Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Appendix 7K: Viewpoint Assessment

62282400_APP7K_001
JULY 2026

PUBLIC

Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Appendix 7K: Viewpoint Assessment

TYPE OF DOCUMENT (VERSION) PUBLIC

PROJECT NO. 62282400

OUR REF. NO. 62282400_APP7K_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	Laura Fretwell			
Signature				
Checked by	Dani Reeves			
Signature				
Authorised by				
Signature				
Project number	62282400			
Report number	001			
File reference				

CONTENTS

TABLES

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

1.1.1. The viewpoint assessment has been used to assist the design development and further define the scope of the assessment process for the Proposed Development. In particular, the maximum distance from the Proposed Development, within which significant effects may be likely has been identified. This has been used to focus the baseline information and detailed reporting of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual**.

1.2 VIEWPOINT AND CUMULATIVE VIEWPOINT ANALYSIS

1.2.1. The viewpoint assessment has been conducted from 20 viewpoint locations (**Figures 7.16a-i-7.35a-i**) for the main wind farm (Proposed Development) as agreed with consultees through the Scoping Direction. Three of these viewpoints have been identified for the night-time assessment and the views from these locations have been assessed in **Appendix 7M: Night-time Assessment**.

1.2.2. Cumulative wind farm developments that would be visible within the 27 km Study Area and would be theoretically visible from each viewpoint have been illustrated in the wirelines and are identified in **Figure 7.12: Cumulative Context**.

INTERPRETATION OF VIEWPOINT ANALYSIS SUMMARY TABLES

1.2.3. The information set out in **Table 7K-1** provide a summary of the viewpoint analysis of the effects of the Proposed Development on a 'solus' or primary basis. This part of the assessment helps to define the contribution the Proposed Development would make to any subsequent cumulative assessments (in addition to or in combination with other wind farms). It is also relevant to the latter half of the operational period for the Proposed Development, when the consented periods of operation for other wind farms would expire and they would be decommissioned, assuming no extensions to the operating periods or re-powering schemes are granted.

1.2.4. **Table 7K-1** provide a summary of the cumulative viewpoint analysis of the effects of the Proposed Development. The cumulative analysis sets out the effects of Proposed Development 'in addition' to and 'in combination' with other operational and consented wind energy developments and applications, assessing two scenarios in accordance with the methodology in **Appendix 7A** as follows:

- **Proposed Development:** Assessed on an individual basis (the LVIA):

  This part of the assessment takes account of other existing forms of wind farm development that may be present in the landscape, whilst recognising that their influence on landscape character is likely to be time limited. It does not consider the additional or combined cumulative effects and only reports on the effect of the Proposed Development alone.

- **Scenario 1:** Operational + Consented + the Proposed Development

  The additional and combined cumulative effects of the baseline, including the operational and consented wind energy developments with the Proposed Development are reported.

- **Scenario 2:** Operational + Consented + Applications + the Proposed Development

  The additional and combined cumulative effects of the baseline, including operational and consented wind energy developments and applications with the Proposed Development are reported.

1.2.5. The summary table lists the names of the viewpoints and include the following information:

- Viewpoint Analysis:
  - Field of View (FoV): relates to the angle subtended by rotor arcs visible in wireframe views and does not take account of screening by vegetation or buildings;
  - Distance: Distance of the viewpoint location from the nearest turbine within the Proposed Development;
  - Sensitivity: The sensitivity of the viewer at the viewpoint location is recorded (ranging from High, Medium and Low) in accordance with the methodology in **Appendix 7A**;
  - Magnitude: The magnitude of change, taking account of the Proposed Development only, is recorded and ranges from High, High-Medium, Medium, Medium-Low, Low, Low-Very Low, Very Low, and Zero in accordance with the methodology; and
  - Level of Effect: The level of visual effect for the Proposed Development only is recorded and takes account of the sensitivity and magnitude in accordance with the methodology. Those levels of effect shown in **bold** relate to significant effects in accordance with the relevant EIA Regulations.
- Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis:
  - Magnitude (Operational and Consented wind turbines): The magnitude of change, taking account of other operational and consented / under construction wind farms that may be visible is recorded (ranging from High, High-Medium, Medium, Medium-Low, Low, Low- Very Low, Very Low, and Zero) in accordance with the methodology in **Appendix 7A**;
  - Additional Level of Effect: The additional effect of adding the Proposed Development to the operational and consented baseline in Cumulative Scenario 1 is provided;
  - Cumulative Scenario 1: The level of visual effect, taking account of the other operational, consented / under construction wind farms and the Proposed Development, is recorded (taking account of the sensitivity and magnitude in accordance with the methodology). Those levels of effect shown in **bold** relate to significant effects in accordance with the relevant EIA[1] Regulations and the developments contributing most to the cumulative effects are recorded in brackets;
  - Magnitude (Other Wind Farm Applications): The magnitude of change, taking account of other wind farm applications that may be visible on the wireline is recorded (ranging from High, High – Medium, Medium, Medium – Low, Low, Low – Very Low, Very Low, and Zero) in accordance with the methodology in **Appendix 7A**;

[1] UK Government (2017). Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017 [online]. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2017/567/contents

- Additional Level of Effect: The additional effect of adding the Proposed Development to the operational and consented baseline and other wind farm applications in Cumulative Scenario 2 is provided; and
- Cumulative Scenario 2: The level of visual effect, taking account of the other operational, consented / under construction, application wind farms and the Proposed Development, is recorded (taking account of the sensitivity and magnitude in accordance with the methodology). Those levels of effect shown in **bold** relate to significant effects in accordance with the relevant EIA Regulations and the developments contributing most to the cumulative effects are recorded in brackets.

Sunlight and Weather Conditions

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

1.2.7. The viewpoint analysis and assessment has assumed conditions of good weather conditions and clear visibility.

1.3 SUMMARY OF VIEWPOINT ANALYSIS

1.3.1. A summary of the detailed viewpoint analysis undertaken at each of the 20 viewpoints is provided in **Table 7K-1**.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT OF LIKELY SIGNIFICANT VISUAL EFFECTS

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

Potential for Significant Effects: Proposed Development

1.3.3. The viewpoint analysis indicates that significant visual effects are likely to affect limited locations within approximately 7 km distance from the Proposed Development (subject to a clear view of the proposed turbines and screening by landform and / or vegetation), as indicated by Viewpoints 1, 3, 4 and 5. The greatest magnitude of change would be experienced at Viewpoint 1 (Medium magnitude), with a Medium-Low magnitude concluded at Viewpoints 3, 4, 5 and 8. Receptors at all other viewpoints are assessed as experiencing a Low magnitude of visual change or less.

1.3.4. As a precaution, the visual assessment in **Chapter 7** has considered all of those receptors within 10 km of the Proposed Development and national level receptors (such as nationally designated landscapes and users of National Trails) within 27 km.

1.3.5. The effects on receptors at Viewpoints 3, 4 and 5 would also be cumulative and further cumulative analysis is provided below.

Potential for Significant Cumulative Effects

1.3.6. There are 17 viewpoints which are cumulative, in that they involve the cumulative visibility of other wind farms, in particular those located approximately 10 km distance from the Proposed Development.

1.3.7. The Proposed Development would contribute to a significant, cumulative visual effect at three of the assessment viewpoints (Viewpoints 3, 4, and 5). There would be no significant cumulative visual effects as a result of the Proposed Development from the remaining viewpoints as the Proposed Development due to intervening landform, vegetation or would be seen in a large landscape where other wind farms are present. A proportion of the viewpoints would be significantly affected due to other operational, consented or scoping schemes, as recorded for Viewpoints 4 due to Carno II (Operational), Viewpoints 7 and 13 due to Llyn Lort (Scoping), Viewpoint 11 due to Llanbrynmair (Consented) and Viewpoints 12 and 14 due to Carno III (Consented). There are no application schemes which would give rise to significant cumulative effects.

Table 7K-1 – Summary of Viewpoint Analysis

Viewpoint	Field of View (FoV)*	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Viewpoint Analysis: Proposed Development (PD)			Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis: Proposed Development (PD) and other wind farms					
						Scenario 1			Scenario 2		
			Sensitivity	Magnitude	Level of Effect	Magnitude: Operational+ Consented	Combined Effect:	Additional Effect:	Magnitude: Applications	Combined Effect:	Additional Effect:
1 – A470, Clatter	37.7°	2.8 km (T5)	High (residents) Medium (road users	Medium	**Major** (residents) Moderate (road users)	Zero	No cumulative effect		Zero	No cumulative effect	
2 - A470, Carno	13.8°	3.3 km (T5)	High (residents) Medium (road users)	Low-Very Low	Moderate to Minor (residents) Negligible (road users)	Zero	No cumulative effect		Zero	No cumulative effect	
3 - Cefn Coch	19.8°	5.6 km (T11)	High (residents/ Cefn Coch Inn) Medium (road users)	Medium	**Major** (residents, Cefn Coch Inn) Moderate (road users)	Medium	**Major** (residents, Cefn Coch Inn) Moderate (road users) (PD)	**Major** (residents, Cefn Coch Inn) Moderate (road users)	Medium	**Major** (residents, Cefn Coch Inn) Moderate (road users) (PD)	**Major** (residents, Cefn Coch Inn) Moderate (road users)

Viewpoint	Field of View (FoV)*	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Viewpoint Analysis: Proposed Development (PD)			Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis: Proposed Development (PD) and other wind farms					
						Scenario 1			Scenario 2		
			Sensitivity	Magnitude	Level of Effect	Magnitude: Operational+ Consented	Combined Effect:	Additional Effect:	Magnitude: Applications	Combined Effect:	Additional Effect:
4 - A470, east of Talerddig	16.7°	6.3 km (T7)	High (residents) Medium (road users)	Medium-Low	**Major to Moderate** (residents) Moderate to Minor (road users)	Medium-Low	**Major to Moderate** (residents) Moderate to Minor (road users) (PD, Carno II)	**Major to Moderate** (residents) Moderate to Minor (road users)	Medium-Low	**Major to Moderate** (residents) Moderate to Minor (road users) (PD, Carno II)	**Major to Moderate** (residents) Moderate to Minor (road users)
5 - Severn Way, south of Bwlch-y-Ffridd	15°	6.2 km (T1)	High (users of the Severn Way) Medium (road users)	Medium-Low	**Major to Moderate** (users of the Severn Way) Moderate to Minor (road users)	Medium-Low	**Major to Moderate** (users of the Severn Way) Moderate to Minor (road users) (PD)	**Major to Moderate** (users of the Severn Way) Moderate to Minor (road users)	Medium-Low	**Major to Moderate** (users of the Severn Way)) Moderate to Minor (road users) (PD)	**Major to Moderate** (users of the Severn Way)) Moderate to Minor (road users)
6 - B4569, west Caersws	17.7°	6.1 km (T1)	High (residents, users of the NCR and long-distance route)	Low	Moderate (residents, users of the NCR and long-distance route)	Low	Moderate (residents, users of the NCR and long-distance route)	Moderate (residents, users of the NCR and long-distance route)	Low	Moderate (residents, users of the NCR and long-distance route)	Moderate (residents, users of the NCR and long-distance route)

Viewpoint	Field of View (FoV)*	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Viewpoint Analysis: Proposed Development (PD)			Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis: Proposed Development (PD) and other wind farms					
						Scenario 1			Scenario 2		
			Sensitivity	Magnitude	Level of Effect	Magnitude: Operational+ Consented	Combined Effect:	Additional Effect:	Magnitude: Applications	Combined Effect:	Additional Effect:
			Medium (road users)		Minor (road users)		Minor (road users) (PD)	Minor (road users)		Minor (road users) (PD)	Minor (road users)
7 - Glyndŵr's Way, north of Moelddolwn	11.7°	9.2 km (T10)	High	Low	Moderate	Low	Moderate and Not Significant (PD)	Low	High-Medium	**Substantial to Major** (Llyn Lort)	Moderate and Not Significant
8 - Minor road, east of New Mills	11°	9.9 km (T1)	Medium	Medium-Low	Moderate to Minor	Low	Minor (PD)	Minor	Medium	Moderate (Llyn Lort)	Minor
9 - Llanidloes Road, Newtown	9.9°	10.3 km (T1)	High (residents) Medium (road users)	Low	Moderate (residents) Minor (road users)	Zero	No cumulative effect		Zero	No cumulative effect	
10 - Sustrans NCR 81 and Severn Way, north-east of Llanidloes	11.6°	11.3 km (T5)	High (users of NCR 81 and Severn Way)	Low	Moderate (users of NCR 81 and Severn Way)	Low	Moderate (users of NCR 81 and Severn Way) Minor (road users)	Moderate (users of NCR 81 and Severn Way)	Low	Moderate (users of NCR 81 and Severn Way) Minor (Road users)	Moderate (users of NCR 81 and Severn Way)

Viewpoint	Field of View (FoV)*	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Viewpoint Analysis: Proposed Development (PD)			Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis: Proposed Development (PD) and other wind farms					
						Scenario 1			Scenario 2		
			Sensitivity	Magnitude	Level of Effect	Magnitude: Operational+ Consented	Combined Effect:	Additional Effect:	Magnitude: Applications	Combined Effect:	Additional Effect:
			Medium (road users)		Minor (road users)			Minor (road users)			Minor (road users)
11 - Glyndŵr's Way, north of Llanbrynmair	9.3°	12.2 km (T7)	High	Low	Moderate	Medium-Low	**Major to Moderate** (Llanbrynmair)	Moderate	Medium-Low	**Major to Moderate** (Llanbrynmair)	Moderate
12 - Cambrian Way, west of Bont Dolgadfan	7.3°	13.9 km (T7)	High	Low	Moderate	Medium-Low	**Major to Moderate** (Carno III)	Low	Low	**Major to Moderate** (Carno III)	Low
13 - B4395, north of Llangadfan	9°	13.7 km (T10)	High (residents, users of long-distance routes) Medium (road users)	Low-Very Low	Moderate to Minor (residents/ users of long-distance routes) Negligible (road users)	Low	Moderate (residents/ users of long-distance routes) Minor (road users) (Llynbrynmair)	Moderate to Minor (residents/ users of long-distance routes) Negligible (road users)	Medium	**Major** (residents/ users of long-distance routes) (Llyn Lort) Moderate (road users) (Llyn Lort)	Moderate to Minor (residents/ users of long-distance routes) Negligible (road users)

Viewpoint	Field of View (FoV)*	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Viewpoint Analysis: Proposed Development (PD)			Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis: Proposed Development (PD) and other wind farms					
						Scenario 1			Scenario 2		
			Sensitivity	Magnitude	Level of Effect	Magnitude: Operational+ Consented	Combined Effect:	Additional Effect:	Magnitude: Applications	Combined Effect:	Additional Effect:
14 - Sustrans NCR 8, west of Dylife	6.7°	15.3 km (T6)	High (users of NCR 8) Medium (road users)	Low	Moderate (users of NCR 8) Minor (road users)	Medium	**Major to Moderate** (users of NCR 8) Moderate to Minor (road users) (Carno III)	Moderate (users of NCR 8) Minor (road users)	Medium	**Major to Moderate** (users of NCR 8) Moderate to Minor (road users) (Carno III)	Moderate (users of NCR 8) Minor (road users).
15 - Y Golfa, west of Welshpool	6.1°	19.1 km (T11)	High	Very Low	Minor	Very Low	Minor	Minor	Very Low	Minor	Minor
16 - Glyndŵr's Way, Meifod	5.6°	20.3 km (T11)	High (users of Glyndŵr's Way) Medium (road users)	Very Low	Minor (users of Glyndŵr's Way) Negligible (road users)	Very Low	Minor (users of Glyndŵr's Way) Negligible (road users)	Minor (users of Glyndŵr's Way) Negligible (road users)	Low-Very Low	Moderate to Minor (users of Glyndŵr's Way) Negligible (road users)	Minor (users of Glyndŵr's Way) Negligible (road users)
17 - Offa's Dyke Path, north-east of Montgomery	4.7°	22.1 km (T1)	High (users of Offa's Dyke Path)	Very Low	Minor (users of Offa's Dyke Path)	Zero	No cumulative effect		Very Low	Minor (users of Offa's Dyke Path) Negligible (road users)	Minor (users of Offa's Dyke Path)

Viewpoint	Field of View (FoV)*	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Viewpoint Analysis: Proposed Development (PD)			Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis: Proposed Development (PD) and other wind farms					
						Scenario 1			Scenario 2		
			Sensitivity	Magnitude	Level of Effect	Magnitude: Operational+ Consented	Combined Effect:	Additional Effect:	Magnitude: Applications	Combined Effect:	Additional Effect:
			Medium (road users)		Negligible (road users)						Negligible (road users)
18 - Black Mountain, Shropshire Hills National Landscape	4.8°	22.5 km (T1)	High	Very Low	Minor	Very Low	Minor	Minor	Very Low	Minor	Minor
19 - Cambrian Way, Pumlumon Fawr	4.8°	23.1 km (T5)	High	Low-Very Low	Moderate to Minor	Low-	Moderate to Minor (Cefn Croes)	Minor	Low	Moderate to Minor (Cefn Croes and Banc Du Energy Park)	Minor
20 - Maen Du, Eryri National Park	4.8°	23.8 km (T7)	High	Low-Very Low	Moderate to Minor	Very Low	Moderate to Minor (PD)	Moderate to Minor	Very Low	Moderate to Minor (PD)	Moderate to Minor

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

2 VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT TABLES

Table 7K-2 – Viewpoint 1: A470, Clatter

Figure 7.16a-i	**Viewpoint 1: A470, Clatter (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**
Description	This viewpoint is located within a layby on the A470 on the north-western extents of the small village of Clatter. Visibility of the Proposed Development is representative of views available to some residents within the settlement and motorists travelling along the A470. The view is orientated north and extends across the A470 in the foreground. Beyond the A470 there is a residential property to the left of the view. In the central part of the view lies the Llanwnog Methodist Chapel graveyard, with a low wall and railings and hedgerow forming the boundary with the A470. Beyond the hedgerow the landform slopes down towards a wooded stream. Other vegetation on the opposite side of the Chapel yard includes tree and shrub planting, Yew trees and other coniferous species, which extend above the skyline. The slopes of Bryn y Llys and Bwlch y Garreg form the backdrop to the view. There is deciduous woodland on the lower parts of the slopes and blocks of deciduous and evergreen conifers further up the slope which are visible on the horizon. Heath and upland vegetation is also visible across the upper parts of the slopes.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape, indicating a Medium value. The view would be experienced by residents in their community, who are assessed as possessing high susceptibility in accordance with GLVIA3[2], paragraph 6.33. The sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint is therefore assessed as *High*.
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to nine turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, three of which would be visible as hubs, four as blades (upper rotator sweep) and the remaining two as blade tips, affecting approximately 37.7° of the horizontal Field of View (FoV). The closest turbine would be T5 at 2.8 km distance, positioned to the left of the centre of view and would appear slightly larger in scale, with more of the tower visible on the skyline compared with the other turbines in the view. In reality, the hub and upper blade sweep of T3 would be filtered by coniferous vegetation. The hub and blade of T4 would be seen behind deciduous trees in the winter months but would be largely screened during the summer months when the trees are in leaf. The hubs and blades of T6 and T7 would be screened by the residential property in the foreground and the blade of T1 and blade tip of T9 would be screened by vegetation. The design of the wind farm presents as a simple and cohesive layout with no overlapping of turbines visible along the skyline. The turbines would appear slowly rotating against the sky, with landform, vegetation and bult form providing screening benefits. The Proposed Development, although noticeable, would

[2] Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013) *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. 3rd edition*. London. Routledge

	appear broadly accommodated in the view. The access tracks and all other infrastructure components would be screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be *Medium.* **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would be screened by intervening landform from this location although crane activity would be visible during the erection and removal of the turbines. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low* to *Medium.*			
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High (residents) Medium (road users)		
	Magnitude	Medium		
	Level of Effect	Major and Significant (residents) Moderate and Not Significant (road users due to the transient nature of the view)		
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.		
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).				
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	**Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):** No operational and consented wind farms would be visible from this location therefore the magnitude of change is judged to be *Zero.* **Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications):** No application or scoping wind farms would be visible from this location and therefore the magnitude of change is judged to be *Zero.*			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Zero	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Not Applicable (N/A)[3]
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Zero	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + PD)	N/A
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Zero	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	N/A
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Zero	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	N/A
Type of Effect	N/A			

[3] N/A there would be no cumulative effects

Table 7K-3 – Viewpoint 2: A470, Carno

Figure 7.17a-i	Viewpoint 2: A470, Carno (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	This viewpoint is located on the A470 towards the eastern extents of the settlement of Carno, adjacent to the junction with Ffordd Dol Lin. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to some residents within their community and users of the A470 (motorists and pedestrians using the highway footpath). The view is orientated north-east. The foreground comprises a hedgerow, beyond which is a grassed field. In the mid-distance a small blockwork building can be seen in the corner of the field, set against a backdrop of a linear strip of mature trees and a hedgerow running along the field extents. Telegraph poles are also visible in proximity of the small blockwork building. To the right of the centre of the view there is a post and wire mesh fence separating two fields. Beyond the second field lies a small water treatment works with views filtered by mature tree planting. Beyond the settlement, the landform rises towards the slopes of Allt Fawr in the mid-distance. The lower parts of the slopes comprise pastoral fields delineated by post and wire fencing. Towards the left side of the view there is a farm track with a stone wall extending up the slopes. A residential property and agricultural sheds are visible towards the central part of the view. The upper slopes comprise a mix of deciduous and coniferous woodland extending up towards the skyline. Views of the slopes of Garreg-hir are visible to the north-east, characterised by low growing upland vegetation.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape. The value of the view is therefore assessed as Medium. The view would be experienced by residents on the edge of the settlement who are assessed as possessing high susceptibility in accordance with GLVIA3[2], paragraph 6.33 and motorists whose attention or interest is likely to be focused on the road ahead (medium susceptibility). Visual sensitivity is therefore assessed as *High* for residents and *Medium* for road users.
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to six turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, two of which would be visible as hubs, and four as blade tips, affecting approximately 13.8° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T5 at 3.4 km distance from the viewpoint and would appear larger in scale compared with the other turbines and the tower would also be visible on the skyline. In reality the blade tips of T2, T4 and T6 and the hubs of T3 and T5 would be screened by coniferous vegetation reducing the visibility of the proposed turbines. The tip of T1 would be visible on the skyline. Given the screening provided by landform and existing vegetation the Proposed Development would appear appropriately accommodated in the view. Access tracks and other infrastructure would be screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be *Low-Very Low*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would be screened by intervening landform from this location although crane activity may be visible

Figure 7.17a-i	**Viewpoint 2: A470, Carno (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
	during the erection and removal of the turbines. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low to Low- Very Low*.			
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High (residents) Medium (road users)		
	Magnitude	Low-Very Low		
	Level of Effect	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (residents) Negligible and Not Significant (road users)		
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.		
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).				
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	**Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):** Carno I & II Wind Farms (operational) are screened by intervening built form and vegetation. The blade tips of Cemmaes Wind Farm (operational) are screened by intervening built form. Llynbrynmair Wind Farm and Carno III Wind Farm (consented) would be screened by intervening landform and built form. The magnitude of change is judged to be *Zero* **Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications):** There would be no application or scoping (Llyn Lort) Wind Farms visible from this location therefore the magnitude of change would be *Zero*			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Zero	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	N/A
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Zero	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + PD)	N/A
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Zero	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	N/A
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Zero	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	N/A
Type of Effect	N/A			

Table 7K-4 – Viewpoint 3: Cefn Coch

Figure 7.18a-i	Viewpoint 3: Cefn Coch (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).	
Description	This viewpoint is located on a minor road between Cefn Coch and Llanllugan, adjacent to the Cefn Coch Inn. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to some residents within their settlement, users of the minor road and visitors to the Cefn Coch Inn. The view is orientated south-west and extends across a hard standing area in the foreground, which is part of the Cefn Coch Camping and Caravan Park. The hard standing is surrounded by post and rail/ wire fencing with gated access into the fields beyond. There are a number of mature deciduous trees within the foreground of the view, along with telegraph poles and low voltage overhead electricity lines. As the view extends further into the mid distance, there are mature hedgerows present along the field boundaries and static caravans can be seen between gaps in the vegetation. Towards the right of the view is the Cefn Coch Inn public garden. The landform falls away from the viewpoint location towards the valley which contains the Nant y Llyn Mawr river before rising again towards distant hillsides comprising pastoral farmland delineated by mature hedgerows. Existing turbines within the Mynydd Clogau Wind Farm are also partially visible on the skyline in the distance, filtered by mature deciduous trees in the foreground.	
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape the value of the view is therefore assessed as Medium. The view would be experienced by some residents within their settlement, visitors to the Cefn Coch Inn whose attention would be on their surroundings and motorists whose attention or interest is likely to be focused on the road ahead. Susceptibility to change and consequently sensitivity is therefore assessed as *High* for residents and visitors to the Cefn Coch Inn and *Medium* for road users.	
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	Whilst in Operation: Up to 11 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon all of which would be visible as hubs affecting approximately 19.8° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T11 at 5.6 km distance from the viewpoint and appears further down the slope than the other turbines with some intervening vegetation filtering the tower. T1 would be filtered by a deciduous tree within the foreground view and may be screened in the summer months when the tree is in leaf. The towers of T6 and T9 are also partially filtered by foreground vegetation. The design of the wind farm presents generally as a simple and cohesive layout visible along the skyline. There is an overlap of turbines T7 and T10 and there is a gap between T1 and T2 however this is less noticeable due to intervening vegetation. Access tracks and other infrastructure such as compounds and the substation would be visible although filtered by vegetation. The magnitude of change would be *Medium*. Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning: Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would be visible from this location and crane activity would be visible during the erection and removal of the wind turbines. The magnitude of change would range from *Very Low to Medium.*	
Assessment	Sensitivity	High (residents, visitors to the Cefn Coch Inn) Medium (road users)
	Magnitude	Medium

Figure 7.18a-i	**Viewpoint 3: Cefn Coch (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
	Level of Effect	Major and Significant (residents, Cefn Coch Inn), Moderate and Not Significant (road users)		
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.		
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).				
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): A small proportion of the turbines within the Mynydd Clogau Wind Farm (Operational) are visible on the skyline, where mature foreground trees do not screen the view and would be visible alongside the Proposed Development. Tirgwynt Wind Farm (Operational) located to the south-west and the blade tips of Garreg Lwyd (Operational) located to the south-east are screened by intervening vegetation. The blades of Llanbrynmair Wind Farm (Consented) located to the west/ north-west would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form. The magnitude of change is judged to be *Very Low.* Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications): Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm (Application) located to the south-west would be screened by foreground vegetation. Llyn Lort Wind Farm (Scoping) located to the west/ north would largely be screened by intervening vegetation and built form with the possibility of some turbines being visible in gaps to the north-east. Where visible, the turbines would be seen on the skyline in conjunction with telegraph poles. The magnitude of change would be *Medium -Low*.			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	Additional Magnitude: (PD only)	Medium	Additional Effect: (PD only):	Major and Significant (residents, Cefn Coch Inn) Moderate and Not Significant (road users)
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Medium	Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD)	Major and Significant (residents, Cefn Coch Inn) Moderate and Not Significant (road users) (PD)
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	Additional Magnitude: (PD only)	Medium	Additional Effect: (PD only):	Major and Significant (residents, Cefn Coch Inn) Moderate and Not Significant (road users)
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Medium	Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Major and Significant (residents, Cefn Coch Inn) Moderate and Not Significant (road users) (PD)

Figure 7.18a-i	**Viewpoint 3: Cefn Coch (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 7K-5 – Viewpoint 4: A470, east of Talerddig

Figure 7.19a-i	**Viewpoint 4: A470, east of Talerddig (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**
Description	This viewpoint is located on the A470 to the east of Talerddig. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to residents on the eastern fringes of Talerddig and road users. The view is orientated south-east, with the A470 extending from the foreground into the mid-distance bound by a hedgerow along the northern side of the road and a post and wire fence bounding the southern side of the road. Either side of the road there is pastoral land with land rising in the north towards the slopes of Bryn y Brath. Field boundaries comprise hedgerows with hedgerow trees and post and wire fencing. Low voltage electricity lines cross the landscape and the A470 in the mid-distance on wooden poles. Other manmade influences include road signage on the A470 and post and rail fencing and field gates. Views extend into the distance towards the mixed conifer and deciduous wooded hillsides of Yr Allt and Allt Fawr and Garreg-hir characterised by upland heathland beyond.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape the value of the view is therefore assessed as Medium. The view would be experienced by residents whose attention would be on the view and motorists using the A470 whose attention or interest is likely to be focused on the road ahead. Susceptibility to change and consequently sensitivity is therefore assessed as *High* for residents and *Medium* for road users.
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	Whilst in Operation: Up to 11 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, seven of which would be visible as hubs, one as a blade and three as blade tips, with the full array affecting approximately 16.7° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T7 at 6.3 km distance from the viewpoint. In reality, T5, T7, T8 and T9 would be clearly visible on the skyline with the hub and blades of T4 and T6 partially screened by vegetation. T10 and the blades/ blade tips of T1, T2, T3, and would also be screened by intervening vegetation. T7 would appear slightly smaller in scale at 180m in height and would appear deceptively further back in the view compared with T5 and T8. The turbines would also be visible in conjunction with overhear electricity lines on the skyline. Due to the scale of the landscape, wide views, screening provided by vegetation and presence of other vertical elements which extend above the horizon, the Proposed Development, although noticeable, would appear broadly accommodated in the view. Access tracks and other infrastructure would be screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be *Medium-Low*. Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning: Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would be screened by intervening landform from this location although crane activity would be visible

	during the erection and removal of the turbines. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low* to *Medium-Low*.			
Assessment	Sensitivity	High (residents) and Medium (road users)		
	Magnitude	Medium - Low		
	Level of Effect	Major to Moderate and Significant (residents) Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (road users)		
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.		
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).				
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): The blades of two turbines within the Tirgwynt Wind Farm (operational) are visible to the east above intervening vegetation (Very Low). Llandinam Wind Farm (operational) is not visible due to intervening vegetation. Carno II Wind Farm (operational) is visible on the skyline to the south-west of the viewpoint (Medium-Low). The upper parts of two turbines within Cemmaes Wind Farm are visible in the distant valley to the north-west (Very Low). Garn Fach Wind Farm and Llandinam Repowering Wind Farm (consented) would be screened by intervening vegetation. Llanbrynmair Wind Farm (consented) would be visible on the skyline to the north of the viewpoint. Intervening vegetation would filter views towards the lower parts of the turbines and would screen the blade/ blade tips of others (Low magnitude). The magnitude of change is judged to be *Medium - Low*. Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications): The blades of Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm (application) would be screened by intervening vegetation therefore the magnitude of change would be *Zero.*			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	Additional Magnitude: (PD only)	Medium-Low	Additional Effect: (PD only):	Major to Moderate and Significant (residents) Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (road users)
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Medium-Low	Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD)	Major to Moderate and Significant (residents) Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (road users) (PD, Carno II)
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	Additional Magnitude: (PD only)	Medium-Low	Additional Effect: (PD only):	Major to Moderate and Significant (residents) Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (road users)
	Combined Magnitude:	Medium-Low	Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Major to Moderate and Significant (residents)

	(Baseline + Other proposed + PD)			Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (road users) (PD, Carno II)
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.			

Table 7K-6 – Viewpoint 5: Severn Way, south of Bwlch-y-Ffridd

Figure 7.20a-i	**Viewpoint 5: Severn Way, south of Bwlch-y-Ffridd (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**
Description	This viewpoint is located on the Severn Way long distance footpath and minor road. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to recreational users walking this section of the promoted Severn Way walking route and road users. The view is orientated north-west and extends across an open landscape. The foreground comprises an arable field with hedgerows and post and wire fencing around the boundaries. The landform slopes away from the viewer towards a stream where there is pastoral land and mature tree vegetation. There are country lanes across rising landform the mid distance with adjacent hedgerow boundaries leading to scattered residential properties and farm buildings. The landform continues to gradually rise with pastoral fields bound by hedgerows and scattered mature trees. Telegraph poles are visible in the vicinity of the lanes and electricity lines on wooden poles can also be seen as minor visual components traversing the landscape throughout the foreground and mid-ground. A mixed deciduous and conifer woodland on steeply sloping ground is visible towards the right side of the view. Distant views comprise further pastoral land interspersed with woodland extending towards the hillsides of Mynydd y Gelli, Bwlch y Garreg and Garreg hir.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape the value of the view is therefore assessed as Medium. The view would be experienced by recreational users of the long-distance route whose attention is likely to be on the surrounding landscape. Therefore, susceptibility to change is assessed as High. The view would also be experienced by motorists using the minor road whose focus would be on the road ahead, leading to a visual susceptibility which is assessed as Medium. The sensitivity is assessed as *High* for users of the long-distance route users and *Medium* for road users.
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to 11 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, five of which would be visible as hubs, three as blades and three as blade tips, with the full array affecting approximately 15° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T1 at 6.2 km distance from the viewpoint and would appear on the skyline more prominently than the other turbines with some screening of the lower part of the tower by landform. The towers of the turbines are largely screened by landform. The hubs of T1, T3, T4, T5 and T8 would be visible on the skyline and blades/ blade tips of the remaining turbines would appear slowly rotating against the skyline. There is an overlap of turbines T2 and T4 thereby emphasising their visual presence. Due to the scale of the landscape, wide views, intervening distance and screening of the

Figure 7.20a-i	**Viewpoint 5: Severn Way, south of Bwlch-y-Ffridd (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
	majority of the turbine towers by landform, the layout of the Proposed Development, although noticeable, would appear broadly accommodated in the view. Access tracks and other infrastructure would be screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be *Medium - Low*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would be screened by intervening landform from this location although crane activity would be visible during the erection and removal of the turbines. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low* to *Medium - Low*.			
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High (users of the Severn Way) and Medium (road users)		
	Magnitude	Medium - Low		
	Level of Effect	**Major to Moderate** and Significant (users of the Severn Way) Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (road users)		
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.		
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).				
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): Cefn Croes Wind Farm (operational) is visible in the far distance on the skyline to the south-west of the viewpoint (Very Low). Bryn Blaen Wind Farm (operational) is screened by intervening vegetation. Some turbines within Bryn Titli Wind Farm (operational) are visible on the skyline in the far distance to the south-west (Very Low) and Llandinam Wind Farm (operational) located to the south south-west is screened by intervening vegetation. Garn Fach Wind Farm (consented) and Llandinam Repowering Wind Farm (consented) would be screened by vegetation. The magnitude of change is judged to be *Very Low.* Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications): A proportion of the turbines within Banc Du Energy Park Wind Farm (application) and Rhiwlas Energy Park Wind Farm (application) would be visible on the skyline to the south-west whereas others would be screened by intervening vegetation (Very Low) The therefore the magnitude of change would be *Very Low*.			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	Additional Magnitude: (PD only)	Medium - Low	Additional Effect: (PD only):	Major to Moderate and Significant (users of the Severn Way) Moderate to Minor and Significant (road users)

Figure 7.20a-i	**Viewpoint 5: Severn Way, south of Bwlch-y-Ffridd (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Medium - Low	Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD)	Major to Moderate and Significant (users of the Severn Way) Moderate to Minor and Significant (road users) (PD)
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	Additional Magnitude: (PD only)	Medium - Low	Additional Effect: (PD only):	Major to Moderate and Significant (users of the Severn Way) Moderate to Minor and Significant (road users)
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Medium - Low	Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Major to Moderate and Significant (users of the Severn Way) Moderate to Minor and Significant (road users) (PD)
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.			

Table 7K-7 – Viewpoint 6: B4569, west Caersws

Figure 7.21a-i	**Viewpoint 6: B4569, west Caersws (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**
Description	This viewpoint is located on the B4569 on the western extents of the settlement of Caersws. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to residents on the western edge of the settlement, recreational users of using this section of National Cycle Route (NCR) 81 and the Severn Way long distance walking route and road users. The view is orientated north to north-west and extends across a pastoral land in the foreground which extends into the mid-ground. Towards the left side of the view there is a raised embankment, beyond which lies the wooded banks of the Afon Carno. A wooden electricity pole is prominently visible in the foreground appearing partly against the sky. Further poles and overhead lines extend into the mid-distance and are visible across the view as minor vertical elements slightly from the overall scenic quality. Post and wire fencing extends around the fields in the central and right-hand side of the view, beyond which is mature tree planting which filters views towards scattered residential properties. The land rises in the distance towards the coniferous and pastoral slopes of Alltwnnog where there are occasional residential properties situated towards the middle and lower parts of the hillside.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape, the value of the view is therefore assessed as Medium. The view would be experienced by residents, recreational users of the NCR and promoted long-

	distance route whose attention is likely to be on the surrounding landscape. Therefore, susceptibility to change, and consequently the sensitivity is assessed as *High*. The view would also be experienced by motorists who would be focused on the road ahead and for whom the susceptibility to change, and consequently the sensitivity is assessed as *Medium*.	
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to four turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, three of which would be visible as hubs and one as a blade, with the full array affecting approximately 17.7° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T1 at 6.1 km distance from the viewpoint. T1 would appear as an outlier occupying a position to the right of the landform and would be visible as a blade above the treeline set against the sky. T5 and T6 are overlapping which emphasises their visual presence. T7 would be heavily filtered by deciduous vegetation and in the summer months would be screened from view. Due to the distance, screening provided by landform and vegetation and presence of other vertical elements (overhead electricity lines and telegraph poles) in closer proximity to the viewpoint, the Proposed Development would appear reasonably well accommodated in the view. Access tracks and other infrastructure would be screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be *Low*. **Whilst Under** Construction and Decommissioning: Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would be screened by intervening landform from this location although crane activity would be visible during the erection and removal of the turbines. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low* to *Low*.	
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High (residents, recreational users of NCR 8 and the Severn Way) Medium (road users)
	Magnitude	Low
	Level of Effect	Moderate and Not Significant (residents, recreational users of NCR 8 and the Severn Way) Minor and Not Significant (road users)
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).		
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented): Bryn Blaen Wind Farm (operational) located to the south-west is not visible due to intervening vegetation. Llandinam Wind Farm (operational) located to the south is not visible due to intervening distance, vegetation and built form. The tips of Llanbrynmair Wind Farm (consented) located to the north-west would be screened by intervening vegetation as would Carno III Wind Farm (consented) located to the west and Garn Fach Wind Farm (consented) located to the south. Some turbines within Llandinam Repowering Wind Farm (consented) located to the south would potentially be visible in the far distance, with others being screened by intervening built form and vegetation (Very Low) The magnitude of change is judged to be *Very Low*.	

	Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications): Banc Du Wind Farm (Application) located to the south-west would be screened by intervening vegetation therefore the magnitude of change would be *Zero*.			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	Additional Magnitude: (PD only)	Low	Additional Effect: (PD only):	Moderate and Not Significant (residents, recreational users of NCR 8 and the Severn Way) Minor and Not Significant (road users)
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Low	Combined Effect: (Baseline + PD)	Moderate and Not Significant (residents, recreational users of NCR 8 and the Severn Way) Minor and Not Significant (road users) (PD)
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	Additional Magnitude: (PD only)	Low	Additional Effect: (PD only):	Moderate and Not Significant (residents, recreational users of NCR 8 and the Severn Way) Minor and Not Significant (road users)
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Low	Combined Effect: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Moderate and Not Significant (residents, recreational users of NCR 8 and the Severn Way) Minor and Not Significant (road users) (PD)
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse			

Table 7K-8 – Viewpoint 7: Glyndŵr's Way, north of Moelddolwn

Figure 7.22a-i	**Viewpoint 7: Glyndŵr's Way, north of Moelddolwn (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**
Description	This viewpoint is located on the Glyndŵr's Way National Trail. Visibility from this location is representative of the views available to recreational users along this section of the promoted long-distance walking route. The view is orientated south across rough grass and scrubland in the foreground with undulating pastoral land in the mid-ground bound by stone walls, post and wire fencing, and interspersed by woodland blocks and tree lined boundaries. Towards the left side of the view there is a residential property and farm buildings along with a single wind turbine. The land rises in the distance towards a ridgeline where Tirgwynt Wind Farm is visible towards the centre of the view and against the skyline. Towards the right side of the view the turbines of Carno I & Carno II are visible in the far distance on the skyline.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape the value of the view is therefore assessed as Medium. The view would be experienced by recreational users of the long-distance route whose attention is likely to be on the surrounding landscape. Therefore, susceptibility to change, and consequently the sensitivity is assessed as *High*.
Magnitude of Change	**Whilst in Operation:**

Figure 7.22a-i	**Viewpoint 7: Glyndŵr's Way, north of Moelddolwn (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
(Proposed Development only)	Up to 11 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, seven of which would be visible as hubs, three as blades and one as a blade tip, with the full array affecting approximately 11.7° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T10 at 9.2 km distance from the viewpoint. The turbines would appear behind landform, which would screen access tracks and ancillary infrastructure and the towers to varying degrees. There is some overlapping of T3 and T4 and also T5, T6 and T7 which emphasises their visual presence. The Proposed Development would be seen in conjunction with Tirgwynt Wind Farm with some turbines overlapping in the view and others appearing as a minor extension. Due the distance, an already partially developed skyline and screening provided by landform, the Proposed Development would appear reasonably well accommodated in the view. The magnitude of change would be *Low*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would be screened by intervening landform from this location although crane activity would be visible during the erection and removal of the turbines. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low to Low.*			
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High		
	Magnitude	Low		
	Level of Effect	Moderate and Not Significant		
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.		
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).				
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	**Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):** Tirgwynt Wind Farm (operational) located to the south is visible on the skyline in mid-distance views and would be viewed in conjunction with the Proposed Development. (Low magnitude). Carno I & II Wind Farms (operational) located to the south-west are visible on the skyline in the far distance and some turbines within the consented Carno III would also be visible (Very Low magnitude). The magnitude of change is judged to be *Low.* **Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications):** The upper parts of Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm (application) located to the south would be visible on the skyline largely as blades with three turbines visible as hubs and would appear in conjunction with the Proposed Development. (Low-Very Low magnitude). Llyn Lort Wind Farm (scoping) located to the south-east would appear across the skyline over a very large horizontal field of view with some turbines appearing as full turbines. (High-Medium magnitude) The magnitude of change is judged be *High-Medium.*			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Moderate and Not Significant
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + PD)	Moderate and Not Significant (PD)

Figure 7.22a-i	Viewpoint 7: Glyndŵr's Way, north of Moelddolwn (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).			
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Moderate and Not Significant
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	High-Medium	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	**Substantial to Major and Significant** (Llyn Lort)
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse			

Table 7K-9 – Viewpoint 8: Minor Road, east of New Mills

Figure 7.23a-i	Viewpoint 8: Minor road, east of New Mills (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	This viewpoint is located on a minor road to the east of the small settlement of New Mills. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to road users. The view is orientated south-west. The foreground view comprises the minor road with clipped hedgerows on both sides and extends into the mid-ground. The landform falls away from the viewpoint and there are views of rolling pastoral land interspersed with woodland planting, mature tree lined boundaries and hedgerow boundaries. There are also scattered residential and farm buildings throughout the view. Other man-made features include telegraph poles and overhead electricity lines on wooden poles, which form minor visual components of the view and are sited well below the horizon. The landform gradually rises towards distant hillsides where Mynydd Clogau Wind Farm is visible towards the central part of the view. The turbines appear on the skyline with a cluttered appearance due to stacking and overlapping of the turbines. The towers and hubs of Tirgwynt Wind Farm is also visible on the skyline towards to the right of Mynydd Clogau extending the horizonal field of view of operational wind farms.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape the value of the view is therefore assessed as Medium. The view would be experienced by motorists who would be focused on the road ahead and the susceptibility to change, and consequently the sensitivity is assessed as *Medium*.
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to 11 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, all of which would be visible as hubs, with the full array affecting approximately 11° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T1 at 9.9 km distance from the viewpoint, visible on the skyline on the left side of the array, with the turbine base and lower part of the tower screened by intervening landform. The remaining turbines would be visible on the skyline with T10 appearing as a full turbine to the far right of the proposed array and as a slight outlier. T7, T8 and T9 would appear stacked with their towers and blades visible on the skyline. T2, T3, T4, T5, T6 and T11 would appear behind the ridgeline, with landform screening the towers and rotator sweep to varying degrees.

Figure 7.23a-i	**Viewpoint 8: Minor road, east of New Mills (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**		
	The design of the wind farm is visible along the skyline in the context other existing turbines (Mynydd Clogau Wind Farm) however, the proposed turbines would be larger in scale and would overlap with the smaller Mynydd Clogau turbines in this transient view. Due to the scale of the landscape, wide views, intervening distance, presence of other wind farms and the appearance of some of the turbines beyond landform, the Proposed Development, although noticeable, would appear broadly accommodated in the view. Parts of the access tracks associated with T9 and T10 would be visible whilst all remaining infrastructure components screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be *Medium- Low*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would be visible from this location and crane activity would be visible during the erection and removal of the wind turbines. The magnitude of change would range from *Very Low to Low*.		
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	Medium	
	Magnitude	Medium - Low	
	Level of Effect	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant	
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.	
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).			
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	**Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):** Mynydd Clogau Wind Farm (operational) located to the west is visible along with the Proposed Development, although smaller in scale on the skyline with a proportion of the turbines visible against a landform backdrop (Low-Very Low magnitude). Tirgwynt Wind Farm (operational) located to the west is visible on the skyline to the right of the Proposed Development (Low-Very Low magnitude). Bryn Blaen Wind Farm (operational) located to the south-west is screened by intervening roadside vegetation. The blade tips of Llanbrynmair Wind Farm (consented) located to the north-west would have no visual role due to separation distance. The magnitude of change is judged to be *Low-Very Low.* **Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications):** Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm (application) located to west would be visible on the skyline alongside the operational Tirgwynt Wind Farm and would be of similar scale (Low-Very Low magnitude). Llyn Lort Wind Farm (scoping) located to the north-west would be visible on the skyline over a relatively large horizontal FoV with both hubs and towers visible (Medium magnitude). Banc Du Energy Park Wind Farm (application) located to the south-west would be screened by intervening roadside vegetation.		

Figure 7.23a-i	**Viewpoint 8: Minor road, east of New Mills (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
	The magnitude of change is judged to be *Medium.*			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude: (PD only)**	Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Minor and Not Significant
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + PD)	Minor and Not Significant (PD)
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Low	**Additional Effect**: (PD only):	Minor and Not Significant
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Medium	**Combined Effect**: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Moderate and Not Significant (Llyn Lort)
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.			

Table 7K-10 – Viewpoint 9: Llanidloes Road, Newtown

Figure 7.24a-i	**Viewpoint 9: Llanidloes Road, Newtown (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**
Description	This viewpoint is located on the A4811 Llanidloes Road on the western edge of the town of Newtown. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to residents within their community and road users (motorists and pedestrians). The view is orientated north-west and extends over the A4811 in the foreground. The A4811 is bound by hedgerows and in the central part of the view is a field gate which provides entry into the pastoral field beyond. A wooden pole carrying overhead electricity lines which is visible against the sky in the foreground, and as the lines extend into the mid-ground, they become obscured by the roadside hedgerow in the foreground. Glanhafren Hall and number of residential properties, filtered by mature trees, are visible beyond the field in the mid-distance. Beyond these properties towards the left side of the view, the landform rises towards the hillsides of Cefn-nith and Allt y Gaer, which comprises pastoral land interspersed with mixed woodland and Penstrowed Quarry. Towards the right side of the view, the landform rises towards the gently undulating pastoral land delineated with hedgerow boundaries with hedgerow trees, post and wire fencing and blocks of woodland planting. There is also a communications mast and low voltage electricity lines on wooden poles visible against the sky towards the right side of the view. Distant hillsides are visible in the central part of the view beyond properties.

Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape the value of the view is therefore assessed as Medium. The view would be experienced by residents located on the edge of the settlement and motorists whose attention or interest is likely to be focused on the road ahead. Susceptibility to change and consequently sensitivity is therefore assessed as *High* for residents and *Medium* for road users.			
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to 11 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, 10 of which would be visible as hubs, with the full array affecting approximately 9.9° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T1 at 10.3 km distance, visible on the skyline with the lower part of the tower partially screened by landform and intervening vegetation. In reality, T10 and the blade of T11 would be screened by intervening vegetation. The turbines would appear in the distance behind landform and would appear slowly rotating against the skyline. T1 would appear stacked with T9 and there would be an overlap of blades between T2 and T8. Due to the scale of the landscape, existing vertical elements in closer proximity and intervening distance, the Proposed Development, although noticeable, would appear reasonably well accommodated in the view. Access tracks and other infrastructure would be screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be *Low*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would be screened by intervening landform from this location although crane activity would be visible during the erection and removal of the turbines. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low to Low*.			
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High (residents) and Medium (road users)		
	Magnitude	Low		
	Level of Effect	Moderate and Not Significant (residents) Minor and Not Significant (road users)		
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse		
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).				
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	**Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):** There are no operational or consented Wind Farms visible from this location and the magnitude of change is therefore judged to be *Zero*. **Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications):** There would be no application or scoping Wind Farms visible from this location and the magnitude of change is therefore judged to be *Zero*.			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Zero	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	N/A

Proposed Development (PD)	**Combined Magnitude:** (Baseline + PD)	Zero	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + PD)	N/A
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Zero	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	N/A
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Zero	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	N/A
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.			

Table 7K-11 – Viewpoint 10: Sustrans NCR 81 and Severn Way, northeast of Llanidloes

Figure 7.25a-i	**Viewpoint 10: Sustrans NCR 81 and Severn Way, northeast of Llanidloes (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**
Description	This viewpoint is located on the Sustrans NCR 81, Severn Way long distance walking route and minor road to the north-east of the town of Llanidloes. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to residents in scattered dwellings, road users and recreational users using this section of NCR 81 and the promoted Severn Way. The view is orientated north- northeast and extends over a pastoral field bound by a hedgerow on its eastern side, adjacent to the minor road along which the Severn Way and NCR 81 are routed. In the central part of the view, towards the mid-distance, there is a mature hedgerow which filters views towards a residential property beyond. There are groups of mature trees within the vicinity of the residential building and telegraph poles, and the property is set against Pen-y-castell Wood. The view to the north-west opens up as the land falls away with a farm is visible in the mid-distance. Further in the distance there are views to the pastoral hillsides including Allt Fawr and Garreg-hir, interspersed hedgerow field boundaries, woodland and scattered residential properties.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape the value of the view is therefore assessed as Medium. The view would be experienced by users of the NCR and long-distance walking route, whose attention is likely to be on the surrounding landscape, and their susceptibility to change, and consequently the sensitivity is assessed as *High*. The view would also be experienced by motorists using the minor road who would be focused on the road ahead and whose susceptibility to change and consequently sensitivity, is assessed as *Medium*.
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to 11 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, all of which would be visible as hubs, with the full array affecting approximately 11.6° of the horizontal (FoV). The closest turbine would be T5 at 11.3 km distance from the viewpoint and would be visible on the skyline. The remaining turbines would also be visible on the skyline with landform screening the towers to various degrees. Foreground vegetation would filter views of the hubs of T2, T9 and would largely screen T8, particularly in the summer months. There would also be some filtering of the tower and blades of T5 and T9.

Figure 7.25a-i	**Viewpoint 10: Sustrans NCR 81 and Severn Way, northeast of Llanidloes (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**	
	The design of the wind farm presents as a simple layout, and given the distance, wide views and partial screening provided by vegetation, the Proposed Development would appear reasonably well accommodated in the view. Access tracks and other infrastructure would be screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be *Low.* **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would be screened by intervening landform from this location although crane activity would be visible during the erection and removal of the turbines. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low* to *Low*.	
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High (users of NCR 81 and the Severn Way) Medium (road users)
	Magnitude	Low
	Level of Effect	Moderate and Not Significant (users of NCR 81 and the Severn Way) Minor and Not Significant (road users)
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).		
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	**Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):** A proportion of the blades of Tirgwynt Wind Farm (operational) located to the north are visible in the distance above the landform and treeline (Very Low magnitude). The blade tips of Mynydd Clogau Wind Farm (operational) located to the north are not visible. The Llandinam Wind Farm (operational) located to the south-east as well as the blade tips of the operational Bryn Titli Wind Farm to the south and Cefn Croes Wind Farm located to the south-west are all screened by vegetation. Bryn Blaen Wind Farm (operational) located to the south-west is visible on the skyline in the distance (Very Low), whilst the blade tips of Carno I & Carno II Wind Farm (operational) located to the north-west are not visible due to distance. The blades and hubs of turbines within Llandinam Repowering Wind Farm (Consented) located to the south-east would be visible on the skyline with some screened by intervening vegetation (Low magnitude). Garn Fach Wind Farm (consented) located to the south-east would be screened by vegetation. The blades and some hubs of Carno III Wind Farm (consented) located to the north-west would be visible on the skyline in the distance (Low magnitude). The magnitude of change is judged to be *Low.* **Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications):** A proportion of the blade tips within the Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm (application) located to the north may be visible above the treeline (Very Low magnitude).	

Figure 7.25a-i	**Viewpoint 10: Sustrans NCR 81 and Severn Way, northeast of Llanidloes (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
	Rhiwlas Energy Park Wind Farm (application) located to the south would be screened by foreground vegetation whilst the planning application scheme at the Banc Du Energy Park, located to the south-west, would be visible on the skyline with some screening of the towers and blade provided by intervening vegetation (Low magnitude). The magnitude of change is judged to be *Low.*			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Moderate and Not Significant (users of NCR 81 and the Severn Way) Minor and Not Significant (road users)
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + PD)	Moderate and Not Significant (users of NCR 81 and the Severn Way) Minor and Not Significant (road users)
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Moderate and Not Significant (users of NCR 81 and the Severn Way) Minor and Not Significant (road users)
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Moderate and Not Significant (users of NCR 81 and the Severn Way) Minor and Not Significant (road users)
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.			

Table 7K-12 – Viewpoint 11: Glyndŵr's Way, north of Llanbrynmair

Figure 7.26a-i	**Viewpoint 11: Glyndŵr's Way, north of Llanbrynmair (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**	
Description	This viewpoint is located on the Glyndŵr's Way National Trail. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to recreational users walking this section of the promoted, long-distance route. The view is orientated south-east and is located on elevated land with open views over the pastoral valley below. There is a communications mast located on the lower slopes in the foreground to the left of the centre of the view, visible against a landform backdrop. The valley floor is gently undulating with irregular shaped fields delineated by mature tree and hedgerow boundaries and pockets of woodland. There are scattered residential properties and farms throughout the view. The village of Llanbrynmair is located on the valley floor towards the right of the view in the mid-distance. The landform rises from the valley floor towards the hillsides of Mynydd Hendre. The skyline is influenced by the collective presence of operational wind farms, with Tirgwynt Wind Farm visible to the left, Carno Wind Farm extending across the ridgeline to the right, and more distant views towards Garreg Lwyd Wind Farm above the treeline to the right of centre of the view.	
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape the value of the view is therefore assessed as Medium. The view would be experienced by recreational users of the promoted long-distance walking route whose attention is likely to be on the surrounding landscape. Therefore, their susceptibility to change, and consequently the sensitivity, is assessed as *High*.	
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to 11 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, all of which would be visible as hubs, with the full array affecting approximately 9.3° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T7 at 12.2 km distance from the viewpoint, with the turbine fully visible on the skyline. The remaining turbines would also be visible on the skyline, with the lower parts of the towers located beyond landform and screened to varying degrees. The majority of the turbine towers of T2 and T11 would be screened by landform, with the hubs and upper (T11) to full (T2) rotator sweep visible above the horizon. Due to the scale of the landscape, wide views, intervening distance, presence of other wind farms and the appearance of a proportion of the turbines beyond landform, the Proposed Development, although noticeable, would appear reasonably well accommodated in the view. Parts of the access tracks associated with T7 would be visible whilst all remaining infrastructure components screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be *Low*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would be visible from this location and crane activity would be visible during the erection and removal of the wind turbines. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low* to *Low*.	
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High
	Magnitude	Low

Figure 7.26a-i	**Viewpoint 11: Glyndŵr's Way, north of Llanbrynmair (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
	Level of Effect	Moderate and Not Significant		
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.		
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).				
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	**Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):** Tirgwynt Wind Farm (operational) located to the east is visible on the skyline and would be visible alongside the Proposed Development (Low magnitude) whilst the operational Garreg Lwyd Wind Farm can be seen in the far distance on a clear day with turbine blades and some hubs visible on the skyline (Very Low magnitude). The Llandinam Wind Farm (operational) has minimal visual role due to distance, and the operational Carno I & II are visible on the skyline (Low magnitude). The tip of Cefn Croes Wind Farm would not be visible due to distance. Four turbines within the operational Cemmaes Wind Farm are visible in the distance, and seen against a landform backdrop and with blades visible on the skyline, with other turbines screened by landform and intervening vegetation (Very Low magnitude). The consented Wind Farms of Garn Fach, Llandinam Repowering and Carno III located to the south-east may be visible in the far distance on a clear day (Very Low magnitude). Llanbrynmair Wind Farm (consented) located to the east would be visible on the skyline appearing larger than other wind farms in the view (Medium – Low magnitude) The magnitude of change is judged to be Medium – Low. **Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications):** Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm (application) would be visible on the skyline in the far distance to the east (Very Low magnitude). Llyn Lort Wind Farm (scoping) located to the east would be visible in the distance on the skyline (Low magnitude). Banc Du Energy Park Wind Farm (application) located to the south-east may be visible in the far distance on a clear day (Very Low magnitude). The magnitude of change is judged to be Low.			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Moderate and Not Significant
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Medium - Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + PD)	**Major to Moderate and Significant** (Llanbrynmair)
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Moderate and Not Significant

Figure 7.26a-i	**Viewpoint 11: Glyndŵr's Way, north of Llanbrynmair (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Combined Magnitude:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Medium - Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	**Major to Moderate and Significant** (Llanbrynmair)
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.			

Table 7K-13 – Viewpoint 12: Cambrian Way, west of Bont Dolgadfan

Figure 7.27a-i	**Viewpoint 12: Cambrian Way, west of Bont Dolgadfan (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**
Description	This viewpoint is located on the Cambrian Way long distance walking route. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to recreational users walking this section of the promoted, long-distance route. The view is orientated east and overlooks a post and wire fence in the immediate foreground with grass and heath vegetation located just beyond. In the mid ground, the view extends out towards the hills and valleys characterised by a mix of upland vegetation and pastoral fields. On the hillsides there are blocks of coniferous and deciduous woodland. Operational wind farms at Tirgwynt and Carno I & II are visible on the skyline and combined occupy a relatively wide portion of the view to the left of the Proposed Development extending to the right of the view.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape the value of the view is therefore assessed as Medium. The view would be experienced by recreational users walking this section of a long-distance route whose attention is likely to be on the surrounding landscape. Therefore, susceptibility to change, and consequently the sensitivity is assessed as High.
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to 11 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, ten of which would be visible as hubs, with the full array affecting approximately 7.3° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T7 at 13.9 km distance from the viewpoint and would be visible on the skyline. The remaining turbines would also be visible on the skyline positioned behind landform which would screen the towers to varying degrees. There would be some overlapping of blades in T1-T6. Turbines T8, T9 and T11 would appear stacked and T10 would appear as an outlier. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure would be screened by landform. Due to the scale of the landscape, wide views, intervening distance, presence of other wind farms and the appearance of some of the turbines beyond landform, the Proposed Development, although noticeable, would appear reasonably well accommodated in the view. The magnitude of change would be *Low*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would be screened by intervening landform from this location although crane activity would be visible during the erection and removal of the turbines. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low* to *Low*.

Figure 7.27a-i	Viewpoint 12: Cambrian Way, west of Bont Dolgadfan (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).			
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High		
	Magnitude	Low		
	Level of Effect	Moderate and Not Significant		
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.		
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).				
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	**Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):** Tirgwynt Wind Farm (operational) located to the east-north-east, is visible on the skyline (Low-Very Low magnitude). Carno I & II Wind Farms (operational) located to the east-south-east are visible on the skyline and would appear alongside the Proposed Development (Low magnitude). The blade tips of Garreg Lwyd (operational) located to the south-east is not visible due to intervening distance whilst the operational Llandinam Wind Farm located to the south-east may be visible on a clear day (Very Low magnitude). Cemmaes Wind Farm (operational) located to the north is visible in the distance and visible against a landform backdrop (Very Low magnitude). Carno III (consented) located to the south-east would be visible on the skyline in the middle-distance (Medium-Low magnitude) with the consented Wind Farms of Llandinam Repowering and Garn Fach located beyond Carno III and visible in the far distance (Very Low magnitude). Llanbrynmair Wind Farm (consented) located to the north-east would be visible on the skyline in the distance with some turbines appearing as full turbines (Low magnitude) The magnitude of change is judged to be *Medium-Low*. **Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications):** Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm (application) located to the east would be visible on the skyline alongside the Proposed Development (Low-Very Low magnitude) Llyn Lort Wind Farm (scoping) located to the north-east would be visible on the skyline in the distance (Low magnitude). The magnitude of change is judged to be *Low*.				
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Moderate and Not Significant
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Medium-Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + PD)	**Major to Moderate and Significant** (Carno III)
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Moderate and Not Significant
	Combined Magnitude:	Medium-Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	**Major to Moderate and Significant** (Carno III)

Figure 7.27a-i	Viewpoint 12: Cambrian Way, west of Bont Dolgadfan (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).			
Development (PD)	(Baseline + Other proposed + PD)			
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.			

Table 7K-14 – Viewpoint 13: B4395, north of Llangadfan

Figure 7.28a-i	Viewpoint 13: B4395, north of Llangadfan (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	This viewpoint is located on the B4395 adjacent to a residential property and on the Glyndŵr Way National Trail. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to residents, road users and recreational users walking this section of the National Trail. The view is orientated south, with the B4395 and adjacent hedgerow visible in the foreground along with telegraph poles which line the roadside. Beyond the road, the view overlooks an open, undulating pastoral landscape, with field boundaries defined by mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Pockets of woodland and residential properties are also scattered through the view. In the near distance the rooftops of industrial buildings associated with logging operations are visible. The landform gradually rises towards the distant hillsides where the operational Tirgwynt Wind Farm is visible on the skyline.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is located on the eastern boundary of the proposed Glyndŵr National Park. The value of the view is therefore assessed as High. The view would be experienced by some residents, motorists whose attention or interest is likely to be focused on the road ahead and recreational users waling this section of the National Trail, whose attention is likely to be on the surrounding landscape. Susceptibility to change and consequently sensitivity is therefore assessed as *High* for residents and users of the Glyndŵr Way and *Medium* for road users.
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to 10 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, six of which would be visible as hubs, three as blades and one as a blade tip, with the full array affecting approximately 9° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T10 at 13.7 km distance from the viewpoint, situated behind the intervening landform with the hub visible on the skyline. The remaining turbines would be visible on the skyline with the towers largely screened by landform. There would be an overlapping of blades for T3, T4, T9 and T10 whilst T1 would appear as an outlier but visible as a blade only. The turbines would be viewed alongside the operational Tirgwynt Wind Farm. Due to the scale of the landscape, wide views, intervening distance, presence of other wind farms and the appearance of the majority of the turbine towers beyond landform, the Proposed Development, would appear appropriately accommodated in the view. The access tracks and all infrastructure components screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be *Low-Very Low*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would be screened by intervening landform from this location although crane activity would be visible

Figure 7.28a-i	**Viewpoint 13: B4395, north of Llangadfan (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
	during the erection and removal of the turbines. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low* to *Low-Very Low*.			
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High (residents and users of the Glyndŵr Way) Medium (road users)		
	Magnitude	Low -Very Low		
	Level of Effect	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (residents and users of the Glyndŵr Way) Negligible and Not Significant (road users)		
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.		
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).				
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	**Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):** Tirgwynt Wind Farm (operational) located to the south is visible on the skyline and would appear alongside the Proposed Development (Low-Very Low). Carno I & II Wind Farm (operational) located to the south-west is visible in distant views on the skyline along with a small number of turbine blades within the consented Carno III Wind Farm, which may be visible just above the horizon in the distance (Very Low magnitude). Llanbrynmair Wind Farm (consented) located to the south-west would be visible in the distance with towers and hubs visible against the skyline although there would be some screening/ filtering of turbines due to foreground vegetation (Low magnitude). The magnitude of change is judged to be *Low*. **Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications):** Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm (application) located to the south would be visible behind the Proposed Development, with turbines that are smaller in scale and the towers largely screened by landform, leaving a small number of hubs and blades visible on the skyline (Very Low magnitude). Banc Du Energy Park (application) located to the south would not be visible due to blade tip visibility and separation distance. Llyn Lort Wind Farm (scoping) would be visible to the south with the turbine towers and hubs visible on the skyline. The turbines would be larger in scale than the existing and proposed wind farm schemes and would be viewed over a medium horizontal FoV (Medium magnitude). The magnitude of change is judged to be *Medium*.			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Low-Very Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (residents and users of the Glyndŵr Way) Negligible and Not Significant (road users)

Figure 7.28a-i	**Viewpoint 13: B4395, north of Llangadfan (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Low-Very Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + PD)	Moderate and Not Significant (residents and users of the Glyndŵr Way) Minor and Not Significant (road users) (Llynbrynmair)
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Very Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (residents and users of the Glyndŵr Way) Negligible and Not Significant (road users)
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Medium	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	**Major and Significant** (residents and users of the Glyndŵr Way) **Moderate and Significant** (road users) (Llyn Lort)
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.			

Table 7K-15 – Viewpoint 14: Sustrans NCR 8, west of Dylife

Figure 7.29a-i	**Viewpoint 14: Sustrans NCR 8, west of Dylife (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**
Description	This viewpoint is located on the Sustrans NCR 8 and minor road. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to users of this section of the cycle route and motorists using the minor road. The view is orientated north-east and occupies an elevated position with open, long-distance views. The foreground comprises pastoral land with coniferous forestry bound by post and wire fencing towards the left side of the view. The landform in the mid-ground is undulating with a mix of pastoral and moorland along narrow incised watercourses. Further in the distance towards the centre and right of the view, there are large areas of coniferous forestry. In the distance there are views of the operational wind farms of Tirgwynt and Carno I & II visible on the skyline with some turbines of Carno I & II appearing lower down the hillside and visible against a landform backdrop. The wind farms occupy a wide area of the central part of the view, with many of the turbines appearing to overlap, creating visual clutter within the view. In the far distance there are views towards hillsides comprising upland vegetation and views of Llandinam Wind Farm which on a clear day is visible on the skyline to the right of the view.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape. The value of the view is therefore assessed as Medium. The view would be experienced by users of the NCR whose attention would, in part, be on the surrounding landscape and motorists whose attention or interest is likely to be focused on the road ahead. Susceptibility to change and consequently sensitivity is therefore assessed as *High* for users of NCR 8 and *Medium* for road users.

Figure 7.29a-i	**Viewpoint 14: Sustrans NCR 8, west of Dylife (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**	
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to 11 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, 11 of which would be visible as hubs, with the full array affecting approximately 6.7° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T6 at 15.32 km distance from the viewpoint and would be visible on the skyline. The remaining turbines would also be visible on the skyline, with T5 and T6 visible as full turbines and the towers of T2, T3 and T11 largely screened by landform. T2 and T3 would appear stacked as would T7 and T9, with their blades overlapping withT8. The turbines within the Proposed Development would be interspersed with the turbines within Carno I and would appear alongside Carno II and Tirgwynt operational wind farms. The turbines within the Proposed Development would be larger in scale than the existing turbines and slightly more prominent. Due to the scale of the landscape, wide views, intervening distance, presence of other wind farms and the appearance of some of the turbines beyond landform, the Proposed Development, although noticeable, would appear reasonably well accommodated in the view. Parts of the access track associated with T5 and T6 would be visible whilst all remaining infrastructure components screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be *Low*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would be visible from this location and crane activity would be visible during the erection and removal of the wind turbines. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low* to *Low*.	
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High (users of NCR 8) and Medium (road users).
	Magnitude	Low
	Level of Effect	Moderate and Not Significant (users of NCR 8) Minor and Not Significant (road users).
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).		
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	**Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):** The operational Tirgwynt Wind Farm and Carno I & II Wind Farms located to the north-east are visible on the skyline in the distance and would appear alongside the Proposed Development (Low magnitude). Garreg Lwyd and Llandinam Wind Farms (Operational) located to the south-east are visible in the far distance on a clear day (Very Low magnitude). Bryn Blaen and Bryn Titli Wind Farms (operational) located to the south-east are visible in the distance with blades and the majority of the turbine hubs visible on the skyline (Very Low). The blade tips of Cefn Croes Wind Farm (operational) located to the south are screened by vegetation allied with separation distance.	

Figure 7.29a-i	**Viewpoint 14: Sustrans NCR 8, west of Dylife (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
	Carno III Wind Farm (Consented) located to the east would be visible in the mid-distance appearing larger than existing wind farms in the view and partially on the skyline over a small HFoV horizontal FoV (Medium-Low magnitude). Garn Fach and Llandinam Repowering Wind Farms (consented) located to the south-east would be visible in the far distance on a clear day (Very Low magnitude). The magnitude of change is judged to be Medium **Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications):** Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm (application) located to the north-east would be visible in the far distance and located behind Carno II (Very Low magnitude). Banc Du Energy Park and the Rhiwlas Energy Park (application) located to the south-east would be visible on the skyline in the distance (Low magnitude). Llyn Lort Wind Farm (scoping) located to the north-east would appear alongside Tirgwynt Wind Farm and would largely be screened by intervening landform and coniferous woodland (Very Low magnitude). The magnitude of change is judged to be Low.			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Moderate and Not Significant (users of NCR 8) Minor and Not Significant (road users).
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Medium	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + PD)	**Major and Significant** (users of NCR 8) Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (road users) (Carno III)
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Moderate and Not Significant (users of NCR 8) Minor and Not Significant (road users).
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Medium	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	**Major and Significant** (users of NCR 8) Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (road users) (Carno III)
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.			

Table 7K-16 – Viewpoint 15: Y Golfa, west of Welshpool

Figure 7.30a-i	**Viewpoint 15: Y Golfa, west of Welshpool (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**	
Description	This viewpoint is located on the trigonometry point on summit of Y Golfa and affords 360° panoramic views of the surrounding landscape. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to recreational users walking this section of the Glyndŵr Way National Trail and views experienced by users of Welshpool Golf Club. The view towards the Proposed Development is orientated south-west, with the immediate foreground comprising the Y Golfa hillside trigonometry point and surrounding with grassland and scrub. The landform descends from the summit and overlooks the Welshpool Golf course in the mid-ground comprising greens and small ponds. Beyond the golf course views extend into the valley below, where properties within the small village of Castle Caereinion are visible. Beyond the village the landform rises towards the pastoral and wooded hillsides of Pen-y-Foel and Y Byrwydd, where there are scattered residential properties and farmsteads. There are operational wind farms of Carno I & II and Tirgwynt on the skyline to the right of the Proposed Development and Cefn Croes, Bryn Blaen, Bryn Titli and Llandinam Wind Farms to the left of the view which are barely perceptible in the far distance.	
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape. The value of the view is therefore assessed as Medium. The view would be experienced by recreational users of the Glyndwr Way National Trail, whose attention or interest is likely to be on the surrounding landscape and would also be experienced by users of Welshpool Golf Club. Susceptibility to change and consequently sensitivity is therefore assessed as *High*.	
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to 11 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, all of which would be visible as hubs, with the full array affecting approximately 6.1° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T11 at approximately 19.1 km distance. The lower parts of the turbine towers would be screened by intervening landform and vegetation in places, with the upper parts of the turbine towers, hubs and full rotator sweep visible against the sky. The turbines would appear as a minor feature, affecting a small sector of the wider 360° views, associated with sector of the view that contains other wind farms of similar scale and are barely perceptible in the distance. Due to the panoramic views, intervening distance, presence of other wind farms and large scale of the receiving landscape, the turbines would appear well accommodated within the view. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would not be visible however crane activity during the erection and removal of the wind turbines would be visible in the distance from this location in clear conditions. The magnitude of change would range from *Zero* to *Very Low*.	
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High
	Magnitude	Very Low
	Level of Effect	Minor and Not Significant
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Figure 7.30a-i	Viewpoint 15: Y Golfa, west of Welshpool (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).			
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).				
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	**Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):** The blade tips of Mynydd Clogau are not visible due to distance screening by intervening vegetation. Tirgwynt Wind Farm (Operational) is visible to the south-west on the skyline with Carno I & II visible further in the distance (Very Low). Cefn Croes, Bryn Blaen, Bryn Titli and Llandinam Wind Farms located to the south-west and Garreg Llwyd Wind Farm (Operational) located to the south may be visible in the far distance on clear days (Very Low). Carno III Wind Farm (Consented) may be visible in the distance beyond the Proposed Development. (Very Low). The blade tips of Llanbrynmair Wind Farm (Consented) located to the west may be visible above the horizon on a clear day (Very Low). Llandinam Repowering and Garn Fach Wind Farms (Consented) located to the south-west may be visible in the far distance on clear days (Very Low). The magnitude of change is judged to be *Very Low*. **Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications):** Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm (Application) would be visible to the south-west on the skyline alongside Tirgwynt Wind Farm (Very Low). Further right in the view Llyn Lort Wind Farm (Scoping) would continue the line of turbines and would appear larger in scale than the other wind farms (Low). Banc Du Energy Park and Rhiwlas Energy Park (Application) located to the south-west may be visible in the far distance on clear days (Very Low). The magnitude of change is judged to be *Very Low*.			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Very Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Minor and Not Significant
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Very Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + PD)	Minor and Not Significant
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Very Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Minor and Not Significant
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Very Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Minor and Not Significant
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.			

Table 7K-17 – Viewpoint 16: Glyndŵr's Way, Meifod

Figure 7.31a-i	**Viewpoint 16: Glyndŵr's Way, Meifod (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**	
Description	This viewpoint is located on the Glyndŵr's Way National Trail and minor road to the south-east of the settlement of Meifod. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to recreational users of the Glyndŵr's Way National Trail and users of the minor road. It is also representative of nearby residents. The view is orientated south-west and extends over low-lying green fields in the foreground which extend into the mid-ground. There is a slight embankment along the route of the footpath and to the left of the embankment there are low voltage electricity lines on wooden poles which extend across the view. Towards the left side of the view there are mature trees separating the fields from the River Vyrnwy. Beyond the green pastures there is an arable field separated by post and wire fencing, with hedgerows containing hedgerow trees separating further fields beyond. Large farm buildings and residential properties are located towards the right of the view, visible between foreground trees. Further in the distance the land rises towards pastoral slopes intersected by woodland blocks with scattered residential properties also visible within the view. Towards the centre of the view in the distance, a small number of turbines within the Tirgwynt Wind Farm are visible on the skyline.	
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape. The value of the view is therefore assessed as Medium. The view would be experienced by recreational users walking the Glyndŵr's Way, whose attention or interest is likely to be on the surrounding landscape and motorists using the minor road, whose attention or interest is likely to be focused on the road ahead. Susceptibility to change and consequently sensitivity is therefore assessed as *High* for users of the National Trail and *Medium* for road users.	
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to 10 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, two of which (T1 and T4) would be visible as hubs, with the full array affecting approximately 5.6° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T11 at approximately 20.3 km distance from the viewpoint. The hub of T4 would just be visible above the horizon and through a mature tree canopy with the remaining turbines visible as blades slowly rotating against the sky. The hub of T1 would be screened by woodland on the skyline. Due to the presence of existing vertical, man-made features (including Tirgwynt Wind Farm), intervening distance, and appearance of turbines beyond landform, the turbines would appear well accommodated within the view. Access tracks and all other infrastructure components would be screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would not be visible, however crane activity during the erection and removal of the wind turbines would be visible in the distance from this location. The magnitude of change would range from *Zero* to *Very Low*.	
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High (users of the Glyndŵr's Way) and Medium (road users)

Figure 7.31a-i	**Viewpoint 16: Glyndŵr's Way, Meifod (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
	Magnitude	Very Low		
	Level of Effect	Minor and Not Significant (users of the Glyndŵr's Way) Negligible and Not Significant (road users)		
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.		
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).				
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	**Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):** Some turbines within Tirgwynt Wind Farm (operational) located to the south-west are visible in the distance on the skyline. The magnitude of change is judged to be *Very Low*. **Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications):** Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm (application) located to the south-west would appear alongside the Tirgwynt Wind Farm with upper parts turbines visible on the skyline in the distance (Very Low) Llyn Lort Wind Farm (Scoping) would appear as a line of turbines extending to the right of Tirgwynt Wind Farm and would be visible on the skyline. Whilst larger in scale than the visible existing and proposed wind farms, given the distance from the viewpoint it would appear as a minor feature in the view (Low-Very Low). The magnitude of change is judged to be *Low-Very Low.*			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Very Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Minor and Not Significant (users of the Glyndŵr's Way) Negligible and Not Significant (road users)
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Very Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + PD)	Minor and Not Significant (users of the Glyndŵr's Way) Negligible and Not Significant (road users)
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Very Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Minor and Not Significant (users of the Glyndŵr's Way) Negligible and Not Significant (road users)
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Low-Very Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (users of the Glyndŵr's Way) Negligible and Not Significant (road users)

Figure 7.31a-i	**Viewpoint 16: Glyndŵr's Way, Meifod (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 7K-18 – Viewpoint 17: Offa's Dyke National Trail, north-east of Montgomery

Figure 7.32a-i	**Viewpoint 17: Offa's Dyke National Trail, north-east of Montgomery (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**	
Description	This viewpoint is located on the Offa's Dyke National Trail. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to recreational users of the Offa's Dyke Path, a promoted, long-distance walking route. The view is orientated west and extends across an open, arable field in the foreground, bound by a grassed embankment with a hedgerow to the left which separates the field from the adjacent B4386. In the mid-distance towards the left side of the view, the land rises towards a wooded hillside where the upper parts of residential properties and a church are visible amongst the trees. On the top of the hillside the ruins of Montgomery Castle are visible on the skyline. Hedgerow and hedgerow trees define the edge of the field boundary in the mid-ground in the centre and towards the right side of the view. Gaps in this vegetation reveal undulating pastoral land which gradually rises towards distant hillsides beyond. Residential properties located on the outskirts of Montgomery are visible in the central part of the view, with further scattered properties located on distant hillsides.	
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not within a locally or nationally designated landscape. The value of the view is therefore assessed as Medium. The view would be experienced by recreational users of the Offa's Dyke National Trail whose attention or interest is likely to be on the surrounding landscape. Susceptibility to change and consequently sensitivity is therefore assessed as *High*.	
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to 11 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, three of which would be visible as hubs, with the full array affecting approximately 4.7° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T1 at approximately 22.1 km distance from the viewpoint. The hub of T11 would just be visible above the horizon, with the remaining turbines visible as blades and the blades of T2, T6, T7 and T10 screened by intervening vegetation along the horizon. Due to the scale of the landscape, wide views, intervening distance, and the appearance of the turbines beyond landform, the Proposed Development would appear well accommodated in the view. Access tracks and all other infrastructure components would be screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would not be visible, however crane activity during the erection and removal of the wind turbines would be visible in the distance from this location. The magnitude of change would range from *Zero* to *Very Low*.	
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High (users of the Offa's Dyke Path) and Medium (road users)
	Magnitude	Very Low
	Level of Effect	Minor and Not Significant (users of the Offa's Dyke Path) Negligible and Not Significant (road users)

Figure 7.32a-i	**Viewpoint 17: Offa's Dyke National Trail, north-east of Montgomery (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.		
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).				
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	**Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):** The blade tips of Tirgwynt Wind Farm (operational) located to the west are screened by intervening vegetation. The magnitude of change is judged to be *Zero.* **Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications):** The blade tips of Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm (application) located to the west would be screened by intervening vegetation. The upper parts of Llyn Lort Wind Farm (scoping) located to the north-west may be visible in the distance, with the turbine blade tips appearing above the intervening landform and vegetation. The magnitude of change is judged to be *Very Low*.			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Zero	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	N/A
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Zero	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + PD)	N/A
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Very Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Minor and Not Significant (users of the Offa's Dyke Path) Negligible and Not Significant (road users)
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Very Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Minor and Not Significant (users of the Offa's Dyke Path) Negligible and Not Significant (road users)
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.			

Table 7K-19 – Viewpoint 18: Black Mountain, Shropshire Hills National Landscape

Figure 7.33a-i	**Viewpoint 18: Black Mountain, Shropshire Hills National Landscape (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**	
Description	This viewpoint is located on a minor road within the Shropshire Hills National landscape. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to visitors of the National Landscape and users of the minor road. The view is orientated north-west and extends over a gently undulating and open landscape. The foreground comprises a pastoral field which extends into the mid-ground. Post and wire fencing delineates field boundaries and low voltage overhead electricity lines cross the landscape in the mid-ground visible against a landform backdrop. There are some scattered residential properties visible towards the right side of the view. Within the middle to distant views, there are blocks of mixed woodland, coniferous woodland, linear woodland belts and mature hedgerow field boundaries. Towards the left side of the view, Llandinam Wind Farm can be seen on the skyline in the distance.	
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is located within the Shropshire Hills National Landscape the value of the view is therefore assessed as High. The view would be experienced by visitors to the National Landscape whose attention or interest is likely to be on the surrounding landscape. Susceptibility to change and consequently sensitivity is therefore assessed as *High*.	
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to 10 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, six of which would be visible as hubs, with the full array affecting approximately 4.8° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T1 at approximately 22.5 km distance from the viewpoint. In reality, due to screening provided by coniferous forestry only the blades tips of T1, T4, T8, T9, T10 would be visible. Due to the scale of the landscape, wide views, intervening distance, and the appearance of the turbines beyond landform/ vegetation, the Proposed Development would appear well accommodated in the view. Access tracks and all other infrastructure components would be screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would not be visible, however crane activity during the erection and removal of the wind turbines would be visible in the distance from this location. The magnitude of change would be *Very Low*.	
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High
	Magnitude	Very Low
	Level of Effect	Minor and Not Significant
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).		

Figure 7.33a-i	**Viewpoint 18: Black Mountain, Shropshire Hills National Landscape (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	**Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):** Llandinam Wind Farm (operational) located to the west is visible as a linear line of turbines in the distance and on the skyline (Very Low). The upper parts of some turbines within Garreg Lwyd Wind Farm (operational) located to the south-west would be visible on the skyline however the majority would be screened by intervening forestry (Very Low). Llandinam Repowering Wind Farm and Garn Fach (consented) located to the west would be visible in the distance on the skyline in conjunction with Llandinam Wind Farm (Very Low). The magnitude of change is judged to be *Very Low*. **Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications):** Rhiwlas Energy Park (application) located west to south-west would not be visible due to blade tip visibility only and intervening distance therefore the magnitude of change would be *Zero*.			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Very Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Minor and Not Significant
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Very Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + PD)	Minor and Not Significant
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Very Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Minor and Not Significant
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Very Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Minor and Not Significant
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse			

Table 7K-20 – Viewpoint 19: Cambrian Way, Pumlumon Fawr

Figure 7.34a-i	**Viewpoint 19: Cambrian Way, Pumlumon Fawr (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**	
Description	This viewpoint is located at the trigonometry point on the summit of Pumlumon Fawr on the Cambrian Way long-distance footpath and affords 360° panoramic views of the surrounding landscape. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to hill walkers and recreational users of the promoted, long-distance route. The view towards the Proposed Development is orientated north-east with the immediate foreground comprising the exposed upland pasture and heathland of Pumlumon Fawr with a post and wire fence cutting across the view. There are wide, open views over undulating ridgelines and hillsides extending into the far distance. In the direction of the Proposed Development there are views towards the operational Wind Farms of Mynydd Clogau and Carno I & II which are visible against a landform backdrop and Tirgwynt, where the upper parts of the turbines are visible on the skyline. Other wind farms also present within the wider 360° view.	
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is located within a Special Landscape Area (SLA 48- South Ceredigion uplands). The value of the view is therefore assessed as High. The view would be experienced by recreational users of the Cambrian Way Long-distance footpath whose attention or interest is likely to be on the surrounding landscape. Susceptibility to change and consequently sensitivity is therefore assessed as *High*.	
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to 11 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, all of which would be visible as hubs, with the full array affecting approximately 4.8° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T5 at approximately 23.1 km distance from the viewpoint. The turbines would appear against the sky and as a minor feature, affecting a small sector of the wider 360° views and within a sector of the view that contains other operational wind farms. However, their scale in comparison with other operational turbines would emphasise their visual role. Due to the panoramic views, simple layout, intervening distance, presence of other wind farms and large scale of the receiving landscape, the turbines would appear appropriately accommodated within the view. The magnitude of change would be *Low-Very Low*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would not be visible at this distance, however crane activity during the erection and removal of the wind turbines would be visible in the distance from this location in clear conditions. The magnitude of change would be *Low - Very Low*.	
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High
	Magnitude	Low-Very Low
	Level of Effect	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Figure 7.34a-i	**Viewpoint 19: Cambrian Way, Pumlumon Fawr (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).				
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	**Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):** Mynydd Clogau Wind Farm located to the north-east is visible as a small group of turbines in the distance and seen against a landform backdrop (Very Low). Carno I & II Wind Farm and Tirgwynt Wind Farm (operational) are visible as a line of turbines in the distance largely seen against a landform backdrop with a small proportion of the turbines within Tirgwynt visible partly on the skyline (Very Low). Cemmaes Wind Farm (operational) located to the north-north-east is visible in the distance with turbines seen against a landform backdrop (Very Low) Llandinam Wind Farm and Garreg Lwyd (operational schemes) located to the east are visible in the distance on the skyline on a clear day (Very Low). The operational Bryn Blaen and Bryn Titl Wind Farms located to the south-east, are similarly visible in the distance but seen against a landform backdrop (Very Low) Cefn Croes Wind Farm (operational) located south-south-east is visible in the mid-distance as a series of linear groups of turbines seen against a landform backdrop (Low) Carno III Wind Farm (consented) located to the north-east would be visible in the distance in front of Tirgwynt Wind Farm and would be seen against a landform backdrop (Very Low). Llanbrynmair Wind Farm (consented) would also be visible in the distance and seen against a landform backdrop (Very Low). Llandinam Repowering Wind Farm and Garn Fach Wind Farm (consented) located to the east would be visible on the skyline in the distance and seen in conjunction with Llandinam and Garreg Lwyd. (Very Low) The magnitude of change is judged to be *Low.* **Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications):** Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm (application scheme) and Llyn Lort Wind Farm (scoping) located to the north-east would be visible in the distance alongside Tirgwynt and Carno I & II Wind Farms, forming a continuous line of turbines with the upper parts visible on the skyline (Very Low). Banc Du Energy Park and Rhiwlas Energy Park Wind Farms (applications) located to the south-east would be visible in the mid-distance seen against a landform backdrop (Low Banc Du and Low-Very Low Rhiwlas) The magnitude of change is judged to be *Low.*			
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Low-Very Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + PD)	Moderate and Not Significant (Cefn Croes)
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Low-Very Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant

Figure 7.34a-i	**Viewpoint 19: Cambrian Way, Pumlumon Fawr (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**			
turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Combined Magnitude:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Moderate and Not Significant (Cefn Croes and Banc Du Energy Park)
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.			

Table 7K-21 – Viewpoint 20: Maen Du, Eryri National Park

Figure 7.35a-i	**Viewpoint 20: Maen Du, Eryri National Park (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).**
Description	This viewpoint is located on the Cambrian Way long-distance route at the summit of Maen Du within the Eryri National Park. Visibility from this location is representative of views available to recreational users of the promoted, long-distance route. There are panoramic views from this location extending across distant hills. The view towards the Proposed Development comprises upland grass and heath vegetation in the foreground extending into the mid-ground on lower hillside elevations. There is a coniferous woodland block in the mid-ground towards the right side of the view. The view extends further into the distance over the pastoral valleys and hillsides towards the far distant hills. There are views towards turbines within the Cemmaes Wind Farm on a ridgeline in the mid-distance and seen against a landform backdrop, with other operational wind farms including Carno I and II visible on more distant ridgelines in optimal viewing conditions.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is located on the eastern edge of the Eryri National Park, and the value of the viewpoint is assessed as High. The view would be experienced by hill walkers on the promoted Cambrian Way long-distance footpath whose attention or interest is likely to be on the surrounding landscape. Susceptibility to change and consequently sensitivity is therefore assessed as *High*.
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** Up to 11 turbines would be theoretically visible on the horizon, all of which would be visible as hubs, with the full array affecting approximately 4.8° of the horizontal FoV. The closest turbine would be T7 at approximately 23.8 km distance from the viewpoint. The turbines would appear against the sky and as a minor feature, affecting a small sector of the wider 360° views, that already contains other operational wind farms, as evidenced in the baseline photography in **Figure 7.35b** and cumulative wirelines presented in **Figures 7.35c** and **7.35g**. However, their scale in comparison with other operational turbines would emphasise their visual role. Due to the panoramic nature of the views, simple layout, intervening distance, presence of other wind farms and large scale of the receiving landscape, the turbines would appear appropriately accommodated within the view. The magnitude of change would be *Low - Very Low*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction and decommissioning activities would not be visible at this distance, however crane activity during the erection and removal of the

	wind turbines would be visible above the distant horizon from this location in clear conditions. The magnitude of change would be *Low - Very Low*.			
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High		
	Magnitude	Low-Very Low		
	Level of Effect	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant		
	Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.		
Cumulative Assessment: Operational + Consented + Application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).				
Cumulative Magnitude excluding the Proposed Development	**Baseline wind turbines (Operational + Consented):** Cemmaes Wind Farm (operational) is the closest wind farm located to the south-east and is visible on a ridgeline with the turbines seen against a landform backdrop. Other operational turbines such as Tirgwynt, Mynydd Clogau, Carno I& II and the consented Carno III would likely be visible in the distance on a clear day. Llanbrynmair Wind Farm would be visible to the south-east and seen against a landform backdrop. Operational wind farms of Garreg Lwyd, Llandinam, Bryn Titli and Bryn Blaen are located in the far distance and therefore would likely be too small in scale to have a visual role, as would the consented Llandinam repowering and Garn Fach. The magnitude of change is judged to be *Very Low*. **Other proposed wind turbines (Other applications):** Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm (application) located to the south-east would be visible beyond Tirgwynt and Mynydd Clogau (Very Low). Llyn Lort Wind Farm (scoping) would be visible on the skyline in the distance with a small proportion of the turbine hubs visible on the skyline. Banc Du Energy Park and Rhiwlas Energy Park Wind Farms (Application) located to the south-south-east would be visible on a clear day. The magnitude of change is judged to be *Very Low*.				
Scenario 1: Baseline wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Low-Very Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + PD)	Low-Very Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + PD)	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant
Scenario 2: Baseline turbines + Other proposed wind turbines and the Proposed Development (PD)	**Additional Magnitude:** (PD only)	Low-Very Low	**Additional Effect:** (PD only):	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant
	Combined Magnitude: (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Low-Very Low	**Combined Effect:** (Baseline + Other proposed + PD)	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant
Type of Effect	Long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.			

1 Capital Quarter
Tyndall Street
Cardiff
CF10 4BZ

wsp.com

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