



Appendix G.3

Schedule of Effects Tables



Bodelwyddan Solar and Energy Storage

Appendix G.3: Schedule of Effects Tables

Prepared by:
**The Environmental Dimension
Partnership Ltd**

On behalf of:
**Bodelwyddan Solar and Energy
Storage Ltd**

August 2025

Report Reference
edp8841_r010a

Document Control

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Client	Bodelwyddan Solar and Energy Storage Ltd
Report Title	Appendix G.3: Schedule of Effects Tables
Document Reference	edp8841_r010a

VERSION INFORMATION

	Author	Formatted	Peer Review	Proofed by/Date
010_ DRAFT	VPo	FMi	MDu	-
010a	VPo	-	-	GPa 270825

DISCLAIMER TEXT

No part of this report may be copied or reproduced by any means without prior written permission from The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd. If you have received this report in error, please destroy all copies in your possession or control and notify The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd.

This report (including any enclosures and attachments) has been prepared for the exclusive use and benefit of the commissioning party and solely for the purpose for which it is provided. No other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of the report.

We do not accept any liability if this report is used for an alternative purpose from which it is intended, nor to any third party in respect of this report.

Opinions and information provided in the report are those of The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd using due skill, care and diligence in the preparation of the same and no explicit warranty is provided to their accuracy. It should be noted, and it is expressly stated that no independent verification of any of the documents or information supplied to The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd has been made.

Contents

Section 1	Introduction	4
Section 2	Schedule of Effects: Landscape Character	5
Section 3	Summary of Effects to Photoviewpoints and Receptor Groups	14
Section 4	Description of Effects to Photoviewpoints and Receptor Groups	18

Section 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Appendix sets out the predicted effects of the Proposed Development on the landscape character and the predicted visual effects on receptor groups represented by a series of Photoviewpoint (PVP) locations. The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) has been conducted in accordance with the methodology included within **Appendix G.2** contained within Chapter 11 of the Environmental Statement (ES).
- 1.2 The predicted effects to landscape character are described at **Section 2** of this report which assesses the effects to landscape receptors defined within **Section 3** of the Landscape and Visual Baseline (LVB) **Appendix G.1** and illustrated in **Figure 11.4** and **Figure 11.5**.
- 1.3 The predicted visual effects from the receptor groups such as roads, Public Rights of Way (PRoW), recreational users and scenic viewpoints (represented by PVPs) are summarised at **Section 3** and described at **Section 4** of this report. The PVPs represent a series of receptor groups within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) that have potential to experience change as a result of the Proposed Development. The PVP selection was informed by desktop research as well as consultation with statutory consultees. The representative set assessed herein has been chosen to represent a range of receptor groups, and the PVP locations aim to represent various distances from all points of the compass and their locations illustrated at **Figure 11.6**. The representative photoviewpoint photography can be found at **Figure 11.9**. The Illustrative Landscape and Ecology Strategy is contained at **Figure 11.8**.
- 1.4 Photomontages have been prepared for some PVPs close to the Site, and from those within the National Landscape and other higher sensitivity locations from a total of eight PVP locations to act as a visual aid. Photomontage locations are illustrated at **Figure 11.6**. Photomontages can be found within **Annex EDP 3** of **Appendix G.1**.

Section 2
Schedule of Effects: Landscape Character

Notes:
Each receptor is attributed a degree of sensitivity using the thresholds in Appendix 11.2 and takes into account the ‘susceptibility’ of the receptor to change to the type of development proposed.
Effects of moderate or greater are generally considered to be ‘significant’ in landscape terms unless professional judgement determines that effects that are barely perceptible or do not materially alter the character or quality of the receptor), the effect is not significant in EIA terms.
Effects of moderate/minor or lesser, are ‘not significant’ in EIA terms.

Table EDP 2.1: Site Character for Solar Site

Landscape Receptor	Site Character for Solar Site
Sensitivity	Low
Magnitude of Change	<u>Construction:</u> Construction activities, movement of site traffic, potential lighting associated with vehicular movement, noise and construction sounds would be present during the construction process. The construction phase of the Solar Site will involve notable temporary activity, including delivery and installation of panels, inverters, building temporary tracks, construction traffic during daylight hours, and security fencing. Construction activities would be carefully controlled by a conditioned Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). Recommendations for the protection of retained trees and hedgerows, in accordance with relevant British Standards such as BS 5837, will ensure that the rooting areas of trees and hedgerows are not adversely affected by the construction process. Tree protection measures are identified within the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) (report reference: edp8841_r007). As identified in the AIA, a total of three trees require complete removal, and 32 tree groups, hedgerows and woodlands require partial removal to facilitate the installation of underground cables, new access tracks and vehicular access for the Proposed Development. To mitigate for the loss of arboricultural features, new planting will be undertaken in line with the Illustrative Landscape and Ecology Strategy (Figure 11.8). This will ensure an overall net gain in the tree and hedgerow stock, which will enhance the amenity and ecological value of the Site, ensure diversity of species and age, and secure succession of the tree stock into the future. Furthermore, the installation of solar arrays (which cover most of the construction area) and ancillary development require minimal earthworks. There would, therefore, be limited change to the underlying field structure within the Site. However, the introduction of construction activity, plant, materials and temporary infrastructure will result in a high magnitude of change to the Site character and its immediate context. The proposed Cable Corridor will be installed within a 10m wide working corridor included in the Site boundary. Of this, approximately 2m will be directly disturbed for the cable trench itself, with the remaining width providing working room and access. Installation will involve temporary ground disturbance, followed by full reinstatement and remediation of the working corridor to its original land use and condition. As such, construction is not expected to result in a permanent alteration to the character of the land crossed. The Cable Corridor avoids the removal of trees and hedgerows where possible; where crossings are necessary, trenchless techniques (such as directional drilling) are anticipated to allow passage beneath root protection areas and avoid direct impacts. These methods, and the careful routing of the corridor, are intended to prevent harm to landscape features and ensure the integrity of field boundaries is maintained. Subject to adherence to the arboricultural constraints and construction method statements, effects on-site character from the cable installation are therefore anticipated to be of low magnitude, temporary in duration, and not significant. <u>Operation Year 1:</u> The Proposed Development would result in some change to the Site’s physical character. The topography and underlying drainage patterns would remain intact, although elements of the ditch network would be enhanced, including the creation of wet ditches. The Site’s visual and sensory character would change from open arable farmland to a solar development with associated infrastructure including access tracks, inverters, fencing and substations. The solar panels would be mounted on tilting frames that track the sun’s movement throughout the day, introducing subtle, ongoing movement in orientation from east to west. While solar development is a recognisable feature in many rural landscapes, it would reduce tranquillity and introduce temporary built form into the character of the Site. However, the existing field pattern would be retained, and the extent of hedgerow removal would be minimal. Proposed mitigation planting would be in its early stages and would not yet make a meaningful contribution to integration. The magnitude of change to the Site character at Year 1 is assessed as high. <u>Operation Year 15:</u> At Year 15, the proposed embedded mitigation and enhancement measures would have become established and matured. New hedgerows would significantly compensate for sections removed during construction to facilitate access and contribute to reinforcing the historic field pattern. Additional hedgerow planting would enhance existing field boundaries and create defined wildlife corridors across the Site. New tree planting and the proposed woodland copse would contribute to enclosure and a more diverse landscape structure.

	Species-rich grassland would have developed across the Site. An area of dedicated fallow land, including scrapes and wildlife ponds would support biodiversity and delivering habitat benefit and specific mitigation for skylarks. These landscape enhancements would improve both ecological value and the rural landscape character of the Site. Although the solar infrastructure would remain visible, it would be better integrated. The magnitude of change would remain medium, but there would be notable beneficial enhancements associated with the development at this stage.	
Construction: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Construction effects are short-term and temporary.</i>	Operation Year 1: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 1 effects are medium-term</i>	Operation Year 15: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 15 effects are long-term and permanent.</i>
High. Moderate. Adverse.	High. Moderate. Adverse	Medium. Moderate/Minor. Neutral
Summary of Significance	During construction and at Year 1 the level of effect would be moderate adverse and significant . At Year 15 the benefit of proposed enhancements across the Site would weigh against the adverse effects and the moderate/minor effect would become neutral and remain not significant .	

Table EDP 2.2: Site Character for BESS Site

Landscape Receptor	Site Character for BESS Site	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Magnitude of Change	<u>Construction:</u> Construction activities, including the movement of site traffic, lighting, noise, and general construction sounds, would be present throughout the construction period. The most notable changes to the BESS Site character would occur within the construction compound and along the access track. Construction activities would be carefully controlled through a conditioned CEMP. Recommendations for the protection of retained trees and hedgerows, in accordance with relevant British Standards (such as BS 5837), will ensure that the rooting areas of trees and hedgerows are not adversely affected. Tree protection measures are identified within the AIA (report reference edp8841_r007). As identified in the AIA, a total of three trees require complete removal, and 32 tree groups, hedgerows and woodlands require partial removal to facilitate the installation of underground cables, new access tracks and vehicular access for the Proposed Development. To mitigate for the loss of arboricultural features, new planting will be undertaken in line with the Illustrative Landscape and Ecology Strategy (Figure 11.8). This will ensure an overall net gain in the tree and hedgerow stock, which will enhance the amenity and ecological value of the Site, ensure diversity of species and age, and secure succession of the tree stock into the future. The construction phase will result in a high magnitude of change to the BESS Site character due to the introduction of site compounds, construction traffic, plant, ground disturbance, and acoustic fencing. These elements will contrast with the existing agricultural character and will be readily perceptible at the local scale. <u>Operation Year 1:</u> By Year 1, the built elements of the BESS infrastructure will be in place, including battery units, fencing, access tracks, and associated equipment. While these features represent a change from the baseline character, their scale and industrial appearance are smaller in scale than the adjacent Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Substation and nearby high-voltage pylons. As such, the degree of visual contrast will be less than during the construction phase. The Proposed Development would result in the addition of elements that may be evident but do not necessarily conflict with the key characteristics of the existing landscape within the immediate setting of the site. The magnitude of change at this stage is assessed as medium. <u>Operation Year 15:</u> By Year 15, the proposed embedded mitigation and enhancement measures would be well-established and beginning to mature. A newly planted hedgerow along the northern boundary would restore a historically lost landscape feature, while existing hedgerows (currently cut low) would be allowed to outgrow and further strengthened with infill planting. Trees planted along the Site's boundaries would also be established, contributing to visual containment and landscape structure. While the presence of the BESS infrastructure will continue to influence Site character, the magnitude of change is assessed as medium. Notably, there would also be beneficial landscape enhancements associated with the development at this stage.	
Construction: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Construction effects are short-term and temporary.</i>	Operation Year 1: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 1 effects are medium-term</i>	Operation Year 15: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 15 effects are long-term.</i>
High. Major/Moderate. Adverse.	Medium. Moderate. Adverse	Medium. Moderate. Neutral
Summary of Significance	During construction the level of effect would be major/moderate adverse and significant . At Year 1 this would reduce to moderate adverse and significant . At Year 15 the benefit of proposed enhancements across the Site would weigh against the adverse effects and the moderate effect would become neutral and remain not significant .	

Table EDP 2.3: Published (Host) Landscape Character

Landscape Receptor	National Landscape Character Area (NLCA) 8 North Wales Coast		
Sensitivity	Medium		
Magnitude of Change	<u>Construction:</u> Together, the Solar and BESS Site form a small part of the wider NLCA 8: North Wales Coast, and as such, the magnitude of change to the host NLCA would be lower than that experienced at the Site level. Construction activities would be localised, temporary and reversible, and would not affect key characteristics of the wider NLCA such as its rounded hills, enclosed green lanes, historic parks, and remnant coal mining features. The construction phase would introduce built structures, temporary compounds, machinery, and activity into a limited area of this settled rural landscape. Given the localised nature of the change and the continued presence of characteristic features beyond the Site boundaries, the magnitude of change during construction is assessed as low. <u>Operation Year 1:</u> At Year 1, both the Solar Site and BESS Site would be in operation, introducing permanent elements including sun tracking solar arrays, battery units, fencing, access tracks and associated infrastructure. However, the Proposed Development would remain limited in extent within the context of the much larger host NLCA and would not result in the loss or degradation of its defining features such as rounded hills, green lanes, or historic parkland. The Sites are situated in a part of the landscape which is already influenced by infrastructure, including nearby substations and high voltage pylons. Furthermore, solar and energy infrastructure is a recognisable component of some rural landscapes and does not necessarily conflict with the overall character of the host NLCA. The magnitude of change at Year 1 is assessed as very low. <u>Operation Year 15:</u> By Year 15, the embedded mitigation and enhancement measures at both the Solar Site and BESS Site will have matured and begun to integrate the Proposed Development more effectively into the surrounding landscape. The proposed landscape strategy includes the restoration of hedgerows to address the historic loss of field boundaries noted in the NLCA, as well as the planting of new trees and the creation of a woodland copse. Enhancement of the existing grassland to species-rich grassland and the creation of scrapes and wildlife ponds will improve biodiversity and contribute positively to rural landscape character. While the presence of built infrastructure will remain, it will be increasingly filtered and softened by the established vegetation. The magnitude of change at Year 15 is assessed as very low, and the overall nature of effect would be neutral, with notable localised benefits associated with the Proposed Development.		
Construction: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Construction effects are short-term and temporary.</i>		Operation Year 1: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 1 effects are medium-term</i>	Operation Year 15: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 15 effects are long-term and permanent.</i>
Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse		Very Low. Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Minor. Neutral
Summary of Significance	During construction the level of effect would be moderate/minor adverse and not significant . At Year 1, the level of effect would reduce to very low resulting in a minor, adverse level of effect. At Year 15 the benefit of proposed enhancements across the Site would reduce the magnitude of change leading to a long-term minor, neutral effect which would be not significant .		

Landscape Receptor	LANDMAP Host Aspect Areas for Solar Site				
	Aspect Type	Area Name	ID	Evaluation	Sensitivity
	Visual and Sensory	Abergele Coastal Plain	CNWVS070	Moderate	Medium
		Coastal Fields-near Towyn	DNBGHVS013	Moderate	Medium
		Area North and East of Bodelwyddan	DNBGHVS014	Moderate	Medium
	Historic Landscape	Morfa Rhuddlan	CNWHL075	High	High
		Bodelwyddan	DNBGHHL043	Low	Low
	Landscape Habitats	Bodelwyddan fields	CNWLH033	Low	Low
Abergele grasslands		CNWLH032	Moderate	Medium	
Clwyd Estuary and Floodplain Grassland		DNBGHLH011	High	High	
Geological Landscape	Abergele	CNWGL048	Moderate	Medium	
	Towyn	CNWGL051	Moderate	Medium	
	Tytywyrch	DNBGHGL015	Moderate	Medium	
	Bodelwyddan	DNBGHGL016	Moderate	Medium	
Cultural Landscape	Abergele Coastal Plain	CNWCLS103	n/a	n/a	
Sensitivity	Low – High				
Magnitude of Change	<u>Construction:</u> During construction, the Solar Site would experience a low magnitude of change within the Visual and Sensory aspect area. While activities such as ground preparation, infrastructure installation, and vehicle movement would be visible, they would result in a minor alteration to the baseline condition. The introduction of construction elements would be limited in scale, largely confined to the Site level, and not uncharacteristic within a working agricultural landscape that already contains infrastructure. Visual change would be experienced at a low vertical extent and would not significantly affect wider landscape character. The Historic Landscape would also experience a low magnitude of change, with localised disturbance in an area of known historic interest but no loss of key features and limited impact beyond the Site. The Landscape Habitats aspect would similarly be subject to a low magnitude of change, due to limited hedgerow removal and temporary disruption to improved grassland of limited ecological value. The Clwyd Estuary and Floodplain Grassland only covers the south-eastern field parcel of the Site. Here the quantity of solar arrays has been reduced adjacent to Rhuddlan Road to the north and an unnamed road to the east and the magnitude of change would be very low. The Cultural Landscape would experience a negligible magnitude of change, with no direct impact on the broader cultural understanding or pattern of the area.				
	<u>Operation Year 1:</u> At Year 1, solar panels, fencing, and ancillary infrastructure associated with the Solar development would be in place across the Site. These elements would occupy a relatively small portion of the broader open floodplain and would be seen in the context of an expansive, intensively farmed landscape with some perceived industrial and infrastructure uses (arterial road routes and renewable energy). The solar arrays would form a minor and barely noticeable component in middle- to long-range views. As such, the Visual and Sensory aspect areas would experience a very low magnitude of change. The Historic and Geological Landscape aspects would be subject to a very low magnitude of change, as the Solar development would not affect defining characteristics or involve physical alteration to landform or historic fabric. Landscape Habitats would begin to respond to reinstatement and mitigation planting including Site-wide enhancement to meadow grassland, and any changes would be small in scale and localised, resulting in a very low magnitude of change. The Cultural Landscape would continue to experience a negligible magnitude of change, with the presence of the Solar development having no discernible effect on cultural character or interpretation.				
	<u>Operation Year 15:</u> By Year 15, mitigation planting within and around the Solar Site would have matured, softening and filtering views of the Solar development and integrating it into the wider landscape framework. From most angles, the solar infrastructure would be largely obscured or appear as a barely perceptible feature in the landscape. The Visual and Sensory aspect areas would therefore continue to experience a very low magnitude of change. Similarly, the Historic and Geological Landscape aspects would also be subject to a very low magnitude of change, with views and physical character essentially restored and no further alteration occurring. Landscape Habitats would have substantially recovered due to the success of mitigation measures, including hedgerow reinstatement and habitat creation, resulting in a very low magnitude of change. The Cultural Landscape would remain at a negligible magnitude of change, with the established Solar development no longer influencing the cultural perception of the area.				
Construction: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. Construction effects are short-term and temporary.		Operation Year 1: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. Year 1 effects are medium-term		Operation Year 15: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. Year 15 effects are long-term and permanent.	
Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse.		Very Low. Minor. Adverse.		Very Low. Minor. Neutral.	
Summary of Significance	Overall, during construction there would be a moderate/minor, adverse level of effect (not significant) to the host LANDMAP aspect areas for the Solar Site. At Year 1, this would reduce to minor, adverse and not significant . At Year 15 the benefit of proposed enhancements across the Site would reduce the magnitude of change leading to a long-term minor, neutral effect which would be not significant .				

Landscape Receptor	LANDMAP Host Aspect Areas for BESS Site				
	Aspect Type	Area Name	ID	Evaluation	Sensitivity
	Visual and Sensory	Cefn Estate	DNBGHVS033	Moderate	Medium
	Historic Landscape	Pentre-mawr	DNBGHHL041	Moderate	Medium
	Landscape Habitats	Cefn Improved Grassland	DNBGHLH023	Moderate	Medium
	Geological Landscape	Cefn Meiriadog	DNBGHGL031	High	High
	Cultural Landscape	Cefn Estate	DNBGHCLS030	n/a	n/a
Sensitivity	Medium – High				
Magnitude of Change	<u>Construction:</u> The BESS Site forms a small and enclosed part of the wider host LANDMAP aspect areas, and construction activity would not result in the loss of key defining characteristics of those aspect areas. The Visual and Sensory aspect area describes a settled rural landscape, already influenced by overhead lines and proximity to the existing substation, which reduces the degree of contrast introduced by temporary construction works. While construction activity would introduce change locally, it would not fundamentally alter the established character of the wider aspect area. Similarly, the improved grassland and field boundaries of the Landscape Habitats aspect area would not be permanently lost, and no rare or distinctive habitats would be affected. On balance, the magnitude of change to the Visual and Sensory and Landscape Habitats aspect areas during construction would be low. The Historic and Geological Landscape aspects would experience a very low magnitude of change due to limited disturbance and the localised extent of works. The Cultural Landscape aspect would experience a negligible magnitude of change, with no direct impact on the understanding or perception of the wider Cefn Estate landscape. <u>Operation Year 1:</u> At Year 1, BESS infrastructure including buildings, fencing and internal access would be established, but these elements would be concentrated within a relatively compact and well-contained Site. The BESS development would not result in the loss of defining features of the Visual and Sensory aspect area and would be experienced in the context of existing built features such as Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farm Substation. As such, the BESS development would introduce a perceived change, but only over a limited extent and in a location already influenced by infrastructure. Similarly, the Landscape Habitats aspect area would not be fundamentally altered, and key elements such as field boundaries would remain and grassland enhancements to meadow grassland would have been established. Therefore, the magnitude of change to both aspect areas would be very low at Year 1. The Historic and Geological Landscape aspects would continue to experience a very low magnitude of change, with no direct impact to the physical landform or historic landscape pattern. The Cultural Landscape would remain subject to a negligible magnitude of change. <u>Operation Year 15:</u> By Year 15, proposed mitigation planting around the BESS Site would have matured, further softening and filtering views of the proposed built form and helping to enhance the landscape framework. Field boundaries and vegetation structure would be reinforced, enhancing the character of the Landscape Habitats aspect. The BESS development would remain present but would be increasingly assimilated into the receiving landscape, occupying only a small portion of the wider aspect areas and avoiding any loss of defining features. As a result, the magnitude of change to the Visual and Sensory and Landscape Habitats aspect areas would reduce to very low. The Historic and Geological Landscape aspects would similarly reduce to very low. The Cultural Landscape would continue to experience a negligible magnitude of change.				
Construction: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. Construction effects are short-term and temporary.		Operation Year 1: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. Year 1 effects are medium-term		Operation Year 15: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. Year 15 effects are long-term and reversible.	
Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse.		Very Low. Minor. Adverse.		Very Low. Minor. Neutral.	
Summary of Significance	Overall, during construction there would be (at worst) a moderate/minor, adverse level of effect (not significant) to the host LANDMAP aspect areas for the BESS Site. At Year 1, this would reduce to minor, adverse and not significant . At Year 15 the benefit of proposed enhancements across the Site would reduce the magnitude of change leading to a long-term minor, neutral effect which would be not significant .				

Landscape Receptor	Non-host Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas for Solar and BESS Site within 3km				
	Aspect Type	Area Name	ID and Photoviewpoints	Evaluation	Sensitivity
	Visual and Sensory	Area North and East of Bodelwyddan	DNBGHVS014 – PVP EDP 7	Moderate	Medium
		Coastal Fields-near Towyn	DNBGHVS013 – PVP EDP 5 and 6	Moderate	Medium
		Wydden and Ganol Valleys	CNWVS024 – PVP EDP 4	Moderate	Medium
		Wydden and Ganol Valleys	CNWVS024 – PVP EDP 15	Moderate	Medium
Kinmel Manor Environs		CNWVS020 – PVP EDP 16, 17 and 18	High	High	
Sensitivity	Medium – High				
Magnitude of Change	<u>Construction:</u> During construction, non-host Visual and Sensory aspect areas within 3km of the Solar and BESS development would be subject to varying levels of visibility of temporary works including fencing, vehicle movement, and compound activity. In the Moderate evaluation aspect areas (i.e. Medium sensitivity) of Area North and East of Bodelwyddan (PVP EDP 7), Coastal Fields-near Towyn (PVPs EDP 5 and 6), and Wydden and Ganol Valleys (PVPs EDP 4 and 15), construction activity would be perceptible at close range in some locations. However, these works would remain temporary and largely reversible and would not result in the loss of key landscape features. The magnitude of change is considered to be low. For the High sensitivity Kinmel Manor Environs aspect area (PVPs EDP 16, 17 and 18), construction activity would be barely perceptible in middle-distance views, but filtered by intervening trees and field boundaries, with a magnitude of change assessed as very low.				
	<u>Operation Year 1:</u> At Year 1, solar arrays and BESS development would be visible from several receptors within the identified non-host aspect areas. In the Moderate evaluations areas (Area North and East of Bodelwyddan, Coastal Fields-near Towyn, and Wydden and Ganol Valleys), the Solar development would introduce new recognisable elements into the view but would occupy a limited horizontal and vertical extent. The solar panels would be dynamic, moving in accordance with the position of the sun, which may lead to subtle perceptual shifts in views over time. These would not notably conflict with the rural and infrastructure-influenced context of these landscapes. The magnitude of change would be low. In the High sensitivity Kinmel Manor Environs aspect area, the Proposed Development would form a new but minor component and distant element of the view, seen in the context of nearby existing infrastructure. As a result, the magnitude of change would also be low.				
	<u>Operation Year 15:</u> By Year 15, mitigation planting around the Solar and BESS Sites would have matured, reducing visibility of built infrastructure and aiding its assimilation into the landscape. In the Moderate evaluation aspect areas (Area North and East of Bodelwyddan, Coastal Fields-near Towyn, Wydden and Ganol Valleys), views of the Proposed Development would be filtered or partially screened, with solar and BESS infrastructure forming only a barely noticeable component of the view. The magnitude of change would reduce to very low. In the High sensitivity Kinmel Manor Environs aspect area, any visibility would be further diminished by intervening vegetation, with the Proposed Development no longer perceptible in most views. Therefore, the magnitude of change would be very low across all non-host Visual and Sensory aspect areas within 3km by Year 15.				
Construction: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. Construction effects are short-term and temporary.		Operation Year 1: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. Year 1 effects are medium-term		Operation Year 15: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. Year 15 effects are long-term and reversible.	
Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse		Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse		Very Low. Minor. Neutral	
Summary of Significance	During construction and at Year 1, the magnitude of change would be low to all non-host Visual and Sensory aspect areas within 3km of the Proposed Development, leading to moderate/minor, adverse levels of effect. At Year 15, the magnitude of change would reduce to very low and there would be minor, neutral levels of effect (not significant) to all non-host Visual and Sensory aspect areas between 3km.				

Landscape Receptor	Non-host Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas for Solar and BESS Site between 3-10km					
	Aspect Type	Area Name	ID and Photoviewpoints	Evaluation	Sensitivity	
	Visual and Sensory	Prestatyn/Rhyl	DNBGHVS004 – PVP EDP 24	Low	Low	
		Vale Wooded Estate-South of Dyserth	DNBGHVS016 – PVP EDP 27 and 27a	High	High	
		Coastal Limestone Hills Prestatyn	DNBGHVS018 – PVP EDP 19, 25 and 25a	Outstanding	Very High	
		Limestone Plateau Trelawnyd	DNBGHVS021 – PVP EDP 26 and 26a	Moderate	Medium	
		Coed Cwm	DNBGHVS024 – n/a	Moderate	Medium	
		Clwydian Slopes South of Rhualt	DNBGHVS028 – PVP EDP 28, 28a and 29	Outstanding	Very High	
Vale of Clwyd-North of Denbigh		DNBGHVS031 – PVP EDP 30	High	High		
Sensitivity	Low – Very High					
Magnitude of Change	<u>Construction:</u> During construction, visibility of temporary works such as vehicular movement and site activity would be limited due to distance, screening, and the generally low vertical extent of works. From the Prestatyn/Rhyl area (Low sensitivity), any change would be barely perceptible, resulting in a very low magnitude of change. For the Vale Wooded Estate-South of Dyserth (High sensitivity), distance and intervening topography would similarly limit the visibility of construction activities, giving rise to a very low magnitude of change. In the Outstanding evaluation areas (i.e. Very High sensitivity) of the Coastal Limestone Hills Prestatyn and Clwydian Slopes South of Rhualt, construction works would form a very small and peripheral part of the view, resulting in a very low magnitude of change. The Limestone Plateau Trelawnyd and Coed Cwm areas (both Medium sensitivity) would also experience a very low magnitude of change, while the Vale of Clwyd-North of Denbigh (High sensitivity) would be similarly affected at a very low magnitude. Overall, construction activities would result in very low magnitudes of change across all non-host Visual and Sensory aspect areas. <u>Operation Year 1:</u> At Year 1, the Solar and BESS development would be glimpsed in some long-distance views but would generally be a minor component within the wider landscape context. For the Low sensitivity Prestatyn/Rhyl area, visibility would remain minimal, and the magnitude of change would be very low. High sensitivity areas such as Vale Wooded Estate-South of Dyserth and Vale of Clwyd-North of Denbigh would experience very low magnitudes of change, as the Proposed Development would be seen over considerable distances, filtered by landform and vegetation. Outstanding sensitivity areas including the Coastal Limestone Hills and Clwydian Slopes would similarly experience very low magnitudes of change, with the Proposed Development forming a negligible part of expansive and scenic views. Moderate sensitivity areas such as the Limestone Plateau Trelawnyd and Coed Cwm would also experience a very low magnitude of change. Across all Visual and Sensory aspect areas, built elements would be distant, barely discernible, and not uncharacteristic within the broader landscape. <u>Operation Year 15:</u> By Year 15, mitigation planting would have matured, softening and further screening the Solar and BESS infrastructure in long-range views. For all Visual and Sensory aspect areas, including those with Low, Medium, High, and Very High sensitivity, the Proposed Development would remain a barely noticeable component of the view, resulting in a very low magnitude of change. From elevated viewpoints within Outstanding sensitivity areas, the Proposed Development may be theoretically visible but would be assimilated into the overall landscape pattern, no longer perceptible as a new or prominent feature. As such, the magnitude of change would reduce to negligible for all non-host Visual and Sensory aspect areas between 3–10km.					
	Construction: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Construction effects are short-term and temporary.</i>		Operation Year 1: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 1 effects are medium-term</i>		Operation Year 15: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 15 effects are long-term and permanent.</i>	
	Very Low. Moderate to Minor/Negligible. Adverse		Very Low. Moderate to Minor/Negligible. Adverse		Negligible. No effect.	
Summary of Significance	During construction and at Year 1, the magnitude of change would be very low to all non-host Visual and Sensory aspect areas within 3-10km of the Proposed Development, leading to moderate to minor/negligible, adverse levels of effect. At Year 15, the magnitude of change would reduce to negligible and there would be no effect (not significant) to all non-host Visual and Sensory aspect areas between 3–10km.					
	While the application of the methodology matrix (Table EDP A2.8) results in a ‘moderate’ level of effect for receptors with very high sensitivity and a very low magnitude of change, such as non-host aspect areas within 3–10km, this does not equate to a <i>significant</i> effect in EIA terms. In accordance with Paragraph A1.29 of the EDP’s LVIA methodology, professional judgement has been applied to conclude that these very low magnitude changes, which are barely perceptible or almost imperceptible, do not materially alter the character or quality of the view or landscape and therefore do not result in significant effects.					

Landscape Receptor	Betws yn Rhos Special Landscape Area (SLA)	
Sensitivity	High	
Magnitude of Change	<u>Construction:</u> The Betws yn Rhos SLA lies approximately 1.5km to the south and south-west of the Solar Site and approximately 3km from the BESS Site at their closest points. The most north-easterly extent of the SLA overlaps with the ZTV, and several representative photoviewpoints (PVP EDP 15, 16, 17 and 18) fall within the designation. While the SLA is valued for its expansive panoramic views towards Yr Wyddfa, the coast, and the CRDVNL, views towards the Proposed Development are broad, distant, and encompass various existing built features, including a large quarry located within the SLA itself. During construction, temporary elements such as compounds and vehicle movement may be perceptible in medium-distance views from elevated locations, but available views are limited by vegetation and landform, and the majority of the SLA would be unaffected as a result. Where the proposals would be seen, generally these views encompass a visually complex panorama as the backdrop to the coast is demarcated by large scale windfarms offshore. The Proposed Development would not erode or interrupt key characteristics or views within the SLA. Accordingly, the magnitude of change is assessed as very low owing to the limited extent and indirect nature to which the SLA would be affected. <u>Operation Year 1:</u> At Year 1, the Solar Site and BESS Site will be in operation, located approximately 1.5 km and 3km from the Betws yn Rhos SLA respectively. Infrastructure including solar panels, battery units, fencing, access tracks and associated equipment will be completed. However, the Proposed Development would not be visible from the majority of the SLA. When visible in a framed or elevated view, it will form a noticeable component in the middle distance. Available views are expansive and visually layered, and the Proposed Development will not interrupt the skyline or diminish key characteristics of the SLA such as views to Yr Wyddfa, the coast, or the CRDVNL. The BESS development is unlikely to be perceptible from the SLA due to distance and visually recessive in the landscape context. The magnitude of change would remain very low. <u>Operation Year 15:</u> By Year 15, the embedded mitigation and enhancement measures associated with both the Solar Site and BESS Site will have matured. New hedgerow and tree planting and woodland copse establishment will contribute to the softening and integration of the proposed built form into the surrounding landscape. From the SLA, views towards the Solar Site will continue to be framed and filtered, and the context visually layered. The key characteristics and valued attributes of the SLA, including views towards Yr Wyddfa and the coast, will be unaffected. There would be no direct effects to the SLA and the indirect effects are considered negligible overall at Year 15.	
Construction: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. Construction effects are short-term and temporary.	Operation Year 1: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. Year 1 effects are medium-term	Operation Year 15: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. Year 15 effects are long-term and permanent.
Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Negligible. No effect.
Summary of Significance	During construction and operation at Year 1 the level of effect would be moderate/minor adverse and not significant . At Year 15 the magnitude of change would be negligible.	

Table EDP 2.4: National Landscapes

Landscape Receptor	Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape (CRDLNL)		
	The Clwydian Range and Dee Valley AONB Management Plan (MP) 2024 sets out the CRDVNL statutory purposes to conserve and enhance natural beauty (encompassing scenic, cultural, geological and ecological values) and ensure sustainable social and economic development within the landscape and promote the quiet enjoyment of the area by residents and visitors. The MP states that the special character is made up of the unique combination of all its Special Qualities and Features. The Special Qualities include “the distinctive upland character of the Clwydian Range, with its heather moorland and limestone features” (p.12), and “the steep-sided, wooded valleys of the Dee and its tributaries” (p.13). The MP highlights “diverse habitats supporting notable species such as the red kite and black grouse” (p.14) and emphasises the area’s rich cultural heritage, with “ancient monuments like Iron Age hillforts and historic settlements” contributing to its sense of place (p.15). Additionally, the CRDVNL contains “the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, which is a key landmark within the landscape” (p.16). Together, these features establish the landscape’s “outstanding natural beauty and cultural importance” which the management plan seeks to conserve and enhance (p.10). Additionally, “The long-distance views from the summits of the Clwydian Hills and the Dee Valley escarpment are dramatic and extensive, contributing to the sense of remoteness and openness.”		
Sensitivity	Very High		
Magnitude of Change	<u>Construction:</u> The CRDVNL is a nationally designated landscape valued for its scenic ridgelines, sense of tranquillity, and expansive views across surrounding lowland areas. The ZTV extends into elevated western parts of the designation, from where distant, panoramic views towards the Proposed Development are theoretically possible, as represented by PVPs EDP 19, 24, 25, 25a, 26, 26a, 27, 27a, 28, 28a, and 29. During construction, activity such as temporary compounds and the movement of machinery may be perceptible in these distant views. However, the construction activities would occupy a very small proportion of the view at any given time and would be seen within a settled and visually layered lowland context. There would be no direct impact on the physical key characteristics such as rolling hills, rushing rivers, heather topped moorlands of the CRDVNL. Given the distance from the Site, any change to visual and perceptual qualities such as tranquillity, remoteness, and perceived natural character would be very limited. The magnitude of change is assessed as very low to negligible, resulting in a moderate adverse effect, which would be not significant. <u>Operation Year 1:</u> At Year 1, the Solar Site and BESS Site developments will be complete. While the CRDVNL lies approximately 5.9km to the east of the Site at its closest point, the Proposed Development would be perceptible only from limited elevated locations in westward views, occupying a background position in such views. From within the CRDVNL, the developments would be perceptible in the context of the Vale of Clwyd, which forms part of the designation’s wider visual setting and contributes to its sense of scale and contrast. The Solar and BESS infrastructure would consist of low-level built form, with the BESS in particular presenting as a visually recessive feature (where visible at all) within a rural foreground already influenced by built form and infrastructure. The key characteristics and special qualities of the CRDVNL, such as its upland landform, cultural features, and heather moorland and limestone features, would remain entirely intact and unaffected. The magnitude of change is assessed as very low to negligible, resulting in a moderate adverse level of effect to no effect, which would be not significant. <u>Operation Year 15:</u> By Year 15, the embedded mitigation and enhancement measures at the Solar Site and BESS Site will have matured. Hedgerow restoration, woodland copse planting, tree establishment, and habitat enhancements will have helped to integrate the Proposed Development more effectively into the surrounding lowland landscape. From within the CRDVNL, the Proposed Development would be predominately screened by the matured landscape proposals in the distant background of west-facing views. The key features and scenic qualities of the CRDVNL would be unchanged. The magnitude of change is assessed as negligible, and there would be no residual landscape effect on the CRDVNL.		
Construction: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. Construction effects are short-term and temporary.		Operation Year 1: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. Year 1 effects are medium-term	Operation Year 15: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. Year 15 effects are long-term and permanent.
Very Low. Moderate. Adverse		Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse.
Summary of Significance	During construction and operation at Year 1 the level of effect would be (at worst) moderate adverse and significant in EIA terms. However, at Year 15, the level of effect would remain moderate, adverse but would be not significant in EIA terms. While the application of the methodology matrix (Table EDP A2.8) results in a ‘moderate’ level of effect for receptors with very high sensitivity and a very low magnitude of change, such as the CRDLNL, this does not equate to a significant effect in EIA terms. In accordance with Paragraph A1.29 of the EDP’s LVIA methodology, professional judgement has been applied to conclude that these very low magnitude changes, which are barely perceptible or almost imperceptible, do not materially alter the character or quality of the view or landscape and therefore do not result in significant effects.		

Section 3

Summary of Effects to Photoviewpoints and Receptor Groups

3.1 **Table EDP 3.1** below provides a summary of effects for receptor groups as represented by PVP locations illustrated on **Figure EDP 11.6**.

Table EDP 3.1: PVP Summary of Effects

PVP	Receptor Groups	PVP Assessment of Proposed Development				
		Sensitivity	Magnitude. Effect. Nature: Construction <i>Construction effects are short-term and temporary.</i>	Magnitude. Effect. Nature: Year 1 <i>Year 1 effects are medium-term</i>	Magnitude. Effect. Nature: Year 15 <i>Year 15 effects are long-term and permanent.</i>	Year 15 Significance
Within 600m						
PVP EDP 1	Road users	Low	High. Moderate. Adverse	Medium. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Low. Minor. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 2	Road Users	Low	High. Moderate. Adverse	Medium. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Low. Minor. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 3	Road Users	Low	High. Moderate. Adverse	Medium. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Low. Minor. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 4	PRoW Users	High	High. Major. Adverse	Medium. Major/Moderate. Adverse	Low. Moderate. Adverse	Significant
PVP EDP 5	Road users	Low	High. Moderate. Adverse	Medium. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Low. Minor. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 6	Road users	Medium	High. Major/Moderate. Adverse	Medium. Moderate. Adverse	Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Not Significant
PVP EDP 7	Road users	Medium	Medium. Moderate. Adverse	Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Minor. Adverse	Not significant

PVP	Receptor Groups	PVP Assessment of Proposed Development				
		Sensitivity	Magnitude. Effect. Nature: Construction <i>Construction effects are short-term and temporary.</i>	Magnitude. Effect. Nature: Year 1 <i>Year 1 effects are medium-term</i>	Magnitude. Effect. Nature: Year 15 <i>Year 15 effects are long-term and permanent.</i>	Year 15 Significance
PVP EDP 8	Road users	Low	Medium. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Low. Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Minor/Negligible. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 9	Road users	Low	Medium. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Low. Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Minor/Negligible. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 11	PRoW and Road Users	Low	Medium. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Low. Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Minor/Negligible. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 12	Road Users	Medium	High. Major/Moderate. Adverse	Medium. Moderate. Adverse	Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 13	PRoW Users	High	High. Major. Adverse	Medium. Major/Moderate. Adverse	Low. Moderate. Adverse	Significant
PVP EDP 20	Road Users	Medium	Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Minor. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 21	PRoW Users	High	Medium. Major/Moderate. Adverse	Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 22	Road Users	Medium	Medium. Moderate. Adverse	Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Minor. Adverse	Not significant
Within 600m-1.5km						
PVP EDP 10	Road users	Medium	Medium. Moderate. Adverse	Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Minor. Adverse	Not significant

PVP	Receptor Groups	PVP Assessment of Proposed Development				
		Sensitivity	Magnitude. Effect. Nature: Construction <i>Construction effects are short-term and temporary.</i>	Magnitude. Effect. Nature: Year 1 <i>Year 1 effects are medium-term</i>	Magnitude. Effect. Nature: Year 15 <i>Year 15 effects are long-term and permanent.</i>	Year 15 Significance
PVP EDP 14	PRoW Users	High	Medium. Major/Moderate. Adverse	Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 15	Road Users	Medium	Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Minor. Adverse.	Negligible. No effect.	Not significant
PVP EDP 18	PRoW and Road Users	High	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Negligible. No effect.	Not significant
PVP EDP 23	PRoW and Road Users	Very High	Negligible. No effect.	Negligible. No effect.	Negligible. No effect.	Not significant
Within 1.5km-5km						
PVP EDP 16	PRoW Users	High	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Negligible. No effect.	Not significant
PVP EDP 17	PRoW Users	High	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Negligible. No effect.	Not significant
PVP EDP 30	PRoW Users	Very High	Negligible. No effect.	Negligible. No effect.	Negligible. No effect.	Not significant
Beyond 5km						
PVP EDP 19	Recreational users/Scenic Viewpoint	Very High	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 24	Road Users	Medium	Very Low. Minor. Adverse	Negligible. No effect.	Negligible. No effect.	Not significant

PVP	Receptor Groups	PVP Assessment of Proposed Development				
		Sensitivity	Magnitude. Effect. Nature: Construction <i>Construction effects are short-term and temporary.</i>	Magnitude. Effect. Nature: Year 1 <i>Year 1 effects are medium-term</i>	Magnitude. Effect. Nature: Year 15 <i>Year 15 effects are long-term and permanent.</i>	Year 15 Significance
PVP EDP 25	Recreational users	High	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 25a	Recreational users	High	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 26	Recreational users	Very High	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 26a	Recreational users	Very High	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 27	Road Users	Medium	Very Low. Minor. Adverse	Negligible. No effect.	Negligible. No effect.	Not significant
PVP EDP 27a	Road Users	Medium	Negligible. No effect.	Negligible. No effect.	Negligible. No effect.	Not significant
PVP EDP 28	Recreational users	High	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Not significant
PVP EDP 28a	Recreational users	High	Negligible. No effect.	Negligible. No effect.	Negligible. No effect.	Not significant
PVP EDP 29	PRoW Users	Very High	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Not significant

Section 4
Description of Effects to Photoviewpoints and Receptor Groups

Table EDP 4.1: Receptor groups within 600m of the Solar Site and BESS Site

Photoviewpoint No.	Receptor	Sensitivity	Construction: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Construction effects are short-term and temporary.</i>	Operation Year 1: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 1 effects are medium-term.</i>	Operation Year 15: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 15 effects are long-term.</i>
PVP EDP 1-3, 5 and 8-9	Road users	Low	High. Moderate. Adverse (PVP EDP 1-3, 5) to Medium. Moderate/Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 8-9)	Medium. Moderate/Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 1-3, 5) to Low. Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 8-9)	Low. Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 1-3, 5) to Very Low. Minor/Negligible. Adverse (PVP EDP 8-9)
PVP EDP 6-7 and 12	Road users	Medium	High. Major/Moderate. Adverse (PVP EDP 6 and 12) to Medium. Moderate. Adverse (PVP EDP 7)	Medium. Moderate. Adverse (PVP EDP 6 and 12) to Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 7)	Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 6 and 12) to Very Low. Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 7)
PVP EDP 20 and 22	Road users	Medium	Medium. Moderate. Adverse (PVP EDP 22) to Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 20)	Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 22) to Very Low. Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 20)	Very Low. Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 22) to Very Low. Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 20)
PVP EDP 4, 13 and 21	PRoW users	High	High. Major. Adverse (PVP EDP 4 and 13) to Medium. Major/Moderate Adverse (PVP EDP 21)	Medium. Major/Moderate. Adverse (PVP EDP 4 and 13) to Low. Moderate Adverse (PVP EDP 21)	Low. Moderate. Adverse (PVP EDP 4 and 13) to Very Low. Moderate/Minor Adverse (PVP EDP 21)
PVP EDP 11	PRoW & Road users	Low	Medium. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Low. Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Minor/Negligible. Adverse
Description of View	Sensitivity of Receptor		Magnitude of Change		Summary
A total of 14 PVPs lie within approximately 600m of the Solar and BESS Site boundaries, representing a mix of road users and PRoW users. Road-based viewpoints include PVP EDP 1 (Rhuddlan Road/St Asaph Road near Tollbar Cottage), PVP EDP 2 (Rhuddlan Road adjacent to the Solar Site), PVP EDP 3 (Bordoryn Road/Rhuddlan Road junction), PVP EDP 5 (St Asaph Avenue roundabout), PVP EDP 6 (St Asaph Avenue near unnamed road), PVP EDP 7 (unnamed road north of the Site), PVP EDP 8 (St Asaph Road near Kinmel Avenue and Thorncliffe Skip yard), PVP EDP 9 (St Asaph/St George road), PVP EDP 12 (Gors Road, adjacent to the Site boundary), PVP EDP 20 (road near Wean Meredydd), and PVP EDP 22 (road south-west of the	Receptor sensitivity within 600m of the Solar and BESS Site boundaries varies depending on receptor type, use, and visual context. Road users (e.g. PVPs EDP 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 20, and 22) are generally attributed low to medium sensitivity, reflecting the transient nature of the experience and the typical visual context of roads with hedgerows, settlement edge, or industrial influences. PRoW users (e.g. PVPs EDP 4, 13 and 21), who are more likely to be engaged in recreational walking and appreciation of the rural context, are considered to be of medium to high sensitivity, particularly where views are open and the landscape is rural or scenic in character. Sensitivity ratings have taken into account LANDMAP evaluations, landscape condition, existing vegetation or visual detractors within the view.		<u>Construction:</u> During construction, road users at PVPs EDP 1–3 and 5, which are low sensitivity receptors, would experience a high magnitude of change due to notable loss or alteration of key landscape features, with construction activities such as solar panel installation, fencing, temporary compounds, and vehicle movements being clearly noticeable and fundamentally altering views at close to medium range. At PVPs EDP 8 and 9, the magnitude of change would be medium, reflecting a partial alteration to key landscape elements where the development would form a recognisable new feature within oblique or medium-range views. Medium sensitivity road users at PVP EDP 6 would also experience a high magnitude change, while PVP 7 would have a medium magnitude. Road users at PVPs EDP 12, 20, and 22 would experience medium to low magnitudes of change depending on local screening and viewing conditions. PRoW users at PVPs EDP 4, 13, and 21 would have low to medium magnitude changes due to partial visibility of construction activities through vegetation. Although adverse, these effects are temporary and would lessen upon completion of construction. <u>Operation Year 1:</u> At Year 1, with construction works completed, the solar panels, BESS development, and fencing in place, road users at PVPs EDP 1–3 and 5 would experience a medium magnitude of change, as the Proposed Development forms a recognisable element within the view but does not fundamentally alter the landscape character. PVPs EDP 8 and 9 would also experience low magnitude changes, with visible but less prominent development. PVP EDP 6 and 12 would reduce to a medium magnitude of change, reflecting removal of temporary infrastructure, reduced noise, vehicle movement and human activity in views at this location. PVP EDP 7 would reduce to low magnitude. PVPs EDP 21, and 22 would experience low magnitudes of change and PVP EDP 20 very low, depending on screening and in combination with the low-level development and use of recessive colours. PRoW users at PVPs EDP 4 and 13 would experience medium magnitude changes, with minor alterations visible within filtered views.		During construction the level of effect would be at worst major adverse (significant) to PRoW users near Pen y Bont cottage (PVP EDP 4) and at the southern edge of Towyn (PVP EDP 13). Road users at St Asaph Avenue (PVP EDP 6) and Gors Road, adjacent to the Site boundary (PVPs EDP 12) and PRoW users with east-facing view towards the BESS Site (PVPs EDP 20, 21, 22) would experience a major/moderate, adverse (significant) effect. PRoW and road users at PVPs EDP 1-3, 5, 7 and 22 would experience moderate, adverse (significant) effects. At Year 1 as construction activity ceases, the level of effect would reduce to major/moderate adverse (significant) to PRoW users near Pen y Bont cottage (PVP EDP 4) and at the southern edge of Towyn (PVP EDP 13). Road users at St Asaph Avenue (PVP EDP 6) and Gors Road, adjacent to the Site boundary (PVP EDP 12) and PRoW users with east-facing view towards the BESS Site (PVPs EDP 20, 21, 22) would experience a moderate, adverse (significant) effect. PRoW and road users at PVPs EDP 1-3, 5, 7 and 22 would experience moderate/minor, adverse (not significant) effects.

Photoviewpoint No.	Receptor	Sensitivity	Construction: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Construction effects are short-term and temporary.</i>	Operation Year 1: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 1 effects are medium-term.</i>	Operation Year 15: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 15 effects are long-term.</i>
BESS Site). PRoW viewpoints include PVP EDP 4 (near Pen y Bont cottage), PVP EDP 13 (southern edge of Towyn), and PVP EDP 21 (east-facing view towards the BESS Site). These locations were selected to capture a representative sample of the likely visual effects on local receptors with the potential for close-range intervisibility with the Proposed Development.			<u>Operation Year 15:</u> By Year 15, maturation of mitigation planting, including hedgerows and woodland, would substantially reduce the visual prominence of the Proposed Development across all viewpoints. The magnitude of change would reduce from medium to low and from low to very low at PVPs EDP 1–3, 5, 8, 9, 7, 21, and 22 . At PVPs EDP 6 and 12 , magnitude would reduce from medium to low, with the Proposed Development remaining recognisable but increasingly filtered or obscured. PRoW users at PVPs EDP 4 and 13 would experience a reduced magnitude of change, though the Proposed Development would remain recognisable in direct or oblique medium-range views. Overall, the Proposed Development would be increasingly filtered or obscured and no longer a dominant feature, with residual adverse effects reduced in significance due to successful mitigation.		By Year 15, the effect would reduce for the majority of receptors due to the maturation of mitigation planting. Significant residual effects would be moderate adverse (significant) for PRoW users near Pen y Bont cottage and at the southern edge of Towyn. All other PRoW and road users would experience not significant effects.

Table EDP 4.2: Receptor groups within 600m-1.5km of the Solar Site and BESS Site

Photoviewpoint Names	Receptor	Sensitivity	Construction: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Construction effects are short-term and temporary.</i>	Operation Year 1: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 1 effects are medium-term.</i>	Operation Year 15: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 15 effects are long-term and permanent.</i>
PVP EDP 10 and 15	Road users	Medium	Medium. Moderate. Adverse (PVP EDP 10) to Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 15)	Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 10) to Very Low. Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 15)	Very Low. Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 10) to Negligible. No effect. (PVP EDP 15)
PVP 14	PRoW users	High	Medium. Major/Moderate. Adverse	Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse
PVP 18	PRoW & Road users	High	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Negligible. No effect.
PVP 23	PRoW & Road users	Very High	Negligible. No effect.	Negligible. No effect.	Negligible. No effect.
Description of View	Sensitivity of Receptor		Magnitude of Change		Summary

Photoviewpoint Names	Receptor	Sensitivity	Construction: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Construction effects are short-term and temporary.</i>	Operation Year 1: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 1 effects are medium-term.</i>	Operation Year 15: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 15 effects are long-term and permanent.</i>
A further five PVPs are located between approximately 600m and 1.5km from the Solar and BESS Site boundaries, capturing views from both road users and PRoW users. These include PVP EDP 10 (St Asaph Road near Bodtegwel Terrace), and PVP EDP 15 (Fadre Hill/ Nant Ddu crossroads), which represent local road-based receptors. PRoW users are represented by PVP EDP 14 (footpath alongside Afon Gele), PVP EDP 18 (footpath and road near Tan y Fron), and PVP EDP 23 (footpath and road users, location screened by landform). These locations reflect the range of middle-distance receptor types with potential, albeit limited, intervisibility with the Proposed Development.	Receptor sensitivity within the 600m to 1.5km distance varies depending on receptor type and context, ranging from medium to very high. PVPs EDP 10 and 15 represent medium sensitivity road users, where the visual setting includes a mix of rural and semi-urban influences. PRoW users at PVPs EDP 14 and 18 are considered high sensitivity receptors, owing to their recreational function, rural setting. PVP EDP 23 , also representing PRoW and road users, is located on the North Wales Pilgrim’s Way, a route of particular cultural and recreational value, and is therefore assessed as a very high sensitivity receptor. These middle-distance locations encompass a representative range of local travel and amenity-based experiences, where visibility may be limited but perceptual sensitivity remains relevant.	<u>Construction:</u> During construction, PRoW users at PVPs EDP 14 and 18 , and road users at PVPs EDP 10 and 15 , may experience glimpsed or partial visibility of construction activities, including solar panel installation, fencing, temporary compounds, and vehicle movement. Given the distance and presence of intervening vegetation, visibility would be limited and peripheral to the wider landscape setting. At PVP EDP 23 , located along the North Wales Pilgrim’s Way, construction activity would not be visible due to topographic and vegetative screening. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as medium to low for PVPs EDP 10, 14 and 15 , very low for PVP EDP 18 , and negligible for PVP EDP 23 . <u>Operation Year 1:</u> At Year 1, solar panels, BESS infrastructure, and security fencing would be in place. From PVPs EDP 10, 14, 15 , the Proposed Development would be partially visible within a middle-distance view but would form a minor component of the wider landscape. Built elements may be perceptible through breaks in vegetation, particularly in winter, but would be viewed in the context of existing infrastructure and agricultural land. At PVP EDP 18 intervisibility would be barely perceptible and form a minor component and at PVP EDP 23 , there continues to be no intervisibility with the Proposed Development due to screening. On completion of construction works, the magnitude of change would reduce to low – very low for PVPs EDP 10, 14, 15 , and 18 , and negligible for PVP EDP 23 . <u>Operation Year 15:</u> By Year 15, proposed mitigation planting, including new hedgerows and woodland planting, would have matured, further softening or screening views of the Proposed Development from receptors within this distance band. From PVPs EDP 10, 14, 15 , and 18 , the Solar and BESS infrastructure would be increasingly filtered or obscured, and the Proposed Development would no longer be a recognisable feature in most views. At PVP EDP 23 , the view would remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change is very low to negligible across all five locations/for receptors by Year 15.	<u>Construction:</u> During construction, PRoW users at PVPs EDP 14 and 18 , and road users at PVPs EDP 10 and 15 , may experience glimpsed or partial visibility of construction activities, including solar panel installation, fencing, temporary compounds, and vehicle movement. Given the distance and presence of intervening vegetation, visibility would be limited and peripheral to the wider landscape setting. At PVP EDP 23 , located along the North Wales Pilgrim’s Way, construction activity would not be visible due to topographic and vegetative screening. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as medium to low for PVPs EDP 10, 14 and 15 , very low for PVP EDP 18 , and negligible for PVP EDP 23 . <u>Operation Year 1:</u> At Year 1, solar panels, BESS infrastructure, and security fencing would be in place. From PVPs EDP 10, 14, 15 , the Proposed Development would be partially visible within a middle-distance view but would form a minor component of the wider landscape. Built elements may be perceptible through breaks in vegetation, particularly in winter, but would be viewed in the context of existing infrastructure and agricultural land. At PVP EDP 18 intervisibility would be barely perceptible and form a minor component and at PVP EDP 23 , there continues to be no intervisibility with the Proposed Development due to screening. On completion of construction works, the magnitude of change would reduce to low – very low for PVPs EDP 10, 14, 15 , and 18 , and negligible for PVP EDP 23 . <u>Operation Year 15:</u> By Year 15, proposed mitigation planting, including new hedgerows and woodland planting, would have matured, further softening or screening views of the Proposed Development from receptors within this distance band. From PVPs EDP 10, 14, 15 , and 18 , the Solar and BESS infrastructure would be increasingly filtered or obscured, and the Proposed Development would no longer be a recognisable feature in most views. At PVP EDP 23 , the view would remain unchanged. Therefore, the magnitude of change is very low to negligible across all five locations/for receptors by Year 15.	During construction the level of effect would be at worst major/moderate adverse (significant) to PRoW users travelling alongside Afon Gele (PVP EDP 14) and moderate adverse to PRoW users on St Asaph Road near Bodtegwel Terrace (PVP EDP 10). All other PRoW and road users would experience not significant effects. At Year 1, the level of effect would reduce to moderate adverse (significant) to PRoW users travelling alongside Afon Gele (PVP EDP 14) and moderate/minor adverse (not significant) to PRoW users on St Asaph Road near Bodtegwel Terrace (PVP EDP 10). By Year 15, the effect would reduce for all receptors due to the maturation of mitigation planting. The only significant residual effect would be moderate, adverse to PRoW users travelling alongside Afon Gele (PVP EDP 14). All other PRoW and road users would experience not significant effects.	

Table EDP 4.3: Receptor groups within 1.5km-5km of the Solar Site and BESS Site

Photoviewpoint Names	Receptor	Sensitivity	Construction: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Construction effects are short-term and temporary.</i>	Operation Year 1: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 1 effects are medium-term.</i>	Operation Year 15: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 15 effects are long-term and permanent.</i>
PVP EDP 16-17	PRoW users	High	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Negligible. No effect.
PVP EDP 30	PRoW users	Very High	Negligible. No effect.	Negligible. No effect.	Negligible. No effect.
Description of View	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Change			Summary
PVP EDP 16 is from a PRoW located to the south of Parc-y-Meirch Quarry. The Site is set at a considerable distance, with visibility largely screened by landform and intervening vegetation. Visual influence is minimal due to the scale of the view and screening features. PVP EDP 17 is taken from an elevated panoramic view from Tower Hill near Abergele, a location crossed by a well-used PRoW. The Solar Site and BESS Site lie far across the Vale, occupying a small component of the expansive view. Built elements are perceptible in clear conditions but visually recessive due to distance and intervening features. PVP EDP 30 is from the North Wales Pilgrim's Way, a designated long-distance trail with high recreational value. The view looks west across the broad Vale landscape.	Receptor sensitivity within the 1.5km to 5km distance is high to very high, reflecting the predominance of recreational users on PRoW in elevated or scenic locations. PVPs EDP 16 and 17, located along rural footpaths to the south of Parc-y-Meirch Quarry and on Tower Hill near Abergele respectively, are considered high sensitivity receptors due to their rural setting, open panoramic views, and likely use for recreation or amenity walking. PVP EDP 30, located on the North Wales Pilgrim's Way, a designated long-distance route of cultural and recreational value, is assessed as a very high sensitivity receptor. These locations are valued for their perceptual qualities, tranquillity, and long-range views across the Vale of Clwyd, and therefore have an elevated susceptibility to change in the visual environment, even where visibility of the Proposed Development is limited or absent.	<u>Construction:</u> During construction, PVPs EDP 16 and 17, which are elevated PRoW locations with panoramic views over the Vale of Clwyd, may experience very limited perceptibility of construction activity associated with the Solar Site and BESS Site. The distance to the Site (over 1.5km), combined with the presence of hedgerows, landform, and intervening development, would mean that activity such as vehicle movement, erection of solar panels, installation of security fencing, or placement of BESS containers would be barely perceptible, if visible at all. Although the cable route overlaps with visible sections of the landscape (e.g. parts of Glascoed Road or open estate land), trenching and haul route movement would be temporary and likely screened. For these reasons, the magnitude of change is assessed as very low. At PVP EDP 30, located on the North Wales Pilgrim's Way, there is no intervisibility with the Site, and the Proposed Development, including the cabling route, would not be perceptible. Therefore, there would be negligible change to receptors. <u>Operation Year 1:</u> At Year 1, the solar arrays and BESS infrastructure would be installed. From PVPs EDP 16 and 17, these features would remain largely imperceptible in the landscape due to distance, landform containment, and existing vegetation. The visibility of the Proposed Development (including fencing and battery units) would be very limited and form a minor component within a wide view containing varied land uses. The magnitude of change is very low. At PVP EDP 30, views remain unaffected by the Proposed Development due to screening and distance; the magnitude of change is negligible. <u>Operation Year 15:</u> By Year 15, proposed hedgerow reinforcement and woodland planting around the Solar Site and BESS Site would have matured. From PVPs EDP 16 and 17, this would further reduce the limited visibility of infrastructure, making it largely imperceptible in the middle-distance view. The built form would blend into the background or be obscured by mitigation planting, and the character of the wider view would remain unchanged. Accordingly, the magnitude of change is no change. At PVP EDP 30, there continues to be no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or associated mitigation, and the magnitude of change remains negligible.			During construction and Year 1 the level of effect would be at worst moderate/minor adverse (not significant) to PRoW users. By Year 15, the effect would reduce to negligible due to the maturation of mitigation planting, resulting in no perceptible change and a level of effect that is not significant.

Table EDP 4.4: Receptor groups within over 5km of the Solar Site and BESS Site

Photoviewpoint Names	Receptor	Sensitivity	Construction: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Construction effects are short-term and temporary.</i>	Operation Year 1: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 1 effects are medium-term.</i>	Operation Year 15: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 15 effects are long-term and permanent.</i>
PVP EDP 19	Recreational users/Scenic Viewpoint	Very High	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse
PVP EDP 24	Road users	Medium	Very Low. Minor. Adverse	Negligible. No effect.	Negligible. No effect.
PVP EDP 25-25a	Recreational users	High	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse
PVP EDP 26-26a	Recreational users	Very High	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse
PVP EDP 27-27a	Road users	Medium	Very Low. Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 27) to Negligible. No effect (PVP EDP 27a)	Negligible. No effect. (PVP EDP 27) to Negligible. No effect (PVP EDP 27a)	Negligible. No effect. (PVP EDP 27) to Negligible. No effect (PVP EDP 27a)
PVP EDP 28-28a	Recreational users	High	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 28) to Negligible. No effect (PVP EDP 28a)	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 28) to Negligible. No effect (PVP EDP 28a)	Negligible. No effect (PVP EDP 27a)
PVP EDP 29	PRoW Users	Very High	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate. Adverse	Very Low. Moderate/Minor. Adverse (PVP EDP 28) to Negligible. No effect (PVP EDP 28a)
Description of View	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Change			Summary
A further 11 PVPs are located over 5km from the Solar and BESS Site boundaries, predominantly within the CRDVNL and Open Access land. These include PVP EDP 19 (Graig Fawr Trig Point) and PVP EDP 29 (Cefn Du/Offa's Dyke), which represent elevated viewpoints with extensive panoramic views. Road-based receptors are captured at PVPs EDP 24 and 27 (Cwm Road) and PVP EDP 28 (Hoel Marnefa/Open Access land). PRoW users are represented at historic and landscape interest points such as Moel Hirraddug Hillfort (PVP EDP 25 and 25a), Marian Bach (PVP EDP 26 and 26a), and additional viewpoints along Cwm Road and Hoel Marnefa (PVP EDP 27a and 28a). These locations reflect a range of long-distance receptor types with potential, but limited, intervisibility with the Proposed Development due to distance and intervening topography.	The receptor sensitivity across these photoviewpoints varies according to user type and landscape context. Recreational users and scenic viewpoints at PVPs EDP 19, 26-26a, and 29 are considered to have very high sensitivity due to their location within CRDVNL. Other recreational users at PVPs EDP 25-25a and 28-28a have high sensitivity, reflecting their use for leisure and appreciation of the surrounding landscape. Road users at PVPs EDP 24 and 27-27a are assessed as having medium sensitivity, given their transient nature and generally lower levels of visual engagement compared to recreational receptors.	<u>Construction:</u> During construction, recreational users at PVPs EDP 19, 25-25a, 26-26a, 28, and PRoW users at PVP EDP 29 may experience barely discernible visibility of construction activities such as solar panel installation and vehicle movement. These changes would form a small, barely noticeable component within extensive long-range views, with visibility limited by distance and intervening vegetation, resulting in a very low magnitude of change. Road users at PVPs EDP 24, 27, and 27a would experience negligible to very low magnitude of change as views would be experienced from moving vehicles and oblique to the direction of travel, while PVP EDP 28a would experience negligible magnitude due to topographic and vegetative screening. <u>Operation Year 1:</u> At Year 1, the solar panels, BESS infrastructure, and fencing would have the potential to be visible but remain a small and barely noticeable element within long-distance views from recreational and PRoW receptors at PVPs EDP 19, 25-25a, 26-26a, 28, and 29. This corresponds to a very low magnitude of change. Road users at PVP EDP 27 may continue to experience very low magnitude, while PVPs EDP 24, 27a, and 28a would experience negligible magnitude of change. <u>Operation Year 15:</u> By Year 15, with mitigation planting matured, views of the Proposed Development would be further softened or obscured across all viewpoints. The Proposed Development would no longer be a recognisable feature, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change at all locations.			During construction and Year 1, the level of effect would be at worst moderate, adverse (significant) for recreational and PRoW users, and negligible for road users. Although the magnitude of change is very low, the introduction of visible built infrastructure, including solar panels, BESS equipment, fencing, and vehicle movement, into otherwise open, rural panoramas would be new and perceptible to recreational and PRoW users at Year 1. In EIA terms, significance arises where a change, even if small, affects a receptor of high sensitivity in a way that is discernible and alters the character or quality of the landscape experience. For these receptors, the presence of the development temporarily modifies the views and visual amenity, and therefore, the effect is considered moderate, adverse, and significant . By contrast, road users are of low sensitivity, experiencing views fleetingly and often obliquely; for this group, the effect is negligible and not significant . By Year 15, the level of effect would remain moderate adverse for all receptors

Photoviewpoint Names	Receptor	Sensitivity	Construction: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Construction effects are short-term and temporary.</i>	Operation Year 1: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 1 effects are medium-term.</i>	Operation Year 15: Magnitude. Effect. Nature. <i>Year 15 effects are long-term and permanent.</i>
					but it is concluded to be not significant. As the mitigation planting matures, and the Proposed Development weathers and assimilates into the wider landscape, and with the passing of time, familiarity and adaptation lessen perception of change. At this stage, the moderate adverse effects would no longer be considered significant in EIA terms. While the application of the methodology matrix (Table EDP A2.8) results in a 'moderate' level of effect for receptors with very high sensitivity and a very low magnitude of change, such as viewpoints within the CRDLNL, this does not necessarily equate to a significant effect in EIA terms. In accordance with Paragraph A1.29 of the EDP's LVIA methodology, professional judgement has been applied to conclude that these very low magnitude changes, which are barely perceptible or almost imperceptible at Year 15, do not materially alter the character or quality of the view or landscape and therefore do not result in significant effects.