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|---|--|--------|--|--|
| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): The operational wind turbines at Oakdale Business Park (6.4km), Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (6.9km), Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (7.0km) and Bryn Ysgawen Farm (8.4km) are visible to the east, in views towards the Proposed Development (Figure 6.33d). To the north, the operational turbines at Gelli-wen Farm (4.8km) and Cruglwyn (7.2km) are visible (Figure 6.33c), while to the south the operational turbine at Tyle Crwth (9.0km) is visible on the skyline (Figure 6.33e). The magnitude is judged to be <i>Medium</i> . | | | |
| | Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion): To the east, the scoping request scheme at Mynydd Maen (12.2km) would overlap with the Proposed Development. The planning application schemes at Mynydd Llanhilleth (10.7km) and Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (8.2km) as well as the scoping request scheme at Abertillery (12.3km) would also be visible in this direction (Figure 6.33d). The planning application scheme at Manmoel (7.9km) would be visible to the north (Figure 6.33c) and the planning application scheme at Twyn Hywel (6.3km) (Figure 6.33e) would be visible to the south. The magnitude of change would be <i>High</i> . | | | |
| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | Medium | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | High | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Major and Significant |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse | | | |

Table 6J.17 Viewpoint 16: Summit of Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn

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| Figure 6.34a-g | Viewpoint 16: Summit of Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn | |
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located within open access land at the summit of Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn. Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location is representative of views available to recreational users (hill walkers) although is not located near any promoted routes such as long-distance footpaths.</p> <p>The view is orientated south across an open and unenclosed moorland plateau with panoramic views in all directions. The middle-ground of the view beyond the elevated landform of Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn comprises the elevated ridge of Cefn Manmoel, extending southeast to the summit of Mynydd Pen-y-fan. The horizon in the vicinity of the Proposed Development is formed by higher ground towards the Mynydd Maen/ Mynydd Llwyd/ Mynydd Twyn Glas massif.</p> <p>Built development is distant and not readily apparent, although communications masts and overhead electricity transmission lines are minor features of the centre view. The operational turbines at Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (6.3km), Oakdale Business Park (8.4km), Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (8.6km), Bryn Ysgawen Farm (16.2km) and Tyle Crwth (16.9km) are visible components to the right of the centre view.</p> | |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is located within the locally designated Mynydd Carn Y Cefn and Cefn Yr Arail. Consequently, the value of the viewpoint is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by hill walkers on open access land with the focus of activity being on an enjoyment and appreciation of the landscape within the SLA. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be High.</p> | |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T1 at 11.6km. All of the proposed turbines, including four hubs, would be visible as new structures on the visible horizon of southerly views from this location, affecting approximately 10° of the horizontal FoV. The towers of all turbines and the hubs of T3 and T4 would be backdropped by landform with the full rotator sweep of all turbines visible. A large part of the rotator sweep of T2, T3 and T4 would also be back-clothed by landform; as would the lowest portion of the rotator sweep of T1.</p> <p>The spatial arrangement of the Proposed Development appears broadly consistent against the skyline and reasonably well balanced, with no rotator sweep overlap and appears distinct from existing wind turbines schemes. Parts of the proposed access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would form very minor new features of the distant view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities and crane activity would be visible in long-range views during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would range from <i>Low to Zero</i>.</p> | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | Low |
| | Level of Effect | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse |

Figure 6.34a-g | **Viewpoint 16: Summit of Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn**

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

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| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | <p>Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): The operational turbines at Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (6.3km), Oakdale Business Park (8.4km), Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (8.6km), Bryn Ysgawen Farm (16.2km) and Tyle Crwth (16.9km) are visible to the south, in views towards the Proposed Development (Figure 6.34c).</p> <p>To the west, the operational wind turbines at Cruglwyn (3.6km), Gelli-wen Farm (6.2km), Pen Bryn Oer (6.4km) and Ferndale (23.1km) as well as the consented turbines at Llwynceilyn Farm (21.7km) are visible (Figure 6.34d).</p> <p>The magnitude is judged to be <i>Medium to Low</i>.</p> <p>Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion): To the south, the scoping request scheme at Mynydd Maen (11.6km) would overlap with the Proposed Development. The planning application schemes at Mynydd Llanhilleth (7.8km), Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (3.9km) and Twyn Hywel (16.4km) as well as the scoping request scheme at Abertillery (4.9km) would also be visible in this direction (Figure 6.34c).</p> <p>The planning application schemes at Manmoel (2.4km), Pen March (9.9km), Twyn Hywel (16.4km), Bryntail Farm (20.5km) and Mynydd y Glyn (23.0km) would be visible to the west (Figure 6.34d).</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>High</i>.</p> | | | |
| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | Medium to Low | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | High | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Major and Significant |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse | | | |

Table 6J.18 Viewpoint 17: Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk on Cefn y Brithdir

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| Figure 6.35a-i | Viewpoint 17: Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk on Cefn y Brithdir |
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located on the western flanking hills of the Rhymney Valley at Cefn y Brithdir, 250m southeast of the aviation beacon, on the route of the Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk between Bargoed and Fochriw at an elevation of 549m AOD. Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location is representative of views available to hill walkers using the long distance route.</p> <p>The foreground of the view includes the grassland and marsh land cover exhibits across the open and unobstructed plateau of Cefn y Brithdir. The route of the Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk follows a surfaced track in this location, assumed to provide maintenance access to the aviation beacon. The facing eastern slopes of the Rhymney Valley, south of Mynydd Bedwellte, comprise a mosaic of upland heath, semi-improved pasture bound by mature trees and woodland, scattered farmsteads and agricultural buildings. The settlement of New Tredegar is visible on the base of the Rhymney Valley to the east. Long range easterly visibility encompass an undulating ridge and valley landscape, including the Ebbw and Sirhowy valleys, extending to a visible horizon defined by the eastern flanking hills of the Ebbw Valley at Darren Ddu and Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn. Within the central and southern parts of the view, the visible horizon is formed by Mynydd Lan, in the south, and the Mynydd Maen/ Mynydd Llwyd/ Mynydd Twyn Glas massif.</p> <p>The settlement of Oakdale, including the larger built form at Pen-Y-Fan Industrial Estate, is visible within the mid-range centre view alongside the operational turbines at Oakdale Business Park (7.0km) and Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (7.5km). The operational turbines at Bryn Ysgawen Farm (11.9km) and Tyle Crwth (12.7km) are distant features on the skyline of the southern view, while schemes at Gelli-wen Farm (2.7km), Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (6.1km) and Pen-yr-Hoel Farm (~2.2km) are visible to the east.</p> <p>Pen-yr-Hoel Farm has been scoped out of the CLVIA as a single turbine scheme lying more than 10km from the Proposed Development Site (Scoping Report paragraph 5.3.5).</p> |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is not within a nationally designated landscape; however, it is located within the Northern Rhymney Way VILL, defined by CCBC, on a promoted long-distance route. Consequently, the value of views from this location is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by hill walkers on open access land with the focus of activity being on an enjoyment and appreciation of the landscape within the VILL. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be High.</p> |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T2 at 12.1km. All of the proposed turbines, including four hubs, would be visible as new structures of south-easterly views from this location, affecting approximately 12° of the horizontal FoV. The towers of all turbines and the hubs of T2, T3 and T4 would be backdropped by landform. The hub of T1 would very marginally extend beyond the visible horizon. The majority of the rotator sweep of T2, T3 and T4 would also be back-clothed with only the upper-most part of the rotating blades breaking the skyline profile. The lower half of the rotator sweep of T1 would be back-clothed by terrain.</p> <p>The spatial arrangement of the Proposed Development appears reasonably well balanced, with no rotator sweep overlap, within a developed portion of the view where operational wind turbines are already present. Parts of the proposed access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would form very minor new features of the distant view.</p> |

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| Figure 6.35a-i | Viewpoint 17: Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk on Cefn y Brithdir | |
| | <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities and crane activity would be visible in long-range views during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would range from <i>Low to Zero</i>.</p> | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | Low |
| | Level of Effect | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|--|--|
| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): | | | |
| | <p>The operational turbines at Gelli-wen Farm (2.7km), Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (6.1km), Oakdale Business Park (7.0km), Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (7.5km), Bryn Ysgawen Farm (11.9km) and Tyle Crwth (12.7km) are visible to the southeast, in views towards the Proposed Development (Figure 6.35c).</p> <p>To the northeast, the operational wind turbines at Cruglwyn (3.9km) and Pen Bryn Oer (5.6km) are visible (Figure 6.34f).</p> <p>The magnitude is judged to be <i>Medium to Low</i>.</p> | | | |
| | Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion): | | | |
| | <p>To the southeast, the scoping request scheme at Mynydd Maen (12.8km) would overlap with the Proposed Development. The planning application schemes at Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (6.8km) and Mynydd Llanhilleth (10.3km) as well as the scoping request scheme at Abertillery (10.5km) would also be visible in this direction (Figure 6.35c).</p> <p>The planning application schemes at Manmoel (4.6km, northeast), Pen March (9.9km, northwest) and Twyn Hywel (10.5km, southwest) would be visible (Figure 6.34d-f).</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be High.</p> | | | |
| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | Medium to Low | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: | High | Combined Effect: | Major and Significant |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Figure 6.35a-i | Viewpoint 17: Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk on Cefn y Brithdir | | | |
| | (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | | (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) cumulative and adverse | | | |

Table 6J.19 Viewpoint 18: Caerphilly Common

| Figure 6.36a-g | Viewpoint 18: Caerphilly Common |
|--|---|
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located at the Trig Point on Caerphilly Common, an area of open access land to the south of Caerphilly. Car parking and refreshments are provided adjacent to the B4263 close to the Common. The Taff Ely Ridgeway Walk follows a route approximately 250m to the south of the viewpoint location although at a lower elevation than that of the viewpoint.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location is representative of views available to recreational users of open access land at a popular viewpoint.</p> <p>The view is orientated to the northwest over the southern end of the Rhymney Valley where the settlements of Caerphilly, Bedwas, Trethomas and Graig-y-Rhacca cover the valley floor, interspersed by large areas of mature deciduous woodland. This mature tree cover continues across the facing northern hill slopes of the valley where a mosaic of mature woodland, semi-improved pasture bound by mature hedgerows and hedgerows with trees, scattered farmsteads, agricultural buildings and individual residences populates the ridgeline from Mynydd Dimlaith to Mynydd Machen. The remnant spoil tip from Bedwas Colliery forms a prominent human influence on this side of the valley, where communications masts can also be seen on the horizon towards the Proposed Development Site.</p> <p>The foreground of the view comprises a ground cover of bracken and scattered deciduous and coniferous trees found across the summit of Caerphilly Common. To the northwest, more distant visibility is attained through the Rhymney Valley to the settlements at Llanbradach and Ystrad Mynch. The distant hill summits of Cruglwyn, Mynydd Pen-y-Fan and Mynydd Bedwellte are also visible on the horizon as well as the operational wind turbines at Tyle Crwth (6.5km) and Bryn Ysgawen Farm (7.1km).</p> |
| Sensitivity | <p>Whilst this viewpoint is not located within a nationally designated landscape, it is located within the locally designated Eastern Ridge and Mynydd James SLA. The value of the view is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by recreational receptors using the open access land of Caerphilly Common to the south of Caerphilly. The susceptibility to change is assessed as High and the overall sensitivity is assessed as <i>High</i>.</p> |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T4 at 12.9km. All of the proposed turbines, including four hubs, would be visible as new structures of south-easterly views from this location, affecting only approximately 2° of the horizontal FoV. The towers of all turbines would be screened by intervening landform with the hubs of each of the four turbines only marginally breaking the skyline profile. The lower half of the rotator sweep of all turbines would also be screened by terrain.</p> <p>There would be blade overlap between T1 and T2 as well as between T3 and T4. However, this introduction to the view would be limited to a very localised part of the horizontal field of view. The vertical extent of the Proposed Development would be appropriately absorbed in the context of the existing communications masts with the proposed turbines appearing at a comparative height. This change to the baseline view would also be experienced in close context to the existing and sizeable human influence on the landscape of the remnant spoil tip at Bedwas Colliery.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Very Low</i></p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities would generally not be visible from this location due to the screening effects of intervening landform and vegetation, although crane activity would be a minor and distant feature of the horizon during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Figure 6.36a-g | Viewpoint 18: Caerphilly Common | |
| | The magnitude of change would range from <i>Zero to Very Low</i> . | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | Very Low |
| | Level of Effect | Moderate/ Minor and Not Significant |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented (Baseline) and Planning application + Scoping Opinion (Other proposed) wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): | | | |
| | <p>The operational turbines at Tyle Crwth (6.5km), Bryn Ysgawen Farm (7.1km), Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (17.1km), Gelli-wen Farm (17.6km), Cruglwyn (19.9km) and Pen Bryn Oer (23.7km) are visible to the northeast, in views towards the Proposed Development (Figure 6.36d).</p> <p>To the northwest, the operational wind turbines at Ferndale (19.0km) and the consented turbines at Llwynceilyn Farm (13.8km) are visible (Figure 6.36c). The magnitude is judged to be <i>Low</i>.</p> | | | |
| | Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion): | | | |
| | <p>To the northeast, the scoping request scheme at Mynydd Maen (14.3km) would overlap with the Proposed Development. The planning application schemes at Mynydd Llanhilleth (17.3km), Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (18.1km) and Manmoel (20.6km) as well as the scoping request scheme at Abertillery (21.0km) would also be visible in this direction (Figure 6.34c).</p> <p>The planning application schemes at Twyn Hywel (5.4km), Bryntail Farm (7.2km), Mynydd y Glyn (11.8km) and Pen March (25.5km), would be visible to the northwest (Figure 6.34d). The magnitude of change would be <i>High</i>.</p> | | | |
| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Very Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate/ Minor and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | Low | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | Moderate and Not Significant |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Very Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate/ Minor and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | High | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Major and Significant |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse | | | |

Table 6J.20 Viewpoint 19: Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk on Mynydd Meio

| | |
|--|---|
| Figure 6.37a-h | Viewpoint 19: Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk on Mynydd Meio |
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located at the summit of Mynydd Meio (320m AOD) on the Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk – a promoted long-distance route crossing open access land.</p> <p>The view is orientated to the northeast with long range visibility attained across an undulating ridge and valley landscape encompassing the Aber, Rhymney, Sirhowy and Ebbw valleys. Distant views to the north extend to the mountains and hill tops of the Brecon Beacons on the distant horizon; including Pen Cerrig-calch and Crug Mawr. The visible horizon of the centre view is defined by the Mynydd Maen/ Mynydd Llwyd/ Mynydd Twyn Glas massif. Views to the east are along the southern part of the Rhymney Valley, over Caerphilly to the settlements at Bedwas and Trethomas. The northern extent of the Rhymney Valley is defined by the ridgeline from Mynydd Dimlaith to Mynydd Machen. The summit of Twmbarlwn is also a visible component of the skyline in this direction.</p> <p>The middle distance view comprises a rolling landscape of successive valleys and intervening ridgelines. Land cover comprises a mixture of large-scale pastoral fields bound by intermittent hedgerows and some hedgerows with trees. Scattered farmsteads and associated agricultural buildings are also evident alongside areas of coniferous forest including south of Llanbradach Colliery at The Bryn. The distinctive spoil heaps from Llanbradach Colliery, comprising two longer ‘finger’ tips and three conical tips, are a distinct human influence of views towards the Proposed Development Site. The foreground of the view comprises the grassland plateau of Mynydd Meio with the communications mast south of Abertridwr visible to the northeast.</p> <p>The operational wind turbines at Tyle Crwth (6.8km), Bryn Ysgawen (7.1km), Oakdale Business Park (13.8km), Gelli-wan Farm (15.3km), Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (15.8km) and Cruglwyn (17.8km) are visible towards the Proposed Development Site (Figure 6.37c). The operational schemes at Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (14.1km), Solutia (22.3km) and Tesco Newport (28.6km) are shown as being theoretically visible in Figure 6.37c but would be screened intervening localised landform and vegetation.</p> |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is located within the locally designated Mynydd Eglwysilan SLA on the route of a promoted long distance route. Consequently, the value of the viewpoint is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by receptors engaged in outdoor recreation on the Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk within open access land, principally hill walkers, where the focus of activity is on an enjoyment and appreciation of the landscape within the SLA in close proximity to Senhenydd Dyke. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T4 at 13.7km. All of the proposed turbines, including four hubs, would be visible as new structures of north-easterly views from this location, affecting approximately 5° of the horizontal FoV. The towers of all turbines and the hubs of T2, T3 and T4 would be backdropped by landform. The hub of T1 would extend beyond the visible horizon. The majority of the rotator sweep of T2, T3 and T4 would also be back-clothed with only the upper-most part of the rotating blades breaking the skyline profile.</p> <p>The spatial arrangement of the Proposed Development appears reasonably well balanced, with no rotator sweep overlap, within a developed portion of the view where operational wind turbines are already present. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening vegetation.</p> |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Figure 6.37a-h | Viewpoint 19: Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk on Mynydd Miec | |
| | <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities would generally not be visible from this location due to the screening effects of intervening landform and vegetation, although crane activity would be a minor and distant feature of the horizon during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would range from <i>Low to Zero</i>.</p> | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | Low |
| | Level of Effect | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented wind turbines and the Proposed Development
 (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

| | | | | |
|---|--|-----|--|------------------------------|
| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): | | | |
| | <p>The operational schemes at Tyle Crwth (6.8km), Bryn Ysgawen (7.1km), Oakdale Business Park (13.8km), Gelli-wan Farm (15.3km), Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm (15.8km) and Cruglwyn (17.8km) are visible towards the Proposed Development Site (Figure 6.37c). The operational schemes at Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (14.1km), Solutia (22.3km) and Tesco Newport (28.6km) are shown as being theoretically visible in Figure 6.37c but would be screened intervening localised landform and vegetation.</p> <p>To the northwest, the operational wind turbines at Ferndale (14.2km), Pen Bryn Oer (20.8km) and the consented turbines at Llwynceilyn Farm (9.1km) are visible (Figure 6.37d).</p> <p>The magnitude is judged to be <i>Low</i>.</p> | | | |
| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion): | | | |
| | <p>To the northeast, the scoping request scheme at Mynydd Maen (15.6km) would overlap with the Proposed Development. The planning application schemes at Twyn Hywel (2.6km), Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (17.0km), Mynydd Llanhilleth (17.3km), Manmoel (18.5km) as well as the scoping request scheme at Abertillery (21.0km) would also be visible in this direction (Figure 6.37c).</p> <p>Visibility of the planning application scheme at Twyn Hywel (2.6km) continues to the northwest where the planning application schemes at Bryntail Farm (2.4km) and Pen March (22.0km) would also be visible (Figure 6.37d). The planning application scheme at Mynydd y Glyn (7.3km) is visible to the west (Figure 6.37d-e).</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>High</i>.</p> | | | |
| | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | Low | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | Moderate and Not Significant |

| | | | | |
|---|--|------|---|------------------------------|
| Figure 6.37a-h | Viewpoint 19: Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk on Mynydd Mieu | | | |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | High | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Major and Significant |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse | | | |

Table 6J.21 Viewpoint 20: The Blorenge, Brecon Beacons National Park

| Figure 6.38a-g | Viewpoint 20: The Blorenge, Brecon Beacons National Park |
|--|--|
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located within open access land at the trig point of the Blorenge Summit within the BBNP. The view is representative of those available to hill walkers on several promoted long-distance routes including the Cambrian Way, the Taith Torfaen Anytime Challenge, the Iron Mountain Trail and the Bristol to Brecon Walk.</p> <p>The view is orientated southwest across an unenclosed moorland plateau with rocky outcrops encompassing panoramic views in all directions. Whilst the moorland is predominantly devoid of man-made features, notable structures include the weather transmitter lattice masts to the right of centre in the middle ground of the view where the B4246 between Blaenavon and Govilon cross the Blorenge to the southwest. The industrial heritage of the landscape is apparent with the Big Pit National Coal Museum visible to the right of the view. Extensive tips of mining waste in the centre view have become largely revegetated, although the steeper slopes and track ways can be identified by the presence of bare material.</p> <p>The landform of the Coety Mountain dominates the skyline outside the BBNP. The centre view towards the Proposed Development Site encompasses the summit of Mynydd Farteg Fawr towards a visible horizon defined by the Mynydd Maen/ Mynydd Llwyd massif. To the southeast, distant visibility is achieved over the Avon Llwyd Valley to Cwmbran, Newport and the Mouth of the Severn beyond.</p> <p>Figure 6.38d shows the operational turbines at Solutia (27.3km) and Tesco, Newport (28.8km) as being theoretically visible in views towards the Proposed Development to the southwest; however, actual visibility would be restricted by viewing distance.</p> |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is located within the BBNP on the route of a number of promoted long distance routes. Consequently, the value of the viewpoint is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by receptors engaged in outdoor recreation within open access land, principally hill walkers, where the focus of activity is on an enjoyment and appreciation of the landscape. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T1 at 14.0km. All of the proposed turbines, including four hubs, would be visible as new structures of the skyline in south-westerly views from this location, affecting approximately 5° of the horizontal FoV. A portion of the towers and rotator sweep of T2, T3 and T4 would be backdropped by landform. The tower of T1 would be partially back-clothed by terrain but the full rotator sweep would extend beyond the visible horizon.</p> <p>Despite moderate blade overlap between T2, T3 and T4 the spatial arrangement of the Proposed Development appears relatively well balanced. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform and vegetation.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities would generally not be visible from this location due to the screening effects of intervening landform and vegetation, although crane activity would be a minor and distant feature of the horizon during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would range from <i>Low to Zero</i>.</p> |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Figure 6.38a-g | Viewpoint 20: The Bloreng, Brecon Beacons National Park | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | Low |
| | Level of Effect | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented wind turbines and the Proposed Development
(The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---|--|
| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): The operational schemes at Solutia (27.3km) and Tesco, Newport (28.8km) are shown as being theoretically visible in views towards the Proposed Development to the southwest; however, actual visibility would be restricted by viewing distance (Figure 6.38d). To the northwest, the operational wind turbines at Pen Bryn Oer (14.9km) are visible (Figure 6.38c). The magnitude is judged to be <i>Very Low</i> . | | | |
| | Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion): To the southwest, in views towards the Proposed Development, the planning application scheme Mynydd Llanhilleth (9.5km) would overlap with the Proposed Development. The planning application scheme at Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (10.0km) as well as the scoping request schemes at Abertillery (6.5km) and Mynydd Maen (12.7km) would also be visible in this direction (Figure 6.37d). In views to the northwest, the planning application schemes at Manmoel (11.3km) and Pen March (17.8km) would be visible (Figure 6.38c). The magnitude of change would be <i>High to Medium</i> . | | | |
| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | Low | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | Moderate and Not Significant |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | High to Medium | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse | | | |

Table 6J.22 Viewpoint 21: Brynderwen, Bettws Newy

| | | |
|--|--|---------------|
| Figure 6.39a-d | Viewpoint 21: Brynderwen, Bettws Newy | |
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located on the route of the Usk Valley Walk, within the Brynderwen Registered Historic Park and Garden (RHPG), on the eastern side of the Usk Valley 1.0km west of Bettws Newydd.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location is representative of views available to recreational users of the long distance route, principally walkers, and within the Brynderwen RHPG.</p> <p>The view is orientated southwest across a pastoral field occupying the land between the Usk Valley Walk and the River Usk to the east. The foreground of the view is defined by areas of bracken and intermittent vegetation on the eastern boundary of the field, while on the western side mature deciduous woodland flanking the River Usk foreshortens visibility to the west, towards the Proposed Development. Some filtered visibility to the western enclosing hill slopes of the Usk Valley at Mynydd Garn Wen are available through the woodland enclosing the River Usk.</p> | |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is located within the nationally designated Brynderwen RHPG on the route of a number a promoted long distance routes. Consequently, the value of the viewpoint is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by receptors engaged in outdoor recreation, principally walkers, on a promoted long distance route within the Brynderwen RHPG. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> | |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T1 at 14.1km. Figure 6.39a-d illustrates theoretical visibility of the upper-most part of the rotator sweep of T1 from this location, affecting approximately 1° of the horizontal FoV. Actual visibility of this small proportion of the Proposed Development would be ruled out by intervening mature deciduous vegetation lining the River Usk. This would also be the case during winter months when deciduous trees are in dormancy, as illustrated by the baseline photography in Figure 6.39a. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Zero</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Construction activities would not be visible from this location due to intervening landform and mature deciduous woodland.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Zero</i>.</p> | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | Zero |
| | Level of Effect | None/ No View |
| | Type of Effect | N/A |

Cumulative Assessment: Not undertaken as Proposed Development would not be visible in this location.

Table 6J.23 Viewpoint 22: Wales Coast Path, Newport

| | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| Figure 6.40a-e | Viewpoint 22: Wales Coast Path, Newport | |
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located on the route of the Wales Coast Path, within the Wentgoose Levels SLA on the northern foreshore of the Mouth of the Severn, south of Newport.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location is representative of views available to recreational users of the long distance route, principally walkers.</p> <p>The view is orientated to the north across a foreground occupied by large fields of improved pasture bound by scrub vegetation and post-and-wire fencing. West Usk Lighthouse, associated outbuildings and access road along the top of the sea embankment is visible in the eastern foreground.</p> <p>The settlement of Newport can be seen across the mid-range view where overhead electricity transmission lines cross the view. The large built form of the Celtic Lakes Business Park is visible to the northwest where the visible horizon is defined by the northern flanking hill slopes of the Rhymney Valley between Mynydd Machen and Coed Mawr. The northern part of the settlement at Pontymister is visible on the northern hill slopes of the centre view. To the west, further overhead electricity transmission infrastructure breaks the skyline to the west at Mynydd y Grug where hill slopes are most commonly clothed in a mosaic of improved pasture bound by hedgerows and mature vegetation, scattered farmsteads and agricultural buildings.</p> | |
| Sensitivity | <p>Whilst this viewpoint is not located within a nationally designated landscape, it is located within the locally designated Wentgoose Levels SLA. The value of the view is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by receptors engaged in outdoor recreation on the Wales Coast Path where the focus of activity is on an enjoyment and appreciation of the landscape within the SLA. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> | |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T4 at 15.5km. Figure 6.41a-d illustrates theoretical visibility of the upper-most part of the rotator sweep of T1, T2 and T3 from this location, affecting approximately 2° of the horizontal FoV. Actual visibility of T1 would be screened by the coniferous forestry atop Coed Mawr and Foxhill/ Twyn y Cadno. The visible proportions of T2 and T3 are judged to be so minimal that it would result in an almost imperceptible change to the baseline view across a viewing distance in excess of 15km. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Very Low</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Construction activities would not be visible from this location due to intervening landform and mature deciduous woodland.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Zero</i>.</p> | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | Very Low |
| | Level of Effect | Moderate/ Minor and Not Significant |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and neutral |

Figure 6.40a-e

Viewpoint 22: Wales Coast Path, Newport

Cumulative Assessment: Not undertaken as the level of effect has been assessed as Moderate/ Minor and Not Significant. Where a receptor has been predicted to sustain a Very Low Magnitude of Change in relation to the baseline scenario, it is not considered that there are any circumstances where that level of additional effect could result in significant effects in a cumulative scenario. In such circumstances these receptors are excluded from the cumulative assessment, as reported in section **6.7: Scope of the Cumulative Landscape and Visual Assessment** in **Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment**.

Table 6J.24 Viewpoint 23: Bertholey House, Newbridge on Usk

| | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| Figure 6.41a-d | Viewpoint 23: Bertholey House, Newbridge on Usk | |
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located 190m west of Bertholey House, on the route of the Usk Valley Walk within the Bertholey House RHPG, 1.1km east of Newbridge on Usk on the eastern side of the Usk Valley.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development from this location is representative of views available to recreational users of the promoted long-distance route within the Bertholey House RHPG.</p> <p>The view is orientated to the west over a broad and reasonably flats section of the Usk Valley comprising medium-sized pastoral and agricultural fields bound by mature hedgerows and hedgerows with trees. Larger areas of coniferous forestry are present across the western hill slopes of the valley at Coed-y-Franc, Croes-Llywarch and The Grove; while mature deciduous woodland is also evident at Bwllfa Cottages and Coed-y-Franc. An extensive area of mixed woodland contributes to the view, northwest of Llangibby at Llangibby Park. A number of scattered properties, farmsteads and agricultural buildings are distributed throughout the view with the villages of Newbridge on Usk, Tredunnoch and Llangibby lying 1.1km west, 1.6km west and 3.1km northwest, respectively.</p> <p>The foreground of the view is defined by the deciduous woodland bordering the Bertholey House RHPG and flanking the tributary water course to the Llwynau Brook north of Bertholau Graig. The distant western horizon viewed from this location comprises the Mynydd Maen/ Mynydd Llwyd/ Mynydd Twyn Glas massif east of the Proposed Development Site and the range of hills surrounding Coety Mountain including Byrgwm, Gwastad and Mynydd Farteg Fawr.</p> | |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is located within the nationally designated Bertholey House RHPG on the route of a promoted long distance route. Consequently, the value of the viewpoint is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by receptors engaged in outdoor recreation, principally walkers, on a promoted long distance route within the RHPG. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> | |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T1 at 16.0km. Figure 6.42a-d illustrates theoretical visibility of the upper-most part of the rotator sweep of T1 from this location, affecting approximately 0.4° of the horizontal FoV. The visible portion of T1 is judged to be so minimal that it would result in an almost imperceptible change to the baseline view across a viewing distance of 16km. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be <i>Very Low</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Construction activities would not be visible from this location due to intervening landform and mature deciduous woodland. The magnitude of change would be <i>Zero</i>.</p> | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High |
| | Magnitude | Very Low |
| | Level of Effect | Moderate/Minor and Not Significant |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Figure 6.41a-d | Viewpoint 23: Bertholey House, Newbridge on Usk | |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and neutral |

Cumulative Assessment: Not undertaken as the level of effect has been assessed as Moderate/ Minor and Not Significant. Where a receptor has been predicted to sustain a Very Low Magnitude of Change in relation to the baseline scenario, it is not considered that there are any circumstances where that level of additional effect could result in significant effects in a cumulative scenario. In such circumstances these receptors are excluded from the cumulative assessment, as reported in section **6.7: Scope of the Cumulative Landscape and Visual Assessment** in **Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment**.

Table 6J.25 Viewpoint 24: Trig point at Mynydd Llangynidr, Brecon Beacons National Park

| | |
|--|---|
| Figure 6.42a-g | Viewpoint 24: Trig point at Mynydd Llangynidr, Brecon Beacons National Park |
| Description | <p>This viewpoint is located within open access land at the trig point on the Mynydd Llangynidr plateau within the BBNP. The view is available to recreational users of the Cambrian Way long-distance footpath and is located a short distance from a public footpath crossing open access land to connect with a parking area for walkers off a minor road to the north as well as the PRow network on the edge of Rassau, to the south.</p> <p>The view is orientated southeast across an unenclosed moorland plateau with panoramic views in all directions. The boundary of the BBNP is ~2km away, in views towards the Proposed Development Site, hidden below the middle ground landform where the tops of forest trees around the Carno reservoir are visible together with the upper portions of several of the pylons that support the 400kV electricity transmission line to the south. Beyond the boundary of the BBNP, on the horizon, are three principal ridges comprising the central landform of Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn, with Cefn Manmoel to the right and Coety Mountain to the left. Settlements visible in the valleys include parts of Brynmawr to the left of centre and Ebbw Vale to the right of centre, below the telecommunications mast on Briery Hill.</p> <p>The operational turbines at Pen Bryn Oer (6.8km), Cruglwyn (10.5km), Gelli-wen Farm (12.9km) Pen-y-fan Ganol farm (14.4km), Oakdale Business Park (16.5km), Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (16.7km) Bryn Ysgawen Farm (23.7km) and Tyle Crwth (24.4km) are all shown as being theoretical visible by Figure 6.42c within south-easterly views towards the Proposed Development Site. Although distant features of the view, the operational turbines at Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm and Cruglwyn are most apparent within the viewshed, visible against the skyline of the centre view.</p> <p>The operational turbine at Rassau Industrial Estate is clearly visible, 3.4km southeast and is back-clothed by landform and partially screened by intervening overhead electricity transmission infrastructure. This turbine has been scoped out of the CLVIA as a single turbine scheme lying more than 10km from the Proposed Development Site (Scoping Report paragraph 5.3.5).</p> |
| Sensitivity | <p>The viewpoint is located within the BBNP on the route of a promoted long-distance route. Consequently, the value of the viewpoint is considered to be High.</p> <p>The view would be experienced by receptors engaged in outdoor recreation within open access land, principally hill walkers, where the focus of activity is on an enjoyment and appreciation of the landscape. As a result, the susceptibility to visual change is also assessed as High. The overall visual sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint would therefore be <i>High</i>.</p> |
| Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only) | <p>Whilst in Operation:</p> <p>The closest turbine would be T1 at 20.1km. Three of the proposed turbines, including two hubs, would be visible as new structures of long-range south-easterly views from this location, affecting approximately 2° of the horizontal FoV. Visibility of T2 would be limited to the upper-most part of the rotator sweep with the remainder of the turbine screened by intervening landform. The hub and approximately half of the rotator sweep of T3 would extend beyond the visible horizon. The majority of the rotator sweep and the hub of T4 would be back-clothed by topography with only the upper-most part of the rotating blades breaking the skyline profile.</p> <p>The spatial arrangement of the Proposed Development appears broadly consistent against the skyline with existing wind turbine development within the view and is well balanced with no rotator sweep overlap. The proposed turbines also appear distinct from existing schemes within a developed portion of the view. Access tracks</p> |

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|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Figure 6.42a-g | Viewpoint 24: Trig point at Mynydd Llangynidr, Brecon Beacons National Park | | |
| | <p>and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substation, would be screened by intervening landform.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i>.</p> <p>Whilst Under Construction:</p> <p>Ground based construction activities would not be visible from this location due to separation distance and the screening effects of intervening landform and vegetation, although crane activity would be a minor and distant feature of the horizon during the erection of the wind turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change would range from <i>Low to Zero</i>.</p> | | |
| Assessment | Sensitivity | High | |
| | Magnitude | Low | |
| | Level of Effect | Moderate and Not Significant | |
| | Type of Effect | Long term (reversible) and adverse | |

Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented wind turbines and the Proposed Development
 (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).

| | | | | |
|---|---|-----|--|------------------------------|
| Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development | <p>Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):</p> <p>The operational turbines at Pen Bryn Oer (6.8km), Cruglwyn (10.5km), Gelli-wen Farm (12.9km) Pen-y-fan Ganol farm (14.4km), Oakdale Business Park (16.5km), Pen-y-Fan Industrial Estate (16.7km) Bryn Ysgawen Farm (23.7km) and Tyle Crwth (24.4km) are all shown as being theoretical visible by Figure 6.42c within south-easterly views towards the Proposed Development Site. However, actual visibility of a number of these schemes is limited by viewing distance. Although distant features of the view, the operational turbines at Pen-y-Fan Ganol Farm and Cruglwyn are most apparent within the viewshed, visible against the skyline of the centre view.</p> <p>To the southwest, the operational turbines at Ferndale (25.0km) and the consented wind turbines at Llwynceilyn Farm (25.5km) are visible (Figure 6.42d).</p> <p>The magnitude is judged to be <i>Low</i>.</p> <p>Other proposed wind turbines (Planning application + Scoping Opinion):</p> <p>To the southeast, in views towards the Proposed Development, the planning application scheme at Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (12.2km) would overlap with the Proposed Development. Also visible in this direction would be the planning application schemes at Manmoel (8.2km), Mynydd Llanhilleth (16.1km), Twyn Hywel (22.9km) and Bryntail Farm (26.3km) as well as the scoping request schemes at Abertillery (12.6km) and Mynydd Maen (20.0km) (Figure 6.42c).</p> <p>To the southwest, the planning application schemes at Pen March (7.2km) and Mynydd y Glyn (28.4km) would be visible (Figure 6.42d).</p> <p>The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium</i>.</p> | | | |
| Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD) | Low | Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD) | Moderate and Not Significant |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--------|---|--|
| Figure 6.42a-g | Viewpoint 24: Trig point at Mynydd Llangynidr, Brecon Beacons National Park | | | |
| Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD) | Additional Magnitude: (PD only) | Low | Additional Effect: (PD only): | Moderate and Not Significant |
| | Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Medium | Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed and PD) | Major/ Moderate and Significant |
| Type of Effect | Long term (reversible), cumulative and adverse | | | |



Pennant Walters Ltd

Trecelyn Wind Farm

Draft Environmental Statement

Appendix 6J Viewpoint Assessment 2