



Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Appendix 7D: LANDMAP GLAA Assessment of Effects





Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Appendix 7D: LANDMAP GLAA Assessment of Effects

TYPE OF DOCUMENT (VERSION) PUBLIC

PROJECT NO. 62282400

OUR REF. NO. 62282400_APP7D_001

DATE: JULY 2026

WSP

1 Capital Quarter

Tyndall Street

Cardiff

CF10 4BZ

Phone: +44 2920 769 200

WSP.com



QUALITY CONTROL

Issue/revision	First issue	Revision 1	Revision 2	Revision 3
Remarks				
Date				
Prepared by	KMW			
Signature				
Checked by	Dani Reeves			
Signature				
Authorised by				
Signature				
Project number	62282400			
Report number	001			
File reference				

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	OVERVIEW	1
2	ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS	2
2.1	GLAA RECEPTORS	2

TABLES

Table 7D 1 - Assessment of effects: GLAAs	2
---	---

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

- 1.1.1. The filtering process described in **Appendix 7B** identified four Geological Landscapes Aspect Areas (GLAAs) that should be carried through to the assessment of effects as follows:
- MNTGMGL392 Lanwnog;
 - MNTGMGL528 Caersws;
 - MNTGMGL760 Llyn Mawr; and
 - MNTGMGL918 Mynydd Waun Fawr-Cefn Gwyn.
- 1.1.2. The landscape sensitivity of the GLAAs to the Proposed Development is presented in **Appendix 7C** and has been derived in accordance with the methodology set out in **Appendix 7A**.
- 1.1.3. The assessment of direct landscape effects on these GLAAs is set out in **Table 7D 1** in **Section 2** of this Appendix. The geographical extent and location of the GLAAs in relation to the Proposed Development is illustrated in **Figure 7.8a**.

2 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

2.1 GLAA RECEPTORS

Table 7D 1 - Assessment of effects: GLAAs

GLAA	Assessment
MNTGMGL392 Llanwnog	As set out in Table 7C-6 of Appendix 7C, this GLAA is assessed as being of Medium value and of Low susceptibility. The overall sensitivity is therefore considered to be <i>Medium-Low</i>. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development Construction and Operational Phases</u> The majority of this GLAA is located to the east and south-east of the Proposed Development, with a short extent of the southern end of the access track associated with the Proposed Development located towards its western corner, close to the A470. The blade tip ZTV in Figure 7.8a demonstrates that the Proposed Development would potentially be visible from across a small proportion of the GLAA, concentrated along its south-western and south-eastern edges where up to six turbines may be visible. The Proposed Development would result in new direct effects within the western part of the GLAA and indirect effects across a small proportion of the remainder of the GLAA. The direct effects resulting from the Proposed Development would be associated with localised excavations to achieve suitable grades for the access road, with limited scope to impact upon the main geological features of this aspect area which relate to a vale between low hills. There would be no direct effect or disturbance to the slight mound of Bryderwen, which is recorded in the description of this GLAA. The presence of up to six turbines on the skyline to the north from within a small proportion of MNTGMGL392 Llanwnog would not alter the legibility of the geological landscape within this Aspect Area, or the way in which it is experienced. Based on these considerations, the magnitude of change would range from Very Low to Zero. Landscape effects would therefore be Negligible and Not Significant to None. The nature of these effects would be permanent (where the access road is to be retained), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented Sites + Proposed Development</u> No operational or consented schemes are sited within this GLAA. As a consequence, the magnitude of change would be <i>Zero</i> and there would be no cumulative effects. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Proposed Development</u> No planning application schemes are sited within this GLAA. As a consequence, the magnitude of change would be <i>Zero</i> and there would be no cumulative effects.
MNTGMGL528 Caersws	As set out in Table 7C-6 of Appendix 7C, this GLAA is assessed as being of Medium value and of Medium-Low susceptibility. The overall sensitivity is therefore considered to be <i>Medium</i>. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development Construction and Operational Phases</u> This GLAA is located to the south and east of the Proposed Development with the majority of newly constructed section of the access road from the A470 being located within the GLAA. The blade tip ZTV Figure 7.8a demonstrates that the Proposed Development would theoretically be visible across a large proportion of the GLAA, where up to six turbines would commonly be visible, with 10-11 turbines potentially visible across a localised part of the GLAA, concentrated within its eastern fringes. The Proposed Development would result in direct effects within a narrow part of the GLAA and indirect effects across the majority of the GLAA. The direct effects resulting from the Proposed Development would be associated with localised earthworks (both

GLAA	Assessment
	excavations and infilling) to achieve suitable grades for the access road, with further engineering works required within tributary valley landforms to accommodate bridges where watercourse crossings are required. No notable geological sites are recorded within the GLAA, and overall, there would be limited scope for these localised engineering works to impact upon the main geological features of this aspect area which relate to this being an “<i>undulating lowland block linking the Mynydd Waun upland to the Severn valley</i>”. The access road, once constructed, would be comparable to the existing minor roads and tracks which cross this GLAA and which have not altered the integrity of this landform. Visibility of the proposed turbines above the horizon to the north and west would not overwhelm the scale of the landform nor would it alter the legibility of the geological landscape within this Aspect Area and the way in which it is experienced. Based on these considerations the magnitude of change would range from Low to Zero. Landscape effects would therefore be Minor and Not Significant to None. The nature of these effects would be permanent (where the access road is to be retained), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented Sites + Proposed Development</u> No operational or consented schemes are sited within this GLAA. As a consequence, the magnitude of change would be <i>Zero</i> and there would be no cumulative effects. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Proposed Development</u> No planning application schemes are sited within this GLAA. As a consequence, the magnitude of change would be <i>Zero</i> and there would be no cumulative effects.
MNTGMGL760 Llyn Mawr	As set out in Table 7C-6 of Appendix 7C, this GLAA is assessed as being of Medium value and of Medium-Low susceptibility. The overall sensitivity is therefore considered to be <i>Medium</i>. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development Construction and Operational Phases</u> The majority of this narrow GLAA is located to the north of the Proposed Development, with T2, T11 and short extents of the proposed and existing (upgraded) access track located within the southernmost part, close to the boundary with MNTGMGL918. The temporary construction compound together with the substation compound, control building compound and BESS compound would also be located within this GLAA. The blade tip ZTV in Figure 7.8a demonstrates that the Proposed Development would be visible across the majority of this GLAA. With reference to Figure 7-12 Cumulative Context, there are no operational wind turbines within this GLAA. The Proposed Development would result in new direct effects within the southern part of the GLAA and indirect effects across the remainder of this Aspect Area. The direct effects resulting from the Proposed Development would be associated with localised excavations for turbine foundations together with areas of cut and fill to enable the formation of level areas for turbine hardstanding, the temporary and long-term compounds (construction, substation, control building and BESS) and construction of the access track. However, there would be limited scope for these localised areas of earthworks to impact upon the main geological features of this aspect area which relate to the two cwms in the core of the Mynydd Waun Fawr massif. There would be no direct effect or disturbance to Llyn Mawr and there are no notable sites such as Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) or geological Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) recorded within the GLAA. The scale of the turbines would not markedly overwhelm scale of this landform or its overall legibility. Based on these considerations, the magnitude of change would range from Low to Zero. Landscape effects would therefore be Minor and Not Significant to None. The

GLAA	Assessment
	nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) (or permanent where access tracks are to be retained), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented Sites + Proposed Development</u> No operational or consented schemes are sited within this GLAA. As a consequence, the magnitude of change would be <i>Zero</i> and there would be no cumulative effects. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Proposed Development</u> One of the 11 turbines within the Esgair Cwmowen planning application scheme would also be sited within this GLAA but would have limited influence on the main geological features of the aspect area (Very Low to Zero magnitude). The additional and combined effect would remain Minor and Not Significant. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) (or permanent where access tracks are to be retained), cumulative, direct and adverse.
MNTGMGL918 Mynydd Waun Fawr-Cefn Gwyn	As set out in Table 7C-6 of Appendix 7C, this GLAA is assessed as being of High value and of Low susceptibility. The overall sensitivity is therefore considered to be <i>Medium</i>. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development Construction and Operational Phases</u> This is an extensive GLAA which extends over 10km distance from the Site's southern boundary to the A458 in the north. Consequently, the majority of MNTGMGL918 is located to the north of the Proposed Development, with T1, T3-T10, the upgraded section of the access road from the A470 and internal access tracks (both new and upgraded) located in the southernmost part, close to the boundary with MNTGMGL528. The blade tip ZTV in Figure 7.8a demonstrates that the Proposed Development would be visible across a large part of the southern and south-eastern parts of the GLAA, with theoretical visibility becoming more fragmented and intermittent across north facing slopes within the GLAA to the north. With reference to Figure 7.12, the 17 operational wind turbines within the Mynydd Clogau scheme and nine of the 12 Tirgwynt turbines are sited within this GLAA, with mineral extraction also occurring to the north of the Site. The direct effects resulting from the Proposed Development would be associated with localised excavations (for turbine foundations) and areas of cut and fill to enable the formation of areas for turbine hardstanding and construction of the access track. However, there would be limited scope for these localised areas of earthworks to impact upon the main geological features of this aspect area which relate to this being an <i>"Important upland massif with unique steeped topography, unusual periglacial features (NE of Y Foel)"</i>. There would be no direct effect or disturbance to the RIGS at Tan y Foel Quarry and Ty'n-y-Graig, which accords with the principal management recommendation to <i>"ensure that no significant geological or geomorphological features are lost or damaged"</i>. The scale of the turbines would be accommodated within the large-scale of this upland landform. Based on these considerations, the magnitude of change would range from Low to Zero. Landscape effects would therefore be Minor and Not Significant to None. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) (or permanent where access tracks are to be retained), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented Sites + Proposed Development</u> The operational Mynydd Clogau and Tirgwynt turbines are located within this GLAA together with the consented Esgair Cwmowen scheme (Low to Zero magnitude). The additional and combined effect would remain Minor and Not Significant. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), cumulative, direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Proposed Development</u>

GLAA	Assessment
	The turbines within the Llyn Lort scheme would also be sited within this GLAA (Low to Zero magnitude). The additional and combined effect would remain Minor and Not Significant. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), cumulative, direct and adverse.



1 Capital Quarter
Tyndall Street
Cardiff
CF10 4BZ

wsp.com

WSP UK Limited makes no warranties or guarantees, actual or implied, in relation to this report, or the ultimate commercial, technical, economic, or financial effect on the project to which it relates, and bears no responsibility or liability related to its use other than as set out in the contract under which it was supplied.