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4.01.7e	7.5	Landscape Character, Visual and Residential Assessment Tables

OAKLANDS SOLAR FARM AND BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM LVIA APPENDIX 7.5 – LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, VISUAL & RESIDENTIAL TABLES

LAND OFF FIVE MILE LANE | NEAR BONVILSTON | VALE OF GLAMORGAN



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CONTENTS

1. LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT TABLES	4
1.1 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER – ASSESSMENT TABLES.....	5
1.2 LANDMAP ASSESSMENT TABLES	12
1.3 LANDSCAPE RECEPTORS.....	28
1.4 REGISTERED HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AREAS.....	33
1.5 REGISTERED PARK AND GARDENS (RPG)	35
2. VISUAL & RESIDENTIAL RECEPTORS ASSESSMENT.....	37
2.1 VISUAL ASSESSMENT, BASELINE VIEWPOINTS	38
2.2 VISUAL ASSESSMENT, RESIDENTIAL RECEPTORS – ASSESSMENT TABLES	48



1. LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT TABLES

1.1 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER – ASSESSMENT TABLES

- 1.1.1 Landscape characteristics of the application site and effect of the development upon the landscape are considered, including the host LCA's LCA 16: Central Slopes and Valleys and LCA 22: Dyffryn Area and the nearby LCA's LCA 17: Llanccarfan And Lower Waycock Valleys and LCA 23 St Nicholas and Bonvilston Ridge Crest.
- 1.1.2 The assessment also considers the host LANDMAP Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas and the Aspect Area layers as identified in Section 7.4 (geological landscape, landscape habitats, historic landscape and cultural landscape).

LCA 16: Central Slopes and Valleys		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<p>The LCA boundary follows the Visual sensory boundary for VS 146 Central Vale Ridges and Slopes and so character descriptions are broadly similar</p> <p>The landform is rolling lowland within a plateau that is dissected by the Thaw and Nant Llanccarfan Valleys. The landform generally slopes away southwards although there is some variation with a central ridge east to west across DA 1 which provides a north facing aspect to the northernmost field. DA 3 also faces north with land rising to a wooded ridgeline aligned to the southwest from the valley feature which separates DA 1 and DA 2.</p> <p>LANDMAP</p> <p><i>The landcover is dominated by a medium to large field pattern, mainly pasture set in managed hedgerows. Area is mainly open but with some woodland clumps to the west and north east (which border the DA's) Settlements consist of farms and hamlets scattered evenly throughout the area. Several minor roads cross the area and the A4226 runs close to the eastern boundary affecting tranquillity in this vicinity.</i></p> <p><i>LCA description</i></p> <p><i>"South facing slopes of limestone ridge [Landscape Character Area 23], Nant TreGof valley and southerly extending ridge fingers. Well-kept farmland and substantial broad leaf woodland blocks with scattered settlement of farmhouses and historic settlements [and conservation areas] of St Hilary and Llantrithyd. Long views of coast possible"</i></p> <p>Considering the referenced characteristics that are not directly affected and the features found within the DA's , notably arable (DA1) and pasture (DA 2 and DA3) grassland which is subject to the solar arrays, it is considered that the LCA has a Medium</p>

		<p>susceptibility to the development in this location.</p> <p>The development is only likely to have a minor influence on the key characteristics and the landscape could accommodate the development without a significant change in character.</p>
	Value of landscape receptor	<p>Value Medium</p> <p><i>Presents locally distinctive landscape characteristics with some scenic interest.</i></p> <p>(Host LANDMAP Visual Sensory is classed as Moderate)</p>
Overall Sensitivity of landscape receptor		<p>Medium</p> <p><i>There is evidence of local value and use (non-statutory local publications) through use. Comprised of commonplace elements and features creating generally unremarkable character, but some sense of place.</i></p>
	Scale of landscape effect	<p>Direct effects upon the fields of mostly improved pasture and arable grassland only, which are commonplace element across the local area and wider region. Medium</p>
	Geographical extent	<p>Mostly experienced at the level of the immediate setting of the site with limited intervisibility, no ability to have characterising effect beyond >c.250-500m.</p> <p>Medium</p>
	Duration and reversibility of effect	<p>Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation and areas of enhanced management to remain (benefit).</p>
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		Medium
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)		Moderate, a NOT SUBSTANTIAL landscape effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)		Medium-Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)		<p>Moderate-Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect</p> <p>Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees will filter visibility to the deployment areas.</p>

LCA 22: Dyffryn Area

	Susceptibility	The LCA boundary follows the Visual sensory
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BASELINE	to change	<p>boundary for VS 608 Upper Waycock Valley/Dyffryn Area and so character descriptions are broadly similar.</p> <p>The upper Waycock Valley is a broad gently sloping valley traversed by several minor watercourses</p> <p>LCA description:</p> <p><i>“Broad gentle sloping valley running from limestone ridge south towards lower Waycock reaches and overlooked by northern edge of Barry. Arable and pastoral farmland with trimmed hedges, blocks of woodland, scattered settlement focussed on Dyffryn village. Dyffryn Gardens are a local attraction. The area has high value particularly attached to visual and cultural aspects, but also to historical.”</i></p> <p>LANDMAP</p> <p>The LANDMAP description is very similar with additional comments:</p> <p><i>‘Farms and occasional dwellings are scattered across the area. These are linked by quiet minor roads and a network of public footpaths and generally the area is tranquil. In general, the rural landscape is well maintained and the farms and settlements maintain their character.’</i></p> <p>Considering the referenced characteristics that are not directly affected and the features found within the DA’s , notably pasture (DA 2) grassland which is subject to the solar arrays, it is considered that the LCA has a Medium susceptibility to the development in this location.</p> <p>The development is only likely to have a minor influence on the key characteristics and the landscape could accommodate the development without a significant change in character.</p>
	Value of landscape receptor	<p>Value High</p> <p><i>‘Presents locally important landscape characteristics and scenic value. Presents important public amenity value by way of views, access, biodiversity, cultural or opportunity for quiet enjoyment.’</i></p> <p>(Host LANDMAP Visual Sensory is classed as High)</p>
Overall Sensitivity of landscape receptor		<p>High</p> <p><i>‘Areas of special recognised value through use, perception or historic cultural associations. Likely to</i></p>

		<i>contain features that are rare and could not be replaced. Landscape elements with a high susceptibility to change unable to accommodate development without undue consequences.'</i>
	Scale of landscape effect	Direct effects upon the fields of improved pasture grassland only, which are commonplace element across the local area and wider region. Small scale loss of grassland fields only within transitional zone on the fringes of the LCA, limited affect upon wider character due to high level of woodland and topographic screening available. Defined characteristics will go largely unaffected. Small area of Da 2 Is within the LCA. Low
	Geographical extent	Expansive LCA, localised effects, site and immediate setting. Low
	Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation and areas of enhanced management to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)		Moderate, a NOT SUBSTANTIAL landscape effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)		Low Landscape features around the site are established, as per year 1, mitigation focussed to management.
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)		Minor, a NOT SUBSTANTIAL landscape effect

LCA 17: Llancarfan And Lower Waycock Valleys		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	The LCA boundary follows the Visual sensory boundary for VS 453 and so character descriptions are broadly similar The landform is a distinctive steep sided valley with associated distinctive landcover field pattern. LCA description: <i>“Steep sided narrow valleys including Kenson River cut into Lias plateau with natural stream courses and distinctive soil slip patterns on slopes. Pastoral landscape with strong hedgerows and woodland</i>

		<p><i>cover and attractive settlements both in valley and on plateau edge. Outstanding historical value centred around early monastic community of St. Cadoc's at Llancarfan and part of area designated as Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Importance."</i></p> <p>LANDMAP</p> <p><i>'The landcover is dominated by a medium to large field pattern, mainly pasture set in managed hedgerows. Area is mainly open but with some woodland clumps to the west and north east (which border the DA's) Settlements consist of farms and hamlets scattered evenly throughout the area. Several minor roads cross the area and the A4226 runs close to the eastern boundary affecting tranquillity in this vicinity.'</i></p> <p>Considering the referenced characteristics that are not directly affected and the features found within the DA's , notably arable (DA1) and pasture (DA 2 and DA3) grassland which is subject to the solar arrays, it is considered that the LCA has a Low susceptibility to the development in this location.</p> <p>The development is only likely to have a minor influence on the key characteristics and the landscape could accommodate the development without a significant change in character. Medium</p>
	Value of landscape receptor	<p>Value High</p> <p><i>'Presents locally important landscape characteristics and scenic value. Presents important public amenity value by way of views, access, biodiversity, cultural or opportunity for quiet enjoyment.'</i></p> <p>(Host LANDMAP Visual Sensory is classed as High)</p>
Overall Sensitivity of landscape receptor		<p>High</p> <p><i>'Areas of special recognised value through use, perception or historic cultural associations. Likely to contain features that are rare and could not be replaced. Landscape elements with a high susceptibility to change unable to accommodate development without undue consequences.'</i></p>
	Scale of landscape effect	<p>Large scale LCA area, focussed to valley side slopes to the south west the majority of which has no or very limited intervisibility with the site. Small scale loss of grassland fields only within transitional edges at the fringes of the LCA, no affect upon wider character.</p>

		Defined characteristics unaffected. Very small area of DA1 and DA2 boundaries are within the LCA. Very Low
	Geographical extent	Expansive LCA, localised effects, site and immediate setting. Very Low
	Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation and areas of enhanced management to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		Negligible
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)		Minor, a NOT SUBSTANTIAL landscape effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)		Negligible. Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees will filter visibility to the deployment areas.
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)		Minor-Neutral, a NOT SUBSTANTIAL landscape effect

LCA 23: St Nicholas and Bonvilston Ridge Crest		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<p>The LCA boundary follows the Visual sensory boundary for VS 271 with the same name and so character descriptions are broadly similar.</p> <p>The Ridge forms a consistent and significant landform feature</p> <p><i>LCA description</i></p> <p><i>“Limestone ridge crest of pastoral farmland with substantial blocks of woodland in places forming the rough boundary between the 'Bro' to the South and the 'Welshry' to the North and the main east-west link across the Vale. The busy A48 Roman Road runs along ridge linking conservation area villages of St Nicholas and Bonvilston. Rural character eroded by roadside development, quarrying, masts, signage etc outside conservation areas. Cottrell Park Golf Course also modifies character. Wide views in places to sea in south and South Wales coalfield to the north. Woodland on skyline is important.”</i></p> <p>LANDMAP</p> <p><i>‘The area forms an important ridgeline. Much of the</i></p>

		<p><i>Vale can be seen from this ridgeline, and much of the ridgeline seen from the rest of the Vale. The landcover is dominated by a small to medium sized field pattern of pastoral and arable fields set within hedgerows, often containing trees. There are a few woodlands and tree belts which form important elements on the skyline to the north and also form larger blocks to the south. The busy A48, the old Roman road, runs just to the south of the ridgeline land and most settlement lies along the road, particularly at Bonvilston and St. Nicholas. Hence the tranquillity of the corridor is affected.'</i></p> <p>Considering the referenced characteristics that are not directly affected and the features found within the DA's , notably arable (DA1) and pasture (DA 2 and DA3) grassland which is subject to the solar arrays, it is considered that the LCA has a Low susceptibility to the development in this location.</p> <p>The development is only likely to have a minor influence on the key characteristics and the landscape could accommodate the development without a significant change in character.</p> <p>Medium</p>
	Value of landscape receptor	<p>Value High</p> <p><i>Presents locally distinctive landscape characteristics with some scenic interest.</i></p> <p>(Host LANDMAP Visual Sensory is classed as Moderate)</p>
Overall Sensitivity of landscape receptor		<p>Medium</p> <p><i>There is evidence of local value and use (non-statutory local publications) through use. Comprised of commonplace elements and features creating generally unremarkable character, but some sense of place.</i></p>
	Scale of landscape effect	<p>Direct effects upon the fields of improved arable and pasture grassland only, which are commonplace elements across the local area and wider region.</p> <p>Large scale LCA area, focussed to the more elevated ridge above the settlements of the A48 corridor to the north of the site. Temporary loss of grassland within the site will not greatly impact character of wider character area inclusive of characterful views over and beyond the site which will remain unobstructed.</p>

		Defined characteristics of LCA will be unaffected. All of the DA's lie outside of the LCA with limited landscape interaction between them. Low
	Geographical extent	Expansive LCA, localised effects, site and immediate setting. Low
	Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation and areas of enhanced management to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)		Minor, a NOT SUBSTANTIAL landscape effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)		Low Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees will filter visibility to the deployment areas.
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)		Minor, a NOT SUBSTANTIAL landscape effect

1.2 LANDMAP ASSESSMENT TABLES

LANDMAP Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas –

VLFGLVS146, VLFGLVS453, VLFGLVS608 and VLFGLVS271

(Host and surrounding Areas up to 2.5km)

VLFGLVS146 - Central Vale Ridges and Slopes		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<i>'rolling lowland, which may be described as a plateau, that is dissected by the Thaw and Nant Llancarfan valleys... landcover is dominated by a medium to large field pattern, mainly pasture set in managed hedgerows. The area is mainly open but there are some clumps of woodland both coniferous and deciduous. These are concentrated towards the west and north east, generally situated on hill tops or steeper slopes where they can be seen from long distances.</i> Medium susceptibility to the form of development
	Value of landscape	Medium

	receptor	<i>The aspect area offers many views to hedgerows, fields, and treed areas in harmonious composition. However the flat nature of the aspect area's landscape (level plateau) makes for a less pleasing composition of elements than the more undulating or hilly areas. ...The area has a sense of place defined in part by its visual relationship with the sea although intrinsically the area does not have a strong character.'</i>
	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Medium (Moderate LANDMAP evaluation)
Scale of landscape effect		Direct effects upon the fields of mostly improved pasture and arable grassland only, which are commonplace element across the local area and wider region. Medium
Geographical extent		Mostly experienced at the level of the immediate setting of the site with limited intervisibility or ability to have characterising effect beyond >c.250m-500m+ Medium
Duration and reversibility of effect		Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		Medium
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)		Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)		Medium-Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)		Moderate-Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees will filter visibility to the deployment areas.

VLFGV453 Llancarfan and Waycock Valleys		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<i>'The area is a steep sided narrow and enclosed lowland valley, which contains a tranquil landscape of streams, woodlands and small farms... The landcover of the valley is a mosaic pattern of pastoral fields and hedgerows, the latter often containing trees and there are substantial areas of woodland. The woodland areas are generally situated on the steeper upper slopes of the valley sides and assist in creating a confined sense of enclosure to the valley... The</i>

		<p><i>Llancarfan and Waycock Valleys are a well maintained landscape of unspoilt hedgerows and fields, conservation area villages and steep wooded valley sides. The power lines in the Waycock valleys are a detractor.'</i></p> <p>High susceptibility to the form of development</p>
	Value of landscape receptor	<p><i>'The aspect area possesses a high-quality scenic landscape with many picturesque views to fields, hedgerows and steeply wooded valley sides in an aesthetic composition... The aspect area possesses a distinctive character defined by the strong enclosing topography, historic settlement pattern and features, woodland cover all creating a strong sense of place.'</i></p> <p>High</p>
	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	High (High LANDMAP evaluation)
Scale of landscape effect		Direct effects upon the fields of mostly improved pasture and arable grassland only, which are commonplace element across the local area and wider region. Low
Geographical extent		Very limited intervisibility between VS Area and the site, limited to close range views at the western edge of DA 1. Woodland following southwest valley slopes encloses the sites from the south effectively separating the DA's from sensitive features within Llancarfan Valley.
Duration and reversibility of effect		Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)		Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)		Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)		Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees will filter visibility to the deployment areas.

VS608 Upper Waycock Valley/Dyffryn Area		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<p><i>'The upper Waycock Valley is a broad gently sloping valley traversed by several minor watercourses. The landcover is a mosaic of mostly pastoral fields with some arable enclosed by trimmed hedgerows with trees. Woodlands are dispersed throughout the area, generally on upper valley slopes and spurs.'</i></p> <p>High susceptibility to the form of development</p>
	Value of landscape receptor	<p><i>'The aspect area has broad, pleasing views to well managed countryside with a coherent field pattern and woodlands with settlements well integrated with the landscape and surrounding vegetation... The area is unspoilt, well managed and is in good and consistent condition throughout.'</i></p> <p>High</p>
	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	High (High LANDMAP evaluation)
Scale of landscape effect		Direct effects upon the fields of mostly improved pasture and arable grassland only, which are commonplace element across the local area and wider region. Low
Geographical extent		<p>Localised effects just beyond site and immediate setting into this adjacent aspect area, limited intervisibility from the enclosed small-scale pastures or area forming the setting of Dyffryn and Dyffryn House/RPG and mainly to directly to the east and limited to DA 2 with limited landscape scale connection to DA 1 and 3 west of A4226 (physical barrier between adjacent distinct character) and woodland visually and functionally separating the landscape to the south and south east.</p> <p>Medium</p>
Duration and reversibility of effect		Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		Medium-Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)		Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)		Medium-Low

Level of landscape effect (Year 10)		Moderate-Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees will filter visibility to the deployment areas.
VLFGGLVS271 St Nicholas and Bonvilston Ridge Crest		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<i>'The area forms an important ridgeline. Much of the Vale can be seen from this ridgeline, and much of the ridgeline seen from the rest of the Vale. The landcover is dominated by a small to medium sized field pattern of pastoral and arable fields set within hedgerows, often containing trees. There are a few woodlands and tree belts which form important elements on the skyline to the north and also form larger blocks to the south. The busy A48, the old Roman road, runs just to the south of the ridgeline land and most settlement lies along the road, particularly at Bonvilston and St. Nicholas. Hence the tranquillity of the corridor is affected. Several minor roads also criss-cross the area linking smaller local settlements.'</i> High susceptibility to the form of development
	Value of landscape receptor	<i>'Prominent ridge with good views and strong sense of place'</i> High
	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	High (High LANDMAP evaluation)
Scale of landscape effect		Direct effects upon the fields of mostly improved pasture and arable grassland only, which are commonplace element across the local area and wider region. Low
Geographical extent		Some wider effect on landscape pattern (interruption to landcover) experienced from a few elevated vantage points beyond the site and from fields in the immediate setting to the north set below settlement edges and A8 road corridor which otherwise separates the DA from the rest of the VS area. Medium
Duration and reversibility of effect		Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		Medium-Low
Level of landscape		Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect

effect (Year 1)	
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)	Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)	Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees will filter visibility to the deployment areas.

LANDMAP Geological Landscape Aspect Areas –

VLFGLGL17 Moulton (Host Area), VLFGLGL282 and VLFGLGL749

VLFGLGL170 Moulton		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<i>'Segment of broad Blue Lias' plateau (Lower Jurassic) including well developed internal scarps where softer Lavernock Shales between limestone-shale St Mary's Well Bay and Portkerry members have been eroded back to form steep slope above platform of former and below plateau of latter member. Steep sided cwms also typical'</i> Low minimal ground disturbance with solar development
	Value of landscape receptor	Medium (Moderate LANDMAP evaluation- geological)
	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Medium (Moderate LANDMAP evaluation- geological)
Scale of landscape effect		No direct effects upon geological landscape, development of a light footprint considering scale
Geographical extent		Localised effects, site. Negligible.
Duration and reversibility of effect		Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit). Negligible.
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		No Change
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)		Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT landscape effect (geological)
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)		No Change
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)		Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT landscape effect (geological)

VLFGLGL282 St Hilary		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<p><i>'Continuation of Carboniferous massif within Cowbridge Anticline, with 'Old Red Sandstone' (Devonian) core and flanking Triassic-Jurassic marginal deposits. Includes relatively high ridge cut by deep, steep sided Nant Aberthin valley.'</i></p> <p>Low minimal ground disturbance with solar development</p>
	Value of landscape receptor	High (High LANDMAP evaluation- geological)
	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	High (High LANDMAP evaluation- geological)
Scale of landscape effect		No direct effects upon geological landscape, development of a light footprint considering scale
Geographical extent		Localised effects, site. Negligible.
Duration and reversibility of effect		Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit). Negligible.
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		No Change
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)		Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT landscape effect (geological)
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)		No Change
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)		Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT landscape effect (geological)

VLFGLGL749 Wenvoe		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<p><i>'Forms eastern most limits of Carboniferous limestone-marginal Triassic-Jurassic massif, and is dominated by two distinct outcrops of limestone, each with a north-west/south-east scarp and a south-west inclined dip-slope, separated by a lower valley of softer 'normal' facies Mercia Mudstone Group within which Wenvoe is sited. Marginal facies only well-developed west of the western limestone mass, south-east of the eastern and around a smaller limestone outcrop in north-eastern Barry.'</i></p> <p>Low minimal ground disturbance with solar</p>

		development
	Value of landscape receptor	High (High LANDMAP evaluation- geological)
	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	High (High LANDMAP evaluation- geological)
Scale of landscape effect		No direct effects upon geological landscape, development of a light footprint considering scale
Geographical extent		Localised effects, site. Negligible.
Duration and reversibility of effect		Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit). Negligible.
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		No Change
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)		Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT landscape effect (geological)
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)		No Change
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)		Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT landscape effect (geological)

LANDMAP Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas

VLFGLLH582 Ogmore-Llantwit Arable Belt, VLFGLLH958 Barry North and VLFGLLH786 Aberthaw River Valleys

VLFGLLH582 Ogmore-Llantwit Arable Belt - Improved grassland of rolling farmland inclusive of DA 1 and DA 3 and area to the north/northwest		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<i>'Gently undulating landscape of the south-western Vale characterised by intensive agricultural management supporting large fields of improved grassland and arable crops'</i> Medium
	Value of landscape receptor	<i>'The focus of biodiversity interest within the aspect area is the occurrence of occasional meadows, ponds and small woodland copses as well as field boundaries and arable crop margins'.</i> Medium (Moderate LANDMAP evaluation)
	Sensitivity of landscape	Medium (Moderate LANDMAP evaluation)

	receptor	
Scale of landscape effect		Direct effects upon the fields of mostly improved pasture and arable grassland only, which are commonplace element across the local area and wider region. Medium
Geographical extent		Localised effects, site and immediate setting. Low
Duration and reversibility of effect		Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		Moderate alteration to one landscape element (grassland cover) that may be prominent change but landscape habitats beyond the site have limited connectivity and ability to be affected by the change Medium-Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)		Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)		Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)		Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees will improve landscape habitat value and structure on site and improve connectivity to surrounding biodiversity assets.

VLFGLLH958 Barry North - Mosaic of improved grassland, hedgerows and woodlands inclusive of DA 2 Redlands		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<i>'An undulating agricultural landscape north of Barry punctuated with occasional semi-natural and planted woodlands and crossed by minor watercourses. These feature together with field boundaries, which are often regularly clipped, form the focus of biodiversity interest.'</i> Medium
	Value of landscape receptor	<i>'Improved agricultural landscape interspersed by woodlands.'</i> Medium (Moderate LANDMAP overall evaluation)
	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Unassessed (Not assessed by LANDMAP)
Scale of landscape effect		Within AA there are direct effects upon the fields of

	improved pasture within DA 3 only, which are a common place element across the local area and wider region. Low
Geographical extent	Localised effects, site and immediate setting. Low
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)	Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)	Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)	Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)	Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees will improve landscape habitat value and structure on site and improve connectivity to surrounding biodiversity assets.

VLFGLLH786 Aberthaw River Valleys- mosaic of lowland and valley side grassland and woodland most of which lies outside of DA's		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<i>'A mosaic of habitats centred on dissected river valleys that harbour floodplain grasslands of poorly draining character and steep valley slopes supporting semi-natural broadleaved woodland and occasional species-rich semi-improved neutral grasslands.'</i> High
	Value of landscape receptor	<i>'The aspect area defines a concentration of semi-natural broadleaved woodland and semi-improved neutral grasslands considered of significant biodiversity interest.'</i> High (High LANDMAP)
	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Unassessed (Unassessed by LANDMAP)
Scale of landscape effect	Very direct effects upon the AA as only skirts small area of DA 3 and woodland generally separates it from the rest of the site and limited ability to have effects upon landscape habitats found outside of the site and immediate area. Negligible	

Geographical extent	Localised effects, site and immediate setting. Low
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)	Negligible
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)	Negligible
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees will improve landscape habitat value and structure on site and improve connectivity to surrounding biodiversity assets.

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas –

VLFGLHL032 Llancarfan (Host DA 1 and DA 3)

VLFGLHL050 Dyffryn (Host DA 2)

VLFGLHL027 Dyffryn Gardens

VLFGLHL022 A48 Lougher to Chepstow communication co.

VLFGLHL032 Llancarfan		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<p><i>‘This area, which roughly represents the extent of the medieval parish of Llancarfan, has been characterised as ‘one of the best surviving, most typical historic sections of the whole of the Vale of Glamorgan’ with diverse evidence of land use from the prehistoric period onwards. The dominant landscape pattern is characterised by an irregular fieldscape, defined by a well-preserved network of hedgerows, which is largely unchanged from that shown on the OS 1st edition map. The settlement pattern is characterised by small, nucleated villages, its principal focus being the ancient settlement of Llancarfan, an historically important early medieval monastic centre established by St Cadog’</i></p> <p>Very High (with regard to AA’s historic Landscape)</p> <p>Note: the assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance assessed the overall site as having a Medium potential for archaeological remains associated with the Prehistoric, Medieval and Post-</p>

		Medieval periods.
	Value of landscape receptor	<p><i>'This area, which roughly represents the extent of the medieval parish of Llancarfan, has been characterised as 'one of the best surviving, most typical historic sections of the whole of the Vale of Glamorgan'. It comprises a well-preserved irregular fieldscape and a pattern of small, nucleated villages with diverse evidence of land use dating from the Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The focal point of this area is represented by the ancient settlement of Llancarfan, an historically important Early Christian monastic centre associated with the famous 6th century Welsh saint St Cadog, a contemporary of St David.'</i></p> <p>Very High (with regard to AA 's historic landscape)</p> <p>Note: the assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance suggested there may some Medium value cropmarks and field systems within the DA's but that dates were unknown and that most named sites relate to the post medieval period and mostly to industrial or agricultural us which are of Low (local) archaeological importance.</p>
	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	<p>Very High (with regard to AA's Historic Landscape)</p> <p>Medium (at most when considering known or possible sites at local level of the 3 DA's and immediate context)</p>
Scale of landscape effect		<p>The Archaeological Desk-based assessment considered the following potential effects from the solar development:</p> <p><i>'These arrays are typically pinned to the ground. Individually they have a limited impact on sub-surface deposits due to the small land-take of the pins. However, cumulatively they may be considered to have a larger impact. Associated infrastructure such as the establishment of access tracks, foundation excavations for inverter and switch houses and substations, cable trenching, the surrounding security fence and the establishment of the temporary site compound all have the potential to disturb sub-surface deposits and, therefore, to expose, damage or destroy potential archaeological remains.'</i> Low</p>
Geographical extent		Localised effects, site and immediate setting. Low
Duration and reversibility		Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme

of effect	is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)	Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)	Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)	Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)	Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees will filter visibility to the deployment areas and partly reinstate some of the historic field structure that has been lost to modern intensive arable farming practices.

VLFGLHL050 Dyffryn		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<p><i>'In archaeological and historical terms, this area represents one of several rich multi-period landscapes within the Vale of Glamorgan with considerable evidence of prehistoric ritual and funerary activity; however, it is particularly distinguished by the presence of several substantial Neolithic chambered tombs of the Severn-Cotswold series, two of which, at Tinkinswood and Maes-y-felin are exceptionally well preserved.'</i></p> <p>Very High (with regard to AA's historic Landscape)</p>
	Value of landscape receptor	<p><i>'This area may be justifiably characterised as an outstandingly rich multi-period landscape, with evidence of occupation and funerary activity ranging from the Neolithic period through to the present day, with an exceptionally well-preserved group of Neolithic megalithic burial monuments at Tinkinswood, Maes-y-felin and Coed-y-Cwm which may be regarded as being of national significance'.</i></p> <p>Very High (with regard to AA 's historic landscape)</p> <p>Note: the assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance suggested there may some Medium value cropmarks and field systems within the DA's but that dates were unknown and that most named sites relate to the post medieval period and mostly to industrial or agricultural us which are of Low (local) archaeological importance.</p>
	Sensitivity of	Very High (with regard to AA 's historic landscape)

	landscape receptor	
Scale of landscape effect		The Archaeological Desk-based assessment considered the following potential effects from the solar development: <i>'These arrays are typically pinned to the ground. Individually they have a limited impact on sub-surface deposits due to the small land-take of the pins. However, cumulatively they may be considered to have a larger impact. Associated infrastructure such as the establishment of access tracks, foundation excavations for inverter and switch houses and substations, cable trenching, the surrounding security fence and the establishment of the temporary site compound all have the potential to disturb sub-surface deposits and, therefore, to expose, damage or destroy potential archaeological remains.'</i> Low
Geographical extent		Localised effects, site and immediate setting. Low
Duration and reversibility of effect		Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)		Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)		Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)		Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees will filter visibility to the deployment areas and partly reinstate some of the historic field structure that has been lost to modern intensive arable farming practices.

VLFGLHL027 Dyffryn Gardens		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<i>'Although there are other examples of early 20th century landscaped grounds within the Vale of Glamorgan historic landscape (e.g. HL016), the gardens at Dyffryn, in terms of their scale and elaborate design, occupy a unique position and rank among the grandest and most extensive Edwardian gardens not only in Wales but the United Kingdom.'</i> Very High (LANDMAP Outstanding Valuation)

	Value of landscape receptor	<i>'The extensive gardens surrounding the late 19th century Italianate mansion of Dyffryn House, laid out from c.1905-31 by the landscape architect Thomas Mawson, represent the grandest and most outstanding Edwardian gardens to be found not only in the Vale of Glamorgan but in Wales as a whole.'</i> Very High (LANDMAP Outstanding Valuation)
	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Very High (with regard to AA 's historic landscape)
Scale of landscape effect		No direct effects upon the AA and no effects upon noted historic landscape features due to no intervisibility between the House/Gardens with DA's. The Archaeological DBA stated the overall potential indirect impact upon all 4 of the Registered Historic Park & Gardens will be Negligible. None
Geographical extent		N/A No intervisibility, no landscape connection to the site
Duration and reversibility of effect		Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		N/A No intervisibility or landscape connection to the site.
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)		Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)		N/A No intervisibility or landscape connection to the site.
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)		Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect

A48 Lougher to Chepstow communication co.		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<i>'An ancient communications route following the line of the Roman road running W from Cardiff toward Neath, its primary focus being the historic town of Cowbridge... High</i> (LANDMAP Outstanding Valuation)
	Value of landscape receptor	<i>'One of two major E-W communications routes of high antiquity extending across the Vale of Glamorgan.'</i> Very High (LANDMAP Outstanding Valuation)
	Sensitivity of	<i>'This area is of outstanding value... minor settlement</i>

	landscape receptor	<i>foci of medieval date at St Nicholas, Bonvilston,</i> Very High (LANDMAP Outstanding Valuation)
Scale of landscape effect		Very limited potential for direct effects upon the AA given visual separation and high level of screening within the road corridor and no effects upon noted historic landscape features, farm buildings or field boundaries.
Geographical extent		Any limited effects would be very localised effects just beyond the immediate setting of DA's. Negligible
Duration and reversibility of effect		Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		Negligible
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)		Minor-Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)		Negligible
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)		Minor-Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect

Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas –

VLFGLCLS008 Central Vale Ridges and Slopes

VLFGLCLS027 Llancarfan and Waycock Valleys

VLFGLCLS036 Upper Waycock Valley/Dyffryn Area

- 1.2.1 The Cultural Landscape Aspect areas combine many criteria from the other LANDMAP areas, so are not assessed in terms of landscape effect, however the following criteria is highlighted from each AA.

VLFGLCLS008 Central Vale Ridges and Slopes

- Perceptual and sensory qualities – Tranquil
- Sense of place/ local distinctiveness – Weak
- Visual and sensory landscape evaluation – Moderate
- Justification of Visual & Sensory landscape value – All moderate criteria
- Scenic quality – Moderate
- Character- Moderate
- Geological Landscape evaluation - Mosaic of: Moderate, High or outstanding
- Landscape Habitats evaluation - Over 75% Moderate
- Historic Landscape evaluation - Over 75% High or outstanding
- Feeling of Welsh national identity in the authority - Approximately 54% of people in the area identify as Welsh.

VLFGGLCLS027 Llancarfan and Waycock Valleys

- Perceptual and sensory qualities – Tranquil
- Sense of place/ local distinctiveness – Strong
- Visual and sensory landscape evaluation – High
- Justification of Visual & Sensory landscape value – All criteria are high
- Scenic quality – High
- Character- High
- Geological Landscape evaluation - Over 75% Moderate
- Landscape Habitats evaluation - Over 75% High or outstanding
- Historic Landscape evaluation - Over 75% High or outstanding
- Feeling of Welsh national identity in the authority - Approximately 54% of people in the area identify as Welsh.

VLFGGLCLS036 Upper Waycock Valley/Dyffryn Area

- Perceptual and sensory qualities – Tranquil
- Sense of place/ local distinctiveness – Moderate
- Visual and sensory landscape evaluation – High
- Justification of Visual & Sensory landscape value – Two highs and two moderates mean the area is considered of high value.
- Scenic quality – Moderate
- Character- High
- Geological Landscape evaluation - Mosaic of: High or outstanding, Moderate
- Landscape Habitats evaluation - Over 75% Moderate
- Historic Landscape evaluation - Over 75% High or outstanding
- Feeling of Welsh national identity in the authority - Approximately 54% of people in the area identify as Welsh.

1.3 LANDSCAPE RECEPTORS

Special Landscape Areas

- 1.3.1 As detailed in the landscape baseline the study area is comprised of 4 Special Landscape Areas (SLA's). The 3 Development Areas (DA's) and their immediate context are set within 2 of the 4 SLA's on a line to the south of the A48 road corridor and settlements of Bonvilston and St Nicholas. In general the SLA's to the south are more sparsely populated than the area to the north and have distinct and contrasting character as described by their associated LCA's. The west side of the study area is covered by Nant Llancarfan SLA (DA 1 and DA 3) and to the east of the A4226 is Dyffryn Basin and Ridge Slopes SLA, which covers DA2, the road corridor bisecting the two on its north/south alignment. The 2 SLA's located to the north of the A48 lie outside the main areas of intervisibility (Refer to Figure 7.14 Zone of Theoretical Visibility- Visual Barriers) and are also well separated >500m+ away from the site boundary and so due to the low level nature (<3m) of the proposals it is considered the solar development is unlikely to give rise to any significant impacts on landscape character or significant visual effects beyond this threshold.
- 1.3.2 Furthermore in a review of SLA boundaries in 2007 (for which the methodology and criteria for assessment is summarised below) it was deemed the physical boundaries already in place including the road corridors A4226 /A48, woodland and further to the

south A4050 and urban settlements meant that it was deemed no changes were deemed necessary to the two SLA boundaries covering the site and its immediate context. This was due to the fact that ‘permanent physical boundaries that are robust defensible and readily identifiable were already in place’. The SLA boundaries were also drawn to reflect the relevant qualities as identified in LANDMAP’s assessment for the Vale of Glamorgan which also highlights the aforementioned physical features. It is therefore considered that the assessment for the proposed development will consider the Special Landscapes within these external boundaries and that the areas that lie outside are unlikely to be significantly impacted.

1.3.3 It is also noted here the methodology for SLA designation when they were first designated for the Unitary Development Plan was based upon the findings of the Landscapes Working for Wales study undertaken in 1999. This was one of the first studies carried out using the then emerging LANDMAP methodology developed by CCW was based primarily on an appreciation of the visual qualities of the landscape and took into account the following criteria

- Landscape as a resource
- Scenic Quality
- Unspoilt Character and Integrity
- Sense of Place
- Conservation Interest
- Consensus

1.3.4 Following this the Vale of Glamorgan review of LANDMAP data In 2006-2007 updated the method which contains five evaluated aspect topic areas which whilst covering much of the same ground give further and separate consideration to a wider range of factors namely:-

- Geological Landscapes
- Landscape Habitats
- Visual and Sensory Landscapes
- Historic Landscapes
- Cultural Landscapes

1.3.5 The tables below consider the important characteristics of the two SLA’s to be assessed and are cross referenced with the LANDMAP Aspect Areas in order to draw out the most important and relevant features and characteristics which define the separate geographic areas within each SLA.

1.3.6 It is also noted that the Vale of Glamorgan have since considered an area within Nant Llancarfan SLA as suitable to potentially host a solar deployment area, see Local Development Plan Policy MG30 – Local Search Areas for Solar Energy.

Nant Llancarfan Special Landscape Area (SLA)		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<p>Moderate. Regional and local scale landscape designation, ‘<i>some characteristics are vulnerable to the proposal but in general the landscape could accommodate the development without a significant change in character.</i>’</p>

	Value of landscape receptor	Moderate. Regional and local scale landscape designation (non-statutory designation applied by the local planning authority to define areas of high landscape importance within their administrative boundary).
	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	Medium – SLA an area of <i>‘intrinsic physical, environmental, visual, cultural and historical value in the contemporary landscape.’</i> Landscapes designated as an SLA may be unique, exceptional or distinctive to the local authority area. An SLA designation does not preclude development but is a material consideration in assessment of any proposals. The data from LANDMAP should be utilised to ensure developments are appropriate so that the intrinsic qualities of the recognised SLA are protected and retained.
Scale of landscape effect		<p>The SLA covers a wide area which broadly covers the west side of the (intervisible parts) of the study area inclusive of the site and its immediate context. Deployment areas are within existing grassland fields of the site with a fully retained hedgerow field pattern. The potential effects on the SLA are considered primarily in terms of the scenic qualities of the designated area due to the nature of development having limited ability to effect associated landscape value indicators (LANDMAP geological, historic, cultural) and the landscape pattern remaining intact (field boundaries, structural planting).</p> <p>Due to the limited vertical scale of the solar arrays and the rolling, farmland landscape, with hedgerow field boundaries and woodland blocks to adjoining slopes and valleys, the effects on the SLA are concentrated to the site and its immediate setting and defined areas of intervisibility further afield as evidenced by the ZTV. These include fields to the north of the site below Bonvilston and A48 road corridor.</p> <p>The main effects are on landcover with grassland to be partially covered by the solar arrays. Whilst from some areas the changes will be prominent and uncharacteristic the impact on the overall scenic qualities of the SLA are limited by the retention of the prevailing landscape structure and pattern. The more sensitive and characteristic features are generally located to the south and south west in the Nant Valley and around the settlement of Llancarfan (outer zones</p>

		<p>of the study area), with small to medium hedge lined field enclosures interspersed with woodland blocks and woodland lining more elevated valley slopes which help to screen the site from these more sensitive areas.</p> <p>The impact on the closely associated historic landscape Llancarfan (HLW (SG) 1) was assessed as Moderate by the Heritage DBA</p> <p>The solar arrays will not break the skyline with distant views across the Vale and to the coast where available unobstructed by the development and it is considered for the majority of the SLA the legibility of the landscape and the intrinsic qualities it is recognised for will remain.</p> <p>Medium</p>
Geographical extent		<p>Mainly localised effects, site and immediate setting. Some perceptible landscape change (landcover) in intervisible parts of wider landscape within the SLA.</p> <p>Medium</p>
Duration and reversibility of effect		<p>Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).</p>
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		Medium
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)		Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)		Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)		<p>Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect</p> <p>Management practices and mitigation hedgerows and trees will improve landscape structure filter visibility to the deployment areas.</p>
Dyffryn Basin and Slopes Special Landscape Area (SLA)		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<p>Medium . Regional and local scale landscape designation, <i>'some characteristics are vulnerable to the proposal but in general the landscape could accommodate the development without a significant change in character.'</i></p>

	Value of landscape receptor	Medium. Regional and local scale landscape designation (non-statutory designation applied by the local planning authority to define areas of high landscape importance within their administrative boundary).
	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	<p>Medium – SLA an area of <i>‘intrinsic physical, environmental, visual, cultural and historical value in the contemporary landscape.’</i></p> <p>Landscapes designated as an SLA may be unique, exceptional or distinctive to the local authority area. An SLA designation does not preclude development but is a material consideration in assessment of any proposals. The data from LANDMAP should be utilised to ensure developments are appropriate so that the intrinsic qualities of the recognised SLA are protected and retained.</p>
Scale of landscape effect		<p>The SLA covers a wide area which broadly covers the east side of the (intervisible parts) of the study area inclusive of the site and its immediate context. Deployment areas are within existing grassland fields of the site with a fully retained hedgerow field pattern. The potential effects on the SLA are considered primarily in terms of the scenic qualities of the designated area due to the nature of development having limited ability to effect associated landscape value indicators (LANDMAP geological, historic, cultural) and the landscape pattern remaining intact (field boundaries, structural planting).</p> <p>Due to the limited vertical scale of the solar arrays and the rolling, farmland landscape, with hedgerow field boundaries and woodland blocks to adjoining slopes and valleys, the effects on the SLA are concentrated to the site and its immediate setting and limited areas of intervisibility further afield as evidenced by the ZTV. These include areas to the immediate east to the north of Dyffryn and immediate north east of the site. The A48 and A4226 form effective physical barriers such that any albeit limited effects do not extend beyond them. Similarly as stated by the Heritage DBA Dyffryn and Dyffryn Gardens RPG will not be directly affected by the development due to topographic and woodland screening preventing any intervisibility with the DA’s.</p> <p>The main effects are on landcover with grassland to be partially covered by the solar arrays. Whilst from some areas the changes will be prominent and</p>

	<p>uncharacteristic the impact on the overall scenic qualities of the SLA are limited by the retention of the prevailing landscape structure and pattern. The more sensitive and characteristic features are generally located to the south and south west in the Nant Valley and around the settlement of Llancarfan. With small to medium hedge lined field enclosures interspersed with woodland blocks and woodland lining more elevated valley slopes which help to screen the site from these more sensitive areas.</p> <p>The solar arrays will not break the skyline with distant views remaining across the Vale and to the coast and north to the ridge crest above St Nicholas unobstructed by the development. It is considered for the majority of the SLA the legibility of the landscape and the intrinsic qualities it is recognised for will remain.</p> <p>Medium</p>
Geographical extent	<p>Very localised effects within small part of site and immediate setting. Some perceptible landscape change (landcover) in intervisible parts of SLA landscape, but these are not wide ranging and limited by woodland and topographic screening.</p> <p>Low</p>
Duration and reversibility of effect	<p>Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).</p>
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)	Medium-Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)	Moderate Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)	Low
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)	<p>Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees will filter visibility to the deployment areas.</p>

1.4 REGISTERED HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AREAS

The Registered Historic Landscape of Llancarfan (HLW (SG) 1)

Llancarfan Historic Landscape Area (HLW (SG) 1)		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	The Registered Historic Landscape of Llancarfan (HLW (SG) 1) partially covers the western extent of

		<p>DA 1. This landscape is separated into twelve Historic Landscape Characterisation Areas (HLCAs), and the site is located within HLCA 010 Bonvilston Amalgamated Fieldscape.</p> <p>In cross referencing the historic landscape aspect areas from LANDMAP the area has a High susceptibility to change</p>
	Value of landscape receptor	In cross referencing the historic landscape aspect areas from LANDMAP the area as a whole is assessed as Very High
	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	In cross referencing the historic landscape aspect areas from LANDMAP the area is assessed as High sensitivity
Scale of landscape effect		<p>The Archaeological Desk-based assessment considered the following potential effects from the solar development on the SLA's:</p> <p><i>'The western area of the development (DA 1) site lies within the Registered Historic Landscape of Llancafán (HLW (SG) 1). Therefore, the proposed development is likely to have both a direct and indirect impact upon the landscape. Although the development site only occupies a relatively small area of the overall historic landscape, any construction within it will create a direct impact, and will have an indirect (visual) impact on the remainder of the landscape. The overall potential impact on Llancafán (HLW (SG) 1) will be Moderate.'</i></p> <p>Note: The solar tables are lightweight features with a low impact construction method within the Historic AA VLFGLHL032 Llancafán. The remains of most known features found on site are related to agricultural and former industrial uses of the post medieval period which the Heritage DBA has assessed to be of a Low archaeological value. The site has a Medium potential for further activity pre historic to post medieval that would have a Medium archaeological value with potential for the development to have Major direct impacts.</p> <p>However, overall it can be considered less susceptible to change than the smaller scale surrounding fieldscape which has greater potential</p>

	<p>for disturbance.</p> <p>Whilst the potential scale of effect on individual features is Major it is expected to be much lower subject to a more detailed level of assessment (subject to requirement) to establish the extent and location of non-designated assets. In landscape terms potential effects on above ground features such as the well screened Castle Ringworks and the fieldscape located in close proximity to the DA's is at most Medium</p>
Geographical extent	<p>Mainly localised effects, site and immediate setting from within agricultural landscape inclusive of the west facing edge of DA 1 (Bonvilston amalgamated fieldscape), small areas within neighbouring HLCA 012 Ty'n-y-coed and the eastern edges of HLCA 011 Liege Castle (although the castle a Scheduled Monument has a well wooded setting and no intervisibility to the site. Some perceptible landscape change (land cover) in intervisible parts of the above HLA's but limited capacity to directly affect the site and setting of cultural features outside of the site.</p> <p>The potential geographic extent of effect is Medium.</p>
Duration and reversibility of effect	<p>Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).</p>
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)	<p>Potential Medium but assessed to be Low in landscape terms</p>
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)	<p>Potential Moderate (historic landscape aspects) but assessed to be Minor in landscape terms, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect</p>
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)	<p>Potential Medium but assessed to be Low in landscape terms</p>
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)	<p>Potential Moderate (historic landscape aspects) but assessed to be Minor in landscape terms, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect</p>

1.5 REGISTERED PARK AND GARDENS (RPG)

Dyffryn RPG

- 1.5.1 In common with the 3 other RPG's in the study area, the closest to the DA's (Dyffryn Gardens) is afforded a secluded well wooded setting with no intervisibility with the site. The potential level of effect resulting from the development was also assessed by the Heritage DBA to be negligible.

Also refer to Visual Sensory Table : VLFGLHL027 Dyffryn Gardens

Dyffryn Registered Park and Gardens		
BASELINE	Susceptibility to change	<p><i>'Although there are other examples of early 20th century landscaped grounds within the Vale of Glamorgan historic landscape (e.g. HL016), the gardens at Dyffryn, in terms of their scale and elaborate design, occupy a unique position and rank among the grandest and most extensive Edwardian gardens not only in Wales but the United Kingdom.'</i></p> <p>Very High (LANDMAP Outstanding Valuation)</p>
	Value of landscape receptor	<p><i>'The extensive gardens surrounding the late 19th century Italianate mansion of Dyffryn House, laid out from c.1905-31 by the landscape architect Thomas Mawson, represent the grandest and most outstanding Edwardian gardens to be found not only in the Vale of Glamorgan but in Wales as a whole.'</i></p> <p>Very High (LANDMAP Outstanding Valuation)</p>
	Sensitivity of landscape receptor	<p>Very High (with regard to AA 's historic landscape)</p>
Scale of landscape effect		<p>No direct effects upon the AA and no effects upon noted historic landscape features due to no intervisibility between the House/Gardens with DA's.</p> <p>The Archaeological DBA stated the overall potential indirect impact upon all 4 of the Registered Historic Park & Gardens will be Negligible. None</p>
Geographical extent		N/A No intervisibility of landscape connection to the site
Duration and reversibility of effect		Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 1)		N/A No intervisibility or landscape connection to the site.
Level of landscape effect (Year 1)		Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of landscape effect (Year 10)		N/A No intervisibility or landscape connection to the site.
Level of landscape effect (Year 10)		Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect



2. VISUAL & RESIDENTIAL RECP TORS ASSESSMENT

2.1 VISUAL ASSESSMENT, BASELINE VIEWPOINTS

Table 1.1: Baseline Viewpoints

Viewpoint reference	Name	Location		Comments	Receptors (type and relative numbers)
VP1	Development Area 1 entrance, 'Pancross', Five Mile Lane / A4226	Distance from site boundary	c.3m	View west from main transport route (A4246) into Pancross (Development Area 1).	Road users predominantly vehicles abut also local cycle route (Medium Sensitivity)
		Direction from site	E and W		
		NGR	E. 307801, N. 173351		
		Height	c.90m aod		
VP1 Baseline Views:					
<p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The viewpoint is taken from Five Mile Lane between Areas 1 and 2, to the east side of the carriageway opposite the site entrance. The road corridor is slightly set down in relation to the hedgerow boundary opposite which greatly restricts visibility into the site. Views in are limited to glimpsed views through the break in the hedgerow at the point of access to the eastern edge of the solar deployment within Area 1. Views do not extend further than c.40m beyond the easternmost pylon due to topographic screening with land rising gently to a gentle plateau (c.95m)</p>					
VP2	Development Area 2 entrance, 'Redlands', Five Mile Lane / A4226	Distance from site	c.10m	View from main transport route (A4226) into Redlands (Development Area 2).	Road users predominantly vehicles abut also local cycle route (Medium Sensitivity)
		Direction from site	E and W		
		NGR	E. 30 77 82, N. 173422		
		Height	c.92m aod		
VP2 Baseline Views:					
<p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The viewpoint is taken from Five Mile Lane between Areas 1 and 2, to the west side of the carriageway focused on views towards</p>					

Viewpoint reference	Name	Location		Comments	Receptors (type and relative numbers)
<p>Area 2 (Redlands) east of the road. The location is at an equivalent elevation to the hedgerow bounding the east side of the road corridor. There are partial views to small near western area of the site channelled between Betty Lucas Wood and mature hedgerow within the open pylon corridor. Land then falls away eastwards across the fields within Area 2 towards the end of Brook Lane at the eastern side of Redlands (at around 63m AOD). This change in level together with woodland and hedgerow at the west side of Area 2 screens views to the other fields which are well set down from the viewpoint location.</p>					
VP3	Public Footpath to the SE of Redlands Farm	Distance from site	c.210m	View SE from closest public footpath to Redlands (Development Area 2).	Users of the PROW (High Sensitivity)
		Direction from site	NW		
		NGR	E. 307944, N. 173693		
		Height	c.101m aod		
<p>VP3 Baseline Views:</p> <p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The view looks southeast towards the site from the closest public right of way. There are open views over adjacent grass pasture through the partially open northern boundary of the solar farm. Intermediate trees and hedgerows filter views of the internal areas with the land continuing to fall away gently towards the OHT corridor, beyond which the far southern edges of Area 2 are screened by the intervening topography. Views are focused on the prominent line of pylons set in front of the layered woodland backdrop formed of the southern site boundary trees and Coed Sion Hywel Wood seen above.</p>					
VP4	Public Footpath close to Whitewell Cottages, Llancarfen Valley	Distance from site	c.100m	View east from public footpath set with Llancarfen Valley (Historic Landscape Area). Also partially representative of views from nearby individual residential properties.	Road Users (Medium Sensitivity)
		Direction from site	W		
		NGR	E. 306021, N.172805		
		Height	c.53m aod		

Viewpoint reference	Name	Location	Comments	Receptors (type and relative numbers)	
VP4 Baseline Views:					
<p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The view set within Llancarfan Valley (Historic Landscape Area) is also partially representative of views from nearby individual residential properties. There are open views looking east over farm buildings at Whitewell across the elongated northern arable field of DA 1. The land rises gradually moving eastwards with a gentle central ridge and hedgerow on the brow which together restrict views over towards the thinner southern enclosure and eastern side of the site at Pancross. Further screening to the southern field is provided by woodland block at the south west corner of the site. The change in level across the site is marked by pylon corridor cutting across from the midpoint of the northern boundary. The extent of visible solar deployment is likely to closely resemble the visible landform.</p>					
VP5	Public footpath VG B2 13/1 between Bonvilston and Llancarfan Valley	Distance from site	c.310m	View south from public footpath set within Llancarfan HLA in the intermediate area between the site and Bonvilston.	Users of the PROW, Llancarfan HLA (High Sensitivity)
		Direction from site	NW		
		NGR	E. 30 65 57, N. 173485		
		Height	c.80m aod		
VP5 Baseline Views:					
<p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. View south from public footpath set within Llancarfan HLA in the intermediate area between the site and Bonvilston. The raised position in relation to the site allows for extensive views into DA 1 over the northern boundary hedgerow to the elongated northern field. Land rises towards the central ridge and hedgerow subdividing the two halves of the site on the west side which largely restricts views to the southern field. The eastern field compartment and farmstead at Oaklands are set behind Coed yr Aber and Redland woods which abut the northeast corner of DA 1. The visible extents of the landform and screening will again largely dictate the likely visible extents of solar deployment.</p>					

Viewpoint reference	Name	Location	Comments	Receptors (type and relative numbers)	
VP6	Public Footpath, Bonvilston	Distance from site	c.700m	View south from public footpath set to the rear of properties that front the A48 (southern side) through Bonvilston.	Users of the PROW, Residential (High Sensitivity)
		Direction from site	N		
		NGR	E. 306749, N. 173986		
		Height	c.98m aod		
VP6 Baseline Views:					
<p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV.</p> <p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The view looks south towards the site from the public footpath set to the rear of properties that front the A48 (southern side) through Bonvilston. Although at a slightly lower level it is representative of views from properties on the southern edge of the village. The view is framed by tall hedgerow with trees in the foreground field which restrict views over to the east side of the site. The elevated position at the edge of the village allows for views down towards the long northern field enclosure. Views are partially filtered by intermediate hedgerows and trees which form smaller scale geometric pastures between Bonvilston and the site. The central ridge and hedgerow prevent views to the far side of the site set down behind the hedge line. Land then rises again moving south through sloping adjacent fields offering partial views to the eastern fields of Area 3 at Oaklands set below the woodland backdrop which wraps around and encloses its western half.</p>					
VP7	Public Footpath, Brook Lane, St Nicholas	Distance from site	c.420m	View from public footpath to the NE of Redlands (Area 2), to the south west of the village of St Nicholas. Representative of views from the landscape to the NE of the site.	Users of the PROW (High Sensitivity)
		Direction from site	E		
		NGR	E.308797, N. 173900		
		Height	c.105m aod		
VP7 Baseline Views:					

Viewpoint reference	Name	Location	Comments	Receptors (type and relative numbers)	
<p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The view is taken from the public footpath to the north east of Area 2 'Redlands', south west of the village of St Nicholas. It is representative of the views from the landscape north east of the site offering an elevated position c.25m above the north east corner bound by woodland (Coed y Cwm). Views looking towards the site continue over small hedge lined fields, copses and the aforementioned woodland site boundary over into the west side of Redlands. Views then continue over Five Mile Lane offering partial views of Area 1 at Pancross where not obstructed by woodland and distant views towards St Athan MOD site, the main buildings of which are just discernible in the far distance (>9km).</p>					
VP8	A4226, Five Mile Lane	Distance from site	c.350m (closest). Visible area is c.800m	View from road corridor to the south of the site to illustrate the potential views experienced by road users travelling north upon A4226.	Road users, predominantly vehicles but also local cycle route. (Medium Sensitivity)
		Direction from site	S		
		NGR	E. 30 77 70, N. 172348		
		Height	c.90m aod		
<p>VP8 Baseline Views:</p> <p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The view is taken from the road corridor (Five Mile Lane) to the south of the site to illustrate the potential views experienced by road users travelling north upon A4226. The view looks the eastern side of the road corridor over pastures to Betty Lucas Wood at the south west corner of Area 2 at Redlands. The woodland edge abutting the west side of the road screens any potential views to Areas 1 and 3 to the west. There is a glimpsed view of fields just outside of the site directly below Redlands farm adjacent to the road, and a partial view through to fields at the east side of Area 2 at Redlands between the woodland blocks which are partially filtered by interior hedge lines.</p>					
VP9	Valeways Millennium Heritage Trail PROW, Near	Distance from site	c.500m	View from public footpath to the east of the site, Redlands (Area 2). Also partially	Users of the PROW / close to heritage receptor
		Direction from site	E		

Viewpoint reference	Name	Location		Comments	Receptors (type and relative numbers)
	Tinkinswood Burial Chamber	site		representative of individual properties to the east of the site and nearby cultural heritage site.	(High Sensitivity)
		NGR	E. 30 92 64, N. 173225		
		Height	c.75m aod		
VP9 Baseline Views:					
<p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The view is taken from the public footpath to the east of the site, Redlands (Area 2). The similar height of the location to land within the site allows views over adjacent fields to the site's interior focused on the line of pylons heading through it in a north westerly direction. The extents of the view framed by woodland which partially screens views to the northern parts of Area 3 and lower southern edges, with land gently falling away to the southern boundary. Ground level views are terminated by the topographic horizon of rising land at the edge of Area 1 in the far distance (seen just above the roadside hedgerows Five Mile Lane). Views will not extend beyond the eastern edge of Area 1's deployment which may just be glimpsed on the horizon and Area 3 is well out of view beyond the wooded skyline.</p>					
VP10	Dyffryn (Car Park) Registered Park and Garden	Distance from site	c.950m	Location illustrates level of visibility towards the site from the area of the Registered Park and Garden (RPG).	Visitors to the RPG, the setting of the RPG. (High Sensitivity)
		Direction from site	SE		
		NGR	E. 30 96 23, N. 172709		
		Height	c.55m aod		
VP10 Baseline Views:					
<p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The view taken from the edge of Dyffryn RPG site looks towards Area 2 Redlands. There are no ground level views towards the site with intervening woodland of the adjacent River Waycock and Coed Sion Hywel preventing any intervisibility. Views continue to woodland atop of earthworks bounding the site forming the backdrop to the view.</p>					

Viewpoint reference	Name	Location	Comments	Receptors (type and relative numbers)	
VP11	Whitton Mawr, close to A4226	Distance from site	c.1.25 km	Location representative of distant views (>1km) in the south of the study area in locally elevated and open location.	Users of the local road (Medium Sensitivity)
		Direction from site	S		
		NGR	E.308244, N. 171629		
		Height	c.90m aod		
VP11 Baseline Views:					
<p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The Location is representative of distant views (>1km) in the south of the study area from a locally elevated and open location. The ZTV illustrates the potential for limited intervisibility. The wide panoramic view takes in the full extent of available views looking north towards the 3 DAs. The majority of the 3 area's deployment fields are screened by intervening woodland and field hedgerow boundaries. There is some partial visibility of Area 2 Redlands glimpsed above low points in intervening hedge lines, although difficult to discern at this distance and so any arrays may not be noticed by the casual viewer. The A4226 is on a gentle raised embankment seen across the open field looking to the west of the road corridor. The change in level and roadside hedgerow are sufficient to screen any potential views over into Areas 1 and 3.</p>					
VP12	A4226, close to Redland Farm grouping	Distance from site	c.500m	View south along road corridor (A4226) as it passes between the DAs (Pancross, Area 1 and Redlands, Area 3). View representative of road users and near residential.	Road users (Medium Sensitivity) Individual residential (High Sensitivity)
		Direction from site	E		
		NGR	E. 30 92 64, N. 173225		
		Height	c.75m aod		
VP12 Baseline Views:					
<p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The view south is taken close to the farmstead at Redlands adjacent to the road (A4226) as it passes between the DAs (Pancross Area</p>					

Viewpoint reference	Name	Location	Comments	Receptors (type and relative numbers)	
<p>1 to the west and Redlands Area 2 to the east. The view is representative of road users and near residential. Looking west of the road there is only a partial glimpse of the field within Redlands in a small gap in woodland next to agricultural shed across the road. The vast majority of ground level views are screened. A similar situation occurs looking east across the road with only very small glimpses of the far side of Area 2 able to be seen below the woodland backdrop. It is likely any solar deployment will be very difficult to discern given the very limited intervisibility.</p>					
VP13	West Llancarfan, road verge north of Caemaen Farm	Distance from site	c.880 m	Location representative of open distant views (c.1km) from the west of the study area.	Road users (Medium Sensitivity)
		Direction from site	W		
		NGR	E. 30 47 71, N. 172312		
		Height	c.82m aod		
<p>VP13 Baseline Views:</p> <p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The location representative of open distant views (c.1km) from the west of the study area. ZTV illustrates the potential for limited intervisibility. The view towards the 3 DAs is largely screened by the foreground hedgerow with further intervening field boundaries set behind. There is some limited channelled visibility between intermediate woodland towards the pastures north of Area 1 (Pancross) in fields below Bonvilston which lie outside of the site.</p>					
VP14	Public footpath, west of Llantrithyd Place RPG	Distance from site	c.2.4 km	Location representative of open distant views (>1km) from the west of the study area.	Users of the PROW (High Sensitivity)
		Direction from site	NW		
		NGR	E. 30 40 04,		

Viewpoint reference	Name	Location		Comments	Receptors (type and relative numbers)
			N. 173924		
		Height	c.130m ao d		
VP14 Baseline Views:					
<p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The location representative of views from the west of the study area, set close to a cumulative solar scheme. It is taken from the public footpath from an elevated position allowing for a long distance panorama looking over the full extents of the wider landscape inclusive of land to the north and south of all 3 DAs. Views potentially screened by the wooded embankment and adjacent woodland blocks within the area of Llantrithyd Place and nearby quarry and the fact the views are distant ones with land to the east of the quarry well set down behind the rounded hill plateau (Leach Castle Farm).</p>					
VP15	St Lythans Down	Distance from site	c.1.9 km	Location representative of views from the east of the study area, set within proposed cumulative scheme	Users of the PROW (High Sensitivity)
		Direction from site	E		
		NGR	E. 31 06 44, N. 173900		
		Height	c.117m ao d		
VP15 Baseline Views:					
<p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The location is representative of views from the east of the study area, set within the area of a proposed cumulative scheme. It is taken from the public footpath to the south of Vianshill and west of St Lythans Down farmsteads. It is a distant view looking west with up to 50 % of the solar arrays shown to be theoretically visible by the ZTV model. Localised hedgerows likely to restrict any views to the deployment at ground level with the tops of woodland at Coed Nant-bran seen behind providing a further level of screening. Fields glimpsed in the far distance over intermediate woodland surrounding Area 2 located in the areas adjacent to the A48 between the villages of Bonvilston and St Nicholas set above the 3 DAs.</p>					

Viewpoint reference	Name	Location		Comments	Receptors (type and relative numbers)
VP16	North of Llanccarfan	Distance from site	c.1.5 km	Illustrates view from agricultural area with the heart of the Llanccarfan historic landscape area.	Users of the PROW (High Sensitivity)
		Direction from site	SW		
		NGR	E. 30 49 15, N. 171637		
		Height	c.91m aod		
VP16 Baseline Views:					
<p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The distant view from within landscape to the south west representative of the agricultural area within the heart of the Llanccarfan Historic Landscape Area. It is taken from the public right of way in open land above Llanvithyn Farm which provides a wide panoramic view towards the 3 DAs. The ZTV demonstrates up to c.50% of the arrays are theoretically visible. The white rendered properties at Bonvilston are seen prominently with woodland at Cotteril Park GC forming the backdrop. To the east the edges of St Nicholas are just visible and further east the prominent tall Wenvoe TV transmitter at Vianshill adjacent to the proposed cumulative scheme. Partial views to east side of Area 1 are possible, framed between intermediate woodland areas.</p>					
VP17	Lillypot (north of Bonvilston)	Distance from site	c.1.7km	Illustrates view from rising landscape to the north of Bonvilston	Users of the PROW (High Sensitivity)
		Direction from site	N		
		NGR	N. 30 59 80, E. 174743		
		Height	c.130m aod		
VP17 Baseline Views:					
<p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The distant view illustrates the situation from</p>					

Viewpoint reference	Name	Location	Comments	Receptors (type and relative numbers)
			<p>the landscape to the north of Bonvilston. The elevated position allows for a wide panoramic view looking south. The view takes in the west side of the northern elongated field of Area 1 seen in the mid distance over and beyond foreground arable land and hedgerows. The central grassland ridge of the site is visible with a high point around 73m AOD with land falling away towards the southern boundary (where the top of hedgerow is seen) The landform then rises up again beyond the site to the treed hedge line (85m AOD) of adjacent field and there are then small, glimpsed views through the base of the next hedgerow/treeline into Area 3. Views towards Area 2 are screened by the wooded setting of the village of Bonvilston as well as boundary woodland on the west side of Cottrell Park Golf Club Resort.</p>	

2.2 VISUAL ASSESSMENT, RESIDENTIAL RECEPTORS – ASSESSMENT TABLES

All properties:

Susceptibility to change	Residents (property not accessible so view considered from closest road / publicly accessible location. Supplemented by consideration of views from within the site and analysis of aerial photography and the ZTV High
Value of view	No recognition of importance in local planning policy or published literature. Views are likely to be valued by the residents and visitors to the properties.
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High

Table 6.2: Residential Receptors Assessment

R1 - PENCARREG HOUSE.	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.27m
Scale of visual effect	The property is located within the upper Llancarfen Valley set below the north western area of DA 1 Pancross. The ZTV illustrates limited areas of the site would be theoretically visible.

	<p>Although the property boundary adjoins the site boundary, the near site area is left over as a grass pasture field so the closest area of arrays are set c.115m to the south east of the property, beyond a new mitigation hedgerow. The arrays are at a high point ground level of c.64m aod, the 2/3 storey property at a ground level of c.55m aod. The site / property boundary is c.57m aod, this is formed by a mature hedgerow of trees and scrub set at a higher level than the property. This would combine to filter and screen the vast majority of views to DA 1. No potential for visibility to DA 2 or DA 3.</p> <p>Medium scale of effect (greatest levels in winter months)</p>
Geographical extent	Potential for limited visibility from rear elevation and garden areas only, a distance of >100m. A medium level of change over the local and intermediate area.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 1)	Medium
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Major-Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Low
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	<p>Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect</p> <p>Mitigation hedgerow will filter / screen any visibility to the deployment areas.</p>

R3 - 2. WHITEWELL COTTAGES. BONVILSTON. R5 - 1. WHITEWELL COTTAGES. BONVILSTON.	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	Group of semi-detached cottages, c.48.9m and c.53.7m
Scale of visual effect	<p>The properties are located within the upper Llancarfen Valley set below the western area of DA 1 Pancross. The ZTV illustrates limited areas of the site would be theoretically visible.</p> <p>The semi's front the local lane (unnamed) and area of mature trees, beyond which a mature tall hedgerow forms the site</p>

	<p>area boundary. As per R1, although the properties front the site boundary, the near area is left over as a grass pasture field, so the closest area of arrays are set c.90m to the east of the properties, beyond a new mitigation hedgerow. The arrays are at a ground level of c.51m to 58m aod, the 2 storey properties at a ground level of c.49m aod. Review of views out from the site area confirms that there would be channelled visibility from the 1st floor front windows through a gap in the near tree cover to the western edges of the site. Views over the majority of DA 1 would be screened by woodland and landform variations. No potential for visibility to DA 2 or DA 3.</p> <p>Noted similar aspect to Viewpoint 4 Photomontage. Tree cover to the east of the cottages evident.</p> <p>Medium scale of effect (greatest levels in winter months)</p>
Geographical extent	Potential for limited visibility from rear elevation and garden areas only, a distance of c.90m minimum. A medium level of change over the local and intermediate area.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 1)	Medium
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Major-Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Low
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	<p>Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect</p> <p>Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees will filter visibility to the deployment areas.</p>

R6 - TYN Y COED FARM. BONVILSTON.	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.71.4m
Scale of visual effect	The farm is located within the upper Llancarfen Valley set to the north west of the northern boundary of DA 1. The property is surrounded by numerous agricultural barns. The ZTV illustrates no theoretical visibility however limited roof

	<p>sections of the property are visible from the site area, indicating the potential for extremely limited visibility / views from a garden area.</p> <p>The property is at a similar ground level to the near areas of the site, the intervening area contains a stream corridor bordered by mature trees and scrub, these combine to screen most visibility in to the site area. Despite position near the site boundary the closest potentially visible area of arrays is to the south of property, a separation distance of c.200m. No potential for visibility to DA 2 or DA 3.</p> <p>Small scale of effect (greatest levels in winter months).</p>
Geographical extent	Potential for limited visibility from garden areas only, a distance of c.200m minimum. A low level of change over the local and intermediate area.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 1)	Low
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Low-Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate-Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees will filter visibility to the deployment areas.

R10 - TY NANT BUNGALOW. BONVILSTON. c.160.5m	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.160.5m
Scale of visual effect	The bungalow is located fronting the A4226, 5 Mile Lane, closest to DA 3 Oaklands. The closest area of arrays within DA3 are c.180m to the west, the western boundary of the property is formed by a bank of large coniferous trees restricting visibility towards the site area. The boundary of DA

	3 is also formed from a mature bank of trees and scrub preventing any visibility into the site. The ZTV illustrates limited theoretical visibility however in reality it is considered that all views to the site would be screened. No potential for visibility to DA 1 or DA 2. No change.
Geographical extent	No change
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 1)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect

R14 - GREENDOWN. BONVILSTON.	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.182.7m
Scale of visual effect	The property is located fronting the local unnamed land that passes through the base of Llancarfen Valley. The ZTV illustrates the potential for very limited visibility to the site area. Following site survey and the analysis of mapping it is considered that there would be no visibility to any of the Development Areas from this property. The closest areas of arrays within DA 1 are c.200m to the north set behind mature intermediate hedgerows and a woodland belt upon the site boundary. No change.
Geographical extent	No change
Duration and reversibility of	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).

effect	
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 1)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect

R16 - BLACKLAND FARM.	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.198.2m
Scale of visual effect	<p>The farm is located fronting the A4226, 5 Mile Lane, beside R10, closest to DA 3 Oaklands. The closest area of arrays within DA3 are c.200m to the south west, the western boundary of the property is formed by a bank of trees, in addition a number of barn structures within the close area, all combine to restrict visibility towards the site area. The boundary of DA 3 is also formed from a mature bank of trees and scrub preventing any visibility into the site. The ZTV illustrates limited theoretical visibility however in reality it is considered that all views to the site would be screened. No potential for visibility to DA 1 or DA 2.</p> <p>No change.</p>
Geographical extent	No change
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 1)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect

Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect

R17 – CHERRY TREE COTTAGE ANNEXE. BROOKLANDS. BROOK LANE. ST NICHOLAS.	
R18 – CHERRY TREE COTTAGE, BROOKLANDS. BROOK LANE. ST NICHOLAS. c.202.5m	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.202.5m
Scale of visual effect	<p>The properties are located to the east of DA 2 set beside a small lane (no through route). The ZTV indicates that there is the potential for limited visibility to the site area from the property. The closest area of arrays within DA 2 are c.220m from the property. The property is at a ground level of c.85m aod, the site area of DA 2 range from c.65m to c.90m aod. The property has limited, slightly elevated views into the eastern and central areas of DA 2, although views are substantially restricted by near and intermediate vegetation, notable around the small-scale field structures of the upper valley area and site boundary. It is considered that the visible areas of the site would be >300m from the property, the change in texture and colour of field coverage, looking down on the site, the notable feature. No change to long distance views. No visibility to western areas of DA 2 or any area of DA 1 or DA 3.</p> <p>Small scale of effect (greatest levels in winter months).</p>
Geographical extent	Potential for limited visibility from garden and windows orientated west only. areas only, a distance of c.300m minimum. A low level of change over the local and intermediate area.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 1)	Low

Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Low
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Due to the viewing angle no change due to mitigation, although growth of intervening tree cover expected to increase.

R21 - THE PADDOCKS. BONVILSTON. R23 - WILD MEADOW COTTAGE. BONVILSTON	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.219.2m and 231.3m
Scale of visual effect	The semi-detached properties are located fronting the local un named land that passes through the base of Llancarfen Valley. The ZTV illustrates the potential for very limited visibility to the site area. Following site survey and the analysis of mapping it is considered that there would be no visibility to any of the Development Areas from this property. The properties are aligned with main elevations away from the site area and bordered by numerous mature trees. The closest areas of arrays within DA 1 are c.240m to the north set behind mature intermediate hedgerows and woodland upon the site boundary. No change.
Geographical extent	No change
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 1)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible

Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
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R22 - TIRNANT. BROOK LANE. ST NICHOLAS. c.223.4m	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.223.4m
Scale of visual effect	<p>The property is located to the east of DA 2 set beside a small lane (no through route), close to R21 and R23, but set at a slightly higher elevation. The ZTV indicates that there is the potential for limited visibility to the site area from the property. The closest area of arrays within DA 2 are c.240m from the property. The property is at a ground level of c.88m aod, the site area of DA 2 range from c.65m to c.90m aod. The property has limited, slightly elevated views into the south eastern and central areas of DA 2, although views are substantially restricted by near and intermediate vegetation, notable around the small scale field structures of the upper valley area and site boundary. It is considered that the visible areas of the site would be >350m from the property, the change in texture and colour of field coverage, looking down on the site, the notable feature. No change to long distance views. No visibility to western areas of DA 2 or any area of DA 1 or DA 3.</p> <p>Small scale of effect (greatest levels in winter months).</p>
Geographical extent	Potential for limited visibility from garden and windows orientated west only. areas only, a distance of c.350m minimum. A low level of change over the local and intermediate area.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 1)	Low
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Low

Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Due to the viewing angle no change due to mitigation, although growth of intervening tree cover expected to increase.
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R24 - THE CWM. BROOK LANE. ST NICHOLAS.	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.247.5m
Scale of visual effect	<p>The property (bungalow) is located to the east of DA 2 set beside a small lane (no through route), close to R22, but set at a slightly higher elevation. The ZTV indicates that there is the potential for limited visibility to the site area from the property. The closest area of arrays within DA 2 are c.280m from the property. The property is at a ground level of c.94m aod, the site area of DA 2 range from c.65m to c.90m aod. The property has limited distant visibility into the central and western areas of DA 2, although views are substantially restricted by near and intermediate vegetation, notable around the small-scale field structures of the upper valley area and site boundary. It is considered that the visible areas of the site would be >450m from the property, the change in texture and colour of field coverage, looking down on the site, the notable feature, but seen within a wide panorama, the line of pylons also notable. No change to long distance views. No visibility to western areas of DA 2 or any area of DA 1 or DA 3.</p> <p>Receptor noted to have a similar aspect to Viewpoint 7 (but at a lower elevation).</p> <p>Small scale of effect (greatest levels in winter months).</p>
Geographical extent	Potential for limited visibility from garden and rear windows only, a distance of c.450m minimum. A low level of change over the local and intermediate area.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 1)	Low-Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Moderate-Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect

Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Low-Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate-Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Due to the viewing angle no change due to mitigation, although growth of intervening tree cover expected to increase.

R25 - ASH TREE HOUSE. BONVILSTON. c.313.4m	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.313.4m
Scale of visual effect	<p>The property is located to the north west of DA 2 Redlands (north east of DA 1 Pancross), set between R28 - Redlands Farm and the A4226 on land gently rising to the north. The ZTV illustrates limited areas of the site would be theoretically visible. The two-storey property has open views to the south in the general direction of DA 2 and DA 1, particularly from 1st floor windows. The property at an elevation of c.105m aod, the closest areas of DA 2 at c.90m aod, the nearest arrays with DA 2 at a distance of c.420m. It is considered all views to DA 1 and DA 3 would be screened from the property. There are likely to be limited views to the northern areas of DA 2 only, but at a distance of greater than 420m, ground levels gently drop limiting distant visibility. The intervening area, and northern site boundary also contain a number of mature hedge trees and fragmented hedgerows which will also filter visibility further.</p> <p>Noted similar aspect to Viewpoint 12. Hedgerows and tree cover in the local area are evident.</p> <p>Small scale of effect (greatest levels in winter months)</p>
Geographical extent	Potential for limited visibility from front elevation and garden areas only, a distance of c.420m minimum. A low level of change over the local and intermediate area.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 1)	Low

Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Moderate, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Low-Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate-Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees on the northern boundary to mature (and be managed to a greater height) which will filter visibility to the deployment areas.

R26 - REDLANDS COURT FARM. BONVILSTON.	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.331.2m
Scale of visual effect	<p>The property is located to the north east of DA 1 Pancross and north west of DA 2 Redlands, on the opposing side of the A4226 to R25. The ZTV illustrates limited areas of the site would be theoretically visible. The two-storey property fronts the road, the garden contain a line of mature coniferous trees which screen all views to the east, and the road corridor. There is the potential for oblique visibility to the south, over the side garden, towards the area od DA 2. All views to DA 1 (and DA 3) screened by mature woodland and trees to the south. The property is at a ground level of c.105m aod, the closest areas of DA 2 at a level of c.90m aod. The closest arrays of DA 2 are c.500m to the south west, set beyond the road corridor and intervening hedgerows and mature hedge trees. These visual barriers, combined with the oblique and restricted viewing angle will generally screen all views.</p> <p>Noted similar aspect to Viewpoint 12. Hedgerows and tree cover in the local area are evident.</p> <p>Very small scale of effect (greatest levels in winter months)</p>
Geographical extent	Potential for limited highly oblique visibility from front elevation first floor only, at a distance of c.500m minimum. A low level of change over the local and intermediate area.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of	Low-Negligible

visual effect (Year 1)	
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Moderate-Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees on the northern boundary to mature (and be managed to a greater height) which will filter visibility to the deployment areas.

R29 - REDLANDS HOUSE. BONVILSTON. c.363.0m	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.363.0m
Scale of visual effect	<p>The property is located to the north west of DA 2 Redlands (north east of DA 1 Pancross), set to the north of R28 - Redlands Farm and R25 Ash Tree House, beside the A4226 on land gently rising to the north. The ZTV illustrates limited areas of the site would be theoretically visible.</p> <p>The two-storey property is surrounded by a boundary wall and mature hedgerow, the front elevation orientated to the north, away from the site area. The closest area of arrays potentially visible would be >500m to the south east in DA 2. Considered the boundary features around the property, R28 and R25 to the south, and intervening vegetation, it is considered that these features would combine to screen all views to the site area.</p> <p>No Change.</p>
Geographical extent	No change
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 1)	Negligible

Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect

R32 - 2. TREHILL COTTAGES. ST NICHOLAS	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.514.3m / 461.2m (garden)
Scale of visual effect	<p>The property is located to the north west of DA 2 Redlands, the house is marginally outside of the focused study area, although the garden is within so it is included within the assessment. The ZTV illustrates limited areas of the site would be theoretically visible.</p> <p>Following site survey and the analysis of mapping it is considered that there would be no visibility to any of the Development Areas from this property. The property is aligned with open views to the east / south east away from the site area. All views to the south west are screened by mature trees within the garden and along the adjoining lane corridor. No change.</p>
Geographical extent	No change
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 1)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible

Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
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R35 - THE CHASE. BROOK LANE. ST NICHOLAS.	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c. 534.6m / 495.5m (garden)
Scale of visual effect	<p>The property is located to the north west of DA 2 Redlands, the house is marginally outside of the focused study area, although the garden is within so it is included within the assessment. The ZTV illustrates limited areas of the site would be theoretically visible.</p> <p>Following site survey and the analysis of mapping it is considered that there would be no visibility to any of the Development Areas from this property. The property is aligned with views to the south east away from the site area. Views to the south west are screened by mature trees within the garden and within the intervening fields. At the most visible there may be partial visibility into the central areas of DA 2, these areas are >900m from the property so it is considered that there would be an indiscernible change in the wider panorama. No change.</p>
Geographical extent	No change
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 1)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect

Settlements with theoretical visibility within 2.5km:

- Bonvilston c750m north of DA 1
- St Nicholas c.560 north east of DA 2 and 1.15km north east of DA 1
- Dyffryn c 1.3km south east of DA 2

Bonvilston	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.750m north of DA 1 (closest) extending out to c.1.1km.
Scale of visual effect	<p>Small village straddling the busy A48 which passes east west through the settlement and the Vale of Glamorgan. The ZTV illustrates that there is the potential for visibility from a limited number of properties to the south of the A48 only, c.10 -15 properties. The majority of the village would have no visibility to the site, views are screened by localised and intermediate vegetation, and built form within the village, notably that to the south of the A48. There is also no potential for visibility to DA 2 or DA 3. No Change.</p> <p>Note: Viewpoint 6 considers visibility from the limited properties to the south of the A48 shown to have theoretical visibility on the ZTV.</p>
Geographical extent	No change
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 1)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect

St Nicholas

Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.560 north east of DA 2 and 1.15km north east of DA 1 (closest points)
Scale of visual effect	<p>Small village (although slightly larger than Bonvilston) which also straddles the busy A48 which passes east west through the settlement and the Vale of Glamorgan.</p> <p>The ZTV illustrates that there is the potential for visibility from a limited number of properties on the south western edge of the village only around the A48. Following site survey and the analysis of mapping and aerial photography it is considered that all views to the development areas would be screened by the near mature vegetation and built form of the village, and the vegetation in the intermediate area.</p> <p>Note: Viewpoint 7 illustrates levels of visibility from an open field to the south west of the village.</p>
Geographical extent	No change
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 1)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect

Dyffryn	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c. 1.3km southeast of DA 3.
Scale of visual effect	Small village. ZTV shows no theoretical visibility towards the solar Development Areas due to woodland screening inclusive of the adjacent Dyffryn garden

Geographical extent	N/A No views
Duration and reversibility of effect	N/A No views
Magnitude of visual effect	N/A No Change
LEVEL OF VISUAL EFFECT	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect

2.2.1 The following public rights of way (PROW) within a focused area 500m of the site and within the ZTV, as illustrated on Figure 7.15 are considered in the following tables. Some footpaths located further afield are considered as locations within the viewpoint assessment.

PROW VG L5 28/3 Abernant farm to White Wells	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	At the closest point, the route passes 10m from the western site boundary of Area 1 Pancross c.100m from the arrays.
Visual Receptor/ Susceptibility to change	Users of the PROW (High)
Value of view	A defined PROW within Nant Llancarfan SLA. High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High.
Scale of visual effect	The ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of DA 1. Visibility from the short section of footpath would be as it approached the road with available views over into Development Area 1. The arrays at the western edge of the north field enclosure would be visible over the near mature hedgerow albeit a small proportion of the overall deployment within the elongated (east to west) large field. Visibility does not extend beyond c.300m into the site as the ridge running through the centre forms a local topographical horizon beyond which the remainder of DA 1 is screened with no potential for views to DA 2 and 3.

	Also Refer to Viewpoint 4 although this is more elevated which allows views to extend slightly further east along the ridge. Medium
Geographical extent	Short route close to the western site boundary of DA 1, separated by a mature roadside hedgerow and grassland fringes within the site. Route length of c.120m section west of Area 1. Low-medium
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	Medium
LEVEL OF VISUAL EFFECT	Moderate – Major, a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Medium-Low
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect Mitigation upon the boundary of the deployment zones to mature, in addition to management of perimeter hedgerows, this will filter and screen the site further.
PROW VG L5 28/4	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	At the closest point, the route passes 110m from the western site boundary of Area 1 Pancross c.150m from the arrays.
Visual Receptor/ Susceptibility to change	Users of the PROW (High)
Value of view	A defined PROW within Nant Llancarfan SLA. High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High.
Scale of visual effect	The ZTVs indicate theoretical visibility DA 1. Viewpoint 4 is representative of the worst-case scenario from the route as it passes close to the west side of Area 1. From this location there are clear views into the western edge of the deployment. However elsewhere (and the majority of) the route there is screening from linear woodland blocks (particularly to the south of the site and hedgerow field boundaries and so the overall level of effect is much reduced from that experienced directly opposite the deployment and often there will be no views to the solar arrays and mainly glimpsed ones along the route at most away from the DA. No visibility to DA 2 and DA 3. Small.
Geographical extent	Short route close upon western site boundary of Areas 1 and 5, separated by a mature roadside hedgerow and grassland fringes within the site. Route length of c.120m section west of Area 1. Low-medium
Duration and	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is

reversibility of effect	reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	Low
LEVEL OF VISUAL EFFECT	Moderate, a 'Not Significant' visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Low
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate-Minor – a 'Not Significant' visual effect Mitigation upon the boundary of the deployment zones to mature, in addition to management of perimeter hedgerows, this will filter and screen the site further.
PROW VG L5 28/2 White Wells to Leach Castle Farm	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	At the closest point, the route passes 120m from the western site boundary of Area 1 Pancross c.160m from the arrays.
Visual Receptor/ Susceptibility to change	Users of the PROW (High)
Value of view	A defined PROW within Nant Llancarfan SLA. High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High.
Scale of visual effect	<p>The ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of DA 1. Visibility from the short section of footpath would be as it approached the road with available views over into DA 1. The arrays at the western edge of the north field enclosure would be highly visible albeit a small proportion of the overall deployment within the elongated (east to west) large field. Visibility does not extend beyond c.300m into the site as the ridge running through the centre forms a local topographical horizon beyond which the remainder of DA 1 is screened with no potential for views to DA 2 and DA 3. Local views along the route are restricted by the small-scale field structure; mature remnant hedgerows and large hedge trees, which combine to enclose the local area.</p> <p>Also Refer to Viewpoint 4 although this is more elevated which allows views to extend slightly further east along the ridge.</p> <p>Medium</p>
Geographical extent	Short route close upon western site boundary of Areas 1 and 5, separated by a mature roadside hedgerow and grassland fringes within the site. Route length of c.120m section west of Area 1. Low-medium
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	Medium

LEVEL OF VISUAL EFFECT	Moderate – Major, a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect Greatest level of effects focussed to the southern edge of the route only, generally there would be no visibility. Localised experiences of a change to the landcover but the overall structure/ defining character and composition of the view would remain.
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Medium-Low
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect Mitigation upon the boundary of the deployment zones to mature, in addition to management of perimeter hedgerows, this will filter and screen the site further.
PROW VG L5 29/2, VG B2 13/1 and VG B2 14/1 Liege Manor to A48	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	At the closest points, the routes pass c.750m northwest of DA 1
Visual Receptor/ Susceptibility to change	Users of the PROW (High)
Value of view	A defined PROW within Nant Llancarfan SLA. High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High.
Scale of visual effect	The ZTV indicates limited theoretical visibility to DA 1. The ZTV model does not account for intermediate hedgerows between the path corridor and the site which would provide further screening to the routes. There is some potential for partial views to the west side of DA 1 from B2/13/1 from the more elevated part of the route below the A48 the views are distant over 1km away which will make the arrays theoretically perceptible but the change in the view would be very minor seen in the overall landscape, considering near screening features. Negligible-Low
Geographical extent	DA 1 theoretically perceptible in views close to A48 for short section of the route c. 150m
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	Negligible-Low
LEVEL OF VISUAL EFFECT	Minor A ‘NOT SIGNIFICANT’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Minor-Neutral – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect Mitigation upon the boundary of the DA 1 deployment zone

	to mature, in addition to management of perimeter hedgerows, this will filter and screen the site further.
PROW Group VG/B2 15, 16,17,18 and 19 Ty'n-y-coed to Bonvilston	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	At the closest point, the route (B2/15/1) passes c.170m to the north of DA 1 where it runs parallel with the site.
Visual Receptor/ Susceptibility to change	Users of the PROW (High)
Value of view	Defined PROW within Nant Llancarfan SLA. High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High.
Scale of visual effect	<p>The ZTVs indicate theoretical visibility to DA 1. Viewpoint 5 taken from the footpath VG B2 13/1 where it runs parallel and close to the site provides a worst-case scenario for the series of linked routes between Bonvilston and the upper Llancarfen valley area.</p> <p><u>Viewpoint 5</u> <i>“View south from public footpath set within Llancarfan HLA in the intermediate area between the site and Bonvilston. The raised position in relation to the site allows for extensive views into Area 1 over the northern boundary hedgerow to the elongated northern field. Land rises towards the central ridge and hedgerow subdividing the two halves of the site on the west side which largely restricts views to the southern field.”</i></p> <p>The visual effects from the closest path would be of a ‘High’ magnitude albeit to the landcover element of character with the field structure enhanced by additional hedgerows helping to reduce the perceived scale of development. But the arrays would be prominent and equate to a substantial change of that particular characteristic.</p> <p>For the routes as a whole as one moves towards Bonvilston, represented by Viewpoint 6, (and the Llancarfen Valley), the visibility into the site reduces with further intermediate screening from hedgerows and field boundary treelines so that views into DA 1 are partial with only glimpses to DA 3 beyond further intervening mature tree lined boundaries. The scale of change would reduce and whilst the changes would be still clearly noticeable and still an important new element the arrays would not obstruct views to the woodland set behind and the composition of the views experienced would be broadly similar.</p> <p>Medium-High</p>
Geographical extent	C. 600m length of path would have similar views to that at Viewpoint 5 above which views are more constrained by intermediate vegetation. Large areas of DA 1 not visible due

	to woodland screening, internal trees and changes in landform. Medium
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit). Hedgerows around the site managed to a greater height to further screen views.
Magnitude of visual effect	Medium-High
LEVEL OF VISUAL EFFECT	Moderate-Major – A NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Whilst a section of the route closest to Viewpoint 5 right upon the site may experience Major changes, for most of the route set back from the site edges the scale and extent would reduce. A large scale change to the landcover element at close range but the overall structure/ defining character and composition of the view would remain.
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Medium
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect Mitigation upon the boundary and internal areas of the DA 1 deployment zone to mature, in addition to management of perimeter hedgerows, this will filter and screen the site further.
PROW VG S11 9/1 A4226 to A48 St Nicholas	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	At the closest points, the route passes 100m north of DA 2 Redlands and 100m northeast from DA 1 as it heads northeast between Five Mile Lane and St Nicholas
Visual Receptor/ Susceptibility to change	Users of the PROW (High)
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Not a defined scenic route. High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High.
Scale of visual effect	The ZTV indicates theoretical visibility to DA 1 & 2. The route heads northeast from Five Mile Lane towards the west edge of St Nicholas. The farmstead and mature trees at Redlands and woodland block (Coed yr Aber) to the north east corner of the Pancross site screen any potential for ground level views into the deployment within DA 1 from the footpath. There is visibility into Redlands DA 2, which is also represented by Viewpoint 3 (Refer to baseline text below) at the area with the most open views. <u>Viewpoint 3</u> <i>“There are open views over adjacent grass pasture through the partially open northern boundary of the solar farm. Intermediate trees and hedgerows filter views of the internal areas with the land continuing to fall away gently towards</i>

	<p><i>the OHT corridor, beyond which the far southern edges of Area 3 are screened by the intervening topography. Views are focused on the prominent line of pylons set in front of the layered woodland backdrop formed of the southern site boundary trees and Coed Sion Hywel Wood seen above.”</i></p> <p>Equivalent views to viewpoint 3 are available for c.250m of the route which is just over 2/3 of the total length of the path. Views are restricted to the north side of DA 2- with the near side arrays screening the far side of the site which dips down beyond the pylon corridor. The change in the view could be considered a deterioration to the existing situation as the arrays will form an important new element with some screening of internal hedgerows reducing the legibility of existing field pattern, but the arrays will not dominate or be overbearing for viewers, seen at a distance of >250m. Given the footpath looks down over the site which allows for most of the woodland backdrop to remain visible means the overriding character will remain, with the pylons remaining the more prominent features. Views are also still able to extend unobstructed towards woodland on elevated land set behind (Coed Sion Hywel). Away from this area, the majority of the route is screened from view of any development. Medium-Low.</p>
Geographical extent	Arrays in DA 2 visible, partially perceptible in views to the south away from the main path alignment. Medium.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	Medium
LEVEL OF VISUAL EFFECT	<p>Moderate– A NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect</p> <p>Considering the route as a whole, see Viewpoint 3 for the most open views. Overall effects are lessened as one moves away northeast from the close-range section of path; woodland bounding DA 2 will provide much more screening to views. The route is also located away from the nearby settlement of St Nicholas and is not a defined scenic one, so not experienced by a high number of users.</p>
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Medium-Low
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	<p>Moderate-Minor – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect</p> <p>Mitigation upon the northern boundary of DA2 to mature, in addition to management of perimeter hedgerows, this will filter and screen the site further.</p>
PROW Group VG S11 8/1, VG S11 7/1 A48 St Nicholas to Tinkinswood	

Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	At the closest point, the route passes 410m northeast of DA 2. The route heads southeast between St Nicholas and Tinkinswood Burial Chamber.
Visual Receptor/ Susceptibility to change	Users of the PROW (High)
Value of view	High. Path provides onward link from St Nicholas via PROW VG S11 7/2 to Dyffryn RPG to the southeast. Part of the 'Valeways Millennium Heritage Trail'
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High.
Scale of visual effect	<p>The ZTV indicates theoretical visibility to the near DA 2 and it is expected that there would be some partial visibility to DA 1.</p> <p>The raised position in relation to the site results in the near east side of DA 2 being set down behind the boundary woodland (Coed y Cym). Views continue over the rolling topography to the centre and far side of the site which will allow for clear views to arrays within the southern 2 fields (west side of the site). Woodland will likely screen most of the western field of the deployment from these 3 paths to the north of Tinkinswood.</p> <p>The change in the view could be considered a slight deterioration to the existing situation as the arrays will form a new element but the existing field pattern will not be obstructed from this position and the strong woodland backdrop will still dominate and provide the defining structure, distant views remain. The arrays whilst clearly noticeable will appear less prominent and will <u>not</u> dominate the view or be overbearing for viewers looking down towards the DA, the pylons remain a feature passing through the area.</p> <p><u>Viewpoint 7</u></p> <p><i>"Views looking towards the site continue over small hedge lined fields, copses and the aforementioned woodland site boundary over into the west side of Redlands. Views then continue over Five Mile Lane offering partial views of Area 1 at Pancross where not obstructed by woodland and distant views towards St Athan MOD site, the main buildings of which are just discernible in the far distance (>9km)."</i></p> <p>Distant views to DA1 >1km over Five Mile Lane seen beyond the pylon in the distance, unlikely to be perceptible, very small-scale feature, no visibility to DA 3. Low.</p> <p>Potential for cumulative visibility to the Ref 2 Parc Dyffryn, Vianshill scheme to the east. Visibility limited to combined in succession views as viewer would have to turn at least through 180° to have potential visibility to both schemes. A low cumulative change, focused to limited sections of the route.</p>

Geographical extent	The level of visibility is likely to be similar for most of the length of the 3 paths heading away from St Nicholas apart from the wooded section of PROW VG S11 7/1 heading south west from Duffyfyn Lane. Overall. Medium -Low.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	Medium-Low
LEVEL OF VISUAL EFFECT	Moderate – A NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect Overall effects are lessened by the fact as one moves away northeast from the close-range section of path, large number of local and intermediate screening features, when visible seen in a wide panorama.
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Medium-Low
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect Due to viewing angle mitigation unlikely to screen views however it is expected that near and intermediate vegetation and trees would grow to further filter views.
PROW VG S11 7/2 and VG/S11/7/3 Tinkinswood to Dyffryn	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	At the closest point, the route passes 490m to the east of DA 2.
Visual Receptor/ Susceptibility to change	Users of the PROW (High)
Value of view	Path passes setting of Neolithic burial chamber at Tinkinswood (although monument is surrounded by woodland copse) and link to Dyffryn RPG to the southeast. Part of the ‘Valeways Millennium Heritage Trail.’ High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High.
Scale of visual effect	The ZTV indicates theoretical visibility to the near DA 2, expected distant visibility to DA 1 The extent of visibility will be much the same as represented by viewpoint 9 for the section of path opposite (c.200m) which has filtered views into the site where there is a break in the treeline with views continuing above the eastern boundary treeline. The baseline text for Viewpoint 9 is repeated for reference here: <u>Viewpoint 9</u> <i>“The view is taken from the public footpath to the east of the site, Redlands (Area 2). The similar height of the location to land within the site allows views over adjacent fields to the site’s interior focused on the line of pylons heading through it in a north westerly direction. The extents of the view</i>

	<p><i>framed by woodland which partially screens views to the northern parts of Area 3 and lower southern edges, with land gently falling away to the southern boundary. Ground level views are terminated by the topographic horizon of rising land at the edge of Area 1 in the far distance (seen just above the roadside hedgerows Five Mile Lane). Views will not extend beyond the eastern edge of Area 1 deployment which may just be glimpsed on the horizon.</i></p> <p>The section of path to the north of viewpoint 9 (c.335m) will be afforded partial screening from site boundary woodland but there may be some views to the far side of the site. Once beyond the southeast corner of DA 2 views from the PROW will be fully screened by woodland (Coed Sion Hywel) on the longer section of the route between North Lodge and Dyffryn Gardens RPG. Medium</p> <p>Potential for cumulative visibility to the Ref 2 Parc Dyffryn, Vianshill scheme to the east. Visibility limited to combined in succession views as viewer would have to turn at least through 180° to have potential visibility to both schemes. A low cumulative change, focused to limited sections of the route.</p>
Geographical extent	<p>The change where the arrays would be clearly noticeable in the view would be experienced for a relatively short section of the route (200m out of 1.7km). A lower magnitude of change would be experienced to the north of Tinkinswood and likely negligible to no change once beyond the southern edge of the site and its immediate setting, on route to Dyffryn Gardens which itself has no visibility (Refer to Viewpoint 10). Low-Medium</p>
Duration and reversibility of effect	<p>Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible but landscape mitigation likely to remain (benefit).</p>
Magnitude of visual effect	<p>Medium-Low</p>
LEVEL OF VISUAL EFFECT	<p>Moderate, a 'Not Significant' visual effect (Note, this is an overall assessment. Specific open areas opposite the break in the boundary treeline are assessed within Viewpoint section where appropriate).</p>
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	<p>Medium-Low</p>
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	<p>Moderate – a 'Not Significant' visual effect Due to viewing angle mitigation unlikely to screen views however it is expected that near and intermediate vegetation and trees would grow to further filter views.</p>

Assessment of Predicted Visual Effect on Transportation Network within focused 2km Study Area

2.2.2 The following key transport routes within focused 2km of the site, as illustrated on Drawing SRE 1113 /09/20 Constraints Map are considered in the following table.

A4226 Between DAs 1 and DA 2	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	The A48 bisects Development Areas (DA) 1 and 2
Visual Receptor/ Susceptibility to change	Users of the road (medium). Driver's focus upon the road corridor, view aligned away from the Development Areas, but potential passenger focus over the surrounding landscape.
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Not a defined scenic road.
Sensitivity of visual receptor	Medium
Scale of visual effect	<p>The ZTVs indicate theoretical visibility to all of the DAs from the corridor. The roadside hedgerows (not modelled) do however provide a high degree of screening from within the carriageway for the majority of the route. Road users will get oblique glimpsed views of the eastern edge of the deployment at Pancross DA 1 from the north bound (west) side of the road. The deployment within DA 2 Redlands has been set back c.125m to leave a landscape buffer adjacent to the road which will limit visibility from the west side of the road when heading north. Views of the arrays within DA 2 are likely to be restricted to glimpsed views to the edges of the deployment when heading south from Redlands Farm where the carriageway is set slightly above the site c95-105m AOD at a distance of > c300m.</p> <p>Oblique glimpsed views of the eastern edge of DA 1 are theoretically possible from the straight section of road up to the south east corner of DA1 but more so in winter given the high degree of screening from roadside trees, buildings and woodland hedgerows along the southern edge of Pancross. Views for drivers and passengers will be set down in comparison to that of pedestrians using the footway on the west side of the road (Refer to Viewpoint 1) Therefore they are less able to obtain direct views over roadside hedgerows looking east/west which means the deployment will be much less apparent when close upon it.</p> <p>Overall, it is considered that visibility to the DAs would be very limited and of a short duration. The road corridor cuts below the site before rising to the north and south either side of the deployment which means oblique glimpses are the most that can be obtained.</p> <p>As illustrated upon Viewpoints 1, 2, 8 and 12 there is a very small section of carriageway between DA 1 and 2 where views to the eastern edge of DA1 could be obtained.</p>

	<p>Potential for sequential visibility to operational cumulative schemes Ref 1 and Ref 4 when travelling upon road corridor through the study area, in both directions. Due to separation distances (and roadside vegetation) it is unlikely that Oaklands would be visible in addition to the operational schemes. No visibility to schemes in planning.</p> <p>Overall, excluding this limited section of the A48, it is considered that there would be no other views into the solar DAs. The solar areas visible within (and partially screened by) the established field structure. A focused but low scale of effect. Medium-Low.</p>
Geographical extent	DA 1 set beside the road and DA 2-c.300 m to the south (closest point) viewing angle away from the road corridor upon a section c. 650m long. Overall length of the A4226 through the study area is c.7.5 km (a road distance of c.290m between the immediate site extents of the DA 1 and 2). Low
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible. Short duration views <15 seconds whilst travelling along the highway, views aligned away from the direction of travel, but possible when travelling in both directions. Perimeter hedgerows and trees upon the site boundaries to be managed to a greater height to filter / screen views over time. Roadside vegetation will also mature further to screen views in the longer term.
Magnitude of visual effect	Medium-Low
LEVEL OF VISUAL EFFECT	Moderate-Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect (Focused to the described area only)
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Low
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Minor – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect Mitigation and management of perimeter hedgerows to a greater height, this will filter and screen the site further.
A48 North of DA 1 and DA 2	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.490m north of Development Area 3 and c.750m to the north of Development Area 1 (closest points)
Visual Receptor/ Susceptibility to change	Users of the road (medium). Driver’s focus upon the road corridor but potential passenger focus over the surrounding landscape.
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Not a defined scenic road.
Sensitivity of visual receptor	Medium
Scale of visual effect	The ZTVs indicate theoretical visibility to the site from the sections of carriageway either side of the village of Bonvilston and to the west of St Nicholas. There is in reality very limited potential for any views across the landscape

	<p>from the well screened road corridor. Roadside hedgerows / hedge trees for the most part screen any views looking south towards the DA's from within the road corridor. Further screening is provided by hedgerow field boundaries inclusive of mature tree groups in the fields to the immediate south of the road which further screen any glimpses through. There is some potential for partial views to the south side of DA1 and to DA 2 Oaklands over low roadside hedgerow to the west of Bonvilston. However, these views would be filtered by intervening trees and woodland blocks. The site will be difficult to discern for casual viewers taking in the wide panorama, with a dense woodland backdrop. Separate rows of arrays are unlikely to be distinguished at this distance and where visible will form thin horizontal strips broken by vegetation and so form a Drivers are less likely to glimpse any arrays given their focus will be on the road itself.</p> <p>Overall visibility to the DAs would be extremely limited, a very low scale of effect.</p>
Geographical extent	>c.750m northwest of DA 1 viewing angle away from the road corridor upon a section c.350m long. Overall length through study area is c.7km. Very low.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible. Short duration views <15 seconds whilst travelling along the highway, views aligned away from the direction of travel. Perimeter hedgerows and scrub vegetation upon the site boundaries to be managed to a greater height to filter / screen views over time. Roadside (and intermediate) vegetation will also mature further to screen views longer term.
Magnitude of visual effect	Negligible
LEVEL OF VISUAL EFFECT	Minor - Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Minor-Neutral – a 'Not Significant' visual effect Due to viewing angle mitigation unlikely to screen views however it is expected that near and intermediate vegetation and trees would grow to further filter views.
Unnamed Road west of DA 1 'Pancross'	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	c.900m west of Development Area 1, c. 1.6km to the west of Development Area 2 and c.2.5km to the west of Development Area 3
Visual Receptor/ Susceptibility to change	Users of the road (medium). Driver's focus upon the road corridor, aligned away from the Development Areas, but potential passenger focus over the surrounding landscape.
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Not a defined scenic road.

Sensitivity of visual receptor	Medium
Scale of visual effect	<p>The location is represented by Viewpoint 13 the baseline view for which is described below. It is expected most of the route will be screened by the roadside hedgerow and intermediate vegetation. There is however a very short section of road below Caemen Farm which provides potential distant oblique views towards DA 1 as the road comes down the slope. However this will be a brief and distant glimpsed views and most casual viewers would not discern any visible changes.</p> <p><i>‘Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The location representative of open distant views (c.1km) from the west of the study area. ZTV illustrates the potential for limited intervisibility. The view towards the 3 DAs is largely screened by the foreground hedgerow with further intervening field boundaries set behind. There is some limited channelled visibility between intermediate woodland towards the pastures north of Development Area 1 (Pancross) in fields below Bonvilston which lie outside of the site. Although theoretically possible it is not expected there would be any discernible views of the solar deployment in any of the 3 DAs. ‘</i></p>
Geographical extent	Negligible
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible. Short duration views <10 seconds whilst travelling along the highway, views aligned away from the direction of travel.
Magnitude of visual effect	Negligible
LEVEL OF VISUAL EFFECT	Minor-Neutral, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Minor-Neutral – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect Due to viewing angle mitigation unlikely to screen views however it is expected that near and intermediate vegetation and trees would grow to further filter views.
Unnamed Road between A48 and Pancross (West of Area 1)	
Distance from site (closest area of the site boundary)	Road passes to immediate west Development Area 1 c.15m from the deployment at southeast corner.
Visual Receptor/ Susceptibility to	Users of the road (medium). Driver’s focus upon the road corridor, aligned away from the Development Areas, but

change	potential passenger focus over the surrounding landscape.
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Not a defined scenic road.
Sensitivity of visual receptor	Medium
Scale of visual effect	<p>The ZTVs indicate theoretical visibility to DA 1 from the section of road alongside the western site boundary and the road to the north as it rises up past Ty'n'coed. In reality potential visibility to the DA1 is going to be very limited due to screening from tall roadside hedgerows alongside the narrow road. Any views will be of a very short duration and primarily from the road as it passes the site. Also due to rising topography moving east only a small part of the deployment in the south east corner of DA1 will be glimpsed on passing the site (field access gate only) and mainly for passengers able to look directly towards the ridge away from the road corridor.</p> <p>Overall visibility to the DAs would be extremely limited, a low scale of effect. No potential for views to DA's 2 and 3</p>
Geographical extent	c. 10m to the west of Development Area 1 (closest point) viewing angle away from the road corridor upon a section c.350m long. Overall length through study area is c.3.8km between A48 and Llancarfan.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible. Short duration views <20 seconds whilst travelling along the highway, views aligned away from the direction of travel. Perimeter hedgerows upon the site boundaries to be managed to a greater height to filter / screen views over time.
Magnitude of visual effect	Low
LEVEL OF VISUAL EFFECT	Minor, a NOT SIGNIFICANT visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Minor-Neutral – a 'Not Significant' visual effect Mitigation and management of perimeter hedgerows to a greater height, additional internal mitigation hedges will mature which will filter and screen the site from the lane corridor.

- Brook Lane and Dyffryn Lane to the north east of DA 3 heading south from St Nicholas are considered within Viewpoints 7 and 9 respectively.
- The un-named road between the A4226 and Dyffryn to the south of DA 3 (and southeast of Areas 1 and 2) is considered within Viewpoint 11 which is typical of the very limited intervisibility from the south/southwest of the 3 Development Areas.
- The unnamed road between A4226 heading west to Walterston and on to Llancarfan is scoped out of assessment given it lies outside the ZTV with woodland screening the full extent of the route as well as most of the landscape to the south of the 3 DAs.

- Roads to the north of the A48 including those with theoretical visibility (Redway Road to the west of Bonvilston and the unnamed road to the east of Bonvilston heading past Cotteril Park Golf Resort) are scoped out of the assessment given the very limited visibility found and roadside hedgerows providing much greater additional screening than shown by the ZTV (inclusive of woodland over 10m in height only).

Assessment of Predicted Visual Effects on Viewpoints

2.2.3 The current views from each of the viewpoint locations are shown in the baseline photo plates for Viewpoints 1 – 17, together with either the solar Development Area site extents markers or a photomontage. Detailed analysis of the viewpoints is made with reference to the current baseline views and photomontages. The analysis of the magnitude of change, and the predicted visual effect, are considered in the following tables.

Viewpoint 1 - Development Area 1 entrance, 'Pancross', Five Mile Lane / A4226	
360° Viewpoint provided, including site extents	
Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Road users predominantly vehicles (Medium) but also path and cycleway
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Not a defined scenic route. Medium
Sensitivity of visual receptor	Medium –road users on busy A road.
Scale of visual effect	Theoretical visibility is indicated on the ZTV however this does not take account of near roadside (and intermediate) hedgerows. As discussed in the baseline view, the road corridor is slightly set down in relation to the hedgerow boundary of DA 1 which greatly restricts visibility into the site to the west. Views would be limited to a channelled view through the break in the hedgerow at the point of the site access to the solar deployment within DA 1. Views would not extend further than c.40m beyond the easternmost pylon due to topographic screening with land rising gently to a gentle plateau (c.95m). Due to the change in ground level it may be possible to see the upper edges of the arrays above the near hedge line, however these will be managed to a greater height to screen visibility over it in the short term. Views to DA2 are likely to be very restricted by the road side hedgerow and the location of the arrays, set c. 1 field east of the road corridor and set within the retained field structure containing mature hedge trees. No visibility to DA 3. Medium change in view the short term, Low following growth of roadside hedge.
Geographical extent	Viewpoint located c.3m from the site boundary (DA 2). Closest arrays within DA 2, c.125m, but not visible. Closest arrays within DA 1, c.45m, likely to be perceptible. Medium-High.

Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible. Landscape mitigation likely to remain long term (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	Medium-Low
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Moderate – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Low Growth of boundary hedgerows to screen the site. Visibility restricted to the access gate of DA 1 only. Consider option for small hedge sections beside access track into DA 1, which would filter views further through the gate.
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Minor – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect.

Viewpoint 2 - Development Area 2 entrance, ‘Redlands’, Five Mile Lane / A4226	
360° Photomontage provided	
Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Road users predominantly vehicles (Medium) but also path and cycleway
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Not a defined scenic route. Medium
Sensitivity of visual receptor	Medium –road users on busy A road.
Scale of visual effect	Theoretical visibility is indicated on the ZTV however this does not take account of near roadside (and intermediate) hedgerows. As discussed in the baseline section, the location is at an equivalent elevation to the hedgerow bounding DA 2 to the east side of the road corridor but set below the hedgerow beside DA 1 to the west. The photomontage confirms that there would be no visibility into DA1 from this area, however views are more open to DA 2 in the east channelled between Betty Lucas Wood and mature hedgerow within the open pylon corridor. The blue hues of the arrays, a change in field coverage colour and texture can be seen over the roadside hedgerow and through the intermediate tree cover, the view taken in winter illustrates the most open visibility, this would be substantially restricted when the intervening deciduous vegetation is in leaf. Distant views as the land falls away eastwards across the fields within DA 2 towards the end of Brook Lane at the eastern side of Redlands (at around 63m AOD) are unaffected. No visibility to DA 3. Medium change in view short term, Low-Negligible following the growth of roadside hedge.
Geographical	Viewpoint located c.3m from the site boundary (DA 1) and

extent	c.10m from the boundary of DA 2. Closest arrays within DA 1, c.20m, but not visible. Closest arrays within DA 2, c.140m, perceptible. Medium.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible. Landscape mitigation likely to remain long term (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	Medium
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Moderate – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Low Growth of boundary hedgerows to screen the site. Visibility restricted to the access gate of DA 2 only.
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Minor – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect.

Viewpoint 3 - Public Footpath to the SE of Redlands Farm	
180° Photomontage provided	
Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Users of the Public Footpath (High)
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Assumed outlook valued by walkers upon the route. Level of wear indicates limited use. High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High – users of the public right of way
Scale of visual effect	Theoretical visibility is indicated on the ZTV. Open views to the south east as the land gently descends to the northern boundary of DA 2. There are clear views to the northern, undersides of the arrays, shaded areas, although the frames are clearly discernible. The arrays are visible through the near tree and hedge lines although the limited change in level restricts the vertical visible extent of change. Views remain over the DA 2 area to the pylons that cross the site and the woodland areas that rise to the southern and eastern boundaries within the upper valley area. A mitigation hedgerow is proposed for the northern site boundary of DA 2 which will largely screen views to this area over time. The elevated location also allows distant oblique visibility to the south west over the A4226 to the eastern area of DA 1. Views are heavily filtered by intermediate mature trees however the change in field coverage, colour and texture of the view will be altered. There is no visibility to DA 3 from this location. Medium-Large change in view short term, Medium - Low following the growth of mitigation hedgerow
Geographical extent	Viewpoint located c.275m from the site boundary and arrays of DA 2 and c.325m from the arrays of DA 1.

	Medium-Low.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible. Landscape mitigation likely to remain long term (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	Medium
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Moderate-Major – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Low Growth of northern mitigation boundary hedgerows to DA 2 will screen / filter views to the site.
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate-Minor – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect.

Viewpoint 4 - Farm Public Footpath close to Whitewell Cottages, Llancarfen Valley	
90° Photomontage provided	
Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Users of the Public Footpath (High)
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Assumed outlook valued by walkers upon the route. Level of wear indicates limited use. High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High – users of the public right of way
Scale of visual effect	Theoretical visibility is indicated on the ZTV. The photomontage illustrates the view over Whitewell Cottages towards the western boundary and site area of DA 1 Pancross. The arrays are visible at an approximate side on angle allowing views to both the front of the panels, blue shades, and the grey shaded underside rears of the panels. The arrays are seen beyond the near properties and mature tree cover within the upper Llancarfen valley floor area rising up on the western slope of DA 1. The proposed clear field left as mitigation to reduce levels of development within the valley is also evident to the north west of the arrays, substantially reducing the levels of visible development from these near western areas. Due to the viewing angle and topographic features of the site visibility is restricted to the immediate western zone of DA 1 only, there are no views to the central and eastern areas of DA 1. The pylons crossing DA 1 remain visible upon the horizon. Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees are proposed for the western edges of DA upon historic field boundaries. It is considered that these would screen and filter visibility to the arrays over the medium term, recreating the small scale field structure of the Llancarfen Valley area.

	There is no visibility to DA 2 and DA 3 from this location. Medium-Large change in view short term, Medium - Low following the growth of mitigation hedgerow
Geographical extent	Viewpoint located c.100m from the site boundary and arrays of DA 1 are c.140m at the closest point, although the more elevated areas of the site that can be seen are c.240m. Medium.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible. Landscape mitigation likely to remain long term (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	Medium
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Moderate-Major – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Medium-Low Growth of western mitigation boundary hedgerows and hedge trees to DA 1 will screen / filter views to the site.
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect.

Viewpoint 5 - Public Footpath VGB2 17/1 to the north of DA 1 Pancross

180° Photomontage provided

Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Users of the Public Footpath (High)
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Assumed outlook valued by walkers upon the route. Level of wear indicates limited use. High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High – users of the public right of way
Scale of visual effect	<p>Theoretical visibility is indicated on the ZTV. The photomontage illustrates the close range view over adjacent pasture fields to the immediate north of the site looking down over the northern site boundary of DA 1 Pancross.</p> <p>As the view is from the north the rear sections of the solar arrays face the viewer which appear more recessive in comparison to the blue colour of the front side of the panels. This position, from a slightly elevated vantage point provides the most extensive view of the site and allows for a wide angle view of the deployment aligned east to west across the elongated fields . Whilst the arrays form a horizontal mass with individual rows of tables discernible that are prominently seen, they do not break the skyline and are viewed against the existing woodland backdrop (and field structure), inclusive of the wooded ridge dividing the area from the adjacent Llancarfan valley. The pylons crossing the site are prominent visual</p>

	<p>detractors from this close range vantage point.</p> <p>Due to the change from viewing level to the site level (15-20m above the site) the arrays are seen over and above the northern boundary hedgerow. Views then continue to take in the edge of DA 3 which can be glimpsed beyond the southern field of DA 1. The rolling topography and central ridge together with arrays cresting the high point of the site combine to screen arrays within the lower southern field. At the eastern extent (Left side) of the view the BESS compound is partially visible beyond the cluster of trees and hedgerow at the field intersection marking the edge of the east side of the site. Solar arrays located to the east of the compound and woodland edge lining the northern site boundary (Coed yr Aber) are screened by the vegetation and intervening topography.</p> <p>Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees are proposed to help break up the visible expanse of solar tables and to reinstate historic field boundaries lost through the amalgamation of fields for intensive arable grassland production. It is considered that these would partly help to visually soften the expanse of arrays and respond to surrounding character which will be interrupted from the covering over of grassland at the site.</p> <p>There is no visibility to DA 2 from this location.</p> <p>Large change in view short term, Medium-Large following the growth of mitigation (and perimeter) hedgerows - The vantage point will continue to allow for similar extensive views the likes of which are generally only available in close range views from fields to the immediate north due to topographic and woodland screening elsewhere which will not allow as large a proportion of the site (as seen here) to be visible.</p>
Geographical extent	Viewpoint located c.310m from the site boundary and arrays of DA 1 are c.330m at the closest point. Medium.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible. Landscape mitigation likely to remain long term (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	High
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Major – a ‘Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Medium-High Growth of perimeter boundary and western mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees to DA 1 will partially screen / filter views to the site but the close range vantage point will still allow for a high proportion of the deployment to be clearly visible.
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate-Major – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect.

Viewpoint 6 - Public Footpath VGB2 19/1 to the north of DA 1 Pancross	
180° Photomontage provided	
Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Users of the Public Footpath (High)
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Assumed outlook valued by walkers upon the route. Level of wear indicates limited use. High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High – users of the public right of way
Scale of visual effect	<p>Theoretical visibility is indicated on the ZTV. The photomontage illustrates the view over adjacent pasture fields to the immediate north of the site looking down over the northern site boundary of DA 1 Pancross.</p> <p>The view is similar in nature to Viewpoint 5 in that it offers a similar although more distant (mid-range) raised vantage point with views over the northern zone of DA 1. However, views are not as extensive given the woodland lining the foreground fields prevents views any further to the west in alignment with this field boundary. This results in a more focused view towards the site which is further broken up by intervening field boundary trees in the mid ground of the view. Hedgerows also break up the view through to the western slopes of the site and given the view is to the more recessive backside of the panels seen massed together the narrow field of view makes them harder to discern against adjacent fields and woodland located beyond the site. The line of pylons although not as imposing from this position can still be seen, now breaking the skyline above the woodland backdrop.</p> <p>The increase in viewing level to c.97m allows for partial views of the arrays in the southern field as the gentle central ridge running through the site at c. 78m no longer prevents views extending beyond it although these appears as a very thin band set between hedgerow vegetation.</p> <p>Overall due to the further change in level to c.97m (now c35m above the site) more of the far side of the deployment can be seen over and above the northern boundary hedgerow inclusive of partial views of the arrays in the southern field and the east side of DA 3 seen in the background against the woodland backdrop. This is also due to the gentle central ridge running through the site at c. 78m no longer prevents views extending beyond it.</p> <p>The additional distance from the site (c.700m away) also means the individual rows of the arrays are difficult to discern and whilst the solar tables are seen on mass, they</p>

	<p>form a fairly recessive element of the overall view with woodland slopes enclosing the site becoming more prominent . So overall the deployment appears as a thinner pale brown/warm grey band of slightly contrasting colour set between hedgerow vegetation. Therefore the change in the view is <u>not</u> as prominent or overbearing seen from this mid-range location in comparison to the closer range views on paths close to the site represented by Viewpoint 5.</p> <p>Mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees are proposed to help break up the visible expanse of solar tables and to reinstate historic field boundaries lost through the amalgamation of fields for intensive arable grassland production. It is considered that these would help to visually soften the arrays and respond to surrounding character.</p> <p>There is no visibility to DA 2 from this location. Medium-Large change in view short term, Medium following the growth of mitigation hedgerows although the vantage point will allow for views to still extend across the site the solar deployment will become better assimilated with adjacent landscape structure and pattern.</p>
Geographical extent	Viewpoint located c.710m from the site boundary and arrays of DA 1 are c.740m at the closest point. Medium/Low.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible. Landscape mitigation likely to remain long term (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	Medium-High
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Moderate- Major – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Medium Growth of western boundary hedgerows and mitigation hedgerows and hedge trees to DA 1 will provide additional screening/ filter views to the site but deployment will remain clearly noticeable and remain an important element, albeit a fairly recessive one in the overall view.
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate -Major – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect.

Viewpoint 7 - Public Footpath VG|S11|8/1 to the northeast of DA 2 Redlands

180° Existing View provided

Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Users of the Public Footpath (High)
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Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Assumed outlook valued by walkers upon the route. Level of wear indicates limited use. High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High – users of the public right of way
Scale of visual effect	<p>Theoretical visibility is indicated on the ZTV. The photograph illustrates the view over the adjacent pasture fields to the immediate north east of the site to the south west of the village of St Nicholas looking down towards DA 2 Redlands.</p> <p>The elevated position c25m above the closest site level allows for views over the north east corner woodland (Coed y Cym). This wood screens much of the northern half of the Redlands site with views continuing to the far southern side of DA 2 where the deployment will be seen against the woodland backdrop formed by Betty Lucas/Brook Wood. It will be largely the backside of the panels and oblique side views that will be seen from this orientation.</p> <p>Views extend beyond mid ground fields around Redlands farm across Five Mile Lane to Pancross DA 1 where a small part of the deployment on the east slope adjacent to the road corridor will be visible; although given the distance this will be more difficult to discern than the closer deployment at Redlands.</p> <p>The change in the view at Redlands would be clearly noticeable but an important element of the view although considered to be recessive against the woodland backdrop, appearing as a thin band of contrasting coloured surface set within the existing retained field structure. The arrays will not be overbearing or obstruct views to the existing surrounding prominent landscape elements which will still form the defining character and more important elements of the view.</p> <p>Given the fairly limited extent of solar deployment that will be visible from the northeast/east due to the well enclosed nature within small to medium scale fields of DA 2 no additional mitigation planting is proposed, aside from the proposed northern boundary hedgerow to screen views from close range from the north around the Redlands Farm area.</p> <p>There is no visibility to DA 3 from this location. Medium change in view short term, remains at a Medium level due to elevated position of the path at this location.</p> <p>Potential for cumulative visibility to the Ref 2 Parc Dyffryn, Vianshill scheme to the east. Visibility limited to combined in succession views as viewer would have to turn at least through 180° to have potential visibility to both schemes. A low cumulative change.</p>

Geographical extent	Viewpoint located c.420m from the site boundary and arrays of DA 2 are c.450m at the closest point. Medium.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible. Landscape mitigation likely to remain long term (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	Medium
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Moderate – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Medium
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect.

Viewpoint 8 – A4226, Five Miles Lane to the south of DA 1 and DA 2	
180° Existing View provided	
Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Road users predominantly vehicles (Medium)
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Not a defined scenic route. Medium
Sensitivity of visual receptor	Medium –road users on busy A road.
Scale of visual effect	<p>Theoretical visibility is indicated on the ZTV. The existing view illustrates the view towards the site from the A4226 road corridor to the south of all the DAs.</p> <p>The view from the western side of the carriageway is focussed on the east side of the road and Redlands DA 2 with the woodland lining the west side of the road preventing any views to DA 1 and DA 3.</p> <p>There will be little change to the existing situation with the baseline views stated as glimpsed view of the fields directly below Redlands farm adjacent to the road, and a partial view through to fields at the west side of Area 2 at Redlands between the woodland blocks which are partially filtered by interior hedge lines.</p> <p>Therefore, only small scale glimpses of the solar arrays will be possible and at this distance will be very difficult to discern with the main focus on Betty Lucas Wood which screens most of the deployment at Redlands (DA2).</p> <p>Given the limited extent of solar deployment that will be visible from the south due to the well enclosed nature of DA 2 no additional mitigation planting is proposed, aside</p>

	from the proposed northern boundary hedgerow to screen views from close range views from the north around the Redlands Farmstead. There is no visibility to DA 3 from this location. Negligible change in view short term, remains at a Negligible level due to elevated position of the path at this location.
Geographical extent	Viewpoint located c.500m from the site boundary and arrays of DA 2 are c.530m at the closest point. Medium.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible. Landscape mitigation likely to remain long term (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Minor – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Minor – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect

Viewpoint 9 – Valeways Millennium Heritage Trail PROW VG S11 7/3, Near Tinkinswood Burial Chamber	
90° Photomontage provided	
Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Users of the Public Footpath (High)
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Assumed outlook valued by walkers upon the route. Level of wear indicates limited use. High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High – users of the public right of way
Scale of visual effect	Theoretical visibility is indicated on the ZTV. The existing photograph illustrates the view towards DA 2 Redlands from the PROW (Valeways Heritage Trail) directly to the east of the site. The view looks directly over the eastern hedgerow boundary (which is set below this position c.63m AOD) from an equivalent height to the centre of the deployment at c.75m AOD, which allows for clear views across the central part of the deployment over gentle valley side slopes. The northern half of the site is partially screened by a small copse and intermittent trees marking the position of former hedgerow boundaries within the site. Similarly the southern half of the deployment is broken up by field tree groupings within that part of the site.

	<p>Looking along the line of pylons it is just possible to make out the eastern edge of the deployment at DA 1 Pancross seen on the brow of the ridge at the eastern side of the site.</p> <p>This location represents a worst case scenario from the footpath network to the east as it looks directly towards the site between a short break in the overall treeline. Most of the eastern boundary is well screened by woodland and views to the north and south along the same PROW will be much less extensive in terms of visibility towards the site and any potential views are likely to be glimpsed views to small parts of the deployment.</p> <p>There will be Moderate change in the view as the proposals will be clearly noticeable from this location and considered an important element in the view although the landscape structure and pattern will remain as per the existing situation with the solar tables set within the existing field system, hedgerows and large field trees.</p> <p>Given the fairly limited extent of solar deployment that will be visible to the east due to the well enclosed nature of DA 2 no additional mitigation planting is proposed within this view.</p> <p>There is no visibility to DA 3 from this location. Medium change in view short term, remains at a Medium level due to the similar elevation to the centre of the deployment with the lower eastern edge of the deployment also remaining visible.</p> <p>Potential for cumulative visibility to the Ref 2 Parc Dyffryn, Vianshill scheme to the east. Visibility limited to combined in succession views as viewer would have to turn at least through 180° to have potential visibility to both schemes. A low cumulative change considering the separation distance and intervening features.</p>
Geographical extent	Viewpoint located c.500m from the site boundary and arrays of DA 2 are c.530m at the closest point. Medium.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible. Landscape mitigation likely to remain long term (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	Medium
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Moderate Major – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Medium
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate-Major – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect

Viewpoint 10 – Dyffryn (Car Park) Registered Park and Garden 180° Existing View provided	
Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Visitors of the RPG (High)
Value of view	Designated RPG and Listed House recognised in planning terms as well as importance of the site and setting in landscape and heritage terms. Nationally important example of Edwardian House and walled gardens. High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High – Visitors of the RPG
Scale of visual effect	<p>Theoretical visibility is indicated on the ZTV. It was verified in the field that there are no views to the site and no intervisibility from the general site and setting. Important views will be maintained. The baseline description is repeated for ease of reference:</p> <p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The view taken from the edge of Dyffryn RPG site looks towards Area 2 Redlands. There are no ground level views towards the site with intervening woodland of the adjacent River Waycock and Coed Sion Hywel preventing any intervisibility. Views continue to the wooded ridge bounding the site forming the backdrop to the view.</p> <p>Given the very limited extent of solar deployment that will be visible from most situations to the southeast and none from this important location due to the well enclosed nature of DA 2 no additional mitigation planting is proposed other than the northern boundary hedgerow. There are also no visibility to DA 1 and DA 3 from this location.</p> <p>No change in view both in the short term and at Year 10.</p>
Geographical extent	Viewpoint located c.950m from the site boundary N/A no views
Duration and reversibility of effect	N/A no views
Magnitude of visual effect	None
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	No Change- Neutral – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	None
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	No Change- Neutral – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect

Viewpoint 11 – Whitton Mawr close to A4226 180° Existing View provided	
Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Road users (Medium)
Value of view	Main A Road not a recognized scenic route in planning terms Medium
Sensitivity of visual receptor	Road users (Medium)
Scale of visual effect	<p>Theoretical visibility is indicated on the ZTV. It was verified in the field that there is very limited potential visibility towards DA 2 Redlands only, although the casual viewer is unlikely to discern the change in the view with any solar tables being a very small component which would likely require magnifying to differentiate from the existing situation and so are unlikely to be noticeable.</p> <p>The baseline description is repeated for ease of reference: The wide panoramic view takes in the full extent of available views looking north towards the 3 DAs. The majority of the 3 area's deployment fields are screened by intervening woodland and field hedgerow boundaries. There is some partial visibility of Area 2 Redlands glimpsed above low points in intervening hedge lines, although difficult to discern at this distance and so any arrays may not be noticed by the casual viewer. The A4226 is on a gentle raised embankment seen across the open field west of the road corridor. The change in level and roadside hedgerow are sufficient to screen any potential views over into DA's 1 and 3.</p> <p>Given the very limited potential to glimpse the solar deployment from most situations such as this to the south no additional mitigation planting is proposed that would form part of any views to the south as the level of change equates to no change in the view in terms of significance. No change in view both in the short term and at Year 10.</p>
Geographical extent	Viewpoint located c.950m from the site boundary N/A no views
Duration and reversibility of effect	N/A no views
Magnitude of visual effect	None
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	No Change- Neutral – a 'Not Significant' visual effect

Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	None
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	No Change- Neutral – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect

**Viewpoint 12 – A4226, close to Redland Farm grouping
180° Existing View provided**

Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Road users (Medium)
Value of view	Main A Road not a recognized scenic route in planning terms Medium
Sensitivity of visual receptor	Road users (Medium)
Scale of visual effect	<p>Theoretical visibility is indicated on the ZTV. It was verified in the field that there is very limited potential visibility to DA 2 Redlands only; although the casual viewer is unlikely to discern the change in the view with any solar tables being a very small component in the view which would be small, glimpsed views through available gaps in the intervening vegetation, visibility to the rear sides of the arrays only.</p> <p>Most of the deployment at Redlands will be screened behind woodland and hedgerows. As per the existing situation a similar situation occurs in the part of the view looking east over the road towards Pancross DA1.</p> <p>The baseline description is repeated for ease of reference: The wide panoramic view takes in the full extent of available views looking north towards the 3 DAs. The majority of the 3 area’s deployment fields are screened by intervening woodland and field hedgerow boundaries. There is some partial visibility of Area 2 Redlands glimpsed above low points in intervening hedge lines, although difficult to discern at this distance and so any arrays may not be noticed by the casual viewer. The A4226 is on a gentle raised embankment seen across the open field looking to the west of the road corridor. The change in level and roadside hedgerow are sufficient to screen any potential views over into DA’s 1 and 3.</p> <p>Given the limited potential to glimpse the solar deployment from this situation the changes would be negligible which would lead to at most Minor changes in the view in the short term, and at Year 10, after allowing</p>

	existing boundary hedgerows to grow taller the arrays may not be discerned at also this would reduce to No Change and Neutral level of effect.
Geographical extent	Viewpoint located c.950m from the site boundary N/A no views
Duration and reversibility of effect	N/A no views
Magnitude of visual effect	Low Character and composition much the same as existing situation
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Minor – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Negligible
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	No Change- Neutral – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect Arrays unlikely to remain visible in medium to long term. Road side and internal hedges to be managed to a greater height.

Viewpoint 13 – West Llancarfan, (Unamed) road verge north of Caemaen Farm 90° Existing View provided	
Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Road users (Medium)
Value of view	Local road not a recognized scenic route in planning terms Medium
Sensitivity of visual receptor	Road users (Medium)
Scale of visual effect	Theoretical visibility is indicated on the ZTV. It was verified in the field that there is very limited potential visibility towards DA 2 Redlands in the far distance with DA 1 and DA 3 entirely screened from view. The baseline description is repeated for ease of reference: Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The location representative of open distant views (c.1km) from the west of the study area. The view towards the 3 DAs is largely screened by the foreground hedgerow with further intervening field boundaries set behind. There is some limited channelled visibility between intermediate woodland towards the pastures north of Area 1 (Pancross) in fields below Bonvilston which lie outside of the site.

	<p>There is a very small part of the view where a small part of a field within DA 1 can be glimpsed over the hedgerow but given the distance this is hard to locate and verify and in any case the change would not be discerned by the casual viewer which here are road users whose focus is on the road and not on distant landscape views and therefore this equates to:</p> <p>No change in view both in the short term and at Year 10 and a Neutral level of significance</p>
Geographical extent	Viewpoint located c.2.4km from the west site boundary of DA 1 N/A no views
Duration and reversibility of effect	N/A no views
Magnitude of visual effect	None
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	No Change- Neutral – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	None
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	No Change- Neutral – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect

**Viewpoint 14 – PROW VG|L15|5/1, west of Llantrithyd Place RPG
90° Existing View provided**

Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Users of the Public Footpath (High)
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Assumed outlook valued by walkers upon the route. Level of wear indicates limited use. High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High – users of the public right of way
Scale of visual effect	<p>Theoretical visibility is indicated on the ZTV.</p> <p>It was verified in the field that there is limited potential visibility towards the 3 DA’s from this distant view. It likely most of the DA’s are screened beyond the woodland as mentioned in the baseline and the general location of the sites are very difficult to discern. The field glimpsed beyond the woodland surrounding the quarry is likely located to the immediate south of Bonvilston. Due to the distance involved no photomontage was prepared given any distant glimpses were very unlikely to be picked up by the casual viewer due to the level of woodland and topographic screening available.</p>

	<p>The baseline description is repeated for ease of reference: Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The location representative of views from the west of the study area, set close to a cumulative solar scheme. It is taken from the public footpath from an elevated position allowing for a long distance panorama looking over the full extents of the wider landscape inclusive of land to the north and south of all 3 DAs. Views potentially screened by the wooded embankment and adjacent woodland blocks within the area of Llantrithyd Place and nearby quarry and the fact the views are distant ones with land to the east of the quarry well set down behind the rounded hill plateau (Leach Castle Farm). No change in view both in the short term and at Year 10 and a Neutral level of significance .</p>
Geographical extent	Viewpoint located c.2.4km from the west site boundary of DA 1 N/A no views likely
Duration and reversibility of effect	N/A no views likely
Magnitude of visual effect	None
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	No Change- Neutral – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	None
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	No Change- Neutral – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect

Viewpoint 15 – PROW VG W2 62/4 St Lythans Down	
Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Users of the Public Footpath (High)
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Assumed outlook valued by walkers upon the route. Level of wear indicates limited use. High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High – users of the public right of way
Scale of visual effect	<p>It was verified in the field that there is limited potential visibility towards DA 2 Redlands from this distant view.</p> <p>The baseline description is repeated for ease of reference: Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV. The location is representative of views from the east of the study area, set within the area of a proposed cumulative scheme. It is taken from the public footpath to the south of Vianshill and</p>

	<p>west of St Lythans Down farmsteads. It is a distant view looking west with up to 50 % of the solar arrays shown to be theoretically visible by the ZTV model. Localised hedgerows likely to restrict any views to the deployment at ground level with the tops of woodland at Coed Nant-bran seen behind providing a further level of screening. Fields glimpsed in the far distance over intermediate woodland surrounding Area 2 located in the areas adjacent to the A48 between the villages of Bonvilston and St Nicholas set above the 3 DAs.</p> <p>Any very small through views to DA 2 would be glimpsed at most and the complex wide panorama and intervening layers of field boundary vegetation would make any solar arrays very difficult to discern and the casual viewer would not notice any change from the existing situation.</p> <p>CUMULATIVE: Should the solar scheme at Vianshill come forward for development it is considered that this localised scheme would screen all views to the proposed Oaklands site, so there would be no potential for any cumulative visual effects from this location as a result of the Oaklands Scheme.</p> <p>No change in view both in the short term and at Year 10 and a Neutral level of significance .</p>
Geographical extent	Viewpoint located c.2.4km from the west site boundary of DA 1 N/A no views likely
Duration and reversibility of effect	N/A no views likely
Magnitude of visual effect	None
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	No Change- Neutral – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	None
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	No Change- Neutral – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect

Viewpoint 16 – North of Llancarfan	
Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Users of the Public Footpath (High)
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Assumed outlook valued by walkers upon the route. Level of wear indicates limited use. High
Sensitivity of	High – users of the public right of way

visual receptor	
Scale of visual effect	<p>Theoretical visibility indicated on the ZTV.</p> <p>The photomontage view illustrates the distant (1.7km) view from the Llancarfan valley towards the site and therefore represents worst case scenario from the more sensitive landscape (SLA/historic HLA) to the southwest of the 3 DA's. Elsewhere the wooded valley sides and ridges some of which are seen in the view and intervening undulating topography screen the site from most other locations close by within the same valley.</p> <p>It was verified in the field that there is potential visibility towards DA 1 Redlands set between the existing woodland structure and on viewing the photomontage it is apparent there are also partial views of the deployment in DA 2 from this distant view.</p> <p>The main change in the view is the east side of the deployment (the west side screened by intervening woodland and topography) within DA 1 Pancross with the south facing solar tables clearly visible but forming a small mass, set within the existing field system and nestled between woodland either side of the site. This existing woodland structure of the valley side slopes and ridges around the site greatly assists with visually assimilating the solar development within the existing landscape structure.</p> <p>A smaller area of the deployment within DA 2 Redlands can be seen over the woodlands that border the site to the south of this area. This is less prominent given the lesser extent of solar tables visible but is still noticeable given the blue colouration of the south facing arrays.</p> <p>The main character and composition of the view will remain with the change being to the grassland cover which equates to only a partial change in character and with reference to the methodology this is between levels and so results a Medium-Low change in the view "<i>occurs when proposals would be clearly noticeable and an important element in the view</i>", but are only '<i>partially visible</i>' so that the resultant changes are considered relatively Minor despite the solar arrays being more noticeable than some other more extensive closer range views due to the orientation of the panels.</p> <p>Medium-Minor in view both in the short term and at Year 10 and a Neutral level of significance .</p>
Geographical extent	Viewpoint located c.2.4km from the south west site boundary of DA 1
Duration and reversibility of	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible. Landscape mitigation likely to remain long

effect	term (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	Medium-low
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Medium – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Medium
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect

Viewpoint 17 - Lillypot (north of Bonvilston)	
180° Existing View provided	
Visual receptor / susceptibility to change	Users of the Public Footpath (High)
Value of view	No recognition in planning terms (landscape and heritage) or literature. Assumed outlook valued by walkers upon the route. Level of wear indicates limited use. High
Sensitivity of visual receptor	High – users of the public right of way
Scale of visual effect	<p>Theoretical visibility is indicated on the ZTV.</p> <p>The existing view illustrates the view over the landscape (pastures) to the north of Bonvilston.</p> <p>The elevated position c70m above the site as illustrated by the existing view allows for wide panoramic distant views (c.1.7km away) looking south towards the Development Areas. DA 2 Redlands and the eastern half of DA 1 Oaklands are screened from view at this location in the main by woodland surrounding the settlement of Bonvilston with individual properties glimpsed within this woodland screen. The landscape to the west of the village is more open between here and the site with clear through views to DA 1. The extent of arrays that will be visible is fairly limited due to field boundary hedgerows between here and the site which provide a high degree of screening and channel views to a relatively small section of the overall deployment. The views extends to the far side of DA 1 and DA3 at Oaklands can therefore just be glimpsed through the hedgerow boundary.</p> <p>Overall the visible arrays will be seen as a small mass and in common with other views to the north of the deployment the backside of the tables will be viewed which are more recessive and so will appear massed as a thin band of pale brown/warm grey colour seen within the existing field system with views to the existing woodland</p>

	<p>backdrop remaining unobstructed.</p> <p>In accordance with the methodology this will result in a Medium-Low change in the view which: “occurs when proposals would be clearly noticeable and an important element in the view” but are only ‘partially visible’ so that the resultant changes are considered relatively Minor although remaining noticeable here after mitigation planting has matured due to the elevated vantage point looking down over the sites.</p> <p>There is no visibility to DA 2 Redlands from this location. Medium-Low change in view short term, remains at a Medium-Low level due to elevated position of the path at this location.</p>
Geographical extent	Viewpoint located c.1.7km from the site boundary and arrays of DA 1 are c.1.72km at the closest point. Medium.
Duration and reversibility of effect	Long term duration, but ultimately temporary, scheme is reversible. Landscape mitigation likely to remain long term (benefit).
Magnitude of visual effect	Medium-Low
Level of visual effect (Year 1)	Moderate – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect
Magnitude of visual effect (Year 10)	Medium -Low
Level of visual effect (Year 10)	Moderate – a ‘Not Significant’ visual effect.

