



Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Appendix 7C: LANDMAP Aspect Areas Baseline Descriptions and Sensitivity Assessments





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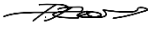
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

- 1.1.1. This appendix sets out the baseline descriptions and landscape sensitivity assessments for the LANDMAP Aspect Areas which have been scoped into the LVIA following the application of the filtering process described in **Appendix 7B**.
- 1.1.2. The appendix is structured as follows:
- **Section 1:** Introduction;
 - **Section 2:** Baseline Descriptions; and
 - **Section 3:** Sensitivity Assessments.

2 BASELINE DESCRIPTIONS

2.1 GEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPES ASPECT AREAS (GLAAS)

- 2.1.1. Four GLAAs have been scoped into the LVIA as set out in **Appendix 7B**. The location of the GLAAs in relation to the proposed turbine locations and the blade tip ZTV is shown on **Figure 7.8a**. A description of the GLAAs, as informed by Question 4 of the LANDMAP Survey is set out in **Table 7C-1**.

Table 7C-1 - LANDMAP GLAAs: Baseline Description

GLAA	Description (Q4)
MNTGMGL392 Lanwnog	<i>"Small, broadly triangular area bordering the NE side of Afon Carno near its confluence with the Severn. Constitutes a depression / vale between low hills to the N and SE and leads to a cwm-like structure with marsh at its NE termination. Includes the slight mound of Bryderwen".</i>
MNTGMGL528 Caersws	<i>"Undulating lowland block linking the Mynydd Waun upland to the Severn valley. Includes the marginal slopes of the latter to the Allt Fawr and cwm fills. Glacial deposits (till, etc.) probably extensive".</i>
MNTGMGL760 Llyn Mawr	<i>"Two cwms in the core of the Mynydd Waun Fawr massif with gently sloping bases leading NE to the River Rhiw. Includes Llyn Mawr and it is a probable that a larger lake once occupied the area".</i>
MNTGMGL918 Mynydd Waun Fawr-Cefn Gwyn	<i>"Large upland block developed mainly in Wenlock sandstones (Middle Silurian). Crags typical in the north, aligned with a typical SW-NE structural trend. In the south outcrop swings round to a N by W/ S by E trend and a distinctive steeped landscape is characteristic, with occasional lakes in depressions between "steps". Significant escarpment developed in S and SW but in W and N is less prominent. Includes probable periglacial lobes on the hill slope NE of Y Foel".</i>

2.2 LANDSCAPE HABITATS ASPECTS AREAS (LHAAS)

- 2.2.1. Three LHAAs have been scoped into the assessment as set out in **Appendix 7B**. A description of the LHAAs, as informed by Question 24 of the LANDMAP Survey, is set out in **Table 7C-2**. The location of the LHAAs in relation to the proposed turbine locations and the blade tip ZTV is shown on **Figure 7.8b**.

Table 7C-2 - LANDMAP LHAAs: Baseline Description

LHAA	Description (Q24)
MNTGMLH028 (unnamed)	<i>"An area of small enclosed fields and steeper hills covered in bracken and scrub together with wetter gullies with flushed vegetation. Where the more poorly drained fields have been agriculturally improved they are occasionally dominated by rushes. A number of common land blocks occur within the aspect area: CL054, CL006, CL039, CL041, CL040, CL061 these are dominated by dry acid grassland and marshy grassland, with flushes, bracken occurring on the steeper slopes. There is also an important oligotrophic lake Llyn Mawr SSSI with some interesting plant and bird species."</i>

LHAA	Description (Q24)
MNTGMLH052 (unnamed)	<i>"An area of smaller improved grass fields mostly used for grazing and silage on the rolling lands of the valley sides, which are bounded by more open uplands. Ribbon woodlands follow gullies down the hillsides of variable thickness. The fields are bounded mainly by hedges or wire fences with remnant mature trees. Grasslands vary from permanent pasture to temporary leys".</i>
MNTGMLH094 (unnamed)	<i>"An area of mainly small pastures fields most of which are grazed but some are mown. They are mainly surrounded by hedges although in places the hedges are now a series of single trees along a post and wire fence line. A few blocks of ribbon woodland occur in the area."</i>

2.3 VISUAL AND SENSORY ASPECT AREAS (VSAAS)

- 2.3.1. The filtering process described in **Appendix 7B**, identified 123 VSAs which coincide with the blade tip ZTV within the 27km LVIA study area, 31 of which have the relevant evaluation and sufficient ZTV coverage to be included in the LVIA. However, the Viewpoint Analysis presented in **Appendix 7K** identified no significant visual effects beyond a distance of 7 km. As a consequence (and using a precautionary approach), the landscape assessment has been re-scoped to include only those filtered VSAs which lie within or partially within 10 km of the proposed turbines and therefore considers 15 VSAs.
- 2.3.2. A description of the 15 VSAs scoped into the assessment, as informed by Question 3 of the LANDMAP Survey, is set out in **Table 7C-3** The location of these VSAs in relation to the proposed turbine locations and the blade tip ZTV is shown on **Figures 7.8c** and **7.8d**.

Table 7C-3- LANDMAP VSAs: Baseline Description

VSA	Description (Q3)
Host VSAs	
MNTGMVS235 Carno Mosaic	<i>"A traditional livestock farming landscape with well wooded and strongly defined field pattern - overgrown and managed hedgerow boundaries with intermittent grouped broadleaf trees a signature element for many of the boundaries. The area forms part of the A470(T) transport corridor and as such is an important thoroughfare and tourist route. Grazing types range from semi-improved grassland to marginal grazing on the upper slopes. Settlements tend to be small, clustered and other than Carno in the centre of the area have few facilities. Some new development has taken place in the form of caravan parks and campsites that need careful design to integrate into the existing field patterns".</i> <u>Powys Landscape Character Assessment</u> LCA 19: Carno Valley
MNTGMVS694 Carno Uplands	<i>"A relatively small area of upland to the north of Carno which forms the visual backdrop to both the settlement and Carno valley itself. A series of rounded peaks -Allt Fawr, Cryniarth and Yr Allt-rising in places to 450 metres AOD. The openness is somewhat compromised by the presence of large blocks of conifer plantations with hard often angular edges which pay little respect to landform and landscape character. The area is dissected by a number of streams and small watercourses inc. Nant Cwmgerwyn".</i>

VSAAs	Description (Q3)
	<u>Powys Landscape Character Assessment</u> LCA 17: Esgair Cwmowen
MNTGMVS733 Esgair Cwmowen Uplands	<i>“An extensive area of upland grazing with a patchwork vegetation cover of rough grazing, heather and bracken, irregular field patterns running with the topography and intermittent small blocks of coniferous and mixed woodland. Exposure and wind are dominant features with isolated more intimate areas with small irregular hedged fields in sheltered areas to the edge of the area. Mynydd y Clogau wind farm is located in the area to the east and an isolated single turbine is on the hillside below Llyn y Grinwydden and is visible to the north. There is also a further smaller single turbine associated with a farm. Views are possible to Carno 1 and 2 wind farms to the south. The presence of wind energy developments of various sizes mean the area could be described as a landscape with wind farms/turbines”.</i> <u>Powys Landscape Character Assessment</u> LCA 17: Esgair Cwmowen (to the north of the A470) LCA 19: Carno Valley (to the south of the A470) LCA 20: Trannon (to the south of the A470)
MNTGMVS865 Caersws River Bowl	<i>“An extensive area of lowland agricultural land - and the upper level of the River Severn (Afon Hafren) valley, enclosed by a ring of higher ground giving a 360 view of upland encircling the viewer. The area is formed by the meeting of the three valleys carrying the Afon Carno, Trannon, Cerist and amalgamation into the Afon Hafren (River Severn) hence its broad flat bowl liked shape. Transport corridors are dominant in the area with the A489(T) and A470(T) meeting at Caersws. Wide angled views prevail with open skies and mid distance views to the surround higher ground”.</i> <u>Powys Landscape Character Assessment</u> LCA 25: Caersws Valleys
Other VSAsAs scoped into the LVIA	
MNTGMVS179 Trannon Moors	<i>“An isolated area of upland moorland more usually found to the southern and western borders of the study area. Open, exposed and wide-open skies dominate with heather/bilberry and rough unimproved grassland predominant with bracken and gorse growth to lower edges adjacent upland grazing. An extensive wind farm, Carno 1, development dominates the central and southern half of the area and provides a dramatic feature in an otherwise open but dramatic landscape. Carno 2 extends wind energy development to the west and has larger additional turbines, more widely spaced. Both developments are accessed by a pattern of access roads across upland.”</i> <u>Powys Landscape Character Assessment</u> LCA 20 Trannon
MNTGMVS204 Llanidloes Farmland	<i>“A relatively small area of irregular, well defined small to medium scale field pattern. Grazed fields associated with small patches of mixed broadleaf woodland - oak, beech woodland and relict mining works. Small scale clustered and scattered settlements the larger ones associated with the former small-scale mining of the area. In main the area is characterised by the small mixed woodland blocks that follow the underlying landform and drainage pattern”. C</i> <u>Powys Landscape Character Assessment</u>

VSAA	Description (Q3)
	LCA 22: Llandinam to Llandyssil Hillsides LCA 27: Kerry Hill LCA 29: Waun Ddubarthog
MNTGMVS211 Llandinam	<i>"Small village which is bisected by the A470 (T). Traditional small predominantly stone built village with some modern infill development on its south eastern flank".</i> <u>Powys Landscape Character Assessment</u> LCA 25: Caersws Valleys
MNTGMVS212 Llandinam Hill and Scarp Mosaic	<i>"Network of small field parcels within strongly defined hedgerow with tree boundaries. Mixed deciduous woodland lines many of the watercourses running down slope and creates a distinct visual identity for the area. Variation in character found adjacent to Penstrowed Quarry where restoration of the workings has disturbed the overall field pattern. Strong sense of place with small field parcels lending intimacy and security to the area."</i> <u>Powys Landscape Character Assessment</u> LCA 22: Llandinam to Llandyssil Hillsides
MNTGMVS227 Cefn Carnedd Wooded Hillside	<i>"Mosaic patchwork of small irregular sized fields mostly grazed with summer cultivation for silage and hay. Field boundaries have a high proportion of hedgerow trees and there is a significant incidence of small to medium sized woodland blocks between areas of cultivation. Woodland is predominantly mixed deciduous broadleaf woodland. Area exhibits a strong sense of settled domesticity through cultivation and relative intimacy through the sized of field parcels. Views are extensive from within the field system over the surrounding floodplain / valley bottom and towards the dramatic upland windfarm at Waun Ddubarthog".</i> <u>Powys Landscape Character Assessment</u> 26: Llawr-y-glyn Hillsides 31: Bwlch-y-sarnau Uplands
MNTGMVS254 Kerry Ridgeway	<i>"An open and broad expanse of upland grazing with dominant open skies and wind exposure. Occasional attractive views available over the Church Stoke farmland and rolling lowland farmland to the north and dramatic upland grazing views to the south. Tranquil/spiritual setting derived from the historical drove route along the ridgeway, Offas Dyke path and the infrequent passage of traffic. Two separate single turbines on hillsides are visible in the area close to the large windfarm to west (Llandinam)."</i> <u>Powys Landscape Character Assessment</u> LCA 22: Llandinam to Llandyssil Hillsides LCA 27: Kerry Hill LCA 29: Waun Ddubarthog
MNTGMVS363 Newydd Fynyddog	<i>"A transitional landscape between the open and exposed moorland of the Trannon Moors and the more domesticated hill slopes mosaic grazing leading into the Dovey Valley. Largely weakly enclosed marginal grazing land with an area of small-scale irregular fields associated with a farm settlement to the centre of the area. Clear and extensive views are available over the Trannon Moors and to the prominent Carno 2 as well as Carno 1 wind farms south of the aspect area and over the small scale well enclosed farming land River Dyfi catchment area to the north. Borderline wilderness due to the weak enclosure</i>

VSAA	Description (Q3)
	and vegetation type. Open, exposed, wide open skies dominate most of the area.” <u>Powys Landscape Character Assessment</u> LCA 20 Trannon
MNTGMVS457 Clywedog Upland Grazing	“An extensive area of upland grazing forming part of the watershed area between the River Severn and Dyfi catchments. Slightly bleak and remote upland area that has few settlements and has a range of diverse vegetation cover - marginal upland grazing, bracken and gorse scrub with rock exposure and relict mining excavation present adjacent to Dylife. Two single turbines are apparent in the area, locally prominent, and Carno is visible in glimpses to the north. The area could be described as a very occasional wind turbine landscape.” <u>Powys Landscape Character Assessment</u> LCA 18: Dyfi & Twymyn Hillsides LCA 23: Llyn Clywedog
MNTGMVS695 Trannon Uplands Bryn Crugog	“An area spreading over the gently rolling hill and scarp slopes that form the upper reaches and valley sides of the Trannon valley complex. The aspect contains an intimate and small-scale field pattern with a rich patchwork of mixed vegetation cover and well-defined hedgerow with hedgerow trees. Small incidental parcels of mixed woodland are also present. Domestic in settlement scale with a scattered rural farmstead pattern and well-maintained marginal farming landscape. Field pattern is typified by overgrown hedgerows and wire fences and containing a proportion of bracken and gorse scrub. The area is predominantly southerly facing and has clear views available from within the dense field pattern over the surrounding valley bottoms. A number of small winding stream valleys and networks of narrow twisting lanes typify the area, many of which have a strongly vegetated course and in the case of the stream courses often run through the incidental woodland parcels. There is a strong physical and visual contrast between the lower lying and winding lanes and the upper reaches of open marginal farmland. Good long-distance views from the upper reaches of the aspect area with clear and open views to the south and east. Views on the plateau edge are drawn towards the movement of the wind turbines on the Trannon Moors”. <u>Powys Landscape Character Assessment</u> LCA 26: Llawr-y-glyn Hillsides
MNTGMVS819 Castle Caereinion Farmlands	“A landscape type typical of the mid region of Montgomeryshire. Strongly defined field patterns that follow the underlying landform and drainage patterns, small to medium sized field parcels, irregular patterned with small areas of mixed woodland following stream and watercourses to the plateau edge. Locally, hilltop grouped trees and marshy unimproved or marginal grazing is common in lower lying areas. Domesticated, traditional and settled character, aesthetically pleasing with traditional land management techniques such as coppicing and hedge laying prevalent.” <u>Powys Landscape Character Assessment</u> LCA 10: Guilsfield
MNTGMVS899 Tregynon Rolling Hills.	“An extensive area of rolling hillsides and pasture land with gently sloping sides and rounded tops. Views across the area are generally from a succession of rolling ridges and due to the size of the area long distance views are limited / insignificant to far distant ridgelines of upland areas. Sense of place is settled,

VSAAs	Description (Q3)
	safe and relatively intimate. Vegetation is predominantly Oak/mixed broadleaf woodland patched with a strong field pattern defined by hedgerows. General landscape character is defined strongly by the rolling farmed landscape with traditional farming techniques common i.e. hedge laying and few intensive farming practices employed". Powys Landscape Character Assessment LCA 12: Tregynon

2.4 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ASPECT AREAS (HLAAS)

- 2.4.1. The filtering process described in **Appendix 7B**, identified 111 HLAAs which coincide with the blade tip ZTV within the 27km LVIA study area, 29 of which have the relevant evaluation and sufficient ZTV coverage to be included in the LVIA. However, the Viewpoint Analysis presented in **Appendix 7K** identified no significant visual effects beyond a distance of 7 km. As a consequence (and using a precautionary approach), the landscape assessment has been re-scoped to include only those HLAAs which lie within or partially within 10km of the proposed turbines and therefore considers 13 HLAAs.
- 2.4.2. A description of the 13 HLAAs scoped into the assessment, as informed by Question 4 of the LANDMAP Survey, is set out in **Table 7C-4**. **Figures 7.8e** and **7.8f** illustrate the location of these HLAAs in relation to the proposed turbine locations and the blade tip ZTV.

Table 7C-4 - LANDMAP VSAAs: Baseline Description

HLAA	Description (Q4)
Host HLAA	
MNTGMHL559 Allt Fawr	"Irregular fieldscapes of medieval to post-medieval origin in the valley bottom of the river Garno, extending up the edge of the surrounding unenclosed and enclosed moorland. Discrete block of 20th-century conifer plantation with possibly residual broadleaved woodland in some steep-sided stream valleys. Later prehistoric land use and settlement indicated by the Castell Carno hillfort. The course of the Roman road between the Roman forts at Caersws and Pennal runs through the area. Small, nucleated post-medieval settlements at Clatter and Pontdolgoch. Dispersed farmsteads, houses and cottages of later medieval to 18th-century origin".
MNTGMHL820 Penbedw	"Irregular fieldscapes of medieval to post-medieval origin between Llanwnnog and Gregynog, on the lower hill land and enclosed marginal land on the southern margins of Trannon Moor. Small blocks of conifer plantation with some residual ancient broadleaved woodland along stream valleys and on steeper valley sides. The Roman road running north from the fort at Caersws crosses the area. Later prehistoric settlement and land use is indicated by the Wyle Cop hillfort and the Gwyn Fynydd enclosure. Small nucleated church settlement of medieval origin at Llanwnnog. Part of the Celynog grange belonging to the medieval Cistercian abbey at Strata Florida fell within the northern part of the area. Dispersed farms and houses of post-medieval origin".

HLAA	Description (Q4)
MNTGMHL859 Ffridd Rhyd Ddu	<i>"Hilltop ridges and intervening valleys north and east of Carno, with blocks of 20th-century conifer plantation and areas of large straight-sided fields representing 19th-century enclosure of moorland and marginal land. Discrete areas of registered common land on ridges. Small, natural post-glacial lakes. Early settlement and land use is represented by dispersed, Neolithic to Bronze Age hilltop burial and ritual monuments and by dispersed abandoned prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval settlements. The Roman road running north from Caersws crosses the area. Wind farms have begun to appear within this area during the early 21st century with windfarms established at Mynydd Clogau and Tir Gwynt (near Cefn Coch) by 2017".</i>
MNTGMHL902 Caersws basin	<i>"Regular lowland fieldscapes of medieval to 18th and 19th-century origin on the floor and floodplain at the confluence of the Severn, Ceirist (Trannon) and Garno rivers around Caersws and including the small nucleated church settlements of medieval origin at Trefeglwys and Llandinam. The village of Caersws lies at the hub of a network of Roman roads to the north, south, east and west which cross the area. Early land use and settlement is suggested by small clusters of Neolithic to Bronze Age burial mounds. Later prehistoric and Roman settlement and land use indicated by dispersed enclosed settlement sites. Dispersed farms and cottages and occasional gentry houses of medieval, late medieval and early post-medieval origin. The course of dismantled 19th-century railway lines westwards to the Van lead mines and southwards to Llanidloes and Rhayader cross the area."</i>
Other HLAAAs scoped into the LVIA	
MNTGMHL352 Upper Banwy	<i>"Irregular fieldscapes in the valley of the upper Banwy and its tributaries west of Llanerfyl and on the enclosed hill land and hill slopes surrounding them. Sinuous, relict ancient broadleaved woodland along steeper valley sides. Early settlement and land use indicated by grouped and more dispersed Neolithic to Bronze Age burial and ritual monuments and by the small later prehistoric hillforts at Dol Hywel, Gogerddan and Lymystyn. Small nucleated church settlement of probably early medieval origin at Llanerfyl and small post-medieval settlement at Foel a little distance away from its possible medieval predecessor, near the medieval church at Garthbeibio. Dispersed farms and cottages of post-medieval date, and occasional post-medieval water corn mills. Small, modern holiday caravan parks."</i>
MNTGMHL433 Middle Banwy / Upper Rhiw	<i>"Mixed fieldscapes on the undulating land in the Llanfair Caereinion area, in the valleys of the middle Banwy and upper Rhiw and on the surrounding valley sides and low hilltops. Blocks of 20th-century conifer plantation in the northern part of the area, with some residual ancient broadleaved woodland in steep-sided stream valleys. The more irregular field patterns appear to represent early piecemeal clearance and enclosure from medieval and earlier times whilst areas of more regular, straight-sided fields appear to represent late 18th and 19th-century enclosure of former commons. Early settlement and land use is indicated by sparse Neolithic to Bronze Age burial and ritual monuments and by later prehistoric small hillforts as at Pen-y-Coed, Pen-y-Castell, Ffrith Mathrafal, Bryn-y-Saethau small, defended farmsteads of Iron Age to Roman date. The Roman road running north of Caersws to the forts at Llanfor crosses the area. Small, nucleated church settlements of probably medieval or earlier origin at Castle Caereinion, Tregynon, Llanwyddelan and Llanllugan, the latter also associated with a medieval Cistercian nunnery. Dispersed farms and cottages of medieval and later origin. The extant early 20th-century Welshpool and Llanfair Light Railway runs through the area."</i>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
MNTGMHL649 Gregynog	<i>"Late 19th-century parkland, registered garden and country house (now university study and conference centre), based on former late medieval and early post medieval gentry house and estate, together with blocks of conifer and broadleaved woodland plantation."</i>
MNTGMHL704 Trannon Moor	<i>"Enclosed moorland and marginal land on the hills west of Carno, with large straight-sided boundaries probably mostly of 19th-century date. Early settlement and land use indicated by complexes of Neolithic to Bronze Age upland burial and ritual sites in the northern and eastern parts of the area. The Roman road from Carno to Penycrocbren crosses the area. Later settlement and land use indicated by scattered medieval and post-medieval upland house sites and peat-cutting platforms. 20th-century windfarm development in the central part of the area."</i>
MNTGMHL719 Brooks	<i>"Mixed fieldscapes on the ridges and low hills north of the Severn valley, between Berriew and Bettws Cedewain. The more irregular field patterns appear to represent early piecemeal clearance and enclosure from medieval and earlier times whilst areas of more regular, straight-sided fields appear to represent late 18th and 19th-century enclosure of former commons. Strips of 20th-century conifer plantation and some residual ancient broadleaved woodland on the steeper ridge slopes. Early settlement and land use is indicated by later prehistoric and later defended hillforts and ridge-top enclosed farmsteads. Small, nucleated church settlements of early medieval or medieval origin at Berriew, Bettws Cedewain and Manafon, the latter associated with a medieval earthen castle. Substantial later 13th-century stone castle at Dolforwyn. Dispersed farms and cottages of medieval and later date. The country houses at Vaynor, Garthmyl Hall and Glansevern Hall and their associated registered gardens formed the focus of later 18th to 20th-century landed estates. Former, post-medieval water corn and woollen mill sites."</i>
MNTGMHL789 Mochdre	<i>"Irregular fieldscapes probably predominantly of medieval and earlier post-medieval date with some straight-sided enclosures of probably later 18th and 19th-century date on the flanks of the hills and lower valley sides of the Severn valley and the valley of the Mochdre Brook to the south-west of Newtown. Earlier prehistoric land use and settlement indicated by scattered lithic sites and burial mounds. Later prehistoric settlement and land use indicated by sparse small defended enclosed settlements. The Roman road southwards from Caersws to Castell Collen crosses the area. Medieval settlement and land use indicated by earthen castle sites at The Moat and Bronfelin. Dispersed farmsteads of medieval to post-medieval origin. Small nucleated church settlement of medieval origin at Mochdre and small nucleated settlement of 18th-century origin at Stepside. Small blocks of 20th-century conifer plantation on some steeper hillslopes, and strips of probably residual ancient broadleaved woodland along some steep-sided stream valleys. Small 19th-century country house and registered garden at Plas Dinam, overlooking the Severn valley."</i>
MNTGMHL827 Caersws	<i>"Small nucleated settlement of predominantly post-medieval date overlying later prehistoric enclosure and two successive Roman forts with associated civilian settlement, roads and other structures of late 1st to 4th-century date. 19th-century houses, former workhouse, church and nonconformist chapel with 20th-century housing developments to the north of the historic core. The village lay at the hub of a Roman road network to the north, south east and west and at the junction of existing Cambrian Railway line between Newtown and Machynlleth and the now dismantled lines westwards to the Van lead mines and southwards to Llanidloes and Rhayader near Llanidloes."</i>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
MNTGMHL952 Lower Clywedog / Upper Severn	<i>"Irregular fieldscapes of possibly medieval and post-medieval origin in the stream valleys and on the hills and hill slopes around the head of the Severn valley and lower Clywedog valley north and west of Llanidloes. Residual ancient broadleaved woodland along some steams and river valleys with some relatively small blocks of 20th-century conifer plantation towards the west. Early settlement and land use indicated by Mesolithic chance finds, by widely dispersed Neolithic to Bronze Age hilltop burial mounds and by small later prehistoric hillforts at Pen-y-clun, Pen-y-gaer and Pen-y-castell and a number of other smaller defended enclosures. Later settlement and land uses indicated by the Rhyd-yr-onen medieval earthwork castle, dispersed farmsteads of later medieval and post-medieval origin and by small clusters of miners' cottages. Widespread relict evidence of later 18th and 19th-century lead mining, including the Van, Gwestyn, Bryntail and Pen-y-clun mines. The dismantled late 19th-century railway from Caersws to Van runs through the area."</i>
MNTGMHL970 Gelli Hill	<i>"Irregular fieldscapes probably of later medieval to post-medieval origin on the dissected hills west of the Caersws basin, between the Severn and Trannon valleys which forms part of the Dinam Estate which originated in the later 19th century. Numerous small and medium-sized 20th-century conifer plantations on many of the steeper hillslopes. Early settlement in the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods is suggested by chance finds. Later prehistoric activity indicated by the Cefn Carnedd hillfort and other smaller defended enclosures. Medieval settlement and land use in parts of the area is indicated by the Pen y Castell motte and bailey castle. Scattered farms and cottages of early post-medieval and medieval date. Late 19th-century country house, lodge, gardens at Broneirion, together with estate cottages once belonging to the Dinam Estate."</i>

2.5 CULTURAL LANDSCAPE SERVICES ASPECT AREAS (CLSAAS)

- 2.5.1. A description of the four CLSAAs which has been scoped into the assessment, drawing from multiple questions on the LANDMAP Survey and with an emphasis on the guidance set out in *Using LANDMAP in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments GN46*¹, is set out in **Table 7C-5**. The location of this CLSAA in relation to the proposed turbine locations and the blade tip ZTV is shown on **Figure 7.8g**.

Table 7C-5 - LANDMAP CLSAAs: Baseline Description

CLAA	Description
MNTGMCLS021 Carno Mosaic	Q8: Sense of place/local distinctiveness <i>Moderate</i>
	Q17 - Are there any art/artistic expressions associated with the landscape/area? <i>No Answer</i>
	Q19 - Are there any folklore/ legends associated with the landscape/area? <i>No Answer</i>

¹ Natural Resources Wales (2025) Using LANDMAP in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments GN46. (Online). Available at: <https://naturalresourceswales.gov.uk/guidance-and-advice/business-sectors/planning-and-development/evidence-to-inform-development-planning/using-landmap-in-landscape-and-visual-impact-assessments-gn46/?lang=en>

CLAA	Description	
	Q21 - Are there any events/traditions associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer
	Q28: % HER classes represented >1 % (HER Class definitions are reported in LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services - Cultural Heritage & Sense of Place and Belonging II – Placenames ²) The dominant HER classes within the CLSAA are highlighted in bold .	■ CL1 1.342% <i>Agriculture and Subsistence - Medieval</i>
		■ CL2 22.819% <i>Agriculture and Subsistence - Post Medieval</i>
		■ CL8 1.342% <i>Defence - Prehistoric</i>
		■ CL10 1.342% <i>Domestic - Medieval</i>
		■ CL16 8.725% <i>Industrial - Post Medieval</i>
		■ CL20 21.477% <i>Infrastructure - Post Medieval</i>
		■ CL32 7.383% <i>Religious Funerary and Ritual - Prehistoric</i>
		■ CL35 22.819% <i>Transport - Post Medieval</i>
		■ CL37 10.738% <i>Transport - Roman</i>
MNTGMCLS099 Carno Uplands	Q8: Sense of place/local distinctiveness	Moderate
	Q17 - Are there any art/artistic expressions associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer
	Q19 - Are there any folklore/ legends associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer
	Q21 - Are there any events/traditions associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer
	Q28: % HER classes represented >1 % (HER Class definitions are reported in LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services	■ CL2 25.641% Agriculture and Subsistence - Post Medieval

² Natural Resources Wales (2019) LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services - Cultural Heritage & Sense of Place and Belonging II – Placenames. (Online). Available at: <https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/689522/eng-evidence-report-347-landmap-cultural-landscape-services-cultural-heritage.pdf>

CLAA	Description		
	- Cultural Heritage & Sense of Place and Belonging II – Placenames ²) The dominant HER classes within the CLSAA are highlighted in bold .	■ CL3 2.564%	Agriculture and Subsistence - Prehistoric
		■ CL8 2.564%	Defence - Prehistoric
		■ CL10 2.564%	<i>Domestic - Medieval</i>
		■ CL16 2.564%	<i>Industrial - Post Medieval</i>
		■ CL20 20.513%	Infrastructure - Post Medieval
		■ CL31 2.564%	<i>Religious Funerary and Ritual - Post Medieval</i>
		■ CL32 10.256%	Religious Funerary and Ritual - Prehistoric
		■ CL35 30.769%	Transport - Post Medieval
MNTGMCLS108 Esgair Cwmowen Uplands	Q8: Sense of place/local distinctiveness	Strong	
	Q17 - Are there any art/artistic expressions associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer	
	Q19 - Are there any folklore/ legends associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer	
	Q21 - Are there any events/traditions associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer	
	Q28: % HER classes represented >1 % (HER Class definitions are reported in LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services - Cultural Heritage & Sense of Place and Belonging II – Placenames ²) The dominant HER classes within the CLSAA are highlighted in bold .	■ CL1 3.441%	<i>Agriculture and Subsistence - Medieval</i>
		■ CL2 38.71%	Agriculture and Subsistence - Post Medieval
		■ CL3 1.72%	<i>Agriculture and Subsistence - Prehistoric</i>
		■ CL10 4.301%	<i>Domestic - Medieval</i>
		■ CL11 2.581%	<i>Domestic - Prehistoric</i>

CLAA	Description		
		■ CL16 1.72%	<i>Industrial - Post Medieval</i>
		■ CL20 12.473%	<i>Infrastructure - Post Medieval</i>
		■ CL32 17.634%	<i>Religious Funerary and Ritual - Prehistoric</i>
		■ CL35 6.237%	<i>Transport - Post Medieval</i>
		■ CL37 9.247%	<i>Transport - Roman</i>
MNTGMCLS130 Caersws River Bowl	Q8: Sense of place/local distinctiveness	Strong	
	Q17 - Are there any art/artistic expressions associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer	
	Q19 - Are there any folklore/ legends associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer	
	Q21 - Are there any events/traditions associated with the landscape/area?	No Answer	
	Q28: % HER classes represented >1 % (HER Class definitions are reported in LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services - Cultural Heritage & Sense of Place and Belonging II – Placenames²) The dominant HER classes within the CLSAA are highlighted in bold. It should be noted that the LANDMAP Survey is incomplete in respect of the reported HER classes, with the percentages listed totalling 54.02%. The remaining HER classes after CL31 (the HER classes are listed in numerical order) primarily relate to Transport (CL34 to CL37) and Water Supply (CL38). The CLSAA contains the highway corridors of the A470, A489, B4568 and B4569 as well as the Cambrian Line and the River Severn, River Cerist and River Carno. For the purposes of the assessment, it is therefore reasonable to assume that the remaining 45.98% relates to Transport and Water Supply HER classes, which,	■ CL1 4.271%	<i>Agriculture and Subsistence - Medieval</i>
		■ CL2 12.563%	<i>Agriculture and Subsistence - Post Medieval</i>
		■ CL9 1.256%	<i>Defence – Roman</i>
		■ CL10 1.508%	<i>Domestic - Medieval</i>
		■ CL11 1.759%	<i>Domestic - Prehistoric</i>
		■ CL12 1.005%	<i>Domestic – Roman</i>
		■ CL14 1.005%	<i>Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces – Post Medieval</i>
		■ CL16 3.015%	<i>Industrial - Post Medieval</i>
		■ CL20 11.809%	<i>Infrastructure - Post Medieval</i>

CLAA	Description		
	given the % breakdown, would be dominant cultural identity indicators.	■ CL26 1.759%	<i>Object – Medieval</i>
		■ CL27 7.035%	<i>Object - Post Medieval</i>
		■ CL29 3.015%	<i>Object – Roman</i>
		■ CL30 2.513%	<i>Religious Funerary and Ritual - Medieval</i>
		■ CL31 1.508%	<i>Religious Funerary and Ritual - Post Medieval</i>

3 SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENTS

3.1 OVERVIEW

- 3.1.1. The landscape sensitivity of the defined Aspect Areas to the Proposed Development is presented in **Sections 3.2 to 3.6**, derived in accordance with the methodology set out in **Appendix 7A**. Landscape sensitivity is described as 'high', 'medium' or 'low', which is assessed by taking into account the landscape value and landscape susceptibility to change, which may vary in response to both the type of development proposed, specific characteristics of the receptor and consideration of Aspect specific criteria.
- 3.1.2. The predicted magnitude of landscape change and the consequent level of effect and its significance is set out in **Appendices 7D to 7H** for the Geological Landscapes, Landscape Habitats, Visual and Sensory, Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas respectively.

3.2 GEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPES ASPECT AREAS (GLAAS)

DEFINING VALUE AND SUSCEPTIBILITY

- 3.2.1. The landscape value and susceptibility of the GLAAs is considered in relation to the following criteria:

- Landscape Value:
 - Q33 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet.
- Landscape Susceptibility:
 - *Scale*: Lower susceptibility would be indicated by larger scale landscapes and landform which may be able to accommodate large scale wind turbines. Medium to High susceptibility would reflect smaller scale, well defined landscape which may become dominated or overwhelmed by the scale of the turbines;
 - *Landform and Topography*: Lower levels of susceptibility would represent simple upland plateau, gently rolling or flat landscapes as the turbines may be less easily scales against the landform. Medium to High susceptibility would be indicated by complex landforms with well-defined changes in level including ridges, steep sloping hillsides and narrow valleys;
 - *Skyline*: Lower susceptibility would represent broad, simple skylines, lacking in distinctive 'landmark' landforms and/or geological features. Higher levels of susceptibility would be indicated by skylines which are an important and noticeable component of the landscape with 'landmark' landforms and/or geological features; and
 - *Surrounding Context*: Q2 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet Survey Sheet. Self-contained landscapes with limited geological relationship with adjacent areas would be an indicated of lower levels of susceptibility. Conversely, landscapes that are closely connected to the adjacent/surrounding areas in terms of similar geological or geomorphological character would be of higher susceptibility.

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

- 3.2.2. The landscape sensitivity assessment for the four GLAAs scoped into the LVIA is set out in **Table 7C-6**.

Table 7C-6 - Assessment of Sensitivity: GLAAs

Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility					Overall landscape sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation (Q33)	Scale	Landform/ Topography	Skyline	Surrounding Context	Overall Susceptibility	
MNTGMGL392 Lanwnog	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium-Low
MNTGMGL528 Caersws	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Low	Low	Medium-Low	Medium
MNTGMGL760 Llyn Mawr	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Low	Low	Medium-Low	Medium
MNTGMGL918 Mynydd Waun Fawr-Cefn Gwyn	High	Low	Low	Medium-Low	Low	Low	Medium

3.3 LANDSCAPE HABITATS ASPECTS AREAS (LHAAS)

DEFINING VALUE AND SUSCEPTIBILITY

3.3.1. The landscape value and susceptibility of the LHAAs is considered in relation to the following criteria:

- Landscape Value:
 - Q45 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet.
- Landscape Susceptibility:
 - *Land Cover*: Q5 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS/ aerial assessment. Low susceptibility would represent large scale simple and homogenous land cover including moorland, grasslands, and large forestry plantations, where the simplicity of the land cover may complement turbines. Medium to High susceptibility would represent complex and diverse land cover including a diversity of arable fields, grassland, trees / hedges / woodland, open water of a small scale that turbines may dominate;
 - *Landscape Management*: Q19 and Q23 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low susceptibility would represent landscapes where habitat and species value is being undermined by current land management activities, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent landscapes where habitat and species value is being enhanced by current land management activities, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms; and
 - *Surrounding Habitat Connectivity*: Q2 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low susceptibility would represent self-contained landscapes with no special or functional link with adjacent area/s, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent landscapes that are closely connected to the adjacent / surrounding areas in terms of similar landscape habitat character, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

3.3.2. The landscape sensitivity assessment for the three LHAAs scoped into the LVIA is set out in **Table 7C-7**.

Table 7C-7 - Assessment of Sensitivity: LHAs

Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility				Overall landscape sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation (Q45)	Land cover	Landscape Management	Surrounding Habitat Connectivity	Overall Susceptibility	
MNTGMLH028 (unnamed)	High	Low	Medium-Low	Low	Low	Medium
MNTGMLH052 (unnamed)	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
MNTGMLH094 (unnamed)	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low

3.4 VISUAL AND SENSORY ASPECT AREAS (VSAAS)

DEFINING VALUE AND SUSCEPTIBILITY

3.4.1. The landscape value and susceptibility of the VSAAs is considered in relation to the following criteria:

- Landscape Value:
 - Q26 and Q50 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet.
- Landscape Susceptibility:
 - Landscape Criteria:
 - Scale: Q8 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS/ aerial assessment. Low susceptibility would represent larger scale, expansive landscapes which may be more able to accommodate large scale wind turbines, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind energy development. Medium to High susceptibility would represent smaller scale intimate landscapes, which may become dominated or overwhelmed by large scale wind turbines, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind energy development;
 - Landform: Q3, Q4 and Q5 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low susceptibility would represent a simple upland plateau, gently rolling or flat landscapes, where turbines may be less easily scaled against the landform. Medium to High susceptibility would represent complex landforms with well-defined changes in level, landscapes that turbines may dominate;
 - Landcover Pattern: Q5 & Q16 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS/ aerial assessment. Low susceptibility would represent simple, homogenous land cover and unenclosed land or rectilinear field patterns where the simplicity of the land cover and patterns may complement the turbines. Areas of commercial forestry or intensive farming may also indicate lower susceptibility. Medium to High susceptibility would represent complex and diverse landscapes comprising a mosaic of land cover, an irregular small-scale patchwork or medieval field patterns where turbines may overwhelm the scale and landscape pattern, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind energy development; and
 - Built Environment: Q6 & Q20 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low susceptibility would represent the presence of modern structures including industrial, infrastructure and mineral extraction land uses. Landscapes with vertical masts, pylons and turbines, would also indicate lower susceptibility to wind energy development. Medium to High susceptibility would represent areas that are sparsely settled and/or characterised by rural/traditional forms of development including historic structures, parks and gardens and monuments that are more susceptible to wind energy development.
 - Visual Criteria:
 - Skyline: OS map/ aerial assessment. Low susceptibility would represent broad simple skylines lacking in distinctive or 'landmark' topography, and/or which feature existing, contemporary structures such as electricity or communications infrastructure, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind energy development. Medium to High susceptibility would represent skylines which are an important and noticeable component in the landscape, with 'landmark' or distinctive topography/ridgelines, and/or historic landscape features such as hilltop monuments or church spires, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms;

- Movement: Q18 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low susceptibility would represent closer proximity to busy major roads and other areas of significant mechanised movement where the movement of turbine blades may be in character. Medium to High susceptibility would represent areas where there are no roads or only quiet country lanes where turbine blade movement could be eye catching;
- Openness and Enclosure: Q9 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low susceptibility would represent enclosed landscape with limited opportunities for long range views, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent open landscapes with opportunities for long range views, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms; and
- Surrounding Context: Q2 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet if special or functional links are present and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low susceptibility would represent self-contained landscapes with limited relationship with adjacent areas, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent landscapes that are closely connected to the adjacent / surrounding areas in terms of similar character or visual backdrop, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.
- Perceptual Criteria:
 - Remoteness: Q3, Q18 and Q24 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low susceptibility would represent an area that feels closer to people and human activities (conversely a remote area not valued for wildness or tranquillity would have a lower number of visual receptors), characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent an area that feels remote from people and human activities (conversely, landscapes that are settled / built up would have a higher number of visual receptors), characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms; and
 - Tranquillity: Q24 and Q59 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet. Low susceptibility would represent an area that is recorded as being within the lowest visually tranquil categories (categories 1-4), qualities that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent landscapes that are recorded as being moderately (categories 5-7) or highly (categories 8-10) visually tranquil, qualities that are more susceptible to wind farms.

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The landscape sensitivity assessment for the 15 VSAs scoped into the LVIA is set out in **Table 7C-8**.

Table 7C-8 - Assessment of Sensitivity: VSAs

Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility											
Overall Evaluation (Q26/Q50)	Landscape (physical) Criteria				Visual Criteria				Perceptual Criteria			Overall landscape sensitivity
	Scale	Landform	Landcover Pattern	Built Environment	Skyline	Movement	Openness/Enclosure	Context	Remoteness	Tranquillity		
MNTGMVS179 Trannon Moors												
Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium-Low	Medium
MNTGMVS204 Llanidloes Farmland												
Medium	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
MNTGMVS211 Llandinam												
Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High-Medium	Medium	Medium
MNTGMVS212 Llandinam Hill and Scarp Mosaic												
High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium	Medium	High-Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High-Medium	High
MNTGMVS227 Cefn Carnedd Wooded Hillside												
Medium	High	Medium	High	High-Medium	Medium	High-Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High-Medium	High-Medium

Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility											Overall landscape sensitivity
Overall Evaluation (Q26/Q50)	Landscape (physical) Criteria				Visual Criteria				Perceptual Criteria			
	Scale	Landform	Landcover Pattern	Built Environment	Skyline	Movement	Openness/Enclosure	Context	Remoteness	Tranquillity		
MNTGMVS235 Carno Mosaic												
Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
MNTGMVS254 Kerry Ridgeway												
High	Medium	Low	Low	High-Medium	High	High	High	Medium	Medium/Low	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
MNTGMVS363 Newydd Fynyddog												
Medium	Low	Medium-Low	Low	High-Medium	Medium	High-Medium	High	Medium	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
MNTGMVS457 Clywedog Upland Grazing												
High	Low	Medium-Low	Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	High-Medium
MNTGMVS694 Carno Uplands												
Medium	Low	Low	Medium	High	High-Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility											Overall landscape sensitivity
Overall Evaluation (Q26/Q50)	Landscape (physical) Criteria				Visual Criteria				Perceptual Criteria		Overall Susceptibility	
	Scale	Landform	Landcover Pattern	Built Environment	Skyline	Movement	Openness/Enclosure	Context	Remoteness	Tranquillity		
MNTGMVS695 Trannon Uplands Bryn Crugog												
Medium	Medium	High-Medium	High	High-Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
MNTGMVS733 Esgair Cwmowen Uplands												
High	Low	Medium-Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium/Low	High	Medium/Low	Medium
MNTGMVS819 Castle Caereinion Farmlands												
Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Medium
MNTGMVS865 Caersws River Bowl												
Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Medium-Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
MNTGMVS899 Tregynon Rolling Hills												
High	Medium	Medium	Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	High-Medium

3.5 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ASPECT AREAS (HLAAS)

DEFINING VALUE AND SUSCEPTIBILITY

3.5.1. The landscape value and susceptibility of the HLAAs is considered in relation to the following criteria:

- Landscape Value:
 - Q40 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet.
- Landscape Susceptibility:
 - *Landscape Pattern*: Q4, Q5 & Q12 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS/ aerial assessment. Low would represent unenclosed land or rectilinear field patterns which may complement the modern aesthetic of turbines characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High would represent irregular small-scale patchwork or medieval field patterns where turbines may overwhelm the scale and landscape pattern, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms;
 - *Built Environment*: Q4 & Q5 of the HLAA LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/aerial/field survey observations. Indicators of lower susceptibility would include the presence of modern structures such as wind turbines, transport, overhead lines or communications infrastructure as well as industrial and large-scale commercial development and the visible influences of mineral extraction. Areas which are characterised by long-established, traditional or historic built forms including historic structures such as traditional stone-built farmsteads, stone field boundary walls, designed landscapes and monuments are likely to be more susceptible to wind energy development; and
 - *Designated Features and Landmarks*: Q17, Q18, Q19, Q20, Q21 & Q22 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Indicators of low susceptibility would include no or little presence of or intervisibility between designated areas or key focal sites (such as World Heritage Sites (WHS), Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas; Scheduled Monuments, landmarks or visitor attractions, such as historic hill forts/castles/church towers and monuments or memorials). High susceptibility would represent areas of significant intrinsic historic landscape character, with landmarks and focal features such as church spires and prominent listed buildings, where turbines might compete as landscape foci and detract from settings, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

3.5.2. The landscape sensitivity assessment for the 13 HLAAs scoped into the LVIA is set out in **Table 7C-9**.

Table 7C-9 - Assessment of Sensitivity: HLAAs

Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility				Overall landscape sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation	Landscape Pattern	Built Environment	Designated Features & Landmarks	Overall Susceptibility	
MNTGMHL352 Upper Banwy	High	High	High	Medium-Low	High-Medium	High
MNTGMHL433 Middle Banwy / Upper Rhiw	High	High-Medium	High-Medium	Medium	High-Medium	High
MNTGMHL559 Allt Fawr	High	High-Medium	High-Medium	Medium-Low	Medium	High-Medium
MNTGMHL649 Gregynog	High	High	High	Medium	High-Medium	High
MNTGMHL704 Trannon Moor	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium
MNTGMHL719 Brooks	High	Medium	High	High-Medium	High-Medium	High
MNTGMHL789 Mochdre	High	High-Medium	High	High-Medium	High-Medium	High
MNTGMHL820 Penbedw	High	High	High	High-Medium	High	High
MNTGMHL827 Caersws	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High-Medium

Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility				Overall landscape sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation	Landscape Pattern	Built Environment	Designated Features & Landmarks	Overall Susceptibility	
MNTGMHL859 Ffridd Rhyd Ddu	High	Low	Medium-Low	High-Medium	Medium	High-Medium
MNTGMHL902 Caersws basin	High	Medium	Medium	High-Medium	Medium	High-Medium
MNTGMHL952 Lower Clywedog / Upper Severn	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High-Medium
MNTGMHL970 Gelli Hill	High	Medium	High	Medium	High-Medium	High

3.6 CULTURAL LANDSCAPE SERVICES ASPECT AREAS (CLSAAS)

DEFINING VALUE AND SUSCEPTIBILITY

3.6.1. The landscape value and susceptibility of the CLSAAs is considered in relation to the following criteria:

- Landscape Value:
 - None provided in LANDMAP Survey Sheet: Derived from Q10 (Visual and Sensory landscape evaluation).
- Landscape Susceptibility:
 - *Sense of Place*: Q8 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet. Low would represent areas with a weak sense of place, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind energy development. Medium to High would represent an area with a moderate or strong sense of place and local distinctiveness, which will typically be more susceptible to wind energy development;
 - *Scenic Quality*: Q12 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet. Low would represent areas with lower scenic quality, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind energy development. Medium to High would represent an area with a moderate or high scenic quality, which will typically be more sensitive to wind energy development;
 - *Remoteness, Tranquillity and Dark skies*: Q1, Q4, Q6 & Q7 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet. Low would represent an area that feels closer to people and human activities with high levels of night-time lighting, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind energy development. Medium to High would represent an area that feels remote from people and human activities, with dark night-time skies, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind energy development;
 - *Movement*: OS map/ aerial assessment. Low susceptibility would represent closer proximity to busy major roads and other areas of significant mechanised movement where the movement of turbine blades may be in character. Medium to High susceptibility would represent areas where there are no roads or only quiet country lanes where turbine blade movement could be eye catching; and
 - *Built Environment*: OS map/aerial/field survey observations. Indicators of lower susceptibility would include the presence of modern structures such as wind turbines, transport, overhead lines or communications infrastructure as well as industrial and large-scale commercial development and the visible influences of mineral extraction. Areas which are characterised by long-established, traditional or historic built forms including historic structures such as traditional stone-built farmsteads, stone field boundary walls, designed landscapes and monuments are likely to be more susceptible to wind energy development.

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

3.6.2. The landscape sensitivity assessment for the four CLSAAs scoped into the LVIA is set out in **Table 7C-10**.

Table 7C-10 - Assessment of Sensitivity: CLSAAs

Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility							Overall landscape sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation	Sense of Place	Scenic Quality	Dark skies	Remoteness & Tranquillity	Movement	Built Environment	Overall Susceptibility	
MNTGMCLS021 Carno Mosaic	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
MNTGMCLS099 Carno Uplands	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
MNTGMCLS108 Esgair Cwmowen Uplands	High	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	High-Medium	High
MNTGMCLS130 Caersws River Bowl	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium



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