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GLANLLYNFI GARTH WIND FARM

Draft Environmental Statement

Appendix 6L - Assessment of Visual Effects



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1. Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix assesses the effects of the Proposed Development on the views of the following visual receptor groups:

- Settlements;
- Long distance recreational routes;
- Key outdoor recreational destinations, Open Access Land and PRowWs; and
- Key transport routes ('A' and 'B' classified roads).

2. Visual effects on views from settlements

2.1 Settlements

- 2.1.1 The visual effects likely to be experienced from settlements include consideration of residential areas, the public realm and public open spaces within the settlement boundaries that would be frequented by people. Residents have a High susceptibility to visual change and the views in the direction of the Site are typically assessed to be of a Medium to High value, resulting in an overall High sensitivity.
- 2.1.2 The assessment of visual effects on these settlements is set out in **Table 6L.1** to **6L.21**.

Table 6L.1 Maesteg

Settlement	Assessment
Maesteg (Including villages of Caerau, Dyffryn, Nantyffyllon, Maesteg Town Centre, Glanllynfi, Garth and Cwmfelin)	Baseline Description: Maesteg is a main settlement within Bridgend County Borough located to the west of the Proposed Development at approximately 1.4 km from the closest turbine T3 in the north and 1.7 km from T8 in the south. It is a large settlement and includes the villages of Caerau, Dyffryn and Nantyffyllon to the north; Maesteg Town Centre in the central part; Glanllynfi and Garth to the east and Cwmfelin to the south-west of the settlement. Maesteg is located within the Llynfi Valley with the hillsides of Foel y Dyffryn, Foel Trawsnant and Mynydd bach located to the west and Mynydd Pwll-yr-lwrch, Garth Hill and Moel Cynhordy located to the east. The A4063 runs through the settlement in a generally north-south direction. Viewpoints 3-7 are located within the settlement. Assessment: Proposed Development The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicated theoretical visibility of between 3-4 turbines within the northern parts of the settlement within the villages of Caerau and Dyffryn. Viewpoint 4 located within Caerau (approximately 1.9 km from T1) demonstrates visibility of T1 and T3 which would appear prominently on the skyline along with T2 where the lower part of the tower would be screened by landform and T4 which would appear as blades only. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substations, would be screened by intervening landform. The proposed OHL grid connection would be visible on the skyline and would proceed down the hillside until it connects with the existing OHL visible on the lower slopes in the mid-ground. (<i>High magnitude</i>). The ZTVs indicate theoretical visibility within village of Nantyffyllon of between 1-2 turbines towards the eastern part, between 3-4 / 5-6 turbines in the northern and central parts and between 7-8 turbines towards the south-west part of the village. T1 and T3 would be prominently visible on the skyline with T2 and T4 visible as blades towards the northern part of the village. In the central areas of the village there would in addition be visibility of T6 and T8 would be visible as blades. Within the south-western parts of the village where properties are positioned at higher elevations there would be visibility of all eight turbines on the skyline where intervening built form would not screen the view (<i>High magnitude</i>). The ZTVs indicate theoretical visibility within the central part of Maesteg of between 7-8 turbines. Viewpoint 3 located near Maesteg school demonstrates visibility of

Settlement	Assessment
	eight turbines seen as two separate groups (Northern and Southern Array) on the skyline. T3 and T4 would be prominent in views with landform screening the tower of T2 and T1 would be visible as blades only. T6-T8 within the Southern Array would be visible further in the mid-distance with T6 and T8 prominent on the skyline and T5 and T7 appearing further back with more of the towers screened by landform. The Proposed Development would be viewed in context with existing lighting columns. Access tracks near T6 may be visible however ancillary infrastructure, such as the substations and OHL grid connections would be screened by landform (<i>High-medium</i> magnitude). Within Maesteg Town Centre, the Proposed Development would be restricted by built form. There would be channelled views towards the Proposed Development as demonstrated by Viewpoint 5 where views would be largely confined to T3 which would appear prominently on the skyline and T1 with the tower screened by landform. T2 and T4 would be filtered by built form and foreground vegetation (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). Further west towards Maesteg Welfare Park, there is a dense belt of woodland which restricts views from the park and surrounding residential properties. As demonstrated in Viewpoint 7, views would largely comprise of T3 and T1 appearing prominently on the skyline with the tower of T2 screened by landform and with intervening vegetation filtering views of T4. T5-T8 would be heavily filtered or screened by vegetation. The proposed OHL grid connection would be visible to the left of T1 on the skyline and would proceed down the hillside until it connects with the existing OHL visible part way down the slope (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). Within the southern part of Maesteg where intervening built form and vegetation would not screen the view, there would be visibility of eight turbines on the skyline (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). The ZTVs indicate theoretical visibility of between 7-8 turbines within the villages of Glanllynfi. Built form and intervening vegetation would screen or filter views from many of the properties. Where visible, the turbines would appear prominently on the skyline (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). The ZTVs indicate theoretical visibility of between 3-4 and 5-6 turbines within the village of Garth as demonstrated by Viewpoint 6 which shows there would be visibility of T1-T4 with T5 and T8 screened by built form. The hubs and towers of T3 and T4 would appear prominently on the skyline with T1 and T2 set further back with the towers and rotator sweep intercepted by landform. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substations and OHL grid connections, would be screened by intervening landform (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). The ZTVs indicate theoretical visibility of between 7-8 turbines within Cwmfelin. The eastern parts of Cwmfelin would have visibility of T1-T4 on the skyline along with T7 and T8 with the lower parts screened by landform. T5 and T6 would be screened by landform in the eastern parts of the village but may be visible in localised areas within the western parts of the village where built form would not screen the view (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>High</i> (towards the northern part of the settlement within Caerau, Dyffryn and Nantyffyllon) to <i>High-Medium</i> (western areas of Maesteg, Glanllynfi, Garth and Cwmfelin) to <i>Medium</i> (Eastern parts of Maesteg and the Town Centre) to <i>Zero</i> (where there is screening from built form and vegetation). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Major and Significant (towards the northern part of the settlement within Caerau, Dyffryn and

Settlement	Assessment
	Nanttyffyllon) to Major to Major/ Moderate and Significant (western areas of Maesteg, Glanllynfi, Garth and Cwmfelin) to Major/Moderate and Significant (Eastern parts of Maesteg and the Town Centre) to No View and Not Significant (where there is screening from built form and vegetation). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located approximately 2 km east of Caerau and Dyffryn. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of settlement (Figure 6.12.1). Where intervening built form and vegetation do not screen the view, turbines would appear on the skyline in the same view as the Proposed Development as demonstrated in Viewpoints 4, 6 and 7 (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The operational Pen y Cymoedd Wind Farm is located approximately 2.6 km to the north-west of Caerau. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the northern and western parts of the settlement and areas of Garth and Cwmfelin (Figure 6.12.4). The majority of turbines are screened by landform however there are a small number of turbines visible beyond a ridgeline on the skyline from some properties, particularly within the northern part of the settlement. The wind farm would not be seen in the same view as the Proposed Development (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The consented Foel Trawsant Wind Farm is located approximately 1 km west of Dyffryn. ZTVs show that the wind farm would be theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.2). The turbines would appear on the skyline in 180° views where built form and vegetation do not screen the view with the greatest effects experienced within the northern parts of the settlement (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The consented Fynnon Oer Wind Farm is located approximately 3.3 km north-north-west of Caerau. ZTVs show that the wind farm would be theoretically visible within parts of Nanttyffyllon, within the centre and western area of Maesteg and the western areas of Cwmfelin (Figure 6.12.3). The wind farm would be screened by intervening built form from the majority of the settlement but where visible would appear in the distance and on the skyline (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The consented Upper Ogmre Wind Farm located approximately 4 km east of Caerau. ZTVs show that the wind farm would be theoretically visible within the southern areas of Maesteg, areas of Garth and Cwmfelin (Figure 6.12.1). However, the wind farm would be visible as blades/ blade tips only and intervening built form and vegetation would likely screen views of the turbines from the settlement as demonstrated in Viewpoint 6 (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change is judged to range from <i>Medium</i> to <i>Zero</i>. The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant (towards the northern part of the settlement within Caerau, Dyffryn and Nanttyffyllon due to the Proposed Development) to Major to Major/ Moderate and Significant (western areas of Maesteg, Glanllynfi, Garth and Cwmfelin due to the Proposed Development) to Major/Moderate and Significant (Eastern parts of Maesteg and the Town Centre due to the Proposed Development) to No View and Not Significant (where there is screening from built form and vegetation). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Settlement	Assessment
	<u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm is located approximately 2.5 km to the south of the Cwmfelin. ZTVs show that the wind farm would be theoretically visible for the much of the settlement with areas of no visibility towards the east of Caerau, central parts of Maesteg Town Centre and Cwmfelin (Figure 6.12.8). Where intervening built form and vegetation do not provide screening, the wind farm would be visible on the skyline with the greatest effects occurring towards the southern part of the settlement (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm located approximately 8.5 km to the south-east of Garth. ZTVs show that the wind farm would be theoretically visible within the western areas of the Maesteg Town and Cwmfelin (Figure 6.12.7). From the majority of the settlement, the wind farm would be screened by built form or intervening vegetation. Where visible it would appear on the skyline in the distance with landform screening the lower parts of some turbines (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change is judged to range from <i>Medium</i> to <i>Zero</i>. The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant (towards the northern part of the settlement within Caerau, Dyffryn and Nanttyffyllon due to the Proposed Development) to Major to Major/ Moderate and Significant (western areas of Maesteg, Glanllynfi, Garth and Cwmfelin due to the Proposed Development) to Major/Moderate and Significant (Eastern parts of Maesteg and the Town Centre due to the Proposed Development) to No View and Not Significant (where there is screening from built form and vegetation). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.2 Pontycymer and Blaengarw

Settlement	Assessment
Pontycymer and Blaengarw	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Pontycymer and Blaengarw are villages within Bridgend County Borough, located to the east and north-east of the Proposed Development at approximately 1.2 km from the closest turbine T5. Blaengarw is situated to the north of Pontycymer, and the villages lie with the narrow Garw Valley. To the west lie the hillsides of Foel Gwilym Hywel and Tarren Cwm-du, beyond which are Mynydd Pwll-yr-lwrch and Moel Cynhordy. To the east lies Mynydd Llangeinwyr. The A4064 runs through the villages in a generally north to south direction. The residential properties within the villages are densely laid out in linear rows of mainly terraced housing generally orientated in a north-south and east-west direction. There is woodland vegetation surrounding the villages located along the River Garw to the west and on the hillsides beyond and there are pockets of tree planting within the villages and gardens. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 1-2 turbines for the majority of the settlement and between 3-4 turbines within the north-eastern areas of Blaengarw and the eastern areas of Pontycymer. The ZTVs indicate theoretical visibility of between 5-6 turbines on the north-eastern edge of Blaengarw. To the far west of the village, the steeply rising slopes screen views of the Proposed Development. Many views within the residential areas would be restricted by housing due to the densely laid out pattern of the properties with views in the central part

Settlement	Assessment
	limited to channelled views obtained between properties. Where there are more open views, such where properties do not look directly onto other properties, turbine T5 would be visible on the hillside in the mid-distance above coniferous woodland with the lower part of the tower screened by landform and woodland. For the majority of the settlement, T6 would only be visible as blades, however on higher elevations towards the eastern parts of the villages the hub would be visible above the horizon. Within the eastern areas of the villages where intervening built form or vegetation does not screen, the view the blades of T7 and T8 would also be visible. The blade tip of T4 is theoretically visible to the north-east of Blaengarw however this would be screened by intervening coniferous woodland (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). There are elevated properties within eastern and southern areas of Pontycymmer such as along Church Street, Lower Church Street and properties along Pant-y-Gog where T5 and T6 would appear more prominently with a greater proportion of the towers visible on the skyline. The blades of T7 and T8 would also be visible above coniferous woodland in these areas (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>High-Medium</i> (elevated properties within southern and eastern areas of Pontycymmer) to <i>Medium</i> (remainder of the settlements) to <i>Zero</i> (Western parts of the settlements due to intervening landform and areas of the settlement where built form or vegetation screens the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Major to Major/Moderate and Significant (elevated properties within southern and eastern areas of Pontycymmer) to Major/Moderate and Significant (remainder of the settlements) to No View and Not Significant (Western parts of the settlements due to intervening landform and areas of the settlement where built form or vegetation screens the view). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located approximately 1.1 km to the west and north of Blaengarw. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). Where intervening built form and vegetation do not screen the view, a small number of turbines are visible in the mid-distance on the skyline with the lower part of the towers screened by intervening landform and woodland (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The consented Upper Ogmore Wind Farm is located approximately 1.5 km to the north to north-east of Blaengarw. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). A small number of turbines would be visible on the skyline in mid-distance views from Blaengarw and more distant views from Pontycymmer. The lower parts of the turbines would be screened by landform with some appearing only as blades and the remainder of the turbines would be screened by landform (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>Medium</i> (due to Upper Ogmore) to <i>Zero</i>. The combined cumulative level of effect would range from Major to Major/Moderate and Significant (elevated properties within southern and eastern areas of Pontycymmer due to the Proposed Development) to Major/Moderate and Significant (remainder of the settlements due to the Proposed Development and Upper Ogmore) to No View and Not Significant (Western parts of the settlement due to intervening landform and areas of the settlement where built form or vegetation screens the view).

Settlement	Assessment
	The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> No application or scoping wind farms would be visible from this location due to intervening landform. The magnitude of change is judged to be <i>Zero</i> and therefore, there would be no further cumulative effects.

Table 6L.3 Pont-y-rhyl

Settlement	Assessment
Pont-y-rhyl	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Pont-y-rhyl is a small village within Bridgend County Borough located east of the Proposed Development at approximately 0.9 km from the closest turbine T5. The village is situated within the narrow winding Garw Valley with the wooded hillside of Mynydd Moelgelia and Craig ur Hudo positioned to the west; Yr Hyl to the north and Pen y Foel to the east. The northern part of the village is set at a lower elevation with properties located along Garwfechan Road and generally orientated in a south-west to north-east direction. Further properties are located along Beech Road and W Rhondda Road where properties are generally orientated in an east to west direction. The southern and main part of the village is centred around the A4064 and Station Row which run in a north-west to south-east direction with properties generally orientated north-east to south-west. The settlement is heavily vegetated within woodland located on the hillsides immediately adjacent to the properties to the north which restricts views out towards the surrounding landscape. Within the southern part of the settlement, there are trees and shrubs located on the hillside to the west with views towards the coniferous hillsides beyond. Linear belts of woodland to the east along with the rising landform restrict views in this direction. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 1-2 and 3-4 turbines along Garwfechan Road and sporadic visibility of between 1-2 turbines along Beech Road and W Rhondda Road. Within the southern part of the village the ZTVs indicate theoretical visibility of between 1-2 turbines to the west of the A4064 and between 3-4 turbines east of the A4064. From Garwfechan Road the hub of T5 would theoretically be visible above the horizon, however due to the vegetation on the hillside this is likely to be limited to blades only and viewed at an oblique angle from the properties. Properties along Beech Road to the north of the junction with Garwfechan Road would have views of the hub of T5 and potentially the blade of T6 where intervening vegetation would not screen the view. The Proposed Development would be screened from the northern most properties along Beech Road and properties along W Rhondda due to intervening landform (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The properties towards the southern part of the settlement are not orientated towards the Proposed Development. The blade of T5 may be visible from parts of Station Row above the coniferous vegetation. The hub of T5 may just be visible above the coniferous woodland from the rear gardens of properties located to the west of the A4064. Properties located to the east of the A4064 would have visibility of T5, however the blades of T6 and T2 would be screened by vegetation (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>Medium</i> (properties along Beech Road to the north of the junction) to <i>Low</i> (the remaining parts of the settlement) to <i>Zero</i> (due to screening provided by intervening landform and vegetation).

Settlement	Assessment
	The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Major/Moderate and Significant (properties along Beech Road to the north of the junction) to Moderate and Not Significant to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and neutral. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located approximately 3.8 km to the north-west of the northern part of the settlement and the consented Upper Ogmere Wind Farm is located approximately 5 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible largely towards the western parts of the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). Due to intervening vegetation within the landscape, the wind farms would not be visible from the settlement. The magnitude of change is judged to be <i>Zero</i> and therefore, there would be no further cumulative effects. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> No application or scoping wind farms would be visible from this location due to intervening landform. The magnitude of change is judged to be <i>Zero</i> and therefore, there would be no further cumulative effects.

Table 6L.4 Pont Rhyd-y-cyff

Settlement	Assessment
Pont Rhyd-y-cyff	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Pont Rhyd-y-cyff is a village within Bridgend County Borough located south to south-west of the Proposed Development at approximately 1.4 km from the closest turbine T8. The village is situated to the south of the village of Cwmfelin and lies within the Llynfi Valley with the River Llynfi located to the east. The settlement is surrounded by hillsides, to the west lies the hillside of Moel Troed-y-Rhiw, to the north lies Garth Hill and to the north-east to east lies Moel Cynhordy. There are areas of woodland located within adjacent fields and along the River Valley on the outskirts of the village which from some locations restrict views out to the surrounding countryside. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 7-8 turbines throughout the settlement. Intervening residential properties and vegetation would screen some of the turbines from view within parts of the settlement. There are areas of the settlement where all eight turbines would be visible on the skyline. T5-T8 would appear behind a ridgeline and would be visually prominent on the skyline and landform would intercept the tower and rotator sweep of T6 (as demonstrated in Viewpoint 8). The hubs and towers of T1-T4 would be visible on the skyline further in the distance than T5-T8 and appear slightly smaller in scale. The proposed OHL grid connection would be visible adjacent to T5 and would connect with the existing OHL visible on the skyline. The magnitude of change would be <i>High-Medium</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Major to Major/Moderate and Significant to No View and Not Significant (due to intervening built form or vegetation which screens the view). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Settlement	Assessment
	<u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located approximately 4.3 km to the north-north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement except within the far northern area (Figure 6.12.1). There are views of a small number of turbines on the skyline beyond a ridgeline with the lower parts of the towers screened by intervening woodland (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The operational Mynydd Portref/Mynydd Portref Extension/Taff Ely Wind Farms are located approximately 10.7 km to the east-south-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within the central and western area of the settlement (Figure 6.12.9). The wind farms are visible on the skyline in the distance from the western and southern parts of the settlement, where intervening built form does not screen the view (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The operational Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm is located approximately 9.2 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the north-western and central areas of the settlement (Figure 6.12.3). Given the intervening vegetation to the north and the distance from the wind farm this is likely to be screened. The operational Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm is located approximately 8.3 km to the north-east to north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the northern, eastern and southern areas with no visibility towards the south-west (Figure 6.12.4). The turbines would only be visible as blades and given the intervening vegetation to the north and the distance from the wind farm would be screened. The consented Upper Ogmore Wind Farm is located approximately 6.5 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). The turbines would appear behind a ridgeline and given the intervening woodland on the tops of hillsides would likely to be screened. The Consented Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm is located approximately 5.1 km to the north-west and the consented Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm are located approximately 9.3 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within the northern, eastern and southern areas with no visibility towards the south-west (Figure 6.12.2). Given the intervening woodland, roadside hedges and built form, these wind farms are likely to be screened. The magnitude of change would be <i>Low to Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major to Major/Moderate and Significant (due to the Proposed Development) to No View and Not Significant (due to intervening built form or vegetation which screens the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm is located approximately 1.7 km to the south-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.8). The wind farm would be visible above and in between residential properties and on the skyline. The lower part of the towers screened/ filtered by built form/ deciduous trees (<i>Medium</i> magnitude).

Settlement	Assessment
	The application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm is located approximately 7.6 km to the south-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). The wind farm would be visible on the skyline in the distance where intervening built form or vegetation would not screen the view (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major to Major/Moderate and Significant (due to the Proposed Development) to No View and Not Significant (due to intervening built form or vegetation which screens the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.5 Croeserw

Settlement	Assessment
Croeserw	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Croeserw is a village within Neath Port Talbot County Borough located north of the Proposed Development at approximately 1.9 km from the closest turbine T1. The village is situated to the north-east of Caerau where the Afan Valley to the north-west meets the Llynfi Valley to the south-west. The hillsides of Foel y Dyffryn and Foel Trawsnant lie to the south-west and Foel Fawr to the west. To the north lies the hillside of Mynydd Rhiw llech and to the east are the hillsides of Coetgae Isaf and Mynydd Caerau. Residential properties are generally semi-detached and are largely orientated in a north-south direction. There are green spaces within the settlement including Tudor Park with a playing field to the south-west. There is also an informal open space north of Hillcroft Crescent which contains some scattered trees. There are other linear belts of tree planting on the edge of the settlement to the north and east. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 3-4 for the majority of the settlement. There is a small area predominantly between South Avenue and Gwynedd Avenue within the eastern part of the informal open space where between 1-2 turbines would be visible. To the far north-west of the settlement, there would be no visibility due to intervening landform. The Proposed Development would be most visible from the rear of properties along the southern part of the settlement and south-western areas near Tudor Park and properties along Pen-Y-Bryn. In these locations, T1 – T4 would be visible on the skyline with T1 appearing prominently as a full turbine. The towers of the remaining turbines would be screened by landform to varying degrees with the rotator sweep of T4 intercepted by landform. The substation would also be visible on the skyline with the OHL visible partly on the skyline in front of T1 and partly against a backcloth of landform as it proceeds west down the hillside where it would connect to an existing OHL. The Proposed Development would be viewed in context with an electrical substation with a lattice tower mast along with roadside lighting columns and there are also existing turbines of Llynfi Afan on the skyline (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). Within the residential areas of the settlement, the views of the Proposed Development would be screened by intervening properties or visible within the gaps of properties. The Proposed Development would be visible from the central part of the settlement where landform would screen more of the tower of T1 and T2 whilst

Settlement	Assessment
	T3 and T4 would be visible as blades only. Within the eastern part of the informal recreational space, localised landform would reduce the visibility to the blades of T1 and T2. Further north whilst four turbines would be visible from some locations, built form and vegetation would increasingly restrict views towards the Proposed Development (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>High-Medium</i> (within the south to south-western areas of the settlement) to <i>Medium</i> (for the remainder of the settlement) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Major to Major/Moderate and Significant (within the south to south-western areas of the settlement) to Major/Moderate and Significant (for the remainder of the settlement) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located to the east to south-east approximately 1.3 km from the nearest turbine. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). There are a number of turbines visible on the skyline in the mid-distance with some of the lower parts of the towers screened by landform (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The operational Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm is located approximately 3.2 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.4). There are number of turbines visible in the distance on the skyline with many of the turbines screened by intervening built form or coniferous woodland (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The operational Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm is located approximately 3.2 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.3). The wind farm is visible on the skyline above the coniferous treeline in the distance (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The Consented Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm is located approximately 2.5 km to the south-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the southern part of the settlement (Figure 6.12.2). The windfarm would be visible on the skyline in the mid-distance and would be seen in context with an electrical substation, mast, OHLs and pylons. (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The consented Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm is located approximately 4.1 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the northern, southern and eastern areas of the settlement (Figure 6.12.2). There would be visibility of the upper parts of the windfarm through gaps in built form and intervening vegetation (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The consented Upper Ogmore Wind Farm is located approximately 3.3 km to the east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the north-eastern part of the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). This windfarm would not be visible in conjunction with the Proposed Development. The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium</i> (due to Llynfi Afan and Foel Trawsnant) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major to Major/Moderate and Significant (within the south to south-western areas of the settlement due to the

Settlement	Assessment
	Proposed Development) to Major/Moderate and Significant (for the remainder of the settlement due to the Proposed Development and Llynfi Afan) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm is located approximately 8.1 km to the south. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the south-west corner of the settlement (Figure 6.12.8). There is the potential for a single turbine to be visible in the distance from properties to the south of Brynheulog Road, however it is likely that intervening vegetation would screen views (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>Very Low</i>. The combined cumulative effect would range from Major to Major/Moderate and Significant (within the south to south-western areas of the settlement due to the Proposed Development) to Major/Moderate and Significant (for the remainder of the settlement due to the Proposed Development and Llynfi Afan) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.6 Bettws

Settlement	Assessment
Bettws	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Bettws is a small village within Bridgend County Borough located south-south-east of the Proposed Development at approximately 2.1 km from the closest turbine T7. The village is located on the top of a hillside between the Garw Valley to the east and the Llynfi Valley to the west. To the north-west lies the hillside of Moel Cynhordy and to the north lies the hillside Craig yr Hudol. The village is surrounded by pastoral land with hedgerows and areas of woodland on lower slopes. The village is relatively compact with the main road, Heol Dewi Sant positioned to the east of the main residential area in the north. Branching off Heol Dewi Sant are numerous tightly packed curving cul-de-sacs and residential spurs with properties mainly comprising of semi-detached houses orientated in all directions. The road continues south along Bettws Road passes through the centre of the southern part of the settlement where there is a Junior School and further mixed residential housing laid out in clusters. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 7-8 turbines within the northern and southern parts of the settlement. Towards the central area by the school theoretical visibility reduces to between 3-4 and 1-2 turbines. Where eight turbines would be visible, T7 would appear as a full turbine in the mid-ground with T8 positioned slightly further back along with T5 and T6 where lower parts of the towers would be screened by landform. The hub of T3 would be visible just above the horizon with the remaining turbines visible only as blades. There would be views towards access tracks between T6 and T7 along with views of the

Settlement	Assessment
	substation and the OHL grid connection. Visibility of the Proposed Development would reduce where intervening built form and vegetation provides screening as demonstrated in Viewpoint 10. Towards the area of the school, the hub of T5 would be visible above the horizon. T6, T7 and T8 would be visible as blades where intervening vegetation and built form does not screen them from view. The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium to Zero</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Major/Moderate and Significant to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located to the north-north-west to north approximately 5.9 km from the nearest turbine. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible to the far west and south of the settlement and an area within the northern part of the settlement (north of the school) (Figure 6.12.1). The majority of the wind farm would be screened by landform and intervening built form and vegetation. In areas where there may be visibility, the upper parts of turbines would appear in the distance on the skyline (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The operational Taff Ely/ Mynydd Portref + Extension are located approximately 7.5 km to the east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within the northern areas of the settlement (Figure 6.12.9). These wind farms would likely be screened by intervening vegetation and built form. The operational Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) Wind Farms are located approximately 5.8 km to the east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). These wind farms would be visible in the distance with the upper parts of the turbines visible on the skyline (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The consented Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm is located approximately 8.3 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within from the majority of the settlement within the exception of an area within the central part (Figure 6.12.2). For the majority of the settlement, the wind farm would be screened by intervening built form or vegetation, where visible the wind farm would be seen in the distance on the skyline (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The consented Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm is located approximately 12.4 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within north of centre and southern area of the settlement. There is no visibility within the northern most area of the settlement and to the eastern areas of the central part of the settlement (Figure 6.12.2). The turbines would only be visible as blade tips and given the distance and intervening vegetation would be screened from view. The consented Upper Ogmere Wind Farm is located approximately 7.1 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the south-eastern part of the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). Only blade tips would be visible and given the distance and intervening vegetation would be screened.

Settlement	Assessment
	The consented Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm is located approximately 12.8 km to the east-north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within parts of the northern and central areas of the settlement (Figure 6.12.10). The wind farm may be visible from the eastern extents of the settlement where it would be seen on the skyline in the distance (<i>Low -Very Low Magnitude</i>). The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i> (due to Foel Trawsnant and Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major/Moderate and Significant (due to the Proposed Development) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm is located approximately 2.8 km to the west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.8). The wind farm would be visible in the mid-distance on the skyline where intervening built form would not screen the view (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm is located approximately 3.9 km to the east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). The wind farm would be visible in the mid-distance on the skyline with the lower parts of the towers screened to varying degrees where intervening built form would not screen the view (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major/Moderate and Significant (Due to the Proposed Development, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm and Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.7 Llangeinor

Settlement	Assessment
Llangeinor	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Llangeinor is small village within Bridgend County Borough located south-south-east of the Proposed Development at approximately 2.8 km from the closest turbine T7. The village is located within the Garw Valley with the Afon Garw positioned to the west. To the north lies the hillsides of Craig yr Hudol and Pen y Foel and to the east lies the hillside of Bryn-y-Wrach. The A4064 is the main road which passes to the west of the central and southern parts of the village and through the centre of the northern part of the village running in a generally north-east to south-west direction. Minor roads spur off in an east to westerly direction towards the northern part of the settlement. Within the northern part of the settlement, there is an aerospace manufacturing unit as well as Llangeinor Football Club, recreational ground and a Primary School. Residential properties are generally orientated north-south and east-

Settlement	Assessment
	west within the northern part of the settlement. Within the central and southern parts of the settlement there are largely rows of semi-detached properties positioned on the rising slopes of Bryn-y-Wrach with views west over the Garw Valley. The settlement is well wooded with mature woodland vegetation to the west of the A4064 which restricts views adjacent to the road with further woodland within the surrounding pastoral landscape. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 1-2 turbines within the northern parts of the settlement. In the area west of the junction of the A4064/minor roads, there is no ZTV coverage. Within the central part of the settlement, there is theoretical visibility of between 3-4 turbines and to the far south there is theoretical visibility of between 5-6 turbines. Within the elevated areas of central and southern areas of the settlement, T7 and T8 would be the most prominent turbines visible on the skyline in the mid-distance. The OHL grid connection may also be visible as a small feature within the view. The blades of T5 and T6 would also be visible with potentially the blade of T3 visible to the far south of the settlement. The Proposed Development would be visible in conjunction with a mast on the skyline. At lower elevations, increasing tree cover would screen the lower parts of the turbines. The mature woodland vegetation alongside the A4064 would screen the Proposed Development within these areas of the settlement. Further north in the area of the Primary school, only the blade of T7 would be visible and intervening vegetation would filter views of this turbine. There would be no visibility further north of the primary school due to intervening landform and mature woodland. The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium to Zero</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Major/Moderate and Significant to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located to the north-north-west to north approximately 6.2 km from the nearest turbine. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). This wind farm is however screened by intervening vegetation. The operational Parc Stormy and Newton Down are located approximately 9.5 km to the south-west and are screened by intervening vegetation. The consented Foel Trawsant Wind Farm is located approximately 9 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within from the southern edge of the settlement (Figure 6.12.2). The turbines would only be visible as blade tips and given the distance, intervening vegetation and built form this wind farm would be screened. The consented Upper Ogmre Wind Farm is located approximately 6.6 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the central and southern areas of the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). The upper parts of a small number

Settlement	Assessment
	of turbines would be visible in the distance on the skyline and would be seen in conjunction with an OHL (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>Low-Very Low</i> (due to Upper Ogmore Wind Farm) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major/Moderate and Significant (due to the Proposed Development) to <i>No View and Not Significant</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm is located approximately 4 km to the west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.8). Where intervening built form and vegetation would not screen the view the wind farm would be visible in the mid-distance on the skyline with vegetation screening the lower parts of the towers (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major/Moderate and Significant (due to the Proposed Development and Mynydd Ty-talwyn) to <i>No View and Not Significant</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.8 Llangynwyd

Settlement	Assessment
Llangynwyd	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Llangynwyd is a small compact village within Bridgend County Borough located south-west to west-south-west of the Proposed Development at approximately 2.7 km from the closest turbine T8. The village is situated to the west of Pont Rhyd-y-cyft and is located on the southern slopes of Moel Troed-y-Rhiw. The village is centred around St Cynwyd's Church with Llan Road positioned to the north of the church and runs in an east to west direction. Residential properties within the village are generally orientated in a north-south direction. The village is surrounded by pastoral fields with hedgerow boundaries and hedgerow trees. There are also individual trees within the church grounds and within the gardens of residential properties. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 7-8 turbines throughout the settlement. Due to intervening built form and the mature tree planting within and surrounding the village, the visibility of the Proposed Development would be limited. There would be views towards T5-T8 from the rear gardens of properties to the north-east of the settlement where turbines would appear on the skyline. View towards T1-T4 would be screened at ground floor level due to a hedgerow north of Llan Road.

Settlement	Assessment
	There is mature tree and hedgerow planting within fields to the north of properties located north of Llan Road which would likely heavily filter or screen views towards T1-T4. Intervening built form and vegetation would screen views east towards T5-T8 from these properties. To the west of the Church views would be screened by built form and intervening mature trees. There is the potential for views towards T5-T8 through gaps in the mature trees from The Old House (Public House). The graveyard to the east of the Church lies outside of the settlement boundary and is therefore not included within the assessment. The magnitude of change would range from <i>Medium</i> (curtilage of properties to north-east of settlement) to <i>Low</i> (for the remainder to the settlement) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect would range from Major/Moderate and Significant (properties to north-east of settlement) to Moderate and Not Significant (for the remainder to the settlement) to No View. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located approximately 4.9 km to the north-north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). There is the potential for views from some properties to the north of Llan Road between gaps in the mature tree planting where turbines would appear on the skyline in the distance (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The operational Mynydd Portref/Mynydd Portref Extension/Taff Ely Wind Farms are located approximately 12 km to the east-south-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.9). The wind farms would be screened for the majority of the settlement due to intervening built form and vegetation. The wind farms may be visible on the skyline in the distance from the properties to the north-eastern of the settlement (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The operational Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm is located approximately 8.3 km to the north-east to north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within a small area within the northern part of the settlement (Figure 6.12.4). The turbines would only be visible as blades and given the intervening vegetation to the north the wind farm would be screened. The operational Pant-y-wal + Extension is located approximately 9.1 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the northern, eastern and western areas of settlement with no visibility with part of the central and southern areas (Figure 6.12.7). The turbines would be visible as blade tips only and given the intervening built form and vegetation the wind farm would be screened. The consented Upper Ogmre Wind Farm is located approximately 7.4 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). The turbines would appear behind a ridgeline and given the intervening woodland on the tops of hillsides the wind farm would likely be screened. The consented Foel Trawsnant is located approximately 5 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the northern and south-eastern part of the settlement (Figure 6.12.2). There may be views of the wind farm from some properties to the north of Llan Road between gaps in mature trees where turbines would appear on the skyline in the distance. The consented Mynydd Fforch Dwm are located approximately 9.1 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within an area of the

Settlement	Assessment
	northern part of the settlement (Figure 6.12.2). The turbines would be theoretically visible on the skyline from properties to the north of Llan Road (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i> (<i>Due to Llynfi Afan and Mynydd Fforch Dwm</i>) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major/Moderate and Significant (properties to the north-east of the settlement due to the Proposed Development) to Moderate and Not Significant (for the remainder of the settlement due to the Proposed Development and Llynfi Afan) to No View and Not Significant (due to intervening built form or vegetation which screens the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm is located approximately 1.7 km to the south. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.8). The wind farm would be prominently visible on the skyline from the southern part of the settlement and properties to the north-east (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). The application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm is located approximately 8.8 km to the south-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). The wind farm would be screened for the majority of the settlement. The wind farm may be visible on the skyline in the distance from the properties to the north-eastern of the settlement (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>High-Medium</i> (<i>Due to Mynydd Ty-talwrn</i>) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major to Major/Moderate and Significant (due to Mynydd Ty-talwyn) to No View and Not Significant (due to intervening built form or vegetation which screens the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.9 Coytrahen

Settlement	Assessment
Coytrahen	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Coytrahen is small village within Bridgend County Borough located south of the Proposed Development at approximately 3.6 km from the closest turbine T7. The village is situated to the north of Tondy in Bridgend at the southern entrance of the Llynfi Valley, with the Afon Llynfi located to the east. The landform steadily rises within the village towards the hillside of Mynydd Baedan located to the west. The A4063 passes through the village in a north-south direction with several roads spurring off to residential development. The residential properties comprise a mix of semi-detached and terraced houses, tightly packed and largely orientated east-west. There are properties mainly towards the northern and southern edges of the settlement orientated north to south direction. Towards the southern part of the settlement there is woodland and shrub planting to the west of the A4063 which

Settlement	Assessment
	provides a visual screen to properties located west of the A4063. There is also woodland immediately north and west of properties along Heol Cefn Ydfa and the northern part of Heol Coed Leyshon. Further woodland surrounds the settlement within the wider landscape restricting views out towards the countryside beyond. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 1-2 turbines within the southern part of the settlement and between 3-4 on the southern edge of the settlement. There is no ZTV coverage within the northern part of the settlement. T5 would be theoretically visible on the skyline within the southern part of the settlement with the blades of T6, T7 and T8 visible within the southern edge of the settlement. Given the surrounding woodland within and adjacent to the settlement, it is likely that the views towards the Proposed Development would largely be confined to a small number of properties located on elevated land to the south-west of the settlement. The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Moderate and Not Significant to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) Wind Farms are located approximately 7.5 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). These wind farms are visible in the distance with the upper parts of the turbines visible on the skyline and seen in context with a 400 kV electricity line (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The consented Upper Ogmre Wind Farm is located approximately 9.2 km to the north to north-north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the southern part of the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). Only blade tips would be visible and given the distance and intervening vegetation this wind farm would be screened. The consented Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm is located approximately 14.4 km to the east-north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the south-west corner of the settlement (Figure 6.12.10). Only blade tips would be visible and given the distance and intervening vegetation this wind farm would be screened. The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i> (Due to Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant (Due to the Proposed Development and Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm is located approximately 5 km to the east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement with the exception of an area to the south-east where there is no visibility (Figure

Settlement	Assessment
	6.12.7). The wind farm would be visible in the distance on the skyline with the lower parts of the towers screened to varying degrees from the south-western extents of the settlement. Vegetation and built form would screen the windfarm from other areas of the settlement. Where visible, the wind farm would be seen in context with a 400 kV electricity line (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant (Due to the Proposed Development, Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) and Mynydd y Gaer) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.10 Valleys Gateway

Settlement	Assessment
Valleys Gateway (Includes the villages of Tondy, Aberkenfig, Sarn, Bryncethin and Brynmenyn)	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Valleys Gateway comprises five merged villages of Tondy, Aberkenfig, Sarn, Bryncethin and Brynmenyn located within Bridgend County Borough. The settlement is located south of the Proposed Development at approximately 4.6 km from the closest turbine T7. Tondy is located to the north-west of the settlement with Aberkenfig positioned to the south of Tondy. Sarn occupies the central and southern part of the settlement with Brynmenyn located to the north. Bryncethin occupies the north-eastern area of the settlement. The settlement is located at the confluence of the Llynfi, Garw and Ogmore Valley's with the Afon Ogmore continuing through the settlement to the north and west of Sarn. The hillsides of Mynydd Baedan is located to the north-west and Mynydd y Gaer is located to the north-east. Development is tightly packed within each of the villages with more open areas north of Sarn where there are sports fields and a Primary School. To the south of Brynmenyn, there is an industrial estate. The settlement is well wooded with belts of woodland along the banks of the Ogmore River and along the railway line to the west. There are also belts of trees around each of the villages and within the surrounding landscape which restricts intervisibility within the settlements and views out. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 1-2 and 3-4 turbines to the west of the settlement in the area of Tondy and Aberkenfig with the northern part of Tondy having no ZTV coverage. Within the eastern areas of Tondy and Aberkenfig and further east within Sarn and Bryncethin, there is theoretical visibility of between 7-8 turbines. Further north towards Brynmenyn, the visibility is more sporadic with areas with no visibility and other areas having visibility of between 1-2 to 7-8 turbines. Within the villages of Tondy and Aberkenfig, there would be no visibility to the far west due to landform and vegetation screening the blades of T5. Where theoretical visibility increases up to 7-8 turbines, the reality is that intervening built form and the

Settlement	Assessment
	woodland in and around these villages would likely screen the Proposed Development. Within the villages of Sarn and Bryncethin, intervening built form would provide screening to many areas. Where there are more open areas within the settlement, up to eight turbines would be visible on the skyline in the distance with T5-T8 appearing closer and more prominent in the view and T1-T4 appearing further in the distance. There are areas where intervening vegetation would filter views of some of the turbines as demonstrated in Viewpoint 14. Access tracks to T6 and T7 may be visible in the distance along with the Substation and OHL grid connection within the Southern Array. Further north within the village of Brynmenyn, there are areas of no visibility due to intervening landform. Where there is theoretical visibility, the reality is that intervening built form and the woodland in and around the village would likely screen the Proposed Development. The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium-Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Major/Moderate to Moderate and Significant to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located approximately 8.6 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within Sarn, Bryncethin and parts of Brynmenyn, Tondy and Aberkenfig (Figure 6.12.1). The majority of the wind farm would be screened by landform and intervening built form and vegetation. Where visible, turbines would appear in the distance on the skyline with the lower parts of the towers screened by landform and woodland (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The operational Pen-y-Cymoedd is located to the north-west to north approximately 13.5 km from the nearest turbine. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within areas of Sarn and parts of Bryncethin (Figure 6.12.4). The wind farm is screened by intervening vegetation and landform. The operational Taff Ely/ Mynydd Portref + Extension Wind Farms are located approximately 6.4 km to the east-north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within parts of Tondy, Aberkenfig, Sarn and Bryncethin (Figure 6.12.9). Due to intervening built form and woodland, these wind farms would be screened from the majority of the settlement. Where visible they would appear on the skyline in the distance (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The operational Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) Wind Farms are located approximately 6.5 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement within Tondy, Aberkenfig, Sarn and Bryncethin and a small area to the far north of Brynmenyn (Figure 6.12.7). Due to intervening built form and woodland these wind farms would be screened from the majority of the settlement. Where visible, they would appear on the skyline in the distance (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The operational Newton Down and Parc Stormy Wind Farms are located approximately 6.2 km to the south-west. These wind farms are screened by intervening built form and vegetation.

Settlement	Assessment
	The consented Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm is located approximately 10.2 km to the north-west and Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm is located approximately 15 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that this wind farm is theoretically visible within Sarn and Bryncethin and parts of Brynmenyn (Figure 6.12.2). Due to intervening built form and woodland, these wind farms would be screened from the majority of the settlement. Where visible, they would appear on the skyline in the distance (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The consented Upper Ogmere Wind Farm is located approximately 9.9 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within Sarn, Bryncethin, Aberkenfig and parts of Brynmenyn and Tondy (Figure 6.12.1). The wind farm would be visible on the skyline with the towers screened by landform to varying degrees and seen in conjunction with Llynfi Afan (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>Low to Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major/Moderate to Moderate and Significant (due to the Proposed Development) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm is located approximately 2.4 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of settlement (Figure 6.12.8). Built form and intervening vegetation would provide screening within the majority of the settlement except for the north-western area of Tondy where there is no visibility. Where there are more open views, the wind farm would be visible in the mid-distance on the skyline with the towers screened by varying degrees (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm is located approximately 3.9 km to the east-north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). Due to intervening built form and woodland this wind farms would be screened from the majority of the settlement. Where visible, the upper parts of the turbines would appear on the skyline in the mid-distance and seen in context with a 400 kV electricity line (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium to Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major/Moderate and Significant (due to Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.11 Bryn

Settlement	Assessment
Bryn	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Bryn is a small village within Neath Port Talbot County Borough located west-south-west of the Proposed Development at approximately 4.7 km from the closest turbine T3. The settlement is located on a hillside between the Afan Valley to the west and the Llynfi Valley to the east. To the north lies the hillsides of Mynydd Penhydd and

Settlement	Assessment
	Pen Disgwlfaf and to the south are the hillsides of Moel Gallt-y-cwm and Mynydd Bach. There is extensive areas of coniferous woodland on these hillsides. To the east further in the distance are the hillsides of Mynydd Pwll-yr Iwrch, Garth Hill and Moel Cynhordy. The main road through the village is the B4282, Bryngurnos Street which runs in a north-east to south-west direction through the central part of the village. It transitions to Maesteg Road, heads in a south-west direction and borders the south-eastern part of the village. The village is spread out with the northern part occupying an elevated position. The properties are densely laid out to a terraced grid pattern and largely comprise a mix of semi-detached and terraced housing. To the north of the residential housing is an informal open space, Bryn Welfare Bowls Club, Bryn Cricket Club and Bryn Park. To the south of Bryngurnos Street, the landform falls away steeply, with woodland located on the embankment which limits views out along this part of the settlement. The landform continues to slope down towards a stream Nant Ffrwd Wylt where there are further residential properties interspersed with belts of woodland. Further south the elevation rises and the village wraps around the lower slopes of Mynydd Bach with further group of residential properties extending south of Maesteg Road on the rising hillside. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 1-2 and 3-4 turbines within the southern part of the settlement with an area of no visibility within the central eastern part of the settlement. Theoretical visibility increases to between 7-8 turbines within the north and western part of the settlement. Up to eight turbines would be visible on the skyline as two separate groups as demonstrated by Viewpoint 13 from Bryn Park. T3 would be visible on the skyline with the lower part of the tower screened by landform, with T1 and T2 visible as blade tips and T4 as a blade above intervening coniferous forestry. T5-T8 would be visible on the skyline with the towers screened by landform. The turbines would be visible in conjunction with an existing 400kV electricity line and pylons. From the southern parts of the settlement, T5-6 would be screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be <i>Low to Zero</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Moderate and Not Significant to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The effects would not be significant due to screening provided by intervening landform, coniferous forestry and that some the turbines would be seen behind pylons. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm is located approximately 3.6 km to the south-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the northern part of the settlement (Figure 6.12.8). The wind farm is visible on the skyline in the distance and viewed in conjunction with pylons on the skyline (<i>Low magnitude</i>). The consented Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm is located approximately 2.7 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within northern and southern parts of the settlement (Figure 6.12.2). The blades of the turbines may be visible above intervening coniferous forestry (<i>Low magnitude</i>).

Settlement	Assessment
	The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i> (Due to Mynydd Brombil and Foel Trawsnant) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant (due to the Proposed Development, Mynydd Brombil and Foel Trawsnant) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The effects would not be significant due to screening provided by intervening landform, coniferous forestry and that some the turbines would be seen behind pylons. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> There would be no visibility of the application or scoping wind farms from this location due to intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be <i>Zero</i> and there would be no further cumulative effects.

Table 6L.12 Glynogwr

Settlement	Assessment
Glynogwr	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Glynogwr is a small rural hamlet within Bridgend County Borough located south-east of the Proposed Development at approximately 6.6 km from the closest turbine T5. The hamlet overlooks the Ogwr Fach Valley to the south and is surrounded by hillsides including Pant-yr-awel and Mynydd Maendy to the north and Mynydd y Gaer to the south. The settlement is linear with the A4903 running in a generally east to west direction through the centre. Residential properties are located either side of the road and are generally orientated north to south. There are a small number of roads spurring off the main road serving further properties located mainly to the north of the settlement. The settlement is surrounded by pastoral land with mature tree and hedgerow field boundaries. There are also trees within private gardens within the village which filter views out. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 4-6 turbines to the far west of the settlement and between 7-8 turbines within the remainder of the settlement. The Proposed Development would primarily be visible from properties located to the north of the A4093 and western extents of the settlement. Residential properties to the north of the A4093 would restrict views from the A4093 and properties to the south. The hubs and blades of T6-T8 would be visible in the distance on the skyline with the towers screened by landform. T7 would be visible as a blade only. T1-T4 would be theoretically visible as blades and blade tips with only T2 visible to the far west of the settlement. In reality, the blades of T1-T4 would not be perceptible in the distance. The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Moderate and Not Significant to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the

Settlement	Assessment
	view). The effects would not be significant due to screening provided by intervening landform and distance from the settlement. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located to the north-west approximately 8.6 km from the nearest turbine. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). The blades of the wind farm are not perceptible in the distance. The operational Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) Wind Farms are located approximately 2.6 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). These wind farms are visible on the skyline in the mid-distance with the towers intercepted by landform and coniferous trees to varying degrees (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The operational Taff Ely/ Mynydd Portref + Extension Wind Farms are located approximately 2km to the east-south-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.9). The wind farms are visible on the skyline in the mid-distance (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The consented Upper Ogmere Wind Farm is located north-west approximately 7.6 km. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). The blades of the wind farm would not however be perceptible in the distance. The consented Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm is located approximately 7.4 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.10). The wind farm would be visible on the skyline in the distance (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The consented Twyn Hywel is located approximately 14 km to the north-east. The blade tips of this wind farms would be visible on the skyline in the far distance (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium-Low</i> (Due to Taff Ely/ Mynydd Portref + Extension Wind Farms) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major/Moderate and Significant (Due to Taff Ely/ Mynydd Portref + Extension Wind Farms) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm is located approximately 8.5 km to the east-south-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.8). The wind farm would be visible on the skyline in the distance (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm is located approximately 0.9 km to the south. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement

Settlement	Assessment
	(Figure 6.12.7). The wind farm would be visible in the near distance views on the skyline along with access tracks and ancillary infrastructure (<i>High</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>High</i> (Due to Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant (due to Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm) to <i>No View and Not Significant</i> (where intervening built form would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.13 Pen-y-fai

Settlement	Assessment
Pen-y-fai	Baseline Description: Pen-y-fai is a small village within Bridgend County Borough located south-south-east of the Proposed Development at approximately 6.9 km from the closest turbine T7. The village is located to the north of Bridgend and south of Valleys Gateway with the M4 motorway located just to the north. The A4073 passes to the eastern edge of the village and runs in a north to south direction with another minor road running around the western part of the village. Branching off these roads are numerous tightly packed curving cul-de-sacs and residential spurs with properties mainly comprising of semi-detached houses orientated in all directions. The topography gradually rises from east to west with Ogmore River located to the east of the village. The settlement is surrounded by woodland which restricts views. Further woodland is present in the surrounding landscape including the coniferous Pennsylvania Wood on the hillside to the north-west. Assessment: Proposed Development The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 7-8 turbines within the northern part of the settlement with sporadic visibility within the central area. There is no visibility within the south-western area of the settlement and in the south-eastern area the theoretical visibility ranges between 1-2 and 3-4 turbines. Within the northern part of the settlement where intervening built form would not screen the view, the wind farm would be visible on the skyline in the distance. Turbines T5-T8 would appear closer in the view with T1-T4 appearing further in the distance and slightly smaller in scale. Access tracks to T6, T7 may just be visible in the distance along with the Substation and OHL grid connection within the Southern Array. Within the south-eastern part of the settlement, theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development would be limited to the hub and blades of T5 and T6 and the blades of T7 and T8. However, given the intervening built form and mature trees within this part of the settlement, the Proposed Development would likely be screened. The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium-Low</i> (from northern part of the settlement) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Major/Moderate to Moderate and Significant to <i>No View and Not Significant</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Settlement	Assessment
	<u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located to the north approximately 10.8 km from the nearest turbine. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the northern and south-eastern parts of the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). The majority of the wind farm would be screened by landform and intervening built form and vegetation. In localised areas where there may be visibility, the upper parts of turbines would appear in the distance on the skyline (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The operational Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) Wind Farms are located approximately 9.7 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within the majority of the settlement except for an area in the central western part of the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). These wind farms are visible in the distance on the skyline (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The operational Taff Ely/ Mynydd Portref + Extension Wind Farms are located approximately 8.8km to the east-north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within the northern and eastern areas of the settlement (Figure 6.12.9). The wind farms are visible in the distance and filtered by intervening vegetation (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The consented Upper Ogmore Wind Farm is located approximately 12.1 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within northern and south-eastern parts of the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). The wind farm would be visible in the distance on the skyline (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). The consented Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm is located approximately 14.7 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within northern and central areas of the settlement (Figure 6.12.10). The consented Twyn Hywel is located approximately 21.1 km to the north-east. These wind farms are only visible as blade tips and therefore would be screened from view. The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i> (due to Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major/Moderate to Moderate and Significant (from northern part of the settlement due to the Proposed Development) to <i>No View</i> and <i>Not Significant</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm is located approximately 4.3 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the northern, western and southern parts of the settlement with no visibility within parts of the central and western areas of the settlement (Figure 6.12.8). From the northern part of the settlement the upper parts of the turbines may be visible above intervening woodland on the hillside (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm is located approximately 5.5 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). The wind farm would be visible in the mid-distance on the skyline where intervening built form would not screen the view (<i>Medium</i> magnitude).

Settlement	Assessment
	The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium</i> (due to Mynydd y Gaer) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major/Moderate and Significant (due to Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm) to <i>No View and Not Significant</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.14 Cefn Cribwr

Settlement	Assessment
Cefn Cribwr	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Cefn Cribwr is a small village within Bridgend County Borough located south-south-west of the Proposed Development at approximately 7 km from the closest turbine T7. The village is linear with the main roads of Cefn Road and Bryn Terrace running in an east to west direction. Branching off these roads are residential cul-de-sacs and spur roads with properties mainly comprising of semi-detached and terraced housing which are largely orientated north to south with some properties orientated east to west. The village is situated on an elevated ridge cresting along the main road and landform falling away to the north and south. The village is surrounded by pastoral land with large areas of woodland located to the north and view north towards the hillsides of Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Mynydd Baedan. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 7-8 turbines for the majority of the settlement. Intervening built form would screen the Proposed Development from large areas of the settlement. Where visible from open spaced or gaps in built form, the turbine hubs would be visible above the horizon with the towers largely screened by landform and would be seen in conjunction with Llynfi Afan as illustrated in Viewpoint 15. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substations and OHL grid connections, would be screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from <i>Moderate and Not Significant</i> to <i>No View</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The effects would not be <i>Significant</i> due to screening provided by landform and distance from the Proposed Development. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located approximately 10.7 km to the north-north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). The turbines are visible on the skyline in the distance with landform screening the towers to varying degrees (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude).

Settlement	Assessment
	The operational Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) Wind Farms are located approximately 11.5 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). These wind farms are visible skyline in the distance with landform screening the towers to varying degrees (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). The operational Pen y Cymoedd Wind Farm is located approximately 14.2 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible in patches towards the western part of the settlement (Figure 6.12.4). The wind farm would only be visible as blade tips and due to intervening built form and vegetation, this wind farm is screened from view. The operational Newton Down and Park Stormy Wind Farms are located approximately 2.7 km to the south-south-west. These turbines are visible in the on the skyline with the towers intercepted by intervening landform and vegetation (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The operational Taff Ely/ Mynydd Portref + Extension Wind Farms are located approximately 12 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.9). The wind farms are screened for much of the settlement due to intervening built form and vegetation. Where visible they would appear on the skyline in the distance (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The operational Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm is located approximately 8 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.8). The turbines are visible on the skyline in the distance with landform screening the towers to varying degrees (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). The consented Upper Ogmere Wind Farm is located approximately 12.9 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). The wind farm would be visible on the skyline in the distance with landform screening the towers to varying degrees and viewed in conjunction with Llynfi Afan (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). The consented Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm is located approximately 10.7 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.2). The wind farm would be visible largely as blades and these would likely be screened by intervening built form and vegetation. The consented Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm is located approximately 15 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within part of the central area of the settlement (Figure 6.12.2). This wind farm would be screened by intervening built form and vegetation. The consented Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm is located approximately 17.7 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.10). The consented Twyn Hywel is located approximately 24.2 km to the north-east. These wind farms would be visible in the distance on the skyline and filtered by intervening vegetation (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>Medium-Low</i> (due to Newton Down and Park Stormy Wind Farms) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major/Moderate to Moderate and Significant (due to Park Stormy and Newton Down Wind Farms) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view).

Settlement	Assessment
	The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm is located approximately 3.2 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.8). The wind farm would be prominently visible in the mid-distance (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). The application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm is located approximately 8.2 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). The wind farm would be visible in the distance on the skyline where intervening built form and vegetation would not screen the view (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The application Llanwonno Wind Farm is located approximately 20.4 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.10). This wind farm would only be visible as blade tips and therefore would be screened from view. The magnitude of change would be <i>High-Medium</i> (due to Mynydd Ty-talwyn) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major to Major /Moderate and Significant (due to Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm) to <i>No View and Not Significant</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.15 Cwmafan and Brynbryddan

Settlement	Assessment
Cwmafan and Brynbryddan	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Cwmafan and Brynbryddan are villages within Neath Port Talbot County Borough located west of the Proposed Development at approximately 7.7 km from the closest turbine T3. Cwmafan is a large village and Brynbryddan is a large adjoining housing estate immediately west of the Cwmafan's central village area. The villages are located within the Afan Valley with the Afon Afan positioned to the east. The village is surrounded by hillsides; Mynydd-y-Gaer is located to the north-west, Foel Fynyddau is located to the north and Moel y Fen and Mynydd Bychan located are to the west. To the south are the hillsides of Mynydd Emroch and Mynydd Dinas. Due to the surrounding landform, there would be no visibility of the Proposed Development with the village of Cwmafan. Brynbryddan is located on the lower slopes of Mynydd y Gaer, and the landform rises towards the north-western part of the estate. The residential properties mainly comprise semi-detached houses on curving roads, with the properties orientated in all directions. There is some individual tree planting within the gardens, and within the wider landscape, there is coniferous woodland located on the adjacent hillsides and visible on the skyline.

Settlement	Assessment
	<u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 1-2, 3-4 and 4-6 turbines within the western part of Brynbryddan. There is no visibility within eastern areas of Brynbryddan or within Cwmafan due to intervening landform. Up to six turbines would be visible as two separate groups on the skyline as demonstrated in Viewpoint 17. T3 would appear on the skyline with the tower and rotator sweep intercepted by landform. The hubs of T1 and T2 may just be visible above the coniferous tree line and T4 would be visible as a blade only. T5 would appear as blade tip and would barely be discernible on the skyline and the blade tip of T6 would not be discernible set against a coniferous forestry backdrop. At lower elevations, the turbines would be increasingly screened by intervening landform and coniferous woodland. Access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, such as the substations and OHL grid connection, would be screened by intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be <i>Low-Very Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Moderate to Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located approximately 8.6 km to the east-north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the western part of Brynbryddan (Figure 6.12.1). The turbine blades are screened by intervening coniferous forestry. The operational Pen y Cymoedd Wind Farm is located approximately 5.2 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically within the western part of Brynbryddan (Figure 6.12.4). The turbine blades are however screened by intervening coniferous forestry. The consented Upper Ogmre Wind Farm is located approximately 11.2 km to the east-north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within a very small part of the western area of Brynbryddan (Figure 6.12.1). The turbine blade tips would be screened by intervening coniferous forestry. The consented Foel Trawsant Wind Farm is located approximately 3.7 km to the east-north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the western part of Brynbryddan (Figure 6.12.2). The blades of the turbines would be visible above coniferous forestry (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The consented Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm is located approximately 4 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within Cwmafan and would not be visible in combination with the Proposed Development (Figure 6.12.2). The operational Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm is located approximately 6.6 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within Cwmafan and would not be visible in combination with the Proposed Development (Figure 6.12.3). The magnitude of change would be <i>Very Low</i> (Due to Foel Trawsant) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate to Moderate/Minor and Not Significant (due to the Proposed Development) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view).

Settlement	Assessment
	The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> There would be no visibility of the application or scoping wind farms from this location due to intervening landform. The magnitude of change would be Zero and there would be no further cumulative effects.

Table 6L.16 Kenfig Hill, Pyle and North Cornelly

Settlement	Assessment
Kenfig Hill, Pyle and North Cornelly	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Kenfig Hill, Pyle and North Cornelly are interconnecting villages in Bridgend County Borough located to the south-west of the Proposed Development at approximately 7.4 km from the closest turbine T7. Kenfig Hill is located to the north-east of Pyle and North Cornelly is located to the south of Pyle between the railway line and the M4 motorway. The area within North Cornelly between the M4 and railway line in the south-eastern part of the settlement comprises pastoral fields. The south-western part of North Cornelly lies outside the 10 km detailed Study Area. The landform is relatively flat across the majority of the settlement but rises towards the north-east towards Kenfig Hill. The Afon Cynffig is located to the north and east of the settlement. Further north there are views towards the Hillside of Mynydd Ty-talwyn. The main roads which run through the settlement are the A48 which travels in a north to south direction through Pyle before heading south-east through North Cornelly and the A4228 which runs north from the M4 and joins with the A48. The B4281 also runs through Kenfig Hill and Pyle in an east-west and south-west to north-east direction. The settlement pattern is dense with tightly packed rows of terraced and semi-detached properties particularly within Kenfig and Pyle. There is a large industrial estate within the eastern part of Pyle to the north of the railway. The urban areas are broken up with green areas including Kenfig Hill Rugby and Football club, Pyle Football club, school playing fields, areas of public open space and allotment gardens. There are belts of woodland within the settlement with areas of open space, around the edges of the industrial estate and railway and around the edges of the settlement to the north and west. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 1-2 turbines towards the northern and eastern areas part of the settlement gradually increasing to 3-4 and 5-6 towards the central area of the settlement. There is between 7-8 turbines theoretically visible towards the southern part of the settlement and north-eastern part of the settlement within Kenfig Hill along Cefn Road. There are areas with no visibility mainly towards the central eastern part of the settlement, south-west of Kenfig Hill. For the majority of the settlement, the turbines would be theoretically visible as blades only or hubs just above the horizon. Due to the relatively flat topography, intervening built form and vegetation, the Proposed Development would be screened

Settlement	Assessment
	from the majority of the settlement. The views are likely to be confined to the rear of the properties north of Cefn Road where towers and hubs would be visible in the distance on the skyline. The magnitude of change would be <i>Low to Zero</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Moderate and Not Significant to No View (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The effects would not be Significant due to screening provided by landform and distance from the Proposed Development. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located approximately 10.5 km to the north-north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within areas of Kenfig Hill, areas of Pyle and North Cornelly (Figure 6.12.1). The turbines are likely visible on the skyline in the distance from areas of Kenfig Hill with landform screening the towers to varying degrees (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). The operational Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) Wind Farms are located approximately 13 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within the eastern part of Kenfig Hill along areas of Cefn Road (Figure 6.12.7). These wind farms are likely visible from properties along Cefn Road where they would appear skyline in the distance with landform screening the towers to varying degrees (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The operational Pen y Cymoedd Wind Farm is located approximately 13.4 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically within the eastern part of Kenfig Hill along areas of Cefn Road (Figure 6.12.4). The wind farm would only be visible as blade tips and due to intervening built form and vegetation this wind farm is screened from view. The operational Newton Down and Park Stormy Wind Farms are located approximately 2.7 km to the south. Due to intervening landform and built for these turbines would not be seen in combination with the Proposed Development. The operational Taff Ely/ Mynydd Portref + Extension Wind Farms are located approximately 13.8 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible towards the eastern extent of Cefn Road and a small area within the north-eastern part of Kenfig Hill (Figure 6.12.9). The wind farms are screened for much of the settlement due to intervening built form and vegetation. There may potentially be views from properties along the eastern part of Cefn Road where they would appear on the skyline in the distance (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The operational Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm is located approximately 6.2 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.8). The turbines are likely visible on the skyline from properties along Cefn Road with turbines visible in the distance with landform screening the towers to varying degrees (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). The consented Upper Ogmere Wind Farm is located approximately 12.9 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within areas of Kenfig Hill and with areas of Pyle and North Cornelly (Figure 6.12.1). The wind farm would be visible on the skyline in the distance with landform screening the towers to varying degrees and viewed in conjunction with Llynfi Afan (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude).

Settlement	Assessment
	The consented Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm is located approximately 19.6 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible towards the eastern extent of Cefn Road and a small area within the north-eastern part of Kenfig Hill (Figure 6.12.10). The consented Twyn Hywel is located approximately 26.2 km to the north-east. These wind farms may be visible in the distance on the skyline and filtered by intervening vegetation (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>Low-Very Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from <i>Moderate</i> and <i>Not Significant</i> (due to the Proposed Development) to <i>No View</i> and <i>Not Significant</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm is located approximately 2.8 km to the north-north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.8). The wind farm would be prominently visible in the mid-distance (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). The application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm is located approximately 10.2 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible towards the north-eastern part of the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). There is the potential for this wind to be visible from rear gardens from properties along the eastern part of Cefn Road where the turbines would appear on the skyline in the distance (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>High-Medium</i> (Due to Mynydd Ty-talwyn) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major to Major/Moderate and Significant (due to Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm) to <i>No View</i> and <i>Not Significant</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.17 Bridgend

Settlement	Assessment
Bridgend (Including the communities of Bryntirion, Cefn Glas, Wildmill, Litchard, Pendre, Bridgend Town Centre, Derwen and Brackla)	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Bridgend is located to the south to south-east of the Proposed Development at approximately 7.3 km from the closest turbine T7. The central part of Bridgend comprises the Town Centre and encompasses Newcastle and Old Castle. The town expanded into several communities including Broadlands to the west, Bryntirion and Cefn Glas to the north-west, Wildmill, Pendre and Litchard to the north, Derwen to the north-east and Brackla to the east. The southern part of the settlement lies outside of the 10km detailed Study Area. The western part of the settlement is more elevated and sits above the River Ogwen which flows in a generally north to south direction through the settlement. The

Settlement	Assessment
	remaining part of the settlement is gently undulating with landform rising towards the ridgeline of Brackla Hill further to the east. The M4 lies to the north of the settlement with the A4061 running south from the M4 and through the central part of the settlement. Other major roads include the A4063 and the A473. A railway also runs through the central part of the settlement largely running in a north to south direction to the east of the river. The settlement is densely laid out with a mix of residential areas, industrial estates and other industry and commercial developments. There are mature belts of woodland/ mature trees on the river and railway embankments and along the road corridors. There are areas of woodland to the north and east of Cefn Glas and on the northern slopes of Brackla Hill are also wooded. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 7-8 turbines within elevated areas of Cefn Glas and Broadland with limited visibility along the A473 between these two areas. There is theoretical visibility of between 7-8 turbines within Bridgend Town extending north to Wildmill and parts of Pendre and east into Brackla. There are areas of no visibility further north-east in Litchard and Derwen. Due to the densely laid out settlement pattern and extensive tree cover within and around the settlement, visibility of the Proposed Development would be very limited and visibility would be more likely towards the northern part of the settlement. Where visible, the wind farm would appear on the skyline in the distance. The magnitude of change would be <i>Low-Very Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Moderate to Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and neutral. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located to the north approximately 11.2 km from the nearest turbine. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the areas of Broadland, Cefn Glas Bridgend Town Centre, Wildmill and Brackla (Figure 6.12.1). The turbines are visible on the skyline in the distance from areas of the settlement where intervening built form does not screen the view (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The operational Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) Wind Farms are located approximately 8.8 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within Broadland, Bryntirion, Cefn Glas Bridgend Town Centre, Wildmill and Brackla (Figure 6.12.7). Due to intervening built form and vegetation, the windfarms would likely be screened, if visible from they would appear in the distance on the skyline (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The operational Pen y Cymoedd Wind Farm is located approximately 16.1 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible sporadically within areas of Broadland, Bryntirion, Cefn Glas Bridgend Town Centre, Wildmill and Brackla (Figure 6.12.4). Due to intervening built form and vegetation this wind farm is screened from view. Newton Down and Park Stormy are located approximately 3.6 km to the west to north-west. Due to intervening built form within the settlement views are largely confined to the western areas of the settlement. The wind farms are visible on the skyline between vegetation and built form (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude).

Settlement	Assessment
	The operational Taff Ely/ Mynydd Portref + Extension Wind Farms are located approximately 6.9 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within Broadland, Bryntirion, Cefn Glas Bridgend Town Centre, Wildmill and Brackla (Figure 6.12.9). Due to intervening built form and vegetation, the windfarms would likely be screened, if visible from they would appear in the distance on the skyline (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The operational Fynnon Oer Wind Farm is located approximately 17 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within Bridgend Town Centre (Figure 6.12.3). Due to intervening built form, the wind farm is screened. The consented Upper Ogmere Wind Farm is located approximately 12.2 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within areas of Broadland, Cefn Glas Bridgend Town Centre, Wildmill and Brackla (Figure 6.12.1). The turbines would be visible on the skyline in the distance from areas of the settlement where intervening built form would not screen the view (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The Consented Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm is located approximately 13 km to the north-north-west and the consented Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm is located approximately 16.1 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within the Wildmill, Brackla and areas of Bridgend Town (Figure 6.12.2). The wind farms may be visible on the skyline in the distance from localised areas of the settlement where intervening built form would not screen the view (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The consented Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm is located approximately 12.7 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within areas of Broadland, Bryntirion, Cefn Glas Bridgend Town Centre, Wildmill and Brackla (Figure 6.12.10). The consented Twyn Hywel is located approximately 19.3 km to the north-east. These wind farms are only visible as blade tips and therefore would be screened from view. The magnitude of change would be <i>Low-Very Low</i> (due to Newton Down and Park Stormy) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate to Moderate/Minor and Not Significant (due to the Proposed Development and Newton Down and Park Stormy) to No View (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and neutral. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm is located approximately 5.3 km to the north-north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within areas of Broadland, Bryntirion, Cefn Glas Bridgend Town Centre, Wildmill and Brackla (Figure 6.12.8). There would be limited visibility due to the intervening built form and vegetation. Where visible, the turbines would appear on the skyline with the towers intercepted by landform with some turbines appearing as blades (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm is located approximately 4 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). There would be limited visibility due to the intervening built form and vegetation. Where visible, the turbines would appear on the skyline with the lower parts of the towers screened by landform to varying degrees and likely to be filtered by vegetation (<i>Low</i> magnitude).

Settlement	Assessment
	The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i> (Due to Mynydd y Gaer and Mynydd Ty-talwyn) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant (Due to the Mynydd y Gaer and Mynydd Ty-talwyn) to No View (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The effects would not be Significant due to the limited visibility due to intervening built form and woodland. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and neutral.

Table 6L.18 Coity

Settlement	Assessment
Coity	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Coity is a small village located in Bridgend County Borough and is nestled between the communities of Derwen and Brackla to the north-east of Bridgend. The village is located to the south-east of the Proposed Development at approximately 8.4 km from the closest turbine T7. The village is centred around the ruins of Coity Castle with St Mary's church located to the east of castle. The primary roads are Heol Spencer which runs in a north to south direction and Heol West Plas which runs in an east -west direction and connects with Simonston Road to the south-east and Heol Yr Ysgol to the east. Branching off these primary roads are cul-de-sacs and residential spurs with properties mainly comprising of semi-detached and detached houses which are largely orientated north to south with some properties orientated east to west. The landform gently rises south-west to north-east across the village. The village is surrounded by pastoral land with some belts of mature tree planting along the edges of the settlement and within adjacent fields. There is also some mature tree planting within the settlement within garden and around the churchyard. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 7-8 turbines to the west of the village along Heol Spencer and the western part of Heol West Plas. ZTVs indicate that there would be no visibility within the central part of the village, including the area of the castle, church and properties to the east along Heol Yr Ysgol and south-east along Simonston Road. The Proposed Development may be visible from the north-western areas of the settlement above intervening properties and hillside vegetation. The upper parts of the turbines would be viewed on the skyline in the distance. The magnitude of change would be <i>Very Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and neutral. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located to the north approximately 12 km from the nearest turbine. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the north-western areas of the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). Given the intervening built

Settlement	Assessment
	form, vegetation and distance this wind farm is likely to be screened from this part of the settlement. The operational Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) Wind Farms are located approximately 9.2 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within the northern, western and eastern edges of the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). These wind farms are likely to be screened by intervening built form and vegetation from the northern and western parts of the settlement where theoretical visibility would be in-combination with the Proposed Development. Newton Down and Park Stormy are located approximately 7.8 km to the west-south-west. Due to intervening built form within the settlement views are confined to the western areas of the settlement. The wind farms are visible on the skyline between vegetation and built form (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). The operational Taff Ely/ Mynydd Portref + Extension Wind Farms are located approximately 7.2 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within northern, central and eastern parts of the settlement. (Figure 6.12.9). These wind farms are likely to be screened by intervening built form and vegetation from the northern parts of the settlement where theoretical visibility would be in-combination with the Proposed Development. The consented Upper Ogmore Wind Farm is located approximately 12.5 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within north-western areas of the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). Given the intervening built form, vegetation and distance this wind farm is likely to be screened from this part of the settlement. The consented Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm is located approximately 14.3 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the western and northern part of the settlement (Figure 6.12.2). This wind farm would be visible only as blades and therefore would be screened by intervening built form and vegetation. The consented Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm is located approximately 12.8 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the northern and eastern parts of the settlement (Figure 6.12.10). The consented Twyn Hywel is located approximately 19 km to the north-east. These wind farms are only visible as blade tips and therefore would be screened from view. The magnitude of change would be <i>Low-Very Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate to Moderate/Minor and Not Significant (due to Park Stormy and Newton Down) to No View (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and neutral. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm is located approximately 6.7 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.8). Built form and vegetation would screen this wind farm from the majority of locations within the settlement. There may be views from properties on the north-western edge of the settlement where the upper parts of the turbines may be visible above intervening vegetation (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude).

Settlement	Assessment
	The application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm is located approximately 4.3 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). This windfarm is likely to be screened by intervening built form and vegetation. There may be views from properties to the far north of the settlement in the Winter months where turbines may appear on the skyline filtered by vegetation (<i>Low Magnitude</i>) The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i> (due to Mynydd y Gaer) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant (due to the Mynydd y Gaer) to No View (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The effects would not be Significant due to the limited visibility due to intervening built form and woodland. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and neutral.

Table 6L.19 Goytre

Settlement	Assessment
Goytre	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Goytre is a small village Neath Port Talbot County Borough located to the west to south-west of the Proposed Development at approximately 8.5 km from the closest Turbine T3. The settlement is located in the narrow Nant Ffrwdwyllt Valley with the river positioned to the north. To the north lies the hillside of Mynydd Emroch and to the south lies the hillside of Mynydd Brombil. To the east are the hillsides of Mynydd Margam, Moel Gallt-y-cwm and Mynydd Bach all of which have extensive areas of coniferous woodland. The settlement is compact with Goytre Road running through the centre in an east to west direction. Branching off this road are residential cul-de-sacs and residential spurs with properties mainly comprising of semi-detached housing orientated north to south and east to west. There are areas of mixed woodland to the north and west of the village and a line of mature trees is located to the east. There are also pockets of woodland within the pastoral land to the south. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 1-2 turbines within the central and southern parts of the settlement and no visibility within the northern part of the settlement. Only the blade tips of T1 and T3 would be theoretically visible. Given the intervening built form and woodland, these would be screened. The magnitude of change would be <i>Zero</i>. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The Proposed Development would not be visible and would not therefore contribute to any cumulative visual effects. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The Proposed Development would not be visible and would not therefore contribute to any cumulative visual effects.

Table 6L.20 Laleston

Settlement	Assessment
Laleston	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Laleston is a small village located in Bridgend County Borough located to the west of Bridgend Town. The village is located to the south of the Proposed Development at approximately 9.3 km from the closest turbine T7. The settlement is a compact village with the A473 running through the centre in an east-west direction. Branching off the A473 are cul-de-sacs and residential spurs with properties mainly comprising of semi-detached and detached houses which are largely orientated north to south and east to west. The topography across the village is relatively flat which limits intervisibility within the settlement. The village is surrounded by pastoral fields with hedgerows and hedgerow trees and there are also individual trees within private gardens. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 7-8 turbines within the north, east and southern parts of the settlement with no visibility shown within the central western area of the settlement. Due to the compact settlement pattern and the relatively flat topography within the village, there would be very limited views towards the Proposed Development. Views are most likely on the north to northeastern edge of the village from the residential rear gardens where intervening vegetation would not screen the view. The wind farm would appear on the skyline in the distance and would likely be filtered by vegetation. The towers of T1-T4 would be screened by landform and given the intervening vegetation in the landscape views of the turbines would likely be screened. The magnitude of change would be <i>Very Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and neutral. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is located approximately 13.1 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). Given the intervening landform, built form, vegetation and distance this wind farm is likely to be screened or barely perceptible (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The operational Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) Wind Farms are located approximately 13 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within the northern and southern part of the settlement with no visibility within a central part of the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). Given the intervening built form, vegetation and distance these wind farms would be screened. Where visible, the turbines would appear in the distance on the skyline (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The operational Pen y Cymoedd Wind Farm is located approximately 18.4 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible (Figure 6.12.4). Due to intervening built form and vegetation, this wind farm is screened from view. Newton Down and Park Stormy Wind Farms are located approximately 3 km to the west. The upper parts of the turbines are visible on the skyline and are viewed in conjunction with electricity pylons. There would be limited locations within the

Settlement	Assessment
	settlement where these wind farms would be visible in combination with the Proposed Development (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The operational Taff Ely/ Mynydd Portref + Extension Wind Farms are located approximately 12 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farms are theoretically visible within the northern and southern part of the settlement with no visibility within a central part of the settlement (Figure 6.12.9). Given the intervening built form, vegetation and distance, these wind farms would be screened from the majority of the settlement. Where visible from localised areas the turbines would appear in the distance on the skyline (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The operational Mynydd Brombil located approximately 11.3 km to the north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the eastern areas of the settlement (Figure 6.12.8). Due to intervening built form and vegetation this wind farm would likely be screened. The consented Upper Ogmre Wind Farm is located approximately 15 km to the north. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.1). Given the intervening built form, vegetation and distance this wind farm may be screened. Where visible the turbines would appear in the distance on the skyline (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The consented Foel Trawsant Wind Farm is located approximately 13.6 km to the north-north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within the northern and southern parts of the settlement (Figure 6.12.2). Only the tips of this wind farm would be visible therefore given the intervening woodland, roadside hedges and built form this wind farm would be screened. The consented Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm is located approximately 17.8 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible within northern and southern parts of the settlement (Figure 6.12.10). The consented Twyn Hywel is located approximately 24.1 km to the north-east. These wind farms are only visible as blade tips and therefore would be screened from view. The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i> (due to Newton Down and Park Stormy Wind Farms) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant (due to Newton Down and Park Stormy Wind Farms) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The effects would not be Significant due to the limited visibility due to intervening built form and vegetation. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm is located approximately 6 km to the north to north-north-west. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible for the majority of the settlement (Figure 6.12.8). Built form and vegetation would screen this wind farm from the majority of the settlement. There is the potential for views from properties on the northern edge of the settlement between intervening vegetation where the upper parts of the turbine would be visible above intervening built form and vegetation (<i>Low</i> magnitude).

Settlement	Assessment
	The application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm is located approximately 8.8 km to the north-east. ZTVs show that the wind farm is theoretically visible throughout the settlement (Figure 6.12.7). The upper parts of these turbines may be visible in the distance above intervening built form from properties on the north-eastern edge of the settlement (<i>Low Magnitude</i>). The magnitude of change would be <i>Low</i> (Due to Mynydd y Gaer and Mynydd Tylwyn Wind) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant (due to Newton Down, Park Stormy, Mynydd y Gaer and Mynydd Tylwyn Wind Farms) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The effects would not be Significant due to the limited visibility due to intervening built form and vegetation. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.21 Gilfach Goch and Hendreforgan

Settlement	Assessment
Gilfach Goch and Hendreforgan	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Gilfach Goch and Hendreforgan are villages within Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough located east-south-east of the Proposed Development at approximately 8.5 km from the closest turbine T5. The settlement is spread out with the larger Gilfach Goch located in two clusters. There is no visibility of the Proposed Development within the northern part of Gilfach Goch. The southern part of Gilfach Goch shares the settlement boundary with Hendreforgan. The A4093 is the main road running in an east to west direction within the southern part of the settlement. Properties within Hendreforgan are located to the south of the A4093 and to the north-east of the A4093. Separating these properties within Hendreforgan with Gilfach Goch are pastoral fields and a belt of woodland planting to the north of the A4093 and Hendreforgan Crescent. The village is located on the eastern side of the Ogwr Valley with the Ogwr Fach positioned to the west. To the north-west is the hillside of Mynydd Maendy and to the north is Mynydd y Gilfach. To the south-west is the hillside of Mynydd y Gaer and to the south is Mynydd Maendy. Residential properties are laid out in tightly clustered winding cul-de-sacs, largely comprising semi-detached houses orientated in all directions. There are linear belts of woodland to the west of the settlement along the Ogwr Fach river corridor with coniferous woodland blocks located on hillsides to the north and north-west. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of between 1-2 turbines within the south-eastern part of Gilfach Goch and within the part of Hendreforgan to the north of the A4093. Between 3-4 turbines are theoretically visible on the northern edge and the south-eastern corner of Gilfach Goch. The tips of T5-T8 would be theoretically visible in areas of the settlement reducing to T5 and T8 where only two turbines would be theoretically visible. Due to intervening

Settlement	Assessment
	built form and distance, the tips of the turbines would not, however, be discernible. The magnitude of change would therefore be Zero. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The Proposed Development would not be visible and would not therefore contribute to any cumulative visual effects. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The Proposed Development would not be visible and would not therefore contribute to any cumulative visual effects.

3. Visual effects on views from long-distance recreational routes

3.1 Long-distance recreational routes

- 3.1.1 The visual assessment has considered the potential visual effects likely to be experienced by people (walkers / cyclists / horse riders / and others) on recreational routes overlapped by the blade tip ZTV.
- 3.1.2 The users of all of the routes have been assessed as of High sensitivity on account of their High-Medium value as recreational routes, some of which are routed through nationally or locally designated landscapes and the High susceptibility of the people using these routes, mostly walkers and cyclists, whose attention would be focused on the landscape around them. Some exceptions include sections of routes that partly follow existing roads.
- 3.1.3 The assessment of visual effects on these long-distance recreational routes is set out in **Table 6L.22 to 6L.36**.

Nationally promoted routes (within the 28 km Study Area)

Table 6L.22 Wales Coast Path

Long distance recreational route	Assessment
Wales Coast Path	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The Wales Coast Path is shown on Figures 6.9.1, 6.9.3 and 6.9.4. Its closest point to the Proposed Development is approximately 12.2 km to the south-west. Within the 28 km Study Area, the Wales Coast Path runs from Caswell Bay Beach, Swansea in the west to Breaksea Point, Barry in the south-east. Between these two locations the path passes through Mumbles, Swansea, Port Talbot, Porthcawl, Ogmore-by-Sea and St Donat's. The route largely follows the Wales coastal edge, occasionally diverting or offering alternate routes inland at Port Talbot and Ogmore-by-Sea. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> Caswell Bay Beach to Mumbles This section of the Wales Coast Path running west to east would have infrequent views towards the Proposed Development with no views from Caswell Bay until Limeslade Bay where all eight turbines would be visible against the skyline in the background. Between Limeslade Bay and Mumbles Pier, 7-8 turbines associated with the Proposed Development would be visible with only the upper elements of some of the turbines visible due to intervening landform. The magnitude of change for this section of the path is judged to be <i>Very Low</i>. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be <i>Zero</i>.

Long distance recreational route

Assessment

Mumbles to Swansea

Between Mumbles and Swansea, as the route follows along the Swansea Bay Promenade south to north the view towards the Proposed Development over Swansea Bay would be consistent, with 7-8 turbines visible against the skyline in the background. Only the upper elements of some turbines would be visible due to intervening landform.

The magnitude of change for this section of the path is judged to be *Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*.

Swansea to Port Talbot

As the route reaches Swansea Docks, visibility of the Proposed Development reduces, and a maximum of five turbines would be visible in the distance, beyond landform to the east as a combination of upper elements and blade tips. These views would be regularly screened / restricted by built form. As the route proceeds east through Crymlyn Burrows, along the Tennant Canal visibility of the Proposed Development would reduce further and views would be regularly filtered or screened by vegetation associated with the canal. Views available along this section of the route would also be in combination with near distance high voltage overhead lines and lattice pylons. As the route reaches the eastern edge of Swansea and proceeds to the western edge of Port Talbot, visibility of the Proposed Development reduces zero.

The magnitude of change for this section of the path is judged to be *Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*.

Port Talbot to Porthcawl

At the western edge of Port Talbot, the Wales Coast Path moves south-east and splits into two possible options. One path continues along the north-eastern edge of Port Talbot, inland, and the other along the south-western edge of Port Talbot, nearer to the coast.

Visibility along the northerly route is zero until it reaches the south-eastern slopes of Mynydd Dinas where all eight turbines associated with the Proposed Development would be visible to varying amounts in the distance beyond landform and on the skyline. Turbines T1, T2, T3 and T4 have towers, hubs and blades visible whereas only the upper elements of turbines T5, T6, T7 and T8 would be visible around this location. Visibility once again reduces to zero as the route progresses south until the northern edge of Pyle. At Pyle, visibility of the Proposed Development gradually increases as the route moves south-west, back towards the coastline. When the route passes through Kenfig, the upper elements 7-8 turbines would be visible to the north-east with this visibility reducing to 5-6 turbines as the route rejoins the southerly route.

Visibility along the southerly route is zero until it reaches the Port Talbot docks where 3-4 turbine tips and blades would be visible with the visibility once again reducing to zero as the route continues until it reaches Kenfig Sands. Along Kenfig Sands 5-6 blades / tips would be consistently visible until the route rejoins the northerly route. Between Kenfig Sands and the northern edge of Porthcawl, 7-8 turbines associated with the Proposed Development would be visible in the distance beyond landform on the skyline.

Long distance recreational route

Assessment

The magnitude of change for this section of the path is judged to be *Low-Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*.

Porthcawl to Ogmores-by-Sea

As the route passes along the southern coastal edge of Porthcawl, there would be theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines in the distance to the north-north-east, beyond landform and against the skyline. In reality, the Proposed Development would be screened by built form associated with Porthcawl until the route passes along Sandy Bay Beach where distant views towards the Proposed Development would be available again.

Between the eastern edge of Porthcawl and the River Ogmores, there would be no views of the Proposed Development due to intervening landform.

There would be no views of the Proposed Development as the Wales Coast Path reaches the River Ogmores and moves north-east, following the river inland until it reaches Merthyr Mawr where it crosses the river into Ogmores. At Ogmores there would be visibility of 7-8 turbines in the distance, with T1, T2, T3 and T4 upper elements visible beyond landform and against the skyline. T5, T6, T7 and T8 would be partially backdropped by landform and partially against the skyline. As the route reaches Ogmores-by-Sea, visibility reduces, with only blade tips visible (**Viewpoint 18**).

The magnitude of change for this section of the path is judged to be *Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*.

Ogmores-by-Sea to St Donat's

The route moves south-east, following the coastal edge, visibility of the Proposed Development would vary between the upper elements of 7-8 turbines visible beyond landform and against the skyline to the Proposed Development being screened by intervening landform. At St Donat's, there would be no visibility of the Proposed Development.

The magnitude of change for this section of the path is judged to be *Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*.

St Donat's to Breaksea Point, Barry

As the Wales Coast Path moves east, there is occasional visibility of 7-8 blade tips however views along this section are mainly screened by intervening landform.

The magnitude of change for this section of the path is judged to be *Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*.

The magnitude of change for the Wales Coast Path within the Study Area would range from *Low-Very Low to Zero*. The level of effect of the Proposed Development would be Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

Long distance recreational route

Assessment

Caswell Bay Beach to Mumbles

The blade tips of Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational) and the turbines of Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational) and Newton Down Wind farm (operational) would be visible in the distance beyond landform and against the skyline. These would be the only schemes visible until the path gets closer to Mumbles Pier. On approaching Mumbles Pier, Tairgwaith Wind Farm (operational), Maesgwyn Wind Farm (operational), Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented), Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented) and Upper Ogmere Wind Farm (consented) are also visible in the distance, against the skyline.

The magnitude of change for this section is judged to be *Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*. Therefore, there would be no cumulative effects. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Mumbles to Swansea

Between Mumbles and Swansea, the operational and consented schemes visible to recreational receptors would remain the same as the view around Mumbles Pier. Maesgwyn Wind Farm (operational) would be screened by landform as the route nears Swansea Docks.

The magnitude of change for this section is judged to be *Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*. Therefore, there would be no cumulative effects. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Swansea to Port Talbot

As the route reaches Swansea Docks, Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational), Newton Down Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Fforch Dwm (consented) and Foel Trawsnant (consented) would be visible in the distance against the skyline.

As the route continues east, the number of cumulative schemes visible from the Wales Coast Path reduces and become more screened by intervening landform. Built form around Swansea and vegetation along the Tennant Canal also serve to screen and filter views of the cumulative schemes.

The magnitude of change for this section is judged to be *Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*. Therefore, there would be no cumulative effects. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Port Talbot to Porthcawl

Long distance recreational route

Assessment

At the western edge of Port Talbot, the Wales Coast Path moves south-east and splits into two possible options. One path continues along the north-eastern edge of Port Talbot, inland, and the other along the south-western edge of Port Talbot, nearer to the coast.

Along the northerly route, Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational), Newton Down Wind Farm (operational), Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented) and Upper Ogmored (consented) are visible against the skyline in the distance. The four turbines associated with Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational) would be visible slightly closer than the other cumulative schemes on the landform with towers and blades visible against the skyline. As the route continues through Pyle, visibility of the cumulative schemes reduces although the turbines associated with Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational) and Newton Down Wind Farm (operational) will both briefly become closer and more visible on the skyline.

Along the southerly route Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational), Newton Down Wind Farm (operational) and Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented). Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational) would be visible slightly closer than the other cumulative schemes on the landform with towers and blades visible against the skyline. Views from this part of the route would occasionally be screened by built form.

As the two route options rejoin, the cumulative schemes once again become visible in the distance against the skyline with Parc Stormy Wind Farm and Newton Down Wind Farm to the east appearing as the nearest schemes.

The magnitude of change for this section is judged to be *Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*. The cumulative effects are judged to be Moderate Not Significant (because of Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm, Parc Stormy Wind Farm and Newton Down Wind Farm) to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Porthcawl to Ogmored-by-Sea

As the route passes along the southern coastal edge of Porthcawl, there would be visibility of Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) and Upper Ogmored (consented) in the distance against the skyline. Parc Stormy Wind Farm and Newton Down Wind Farm would be visible to the north-east beyond landform against the skyline, appearing as the nearest schemes to the path.

Between Ogmored and Ogmored-by-Sea, the number of cumulative schemes increases with Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm (operational) Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented), Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented) and Upper Ogmored Wind Farm (consented) all visible in the distance against the skyline. Once the route reaches Ogmored-by-Sea the number of visible cumulative schemes reduces with Newton Down Wind Farm and Parc Stormy

Long distance recreational route

Assessment

Wind Farm appearing as the most visible turbines in the distance against the skyline to the north-west.

The magnitude of change for this section is judged to be *Low-Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*. The cumulative effects are judged to be Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Ogmore-by-Sea to St Donat's

For this section of the route, the cumulative schemes are largely screened. For the section where they become more visible, the following schemes can be seen against the skyline in the distance. Newton Down Wind Farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational), Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Windfarm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Windfarm Extension (operational), Foel Trawsnant Wind farm (consented), Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented), Upper Ogmore Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd Y Glyn Wind Farm (consented), Twyn Hywel Wind Farm (consented).

The magnitude of change for this section is judged to be Very Low. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be Zero. Therefore, there would be no cumulative effects. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

St Donat's to Breaksea Point, Barry

For this section of the route, the cumulative schemes are largely screened. Where they become more visible the following schemes can be seen against the skyline in the distance. Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension (operational) and Upper Ogmore Wind farm (consented).

The magnitude of change for this section is judged to be Very Low. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be Zero. Therefore, there would be no cumulative effects. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would remain Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

The magnitude of change for the Wales Coast Path within the Study Area is judged to range from *Low* to *Zero* (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant to No View (due to Mynydd Brombil, Parc Stormy and Newton Down). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Long distance recreational route

Assessment

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)

Caswell Bay Beach to Mumbles

There would be no schemes visible until the path gets closer to Mumbles Pier due to intervening landform. On approaching Mumbles Pier, the turbines of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application), Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application), Hirfynydd Wind Farm (scoping) and the blade tips of Upper Lliw would be visible in the distance beyond landform and against the skyline.

The magnitude of change for this section is judged to be *Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*. Therefore, there would be no cumulative effects. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Mumbles to Swansea

Between Mumbles and Swansea, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) and Carreg Wen Wind Farm (scoping) would be visible in the distance and against the skyline.

The magnitude of change for this section is judged to be *Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation screens the view the magnitude would be *Zero*. Therefore, there would be no cumulative effects. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Swansea to Port Talbot

Between Swansea and Port Talbot, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind farm (application) would be visible as blade tips in the distance.

The magnitude of change for this section is judged to be *Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view, the magnitude would be *Zero*. Therefore, there would be no cumulative effects. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Port Talbot to Porthcawl

At the western edge of Port Talbot, the Wales Coast Path moves south-east and splits into two possible options. One path continues along the north-eastern edge of Port Talbot, inland, and the other along the south-western edge of Port Talbot, nearer to the coast.

Along the northerly route, the turbines of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would be visible in the middle distance. Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) and Upper Lliw Wind Farm (scoping) would be visible beyond landform and against the skyline in the distance.

Along the southerly route, the blade tips of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) and Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible beyond landform in the distance.

Long distance recreational route

Assessment

The magnitude of change for this section is judged to be *Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*. The cumulative effects are judged to be Moderate and Not Significant (because of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm) to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Porthcawl to Ogmored-by-Sea

On this section of the route, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application), Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) and Llanwonno Wind Farm (application) would be visible beyond landform and against the skyline.

The magnitude of change for this section is judged to be *Low-Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*. The cumulative effects are judged to be Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Ogmored-by-Sea to St Donat's

For this section of the route, the cumulative schemes are largely screened. For the section where they become more visible the following schemes can be seen against the skyline in the distance. Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application), Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application), Llanwonno Wind Farm (application), Upper Lliw Wind Farm (scoping), Hirfynydd Wind Farm (scoping) and Carreg Wen (scoping).

The magnitude of change for this section is judged to be *Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*. Therefore, there would be no cumulative effects. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

St Donat's to Breaksea Point, Barry

For this section of the route, the cumulative schemes are largely screened. Where they become more visible the following schemes can be seen against the skyline in the distance. Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) and Carreg Wen Wind Farm (scoping).

The magnitude of change for this section is judged to be *Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*. Therefore, there would be no cumulative effects. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would remain Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

The magnitude of change for the Wales Coast Path within the Study Area is judged to range from *Low* to *Zero* (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant to No View (due to Mynydd Brombil, Parc Stormy, Newton Down and Mynydd Ty-talwyn). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Sustrans National Cycle Network Routes (within 10 km of the proposed turbines)

Table 6L.23 NCN Route 4

National Cycle Route	Assessment
NCN Route 4	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The section of NCN Route 4 within the 10 km Study Area runs approximately east to west, from south of Hendreforgan to the Penrhyn Str Railway Bridge, Port Talbot. Between these two locations, the path passes through the village of Blackmill, Brynmenyn, Tondy, Kenfig Hill, the northern edge of Margam Country Park, over the M4 motorway and through Margam. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to the ZTV (Figure 6.9.3 and 6.9.4), there would be theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines from south of Hendreforgan. Wireline verification shows there would be visibility to the west-north-west of the blades of turbines T1, T2, T3 and T4 and the upper elements of T5, T6, T7 and T8 in the distance, beyond landform and on the skyline. These views would reduce to zero / no view over approximately 1.5 km as the route moves west (<i>Low</i> magnitude). There would be no views of the Proposed Development due to intervening landform until the route reaches Brynmenyn (<i>Zero</i> magnitude). As the route passes through Brynmenyn and Tondy there would be theoretical visibility to the north of 7-8 turbines. There would be points along this section of the route where the upper elements (hubs and blades) of all eight turbines would be visible. These views would be either filtered by vegetation or screened by built form associated with Brynmenyn and Tondy (<i>Low</i> magnitude). From the western edge of Tondy, there would be no views due to intervening landform until the route reaches Kenfig Hill (<i>Zero</i> magnitude). At Kenfig Hill, there would be views of 5-6 blade tips in the distance to the north-east beyond landform and on the skyline. Views of the blade tips would be screened by built form associated with Kenfig Hill (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). From the western edge of Kenfig Hill to Penrhyn Str Railway Bridge, there would be no views of the Proposed Development due to intervening landform (<i>Zero</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>Low</i> (in the section south of Hendreforgan and the section passing through Brynmenyn and Tondy) to <i>Very Low</i> (in the section passing through Kenfig Hill) to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> From the section of NCR Route 4 south of Hendreforgan, there would be middle distance views of Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm (operational) and Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational) would be visible in the middle distance as a combination of full turbines, upper elements and blades beyond landform and on the skyline. Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind

National Cycle Route	Assessment
	Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational) and Mynydd Y Glyn Wind Farm (consented) are visible on and beyond landform and against the skyline (<i>High</i> magnitude). As the route passes through Brynmenyn and Tondu, there would be visibility of the upper elements, blades and blade tips of Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension (operational), Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented) and Upper Ogmere Wind Farm (consented). These schemes would be visible in the distance and beyond landform (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). At Kenfig Hill, there would be visibility of the upper elements of Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational) in the distance to the north-west, beyond landform and against the skyline (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for NCR Route 4 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>High</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant to No View (due to Mynydd Portref, Mynydd Portref Extension and Taff Ely). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> From the section of NCR Route 4 south of Hendreforgan, there would be middle distance views of the upper elements and blades of Mynydd y Gaer (application) beyond landform and on the skyline to the south-west (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). As the route passes through Brynmenyn and Tondu, there would be middle distance views of the Mynydd y Gaer (application) turbines beyond landform and on the skyline to the north-east (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). At Kenfig Hill, there would be visibility of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) turbines to the north-north-east, beyond landform and against the skyline. Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) blade tips would be visible to the east beyond landform (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for NCR Route 4 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>High-Medium</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant to No View (due to Mynydd Portref, Mynydd Portref Extension and Taff Ely). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.24 NCN Route 47

National Cycle Route	Assessment
NCN Route 47	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The section of NCN Route 47 within the 10 km Study Area runs approximately north-east to south-west, from north-west of / through the operational Pen-Y-Cymoedd Wind Farm to Fairyland Road, south-east of Tonna, Neath. Between these two locations, the path passes just north of the operational Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (around Cefn Mawr), inside the northern edge of Palenna Forest and through Blaen-Cwmbach Roman Camp. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to the ZTV (Figure 6.9.1 and 6.9.2), there would be no views of the Proposed Development from north-west of Pen-Y-Cymoedd Wind Farm to Blaen-Cwmbach Roman Camp due to intervening landform and forestry (<i>Zero</i> magnitude). There would briefly be theoretical views of the blades and blade tips of T1, T2, T3 and T4 as the route crosses the historical landmark of Blaen-Cwmbach Roman Camp, Tonna. In reality, these views would be screened by intervening forestry to the south-east (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). From this point, views would once again be screened by landform and vegetation as the route reaches the Study Area boundary (<i>Zero</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>Very Low</i> (around Blaen-Cwmbach Roman Camp, Tonna) to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> As the route crosses the historical landmark of Blaen-Cwmbach Roman Camp, Tonna, Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational) would be visible in the middle distance on and beyond landform and against the skyline. Maesgwyn Wind Farm (operational), Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Upper Ogmore Wind Farm (consented) and Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the distance, beyond landform on the skyline. Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the middle distance on the landform and against the skyline (<i>High</i> Magnitude). The magnitude of change for NCR Route 47 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>High</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant to No View (due to Mynydd Fforch Dwm). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> As the route crosses the historical landmark of Blaen-Cwmbach Roman Camp, the blade tips of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) and turbines of Hirfynydd Wind Farm (scoping) would be visible in the distance, beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Low</i> magnitude).

National Cycle Route	Assessment
	The magnitude of change for NCR Route 47 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations).. The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant (Due to Mynydd Fforch Dwm) to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.25 NCN Route 884

National Cycle Route	Assessment
NCN Route 884	<u>Baseline Description:</u> NCN Route 884 is located entirely within the 10 km Study Area. The route runs approximately south to north, following the western edge of the A4064 from Pontycymer (in the south) to the northern end of Blaengarw (in the north). <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to the ZTV (Figure 6.9.3), where the route runs towards the north-western end of Blaengarw to the end of NCN Route 884 there would be theoretical visibility of 1-2 turbines. In reality, these views would be filtered or screened by intervening vegetation or built form (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>Very Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> In the section towards the north-western end of Blaengarw to the end of NCN Route 884 there would be visibility to the north-north-east of the upper elements of Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) and turbines associated with Upper Ogmere Wind Farm (consented). These would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. Views would be filtered or screened by vegetation and built form (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for NCR Route 884 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Medium-Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major/Moderate and Significant to Moderate and Not Significant to No View (due to Upper Ogmere Wind Farm). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> In the section towards the north-western end of Blaengarw to the end of NCN Route 884 there would be no views of application or scoping schemes. Therefore, there would be no further cumulative effects.

Table 6L.26 NCN Route 885

National Cycle Route	Assessment
NCN Route 885	<u>Baseline Description:</u> NCN Route 885 is located entirely within the 10 km Study Area. The route runs approximately south to north in two sections. The first section runs from outside the Electric Brewery Field, Tondu Road, Bridgend to Ogmere River where it connects to NCN Route 4 (approximately 0.5 km west of Viewpoint 14). The second section runs from the junction of Cwmdru Road and Cemetery Road, Maesteg (passing Viewpoint 3) to north of Margam Street, Cymmer where the route connects to NCN Route 887. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to the ZTV (Figures 6.9.1 and 6.9.3), for the first section, where NCN Route 885 runs from outside the Electric Brewery Field, Tondu Road, Bridgend to Ogmere River where it connects to NCN Route 4 there would be theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines to the north-north-west with occasional screening from intervening landform reducing visibility to zero. Wireline verification shows that all eight turbines would be visible as turbines and upper elements, beyond / on landform and against the skyline. As this section of the route is entirely within an urban landscape setting there will be frequent screening of the Proposed Development from built form and vegetation along the route (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). For the second section which runs from the junction of Cwmdru Road and Cemetery Road, Maesteg (passing Viewpoint 3) to north of Margam Street, Cymmer where the route connects to NCN Route 887 there would be theoretical visibility ranging between 7-8 turbines (for approximately 1.5 km at the southern end of this section of the route) down to 1-2 turbines. There would be no view where the Proposed Development is screened by intervening landform. Wireline verification shows that at the southern end of this section of the route there would be visibility of T3, T4, T6 and T8 as turbines beyond landform and on the skyline. T2, T5 and T7 would be visible as upper elements only and T1 would be visible as blades only, beyond landform and on the skyline. Visibility would be filtered by near distance vegetation along the route (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>High-Medium</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from Major to Major/Moderate and Significant to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> For the first section, where NCN Route 885 runs from outside the Electric Brewery Field to Ogmere River, Lynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension (operational), Upper Ogmere Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd Y Glynn Wind Farm (consented) and Twyn Hywel (consented) would be visible in the distance, on the skyline. As this section of the route is entirely within an urban landscape setting there will be frequent screening of the cumulative schemes from built form and vegetation along the route (<i>Low</i> magnitude).

National Cycle Route	Assessment
	For the second section which runs from the junction of Cwmdy Road and Cemetery Road, Maesteg to north of Margam Street, Cymmer, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind farm (operational), Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational) and Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for NCR Route 885 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Medium</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major to Major/Moderate and Significant to No View (due to the Proposed Development) - The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> For the first section, where NCN Route 885 runs from outside the Electric Brewery Field to Ogmore River, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) and Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. As this section of the route is entirely within an urban landscape setting there will be frequent screening of the cumulative schemes from built form and vegetation along the route (<i>Low</i> magnitude). For the second section which runs from the junction of Cwmdy Road and Cemetery Road, Maesteg to north of Margam Street, Cymmer, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) and Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for NCR Route 885 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Medium-Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major to Major/Moderate and Significant to No View (due to the Proposed Development). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.27 NCN Route 887

National Cycle Route	Assessment
NCN Route 887	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The majority of NCN Route 887 lies within the 10 km Study Area. The route runs approximately south-west to north-east, from Port Talbot to Bryn Llydan, approximately 1.7 km north-north-west of Glyncorrwg. Between these two locations, the path passes through Cwmafan, Pontrhydyfen, Cynonville, Cymmer and Glyncorrwg. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to the ZTV (Figures 6.9.1), from Port Talbot to Cymmer there would be no views of the Proposed Development (<i>Zero</i> magnitude). North of Cymmer, there would be brief theoretical visibility of 3-4 turbines to the south-south-east. Wireline verification shows visibility of the upper elements / blades /

National Cycle Route	Assessment
	blade tips of three turbines beyond landform and on the skyline. These views would be filtered by vegetation or partially screened by built form (<i>Low</i> magnitude). Between this point and north of Glyncorrwg, there would be no views of the Proposed Development (<i>Zero</i> magnitude). North of Glyncorrwg, there would be theoretical visibility of 3-4 turbines. Wireline verification shows visibility of T1 and T3 as full turbines, and T2 and T4 upper elements only. These views would be filtered by vegetation (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> North of Cymmer, there would be visibility of Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational) and Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) in the distance. These views would be filtered by vegetation (<i>Low</i> magnitude). North of Glyncorrwg, there would be visibility of Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational) in the middle ground as a mix of full turbines, upper elements, blades and blade tips, beyond landform and on the skyline. In the distance there would be visibility of Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) and Upper Ogmored (consented) (<i>High</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for NCR Route 887 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>High</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant to No View (due to Upper Ogmored Wind Farm). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> There would be no views of application or scoping schemes. Therefore, there would be no further cumulative effects.

Promoted walking routes (within 10 km of the proposed turbines)

Table 6L.28 Bridgend Circular Walk

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
Bridgend Circular Walk	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The section of the Bridgend Circular Walk within the 10 km Study Area (as shown on Figure 6.9.3) runs north from the eastern edge of Laleston, crosses the M4 motorway and enters Sarn. It then heads east through the southern edge of Sarn (~0.4 km south-west of Viewpoint 14) before moving south-east, crossing the M4 again, until it reaches the western edge of Pencoeed.

Promoted Walking Routes

Assessment

Assessment: Proposed Development

With reference to the ZTV (**Figure 6.9.3**), there would be theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines from the eastern edge of Laleston to approximately the Maesteg rail line, where theoretical visibility reduces to no view. Visibility of the Proposed Development of up to 7-8 turbines would then be available as the route approaches the western edge of Pen-y-fai, across the M4 motorway, through southern Sarn until it moves south-east and once again crosses the M4 where visibility would reduce to no view. The Proposed Development would remain screened along this section of the route apart from a small section just north of Hendre where there would be theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines.

From the eastern edge of Laleston, the upper elements of the Proposed Development would be visible beyond landform, on the skyline although views would be screened by built form associated with Laleston or filtered by hedge trees / boundary vegetation as the route leaves Laleston and proceeds north across fields (*Low* magnitude).

From the western edge of Pen-y-fai and southern Sarn, the Proposed Development would be visible on the landform and against the skyline as turbines. These views would be filtered by dense vegetation bounding both sides of the M4 and screened by built form associated with Sarn. This filtering and screening would reduce as the route reaches the eastern edge of Sarn and proceeds to the M4 and visibility of the Proposed Development would increase (*Medium-Low* magnitude).

North of Hendre the upper elements and blades of the Proposed Development would be visible. These views would be filtered by field boundary vegetation particularly in summer months when leaves are on the trees (*Low* magnitude).

The magnitude of change would range from *Medium-Low* (in the section around Pen-y-fai, Sarn and the M4) to *Low* (in the section between Laleston and the Maesteg rail line and the section north of Hendre) to *Zero* (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from **Major/Moderate to Moderate and Significant** to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

From the eastern edge of Laleston and moving north, Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portef Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension (operational), Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational), Foel Trawsant Windfarm (consented), Upper Ogmores Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd Y Glyn Wind Farm (consented) and Twyn Hywel Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the distance. Newton Down Wind Farm (operational) and Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline to the west at a slightly closer distance as full turbines (*Medium – Low* magnitude).

From the western edge of Pen-y-fai and southern Sarn, Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Newton Down Wind Farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational), Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
	Farm (consented) and Upper Ogmores Wind Farm (consented) would all be visible in the distance (<i>Medium - Low</i> magnitude). North of Hendre, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind farm Extension (operational), Newton Down Wind farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational), Upper Ogmores Wind Farm (consented) and Mynydd Y Glyn Wind Farm (consented) would all be visible in the distance, beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for the Bridgend Circular Walk within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Medium-Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major/Moderate to Moderate and Significant to No View (due to the Proposed Development, Newton Down and Parc Stormy). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> From the eastern edge of Laleston and moving north, Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind farm (application) is slightly closer to the route and would appear more visible, with turbines visible beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). From the western edge of Pen-y-fai and southern Sarn, the turbines of Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) and the upper elements Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would appear beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). North of Hendre, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would appear beyond landform and on the skyline. Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be closer to this section of the route, and the upper elements of the turbines would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for the Bridgend Circular Walk within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Medium</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major/Moderate and Significant to No View (due to Mynydd y Gaer). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.29 Celtic Way

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
Celtic Way	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The section of the Celtic Way within the 10 km Study Area (as shown on Figure 6.9.1 and 6.9.4) runs south from the south-western edge of Resolven, passes between the operational windfarms of Pen-Y-Cymoedd and Ffynnon Oer, then south, passing to the west of Maesteg before finally moving south-west to the M4 motorway and finishing just north of the Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir.

Promoted Walking Routes

Assessment

Assessment: Proposed Development

With reference to the ZTV (**Figures 6.9.1 and 6.9.4**), just before the route reaches the operational windfarms of Pen-Y-Cymoedd and Ffynnon Oer there would briefly be theoretical visibility of 3-4 turbines. After this point there are no views of the Proposed Development until the Celtic Way reaches the area around Gyfylchi Chapel, Afan Argoed where 3-4 turbines would be theoretically visible. From here there are no views of the Proposed Development until west of Maesteg where 7-8 turbines are theoretically visible. This visibility would continue as the route runs south along the eastern edge of the Afan Forest, crossing Maesteg Golf Course and enters the forestry further south. As the route leaves the forest edge to the south there would be no views of the Proposed Development which would continue to the route end.

In the section of the route, north-west of the operational windfarms of Pen-Y-Cymoedd and Ffynnon Oer views of the Proposed Development would be visible beyond intervening forestry as hubs and blades. The upper elements of T1 and T3 and the blades of T2 and T4 would be visible in the distance, beyond landform and on the skyline. These views would be filtered by the intervening forestry (*Low* magnitude).

Once the route is directly between these two windfarms, there would be visibility of the upper elements of T1, T2, T3 and T4, beyond the turbines of Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm, beyond the landform and on the skyline (*Very Low* magnitude).

On the area of the route around Gyfylchi Chapel, Afan Argoed, the upper elements of T3 and blade tips of T1 and T4 would be visible beyond near distance forestry vegetation, beyond the landform and on the skyline (*Very Low* magnitude).

West of Maesteg and south of the Foel Trawsant trig point, T1, T2, T3, T5, T6 and T8 would be visible as turbines beyond landform and on the skyline. The upper elements of T4 and T7 would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. There is little screening to restrict views for receptors on this part of the route. However, as the path moves south then views become heavily filtered by near distance forestry for approximately 0.5 km. Views towards the Proposed Development would then once again become more open as the route proceeds south, over the B4282 and Maesteg Golf Club (see **Table 6.25**) (*Medium* magnitude).

Once the route enters the forestry, views towards the Proposed Development would be heavily filtered/screened by the surrounding vegetation. Beyond this point there would be no views of the Proposed Development (*Zero* magnitude).

The magnitude of change would range from *Medium* (in the section west of Maesteg and south of the Foel Trawsant trig point / around the B4282 and Maesteg Golf Club), *Low* (in the section of the route, north-west of the operational windfarms of Pen-Y-Cymoedd and Ffynnon Oer), *Very Low* (in the section bisecting Pen-Y-Cymoedd and Ffynnon Oer Wind Farms and also along the area of the route around Gyfylchi Chapel, Afan Argoed) to *Zero* (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from **Major/Moderate and Significant** to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

In the section of the route, north-west of the operational windfarms of Pen-Y-Cymoedd and Ffynnon Oer there would be visibility of Pen-Y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational) in the near distance on the landform and Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational) in the middle distance both on and beyond the landform. Mynydd

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	Brombil Wind Farm (operational), Taigrwaith Wind Farm (operational) and Maesgwyn Wind Farm (operational) are visible in the distance, beyond landform and on the skyline. Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented) would be visible on the landform in the middle distance. Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the distance beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>High</i> magnitude). Where the route passes directly between Pen-Y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational) and Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), there would be visibility of turbines associated with these schemes in the foreground both on and beyond the landform, on the skyline. Taigrwaith Wind Farm (operational), Maesgwyn Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd y Gwair Wind Farm (operational) and Mynydd y Betws Wind Farm (operational) are visible in the distance on the skyline. Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the foreground and on the skyline. Upper Ogmored Wind Farm (consented) and Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the distance, beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Very High</i> magnitude). On the area of the route around Gyfylchi Chapel, Afan Argoed, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational), Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented), Upper Ogmored Wind Farm (consented) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the middle distance beyond landform, against the skyline (<i>High</i> magnitude). West of Maesteg and south of the Foel Trawsnant trig point, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension (operational) and Upper Ogmored Wind Farm (consented) would be visible both on and beyond landform, on the skyline and in the distance. Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the immediate foreground against the skyline. (<i>Very High</i> Magnitude). As the route proceeds south, over the B4282 and Maesteg Golf Club, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented), Upper Ogmored Wind Farm (consented) and Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for the Celtic Way within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from Very High to Zero (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant to No View (due to Pen-Y-Cymoedd, Ffynnon Oer and Foel Trawsnant). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> In the section of the route, north-west of the operational windfarms of Pen-Y-Cymoedd and Ffynnon Oer there would be visibility of Hirfynydd Wind Farm (scoping) and Upper Lliw Wind Farm (scoping). Upper Lliw Wind Farm would be visible in the distance. Both schemes would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Low</i> magnitude). Where the route passes directly between Pen-Y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational) and Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), there would be visibility of Hirfynydd Wind Farm (scoping) and Upper Lliw Wind Farm (scoping). Upper Lliw Wind Farm would

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
	be visible in the distance. Both schemes would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Low</i> magnitude). On the area of the route around Gyfylchi Chapel, Afan Argoed, there would be no visibility of application schemes or scoping schemes. West of Maesteg and south of the Foel Trawsant trig point, the upper elements of Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible in the distance. This scheme would be seen in conjunction with T5 and T6 of the Proposed Development (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). As the route proceeds south, over the B4282 and Maesteg Golf Club, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) turbines would be visible both on and beyond the landform to the south (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for the Celtic Way within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Medium-Low</i> (due to Mynydd Ty-talwyn) to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant to No View (due to Pen-Y-Cymoedd, Ffynnon Oer and Foel Trawsant). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.30 Cistercian Way (Wales)

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
Cistercian Way (Wales)	Baseline Description: The section of the Cistercian Way (Wales) within the 10 km Study Area (as shown on Figure 6.9.1 to 6.9.4) runs south from the north-western edge of the Study Area to the north-eastern edge of the Study Area. The route enters the 10 km Study Area then moves south-east through Tonmawr to just west of Cynonville and on to west of Maerdy / south of the Foel Trawsant trig point where the route follows the Celtic Way as it moves south. The Cistercian Way (Wales) follows the Celtic Way south across the B4282 and Maesteg Golf Club before entering forestry. Within the forested area, north-east of Mynydd Margam the route leaves the Celtic Way and proceeds south-west through forestry and over Mynydd Margam until it once again briefly intersects with the Celtic Way at Margam Country Park, Port Talbot. From Margam Country park the Cistercian Way (Wales) heads north-east, passing through the location of Viewpoint 12 and through the village of Pont Rhyd-y-cyff (approximately 0.3 km north of Viewpoint 8). On reaching the eastern edge of Pont Rhyd-y-cyff the route moves north to/through Cwmdu Ganol Farm where it proceeds to the west, passing through the location of Viewpoint 2 and then continuing to just east of Maesteg School (approximately 0.2 km north-east of Viewpoint 3), where it moves north through Cwrt Y Mwnws Farm and then north-east, passing close to turbines associated with the operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm until it reaches Bwlch Mountain viewpoint. The Cistercian Way (Wales) continues from here through the village of Ton Pentre, after which it leaves the 10 km Study Area. Assessment: Proposed Development With reference to the ZTV (Figures 6.9.1 to 6.9.4), there would briefly be theoretical views of the blades and blade tips of T1, T2, T3 and T4 as the route crosses the historical landmark of Blaen-Cwmbach Roman Camp, Tonna. In reality, these views

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	would be screened by intervening forestry to the south-east (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). From this point, views would be screened by landform or vegetation until West of Maesteg and south of the Foel Trawsnant trig point. West of Maesteg and south of the Foel Trawsnant trig point, T1, T2, T3, T5, T6 and T8 would be visible as turbines beyond landform and on the skyline. The upper elements of T4 and T7 would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. There is little screening to restrict views for receptors on this part of the route. However, as the path moves south then views become heavily filtered by near distance forestry for approximately 0.5 km. Views towards the Proposed Development would then once again become more open as the route proceeds south, over the B4282 and Maesteg Golf Club (see Table 6.25) (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). Once the Cistercian Way (Wales) moves south from Maesteg Golf Club it proceeds into forestry where the ZTV shows theoretical visibility but in reality, the forestry vegetation would screen views of the Proposed Development. As the route leaves the forested area there would be no further visibility of the Proposed Development (<i>Zero</i> magnitude). The Proposed Development once again becomes visible as the route heads north-east, leaves the forested area and begins crossing agricultural fields towards Viewpoint 12, where eight turbines would be visible to recreational receptors both on and beyond the landform and against the skyline (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The ZTV shows that theoretical views of the Proposed Development would remain consistent from Viewpoint 12 and along the minor road leading to the village of Pont Rhyd-y-cyff. In reality, during summer months, the roadside vegetation would filter views of the Proposed Development for receptors (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The route passes through the village of Pont Rhyd-y-cyff (approximately 0.3 km north of Viewpoint 8). Within this section of the route there would be opportunities for visibility of all eight turbines. T1, T2, T3 and T4 would be occasionally visible, often screened by built form associated with Pont Rhyd-y-cyff. As the route moves east T1, T2, T3 and T4 towers and hubs would become screened by landform with only blades visible beyond landform at the village eastern edge. T5, T6, T7 and T8 turbines would be consistently visible through the village beyond landform and against the skyline to the north-east with built form unlikely to screen views of these turbines for receptors (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). From the eastern edge of Pont Rhyd-y-cyff to Cwmdy Ganol Farm the route passes approximately 0.7 km to the west of the southern array. Views of the Proposed Development would be filtered by near distance vegetation particularly in summer months (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). From Cwmdy Ganol Farm, past Viewpoint 2 there would be visibility of 7-8 turbines to varying extents beyond landform and against the skyline. The southern array would be visible to the south-east and the northern array to the north-west. Visibility of the Proposed Development would reduce as the route proceeds along Cwmdy Road with roadside vegetation filtering views of the turbines. Views would become less filtered as the route nears Maesteg School (0.2 km north-east of Viewpoint 3) (<i>High</i> magnitude). Between Maesteg School and the lower slopes of Llyndwr Fawr, the Cistercian Way (Wales) would pass within approximately 0.7 km of T4. T4 would be dominant in the foreground at this point along this section of the route. T1, T2 and T3 in the northern array would become partially screened by landform between Maesteg School and the

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closest point to the route, becoming more visible as the route proceeds away from the northern array. The four turbines in the southern array would remain visible along this elevated section of the route with these views becoming filtered or screened by forestry as the route passes close to the operational turbines of Llynfi Afan (*Very High* magnitude).

From the lower slopes of Llyndwr Fawr to where the route meets the recreational route Sky To Sea Over The Bwlch, the route continues to pass close to the operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm. The northern array would become screened along this section of the route. There would be elevated views of the southern array with these views reducing to zero as the route moves east (*Medium* magnitude).

Where the section of the Cistercian Way (Wales) follows the Sky To Sea Over The Bwlch route, there would be no views of the Proposed Development. When the route leaves the Sky To Sea Over The Bwlch and proceeds east, through Ton Pentre to the Study Area boundary there would be no views of the Proposed Development (*Zero* magnitude).

The magnitude of change would range from *Very High* (in the section between Maesteg School and the lower slopes of Llyndwr Fawr), *High* (from Cwmdu Ganol Farm to Maesteg School), *High-Medium* (the section that passes through the village of Pont Rhyd-y-cyff / eastern edge of Pont Rhyd-y-cyff to Cwmdu Ganol Farm), *Medium* (the section west of Maesteg and south of the Foel Trawsant trig point to south of Maesteg Golf Club / the section where the route leaves the forested area and begins crossing agricultural fields towards **Viewpoint 12** / from **Viewpoint 12** to Pont Rhyd-y-cyff / the section from the lower slopes of Llyndwr Fawr to where the route meets the recreational route Sky To Sea Over The Bwlch), *Very Low* (the section where the route crosses the historical landmark of Blaen-Cwmbach Roman Camp, Tonna), to *Zero* (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from **Major and Significant** to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

As the route crosses the historical landmark of Blaen-Cwmbach Roman Camp, Tonna, Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational) would be visible in the middle distance on and beyond landform and against the skyline. Maesgwyn Wind Farm (operational), Fynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Upper Ogmores Wind Farm (consented) and Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the distance, beyond landform on the skyline. Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the middle distance on the landform and against the skyline (*High* Magnitude).

West of Maesteg and south of the Foel Trawsant trig point, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension (operational) and Upper Ogmores Wind Farm (consented) would be visible both on and beyond landform, on the skyline and in the distance. Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the immediate foreground against the skyline. (*Very High* Magnitude).

As the route proceeds south, over the B4282 and Maesteg Golf Club, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented), Upper Ogmores Wind Farm (consented) and Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline (*Medium* magnitude).

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	As the route heads north-east, leaves the forested area and begins crossing agricultural fields towards Viewpoint 12, Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension (operational), Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented), Upper Ogmored Wind Farm (consented), Twyn Hywel Wind Farm (consented) and Mynydd Y Glyn Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the distance, on the skyline (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The route passes through the village of Pont Rhyd-y-cyff, Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension (operational), Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented) and Upper Ogmored Wind Farm (consented) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Low</i> magnitude). From the eastern edge of Pont Rhyd-y-cyff to Cwmdu Ganol Farm, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. Near distance vegetation would filter views of the cumulative scheme (<i>Low</i> magnitude). From Cwmdu Ganol Farm, past Viewpoint 2 to Maesteg School, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) and Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (operational) would be visible beyond Landform and on the skyline (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). Between Maesteg School and the lower slopes of Llyndwr Fawr, Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational), Newton Down Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd y Gwair Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd y Betws Wind Farm (operational), Upper Ogmored Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented) and Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible beyond Landform and on the skyline (<i>High</i> magnitude). From the lower slopes of Llyndwr Fawr to where the route meets the recreational route Sky To Sea Over The Bwlch, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) and Upper Ogmored Wind Farm (consented) would be dominant in the foreground as the route bisects these cumulative schemes. Other schemes visible from this elevated section of the route both on and beyond landform and against the skyline, would be Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Maesgwyn Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Bwlfa Wind Farm (operational), Maery Wind Farm (operational), Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd y Gwair Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd y Betws Wind Farm (operational), Tairgwaith Wind Farm (operational), Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented) and Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented) (<i>Very High</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for the Cistercian Way (Wales) within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from Very High to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant to No View (due to the Proposed Development, Llynfi Afan and Upper Ogmored). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

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Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)

As the route crosses the historical landmark of Blaen-Cwmbach Roman Camp, the blade tips of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) and turbines of Hirfynydd Wind Farm (scoping) would be visible in the distance, beyond landform and on the skyline (*Low* magnitude).

West of Maesteg and south of the Foel Trawsant trig point, the upper elements of Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible in the distance. This scheme would be seen in conjunction with T5 and T6 of the Proposed Development (*Very Low* magnitude).

As the route proceeds south, over the B4282 and Maesteg Golf Club, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) turbines would be visible both on and beyond the landform to the south (*Medium-Low* magnitude).

As the route heads north-east, leaves the forested area and begins crossing agricultural fields towards **Viewpoint 12**, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would be visible in the middle distance as full turbines both on and beyond the landform, against the skyline. Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible in the distance, on the landform and against the skyline (*High* magnitude).

The route passes through the village of Pont Rhyd-y-cyff, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would be visible in the middle distance as full turbines both on and beyond the landform, against the skyline. Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible in the distance, on the landform and against the skyline (*High* magnitude).

From the eastern edge of Pont Rhyd-y-cyff to Cwmdu Ganol Farm, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. Near distance vegetation would filter views of the cumulative scheme (*Low* magnitude). From Cwmdu Ganol Farm, past **Viewpoint 2** to Maesteg School, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would be visible as full turbines both on and beyond Landform and on the skyline (*Medium* magnitude).

Between Maesteg School and the lower slopes of Llyndwr Fawr, Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) and Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would be visible as full turbines in the distance both on and beyond Landform and on the skyline (*Medium* magnitude).

From the lower slopes of Llyndwr Fawr to where the route meets the recreational route Sky To Sea Over The Bwlch, Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application), Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) and Carreg Wen Wind Farm (scoping) would be visible in the distance both on and beyond landform and partially against the skyline (*Low* magnitude).

The magnitude of change for the Cistercian Way (Wales) within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from High to *Zero* (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from **Major and Significant** to No View (due to the Proposed Development, Llynfi Afan and Upper Ogmere and Mynydd Ty-talwyn). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.31 Coed Morgannwg Way

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
Coed Morgannwg Way	Baseline Description: The section of the Coed Morgannwg Way within the 10 km Study Area (as shown on Figures 6.9.1 and 6.9.4) runs in a generally north to south direction (although convoluted) to the west of the Proposed Development. Its closest point to the Proposed Development is approximately 2.2 km west. The route starts at Twyn Corrwg Fechan in the north where it proceeds south-west towards Afan Forest Park, where the route then joins St Illyds Walk, and continues south to south-west along the Afan Valley. From this point, both the Coed Morgannwg way and St Illyds Walk follow the same route. It heads south-east around Rhiw Tor Cymry and then south-west where it passes through the eastern part of the settlement of Bryn. The route proceeds in a southerly direction to the east of Mynydd Margam until it reaches Margam Castle in the south-west. Assessment: Proposed Development With reference to the ZTV (Figures 6.9.1 to 6.9.4), there would be theoretical views of 5-6 turbines. With wireline analysis confirming the blade tip of T8 and full turbines of T1, T2, T3 and T4 would be visible in the distance, beyond landform and against the skyline. In reality, intervening forestry vegetation would filter or screen these views. As the route moves to the south-west, visibility of the turbines would decrease to zero (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). As the route moves south-west from Twyn Corrwg Fechan to where it joins St Illyds Walk at Afan Forest Park, 7-8 turbines would be theoretical visible on the higher ground, reducing to 1-2 turbines at lower elevations. The section of route within the forest would be screened by intervening coniferous woodland. As the route exits the forest and heads south along eastern and southern slopes of Mynydd Rhiwgrege (approximately 4.3 - 5.5 km distant), there would be views towards the Proposed Development where turbines T1-T4 would appear on the skyline with the towers screened to varying degrees. The blade tips of T5, T6 and T8 would be visible in the distance (<i>Medium-Low</i> Magnitude). There would be limited views as the route heads south-west along the slopes of Mynydd Nant-y-bar due to the coniferous forestry. There is no ZTV coverage for the section of the route to the north of Mynydd Penhydd. As the route exits the coniferous forest area to the east of Rhiw Tor Cymry (Approximately 2.2 km distant), views open up over the Llynfi Valley and the settlement of Maesteg below. There would be eight turbines visible as two separate groups. T1 – T4 would appear prominently on the skyline with the lower parts of the towers intercepted by landform to varying degrees. There would also be views towards the OHL grid connections and Substation 2. T5-T8 would appear further in the distance on the skyline and slightly smaller in scale. (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). Along the southern slopes of Rhiw Tor Cymry, the route passes through an area of coniferous forestry, and the Proposed Development would therefore be screened. Upon exiting the forestry, the route heads south towards the settlement of Bryn where views of the Proposed Development would be limited due to intervening forestry and built form (<i>Low</i> magnitude). As the route heads east, it again passes through an area of coniferous forestry. Upon exiting the forestry on the eastern side of Mynydd Bach (approximately 3.3 km

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distant) there would again be views of all eight turbines on the skyline in mid-distance. There would also be views towards the OHL grid connections and Substation 2 (*Medium* magnitude).

The route progresses south through coniferous forestry where the Proposed Development would be screened. With reference to ZTV (**Figure 6.9.4**) there would be no visibility west of Moel Ton-Mawr towards Mynydd y Castell.

The magnitude of change would range from *High-Medium* (east of Rhiw Tor Cymry) to *Medium – Low* (eastern side of Mynydd Bach) to *Low* (where landform and coniferous woodland provide some screening) to *Very Low* (where the route moves south-west from Twyn Corrwg Fechan) to *Zero* (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view).

The level of effect of the Proposed Development range from **Major to Major/Moderate and Significant** (east of Rhiw Tor Cymry) to **Major/Moderate to Moderate and Significant** (eastern side of Mynydd Bach) to **Moderate and Not Significant** (where landform and coniferous woodland provide some screening) to **No View and Not Significant** (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

As the route moves south-west from Twyn Corrwg Fechan to where it joins St Illyds Walk at Afan Forest Park it passes through Pen-Y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational) where turbines would be dominant in the foreground. Mynydd Bwlfa Wind Farm (operational), Maerdy Wind Farm (operational), Ferndale Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational), Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd y Gwair Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd y Betws Wind Farm (operational), Tairgwaith Wind Farm (operational), Abergorki Wind Farm (consented), Twyn Hywel Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd Y Glyn Wind Farm (consented), Upper Ogmores Wind Farm (consented) and Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented) would be visible on and beyond the landform and against the skyline to various distances (*Very High* magnitude).

The route passes close to the operational Pen-y-Cymoedd and Ffynnon Oer Wind Farms and the consented Mynydd Fforch Dwm located to the north and west. Some of these turbines would appear large in the view although some would be filtered by coniferous vegetation from some areas of the path (*Medium* magnitude). From the southern part of Mynydd Rhiwrgregen between gaps in vegetation the consented Foel Trawsnant would be visible on the skyline to the south (*Medium* magnitude).

To the east of Rhiw Tor Cymry, the operational wind farm of Llynfi Afan and the consented Upper Ogmores would be visible on the skyline alongside the Proposed Development (*Low* magnitude). The upper parts of the operational Pen-y-Cymoedd may be visible above coniferous forestry in wider views to the north (*Low-Very Low* magnitude).

Towards the settlement of Bryn, the upper parts of the consented Foel Trawsnant may be visible above coniferous woodland in views to the north-east (*Low* magnitude).

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
	Towards the eastern side of Mynydd Bach the operational Llynfi Afan along with the upper parts of the consented Upper Ogmores would be visible on the skyline (Low magnitude). Further in the distance the Pant-y-Wal + Extension/ Fforch Nest Wind Farms would be visible (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). In views further north the upper parts of the consented Foel Trawsant would be visible above coniferous forestry (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The upper parts of Pen-y-Cymoedd may also be visible above coniferous forestry in views to the north (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for the Coed Morgannwg Way within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Very High</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant to No View (due to Pen-Y-Cymoedd, Ffynnon Oer and Foel Trawsant). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> As the route moves south-west from Twyn Corrwg Fechan to where it joins St Illyds Walk at Afan Forest Park, Llanwonno Wind Farm (application), Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application), Carreg Wen Wind Farm (scoping), Upper Lliw Wind Farm (scoping) and Hirfynydd Wind Farm (scoping) would be visible in the distance (<i>Low</i> magnitude). As the route exits the forest and heads south, Hirfynydd Wind Farm (scoping) and Upper Lliw Wind Farm (scoping) would be visible in the distance (<i>Low</i> magnitude). To the east of Rhiw Tor Cymry, the upper parts of the application Mynydd-y-Gaer Wind Farm would be visible in conjunction with Turbines T5-T8 (<i>Low</i> magnitude), and the application Mynydd Ty-Tawlrn Wind Farm would be visible on the skyline in the distance (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). Towards the eastern side of Mynydd Bach the application Mynydd-y-Gaer Wind Farm would be visible alongside the Proposed Development on the skyline in the distance (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for the Coed Morgannwg Way within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Medium-Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant to No View (due to Pen-Y-Cymoedd, Ffynnon Oer and Foel Trawsant). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.32 Glamorgan Ridgeway Walk

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
Glamorgan Ridgeway Walk	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The section of the Glamorgan Ridgeway Walk within the 10 km Study Area (as shown on Figure 6.9.1 and 6.9.3) runs east to west from Margam Country Park to Mynydd Hugh (the location of the operational Taff Ely Wind Farm and Mynydd Portef Wind Farm).

Promoted Walking Routes

Assessment

From Margam Country Park, the route follows the same path as Taith Fford Las Ogwr / Ogwr Ridgeway Walk until it reaches Clwyd Lluestau where it continues east, following the route of the Taff Ely Ridgeway Walk to Mynydd Hugh.

Assessment: Proposed Development

With reference to ZTV (Figure 6.9.4), there is no theoretical visibility at Mynydd y Castell until it reaches the northern slopes of Moel Ton-mawr where between 7-8 turbines are shown to be theoretically visible, with visibility continuing along the hillsides of Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Mynydd Baedan (approximately 4 km distant). The turbines would be visible on the skyline as two separate groups. T5-T8 would appear as full turbines with the part of the towers visible against a landform backcloth along with access tracks, ancillary infrastructure and OHL grid connection. Turbines T1-T4 would appear slightly smaller in scale being further in the distance (*Medium* magnitude).

As the route approaches Coytrahen, the visibility reduces from 7-8 turbines on the higher slopes to between 3-4 and 1-2 turbines at lower elevations where T1-T4 are screened by intervening landform (*Medium* magnitude). As the route passes through areas of dense woodland (near the A4063 north of Coytrahen) the Proposed Development would be screened.

In the section of the route north of Coytrahen and south of Bettws, there would be between 7-8 turbines visible on the skyline for a small section of the route. The towers of T1-T4 would be screened by landform and the remaining turbines filtered by intervening woodland (*Medium-Low* magnitude). There are also sections of the route where there would be no visibility due to intervening landform.

As the route proceeds east of Llangeinor, there would be between 7-8 turbines visible on higher ground and between 5-6 turbines visible on lower ground (**Figure 6.9.3**). The towers and hubs of T7 and T8 would be visible on the skyline along with the OHL grid connection. The hubs of T5 and T6 would be visible above the horizon with the rotator sweeps intercepted by landform. T1-T4 would appear further in the distance with intervening landform screening the towers to varying degrees (*Medium* magnitude). There would be no visibility as the route passes along the Ogmere Valley towards the village of Blackmill.

Upon exiting Blackmill village, the route proceeds along the slopes of Mynydd y gaer where between 7-8 turbines would be visible. There are short sections along the route without visibility where the path dips below the ridgeline. The turbines would be visible on the skyline with the towers intercepted by landform to varying degrees as demonstrated by **Viewpoint 16** (*Medium-Low* magnitude in sections closer to the Proposed Development reducing to *Low* magnitude the further east the route progresses).

From Clwyd Lluestau where it continues east, following the route of the Taff Ely Ridgeway Walk to Mynydd Hugh there would be intermittent visibility of the Proposed Development. At points where the Proposed Development can be seen there would be views of 7-8 turbines beyond landform and in the distance (*Low* magnitude).

The magnitude of change for the Glamorgan Ridgeway Walk within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from *Medium* (the northern slopes of Moel Ton-mawr / as the route approaches Coytrahen / east of Llangeinor) to *Medium-Low* (north of Coytrahen and south of Bettws / the slopes of Mynydd y gaer) to *Low* (from Clwyd Lluestau where the route continues east) to *Zero* (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The level of effect of the Proposed

Promoted Walking Routes

Assessment

Development would range from **Major/Moderate and Significant** (Along the section of the route which passes along Mynydd Ty-talwyn, Mynydd Baedan and east of Llangeinor) to **Major/Moderate and Significant** to **Moderate and Significant** (along section of the route between Coytrahen and Bettws and along western areas of Mynydd y Gaer) to **Moderate and Significant** (eastern areas of Mynydd y Gaer) to Moderate and Not Significant (east of Clwyd Lluestau) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

On the section of the route that runs along Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Mynydd Baedan the operational turbines of Llynfi Afan Wind Farm would be visible on the skyline (*Low* magnitude) with Pen-y-Cymoedd, Ffynnon Oer, Mynydd Portref/Mynydd Portref Extension/Taff Ely Wind Farms visible further in the distance (*Very Low* magnitude). Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) would be visible on the skyline in the distance (*Low-Very Low* magnitude). The consented wind farms of Upper Ogmores, Foel Trawsant, Mynydd Fforch Dwm would be visible on the skyline in the distance (*Low* magnitude) with Mynydd Y Glyn and Twyn Hywel visible in wider views further in the distance (*Very Low* magnitude).

Along the section of the route north of Coytrahen and south of Bettws the upper parts of the operational Llynfi Afan and the consented Foel Trawsant may be visible above intervening woodland vegetation (*Very Low* magnitude).

Along the section of the route east of Llangeinor the operational wind farms Llynfi Afan, Park Stormy, Newton Down, Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) and the consented Upper Ogmores and Foel Trawsant Wind Farm would be visible on the skyline in the distance (*Low-Very Low* magnitude).

On the section of the route that runs along the slopes of Mynydd y Gaer the operational wind farms of Llynfi Afan, Pen-y-Cymoedd are visible on the skyline in the distance (*Low* magnitude). The operational Mynydd Portref/Mynydd Portref Extension/Taff Ely Wind Farms are visible on the skyline in near distant views (*Medium* magnitude). The operational Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) are visible on the skyline in mid-distance views (*Medium-Low* magnitude). The consented Upper Ogmores, Mynydd Fforch Dwm and Foel Trawsant would be visible on the skyline in the distance (*Low* magnitude). The consented Mynydd y Glyn would be visible on the skyline in the mid-distance (*Medium-Low* magnitude).

From Clwyd Lluestau where it continues east, following the route of the Taff Ely Ridgeway Walk to Mynydd Hugh. Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm (operational) and Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension (operational) would all be visible in the foreground, beyond landform and on the skyline. Newton Down Wind Farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational) and Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the distance and on the skyline (*High* magnitude).

The combined cumulative effect would range from **Major and Significant** (east of Clwyd Lluestau due to Taff Ely, Mynydd Portref Wind Farm and extension) to **Major/Moderate and Significant** (Along the section of the route which passes along Mynydd Ty-talwyn, Mynydd Baedan and east of Llangeinor due to the Proposed Development and section of route along Mynydd y Gaer due to Mynydd Portref/Mynydd Portref Extension/Taff Ely Wind Farms) to **Major/Moderate to Moderate and Significant** (along section of the route between Coytrahen and Bettws and along western areas of Mynydd y Gaer due to the Proposed

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
	Development) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> On the section of the route that runs along Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Mynydd Baedan the route passes through Mynydd Ty-talwyn where turbines would be dominant in the view (<i>Very High</i> magnitude). The application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm would be visible on the skyline to the east (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The scoping wind farm of Hirfynydd may be visible in the far distance (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). Along the section of the route north of Coytrahen and south of Bettws the upper parts of Mynydd Ty-Talwyn would be visible above intervening vegetation (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). Along the section of the route east of Llangeinor, Mynydd Ty-talwyn would be visible on the skyline (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm would be visible along part of the route further east where turbines would be visible on the skyline in mid-distance views (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). On the section of the route that runs along the slopes of Mynydd y Gaer the route passes through the Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm where turbines are dominant on the skyline (<i>Very High</i> magnitude). Mynydd Ty-talwyn would appear on the skyline in the distance (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The application Llanwonno Wind Farm would be visible on the skyline appearing behind Taff Ely (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The blades of the scoping Carreg Wen Wind Farm would be visible in the far distance (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>Very High</i> (Along the section of the route which passes along Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Mynydd Baedan due to Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm and along the section of the route that runs along the slopes of Mynydd y Gaer due to Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm) to <i>Medium</i> (along section of the route north of Coytrahen and south of Bettws due to Mynydd Ty-Talwyn) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view). From Clwyd Lluestau where it continues east, following the route of the Taff Ely Ridgeway Walk to Mynydd Hugh. Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible on landform and on the skyline in the middle ground. Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would be visible in the distance as upper elements only (<i>High</i> magnitude). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant (Along the section of the route which passes along Mynydd Ty-talwyn, Mynydd Baedan due to Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm, along the section of the route that runs along the slopes of Mynydd y Gaer due to Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm and the section east of Clwyd Lluestau due to Taff Ely, Mynydd Portref and Mynydd Portref Extension) to Major/Moderate and Significant (along section of the route north of Coytrahen and south of Bettws due to Mynydd Ty-Talwyn; to the east of Llangeinor due to the Proposed Development; and the section of route along Mynydd y Gaer due to Mynydd Portref/Mynydd Portref Extension/Taff Ely Wind Farms) to No View and Not

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
	Significant (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.33 Taith Fford Las Ogwr / Ogwr Ridgeway Walk

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
Taith Fford Las Ogwr / Ogwr Ridgeway Walk	Baseline Description: The section of the route within the 10 km Study Area generally runs in an east to west direction as shown on Figures 6.9.3 – 6.9.4. Its closest point to the Proposed Development is approximately 3km to the south. The route begins in the west at Mynydd y Castell approximately 8.3 km south-west of the Proposed Development as shown on Figure 6.9.4. The route proceeds in an easterly direction through open countryside and over the hillsides of Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Mynydd Baedan. As shown on Figure 6.9.3, the route continues in an easterly direction to the north of the settlement of Coytrahen and passes on the southern boundary of the settlement of Bettws. The route continues east along the southern boundary of Llangeinor and passes through open countryside until it reaches the settlement of Blackmill. Upon exiting the village, the route continues along the hillside of Mynydd y Gaer passing close to Viewpoint 16 before reaching its end approximately 9 km to the south-east. Assessment: Proposed Development With reference to ZTV (Figure 6.9.4), there is no theoretical visibility at Mynydd y Castell until it reaches the northern slopes of Moel Ton-mawr where between 7-8 turbines are shown to be theoretically visible, with visibility continuing along the hillsides of Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Mynydd Baedan (approximately 4 km distant). The turbines would be visible on the skyline as two separate groups. T5-T8 would appear as full turbines with the part of the towers visible against a landform backcloth along with access tracks, ancillary infrastructure and OHL grid connection. Turbines T1-T4 would appear slightly smaller in scale being further in the distance (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). As the route approaches Coytrahen, the visibility reduces from 7-8 turbines on the higher slopes to between 3-4 and 1-2 turbines at lower elevations where T1-T4 are screened by intervening landform (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). As the route passes through areas of dense woodland (near the A4063 north of Coytrahen), the Proposed Development would be screened. In the section of the route north of Coytrahen and south of Bettws, there would be between 7-8 turbines visible on the skyline for a small section of the route. The towers of T1-T4 would be screened by landform and the remaining turbines filtered by intervening woodland (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). There are also sections of the route where there would be no visibility due to intervening landform. As the route proceeds east of Llangeinor, there would be between 7-8 turbines visible on higher ground and between 5-6 turbines visible on lower ground (Figure 6.9.3). The towers and hubs of T7 and T8 would be visible on the skyline along with the OHL grid connection. The hubs of T5 and T6 would be visible above the horizon with the

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
	rotator sweeps intercepted by landform. T1-T4 would appear further in the distance with intervening landform screening the towers to varying degrees (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). There would be no visibility as the route passes along the Ogmere Valley towards the village of Blackmill. Upon exiting Blackmill village, the route proceeds along the slopes of Mynydd y gaer where between 7-8 turbines would be visible. There are short sections along the route without visibility where the path dips below the ridgeline. The turbines would be visible on the skyline with the towers intercepted by landform to varying degrees as demonstrated by Viewpoint 16 (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude in sections closer to the Proposed Development reducing to Low the further east the route progresses). The magnitude of change would range from <i>Medium</i> (Along the section of the route which passes along Mynydd Ty-talwyn, Mynydd Baedan and east of Llangeinor) to <i>Medium-low</i> (along section of the route between Coytrahen and Bettws and along western areas of Mynydd y Gaer) to <i>Low</i> (eastern areas of Mynydd y Gaer) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Major/Moderate and Significant (Along the section of the route which passes along Mynydd Ty-talwyn, Mynydd Baedan and east of Llangeinor) to Major/Moderate and Significant to Moderate and Significant (along section of the route between Coytrahen and Bettws and along western areas of Mynydd y Gaer) to Moderate and Significant (eastern areas of Mynydd y Gaer) No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> On the section of the route that runs along Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Mynydd Baedan the operational turbines of Llynfi Afan Wind Farm would be visible on the skyline (Low magnitude) with Pen-y-Cymoedd, Ffynnon Oer, Mynydd Portref/Mynydd Portref Extension/Taff Ely Wind Farms visible further in the distance (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) would be visible on the skyline in the distance (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). The consented wind farms of Upper Ogmere, Foel Trawsant, Mynydd Fforch Dwm would be visible on the skyline in the distance (Low magnitude) with Mynydd Y Glyn and Twyn Hywel visible in wider views further in the distance (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). Along the section of the route north of Coytrahen and south of Bettws, the upper parts of the operational Llynfi Afan and the consented Foel Trawsant may be visible above intervening woodland vegetation (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). Along the section of the route east of Llangeinor, the operational wind farms Llynfi Afan, Park Stormy, Newton Down, Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) and the consented Upper Ogmere and Foel Trawsant Wind Farm would be visible on the skyline in the distance (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). On the section of the route that runs along the slopes of Mynydd y Gaer, the operational wind farms of Llynfi Afan, Pen-y-Cymoedd are visible on the skyline in the distance (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The operational Mynydd Portref/Mynydd Portref Extension/Taff Ely Wind Farms are visible on the skyline in near distant views (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The operational Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) are visible on the skyline in mid-distance views (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The consented Upper Ogmere, Mynydd Fforch Dwm and Foel Trawsant would be visible on the

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skyline in the distance (Low magnitude). The consented Mynydd y Glyn would be visible on the skyline in the mid-distance (*Medium-Low* magnitude).

The magnitude of change would range from *Medium* (section of route along Mynydd y Gaer due to Mynydd Portref/Mynydd Portref Extension/Taff Ely Wind Farms) to *Low* (Along the section of the route which passes along Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Mynydd Baedan due to Llynfi Afan) to *Low -Very Low* (route east of Llangeinor) to *Very low* (along section of the route between Coytrahen and Bettws) to *Zero* (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view).

The combined cumulative effect would range from **Major/Moderate and Significant** (Along the section of the route which passes along Mynydd Ty-talwyn, Mynydd Baedan and east of Llangeinor due to the Proposed Development and section of route along Mynydd y Gaer due to Mynydd Portref/Mynydd Portref Extension/Taff Ely Wind Farms) to **Major/Moderate to Moderate and Significant** (along section of the route between Coytrahen and Bettws and along western areas of Mynydd y Gaer due to the Proposed Development) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)

On the section of the route that runs along Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Mynydd Baedan the route passes through Mynydd Ty-talwyn where turbines would be dominant in the view (*Very High* magnitude). The application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm would be visible on the skyline to the east (*Medium-Low* magnitude). The scoping wind farm of Hirfynydd may be visible in the far distance (*Very Low* magnitude).

Along the section of the route north of Coytrahen and south of Bettws, the upper parts of Mynydd Ty-Talwyn would be visible above intervening vegetation (*Medium* magnitude).

Along the section of the route east of Llangeinor, Mynydd Ty-talwyn would be visible on the skyline (*Medium* magnitude). Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm would be visible along part of the route further east where turbines would be visible on the skyline in mid-distance views (*High-Medium* magnitude).

On the section of the route that runs along the slopes of Mynydd y Gaer, the route passes through the Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm where turbines are dominant on the skyline (*Very High* magnitude). Mynydd Ty-talwyn would appear on the skyline in the distance (*Medium-Low* magnitude). The application Llanwonno Wind Farm would be visible on the skyline appearing behind Taff Ely (*Low* magnitude). The blades of the scoping Carreg Wen Wind Farm would be visible in the far distance (*Very Low* magnitude).

The magnitude of change would range from *Very High* (Along the section of the route which passes along Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Mynydd Baedan due to Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm and along the section of the route that runs along the slopes of Mynydd y Gaer due to Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm) to *Medium* (along section of the route north of Coytrahen and south of Bettws due to Mynydd Ty-Talwyn) to *Zero* (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view).

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
	The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant (Along the section of the route which passes along Mynydd Ty-talwyn, Mynydd Baedan due to Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm and along the section of the route that runs along the slopes of Mynydd y Gaer due to Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm) to Major/Moderate and Significant (along section of the route north of Coytrahen and south of Bettws due to Mynydd Ty-Talwyn; to the east of Llangeinor due to the Proposed Development; and the section of route along Mynydd y Gaer due to Mynydd Portref/Mynydd Portref Extension/Taff Ely Wind Farms) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.34 Sky to Sea: Over the Bwlch

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
Sky to Sea: Over the Bwlch	Baseline Description: The section of the route within the 10 km Study Area runs in a generally north to south direction except along Mynydd Maendy where it runs in an east to west direction. Its closest point to the Proposed Development is approximately 2.6 km east. The route begins to north of Treherbert and heads in a southerly direction through the settlement as shown on Figures 6.9.2 and 6.9.3. Upon exiting the settlement, it heads south-west over the hillside of Mynydd Maendy and then heads south along Mynydd Llangeinwyr (Viewpoint 11). The route continues south towards Pen y Foel and then heads west towards the southern edge of the village of Llangeinor. The route continues west and then south passing to the east of Bettws and ending in Bryngarw Country Park where it joins with the Sky to Sea: Through the Vale Long Distance footpath. Assessment: Proposed Development With reference to ZTV (Figure 6.9.2 and 6.9.3), there is no theoretical visibility for the northern part of the route extending from Treherbert, south through Mynydd Maendy and west of Braich yr Hydd. Visibility of between 7-8 turbines is shown as the landform rises on Mynydd Llangeinwyr. As demonstrated in Viewpoint 11, eight turbines would be visible against a landform backdrop but in hazy conditions the turbines may appear to be visible against the sky. The blades of T5 - T8 would appear on the skyline with local landform screening some of the tower bases except for T6 which would be visible as a full turbine. T1-T4 would appear further to the right of the view with the hubs and blades visible on the skyline. T3 would be visible as a full turbine and the lower parts of the tower for T1, T2 and T4 would be intercepted by coniferous forestry. There would be some visibility of the access tracks and the substation and the proposed OHL grid connection within the Southern Array would be visible adjacent to the substation set against a landform backdrop (Medium magnitude). Visibility is maintained for a further 3 km along Mynydd Llangeinwyr where turbines would be visible on the skyline and slightly larger in view as it heads further south (<i>High-medium</i> magnitude). The route then passes to the east of the Pen y Foel ridgeline where visibility ceases until the land rises to the south of Pen y Foel. Within this point of the route, the upper parts of T5, T6 and T8 would be visible with T7 visible as a blade. T2-T4 would only be visible as blade tips and would therefore be screened by intervening vegetation (<i>Medium</i> magnitude).

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As the route proceeds further south and west towards Llangeinor the visibility varies depending on the elevation with up to 7-8 turbines visible at the higher elevations and between 3-4 and 5-6 at lower elevations. The towers and hubs of T7 and T8 would be visible on the skyline along with the OHL grid connection. The hubs of T5 and T6 would be visible above the horizon with the rotator sweeps intercepted by landform. T1-T4 would appear further in the distance with intervening landform screening the towers to varying degrees (*Medium* magnitude).

For the section of the route to the east of Bettws and within Bryngarw Country Park, there is theoretical visibility of between 3-4 turbines and areas with no visibility due to landform. T5 may be visible on the skyline with T6-T8 visible as blades where intervening vegetation would not screen the view (*Medium-Low* magnitude).

The magnitude of change would range from *High-Medium* (Southern part of Mynydd Llangeinwyr) *Medium* (northern areas of the Mynydd Llangeinwyr and south and west towards Llangeinor where 7-8 turbines would be visible) to *Medium-Low* (where intervening landform would screen some of the turbines from view) to *Zero* (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view).

The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from **Major to Major/Moderate and Significant** (Southern part of Mynydd Llangeinwyr) to **Major/Moderate and Significant** (northern areas of the Mynydd Llangeinwyr and south and west towards Llangeinor where 7-8 turbines would be visible) to **Major/Moderate and Significant to Moderate and Significant** (remaining areas of the route where intervening landform would screen some of the turbines from view) to **No View and Not Significant** (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

For the section of the route which passes along on Mynydd Llangeinwyr, there are a number of cumulative schemes visible. The operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is visible in the mid-distance prominently on the skyline on the northern sections Mynydd Llangeinwyr (*High-Medium* magnitude). There are a number of operational wind farm schemes visible in the distance some on the skyline, including Pen y Cymoedd, Mynydd y Gwair, Mynydd y Betws Wind Farm, Ffynnon Oer, Mynydd Brombil, Park Stormy, Newton Down, Mynydd Portref/Mynydd Portref Extension/Taff Ely (*Very Low* magnitude). The operational Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) Wind Farms located to the south-east are visible on the skyline in the mid-distance, some as full turbines and others with the lower parts of the towers screened by coniferous woodland or landform (*Medium* magnitude). The consented Foel Trawsant would largely be screened by intervening coniferous forestry with a small number of turbines visible in the distance and a small number of blades visible above the tree line (*Very Low* magnitude). From areas where the consented Upper Ogmor Wind Farm located to the north would be visible in combination with the Proposed Development, the turbines would be prominently visible on the skyline with some turbines appearing as full turbines from some sections of the footpath and others with the towers screened by landform (*High* magnitude). The upper parts Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm (consented) located to the south-east would be visible on the skyline in the distance and seen to the rear of operational turbines (*Low* magnitude). The blades of the consented Twyn Hywel Wind Farm would be screened by intervening coniferous woodland.

For the section of the route south and west towards Llangeinor, there would be views towards Llynfi Afan, Park Stormy, Newton Down and the consented Upper Ogmor,

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
	Twyn Hywel and Mynydd Y Glyn in the distance (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) would be visible on the skyline (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>High</i> (Northern areas of Mynydd Maendy due to Upper Ogmores and to a lesser extent Llynfi Afan) <i>Medium</i> (areas south and west towards Llangeinor due to Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal+ Extension). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant (Northern part of Mynydd Llangeinwyr due to Upper Ogmores) to Major to Major/ Moderate and Significant (Southern part of Mynydd Llangeinwyr due to the Proposed Development) to Major/Moderate and Significant (south and west towards Llangeinor where 7-8 turbines would be visible due to the Proposed Development and Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) to Major/Moderate and Significant to Moderate and Significant (remaining areas of the route where intervening landform would screen some of the turbines from view) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> For the section of the route which passes along on Mynydd Llangeinwyr, the application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind located to the south-west would be visible on the skyline in the middle distance (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm located to the south-east would be visible against a landform backdrop in the mid-distance (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The blade tips of the scoping Carreg Wen Wind Farm located to the north-east would just be visible on the horizon (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). For the section of the route south and west towards Llangeinor, the application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm would be visible on the skyline in the mid-distance (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm located to the south-east would be visible on the skyline in the mid-distance (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>High-Medium</i> (south and west towards Llangeinor where 7-8 turbines would be visible due to Mynydd y Gaer) to <i>Medium-Low</i> (section of the route along Mynydd Llangeinwyr). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant (Northern part of Mynydd Llangeinwyr due to Upper Ogmores) to Major to Major/ Moderate and Significant (Southern part of Mynydd Llangeinwyr due to the Proposed Development and south and west towards Llangeinor due to Mynydd y Gaer) to Major/Moderate and Significant to Moderate and Significant (remaining areas of the route where intervening landform would screen some of the turbines from view) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.35 Sky to Sea: Through the Vale

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
Sky to Sea: Through the Vale	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The section of the route within the 10 km Study Area starts within the Bryngarw Country Park at approximately 4.3 km south-south-east of the Proposed Development as shown on Figure 6.9.3. The route proceeds south and east through Brynmenyn within the northern part of the settlement of Bridgend. The route continues north-east for approximately 2.5 km through open countryside and Blackmill Wood before heading south-east and through the northern part of Heol-y-Cyw. The route continues south-east where it meets with the B4280 and follows this road until it passes through Penprysg within the northern part of Pencoed (10 km distance). <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to ZTV (Figure 6.9.3), there is theoretical visibility of between 7-8 turbines within the section of the route within Bryngarw Country Park, however, due to dense woodland within this area of the park the Proposed Development would be screened. As the route passes through Brynmenyn, views towards the Proposed Development would be screened by intervening built form and belts of mature woodland. Upon exiting the village as the route proceeds into open countryside there would be views of T7 and T8 on the skyline with the blades of T5 and T6 visible above the treeline. T1-T4 would likely be screened by woodland with the lower parts of the turbines screened by intervening landform (<i>Low</i> magnitude). As the route proceeds further east into Blackmill Wood, intervening woodland and landform would screen the view of the Proposed Development. Upon exiting the woodland, the route proceeds through open countryside where there would be views towards all eight turbines on the skyline and in the distance (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). As the route heads further south towards Heol-y-Cyw, landform screen would the Proposed Development from view. Visibility does not return until the area just north of Penprysg and through part of Penprysg where between 1-4 turbines would be theoretically visible. In this section of the route the turbines would only be visible as blade tips and would therefore be screened by intervening vegetation and built form. The magnitude of change would range from <i>Medium-Low</i> (elevated areas south-east of Blackmill Wood) to <i>Low</i> (south-west of Blackmill Wood) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would range from Major/ Moderate and Significant (elevated areas south-east of Blackmill Wood) to Moderate and Not Significant (south-west of Blackmill Wood) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> In the section of the route west of Blackmill Wood, the consented Foel Trawsnant and Mynydd Fforch Dwm would likely be screened by intervening woodland. The operational Pant-y-Wall + Extension/ Fforch Nest would be visible on the skyline in wider views with landform screening the towers to varying degrees (<i>Low</i> magnitude). In the section of the route south-east of Blackmill woods, the operational Llynfi Afan, Pen-y-Cymoedd and the consented Upper Ogmored would be visible on the skyline in the distance (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The operational Pant-y-Wall + Extension/ Fforch Nest

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would also be visible on the skyline in wider views (*Medium-Low* magnitude). The operational Parc Stormy and Newton Down are unlikely to be perceived in the distance due to intervening built form and vegetation.

The magnitude of change would range from *Medium-Low* (elevated areas south-east of Blackmill Wood due to Pant-y-Wall + Extension/ Fforch Nest) to *Low* (south-west of Blackmill Woods due to Pant-y-Wall + Extension/ Fforch Nest) to *Zero* (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view).

The combined cumulative effect would range from **Major/Moderate and Significant** (elevated areas south-east of Blackmill Woods due to Pant-y-Wall + Extension/ Fforch Nest and the Proposed Development) to Moderate and Not Significant (south-west of Blackmill Woods due to the Proposed Development and Pant-y-Wall + Extension/ Fforch Nest) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view).

The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)

In the section of the route west of Blackmill Woods, there would be views towards the application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm in the distance on the skyline (*Medium-Low* magnitude). The blades of a small number of turbines within the application Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm would be visible over the brow of the hill above intervening vegetation (*Medium* magnitude).

In the section of the route south-east of Blackmill woods, there would be views towards the application Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm in the distance on the skyline (*Medium-Low* magnitude). The route passes between through the western part of Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm, where turbines would be dominant in the view (*Very High* Magnitude).

The magnitude of change would range from *Very High* (elevated areas south-east of Blackmill Woods due to Mynydd y Gaer) to *Medium* (south-west of Blackmill Woods due to Mynydd y Gaer) to *Zero* (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view).

The combined cumulative effect would range from **Major and Significant** (elevated areas south-east of Blackmill Woods due to Mynydd y Gaer) to **Major/Moderate and Significant** (south-west of Blackmill Woods due to Mynydd y Gaer) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.36 St Illtyd's Walk

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
St Illtyd's Walk	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The section of the route within the 10 km Study Area runs in a generally north to south direction (although convoluted) to the west of the Proposed Development as shown on Figures 6.9.1 and 6.9.4. Its closest point to the Proposed Development is approximately 2.2 km west. The route starts at Resolven in the north (10 km distant) where it proceeds south-east towards Afan Forest Park and continues south to south-west along the Afan Valley. It then heads south-east around Rhiw Tor Cymry and then south-west where it passes through the eastern part of the settlement of Bryn. The route proceeds in a southerly direction to the east of Mynydd Margam until it reaches Margam Castle in the south-west. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to ZTV (Figure 6.9.1), there is no theoretical visibility within Resolven at the northern section of the route until the route reaches an elevated section approximately 2.5 km south. Within this section, 3-4 turbines are shown to be theoretically visible, however coniferous forestry would screen the view. The route continues south-east where visibility ceases until it reaches Afan Forest Park where 7-8 turbines would be theoretical visible on the higher ground reducing to 1-2 at lower elevations. The section of route within the forest would be screened by intervening coniferous woodland. As the route exits the forest and heads south along eastern and southern slopes of Mynydd Rhiwgregen (approximately 4.3 - 5.5 km distant), there would be views towards the Proposed Development where turbines T1-T4 would appear on the skyline with the towers screened to varying degrees. The blade tips of T5, T6 and T8 may be visible in the distance (<i>Medium-Low Magnitude</i>). There would be limited views as the route heads south-west along the slopes of Mynydd Nant-y-bar due to the coniferous forestry. There is no ZTV coverage for the section of the route to the north of Mynydd Penhydd. As the route exits the coniferous forest area to the east of Rhiw Tor Cymry (Approximately 2.2 km distant) views open up over the Llynfi Valley and the settlement of Maesteg below. There would be eight turbines visible as two separate groups. T1 – T4 would appear prominently on the skyline with the lower parts of the towers intercepted by landform to varying degrees. There would also be views towards the OHL grid connections and Substation 2. T5-T8 would appear further in the distance on the skyline and slightly smaller in scale. (<i>High-Medium magnitude</i>). Along the southern slopes of Rhiw Tor Cymry, the route passes through an area of coniferous forestry, and the Proposed Development would therefore be screened. Upon exiting the forestry, the route heads south towards the settlement of Bryn where views of the Proposed Development would be limited due to intervening forestry and built form (<i>Low magnitude</i>). As the route heads east, it again passes through an area of coniferous forestry. Upon exiting the forestry on the eastern side of Mynydd Bach (approximately 3.3 km distant) there would again be views of all eight turbines on the skyline in mid-distance. There would also be views towards the OHL grid connections and Substation 2 (<i>Medium magnitude</i>). The route progresses south through coniferous forestry where the Proposed Development would be screened. With reference to ZTV (Figure 6.9.4) there would be no visibility west of Moel Ton-Mawr towards Mynydd y Castell.

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
	The magnitude of change would range from <i>High – Medium</i> (eastern and southern slopes of Mynydd Rhiwgregen) to <i>Medium</i> (east of Rhiw Tor Cymry) to <i>Medium – Low</i> (eastern side of Mynydd Bach) to <i>Low</i> (where landform and coniferous woodland provide some screening) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view). The level of effect of the Proposed Development range from Major to Major/ Moderate and Significant (eastern and southern slopes of Mynydd Rhiwgregen) to Major/ Moderate and Significant (east of Rhiw Tor Cymry) to Major/Moderate to Moderate and Significant (eastern side of Mynydd Bach) to <i>Moderate and Not Significant</i> (where landform and coniferous woodland provide some screening) to <i>No View and Not Significant</i> (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> Within the eastern and southern slopes of Mynydd Rhiwgregen approximately 4.3 - 5.5 km the operational Llynfi Afan Wind Farm is visible on the skyline in mid-distant views. The Wind Farm would be visible alongside the Proposed Development and would be seen in conjunction with the consented Upper Ogmores Wind Farm (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The route passes close to the operational Pen-y-Cymoedd and Ffynnon Oer Wind Farms and the consented Mynydd Fforch Dwm located to the north and west. Some of these turbines would appear large in the view although some would be filtered by coniferous vegetation from some areas of the path (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). From the southern part of Mynydd Rhiwgregen between gaps in vegetation the consented Foel Trawsant would be visible on the skyline to the south (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). To the east of Rhiw Tor Cymry, the operational wind farm of Llynfi Afan and the consented Upper Ogmores would be visible on the skyline alongside the Proposed Development (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The upper parts of the operational Pen-y-Cymoedd may be visible above coniferous forestry in wider views to the north (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). Towards the settlement of Bryn, the upper parts of the consented Foel Trawsant may be visible above coniferous woodland in views to the north-east (<i>Low</i> magnitude). Towards the eastern side of Mynydd Bach, the operational Llynfi Afan along with the upper parts of the consented Upper Ogmores would be visible on the skyline (<i>Low</i> magnitude). Further in the distance the Pant-y-Wal + Extension/ Fforch Nest Wind Farms would be visible (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). In views further north the upper parts of the consented Foel Trawsant would be visible above coniferous forestry (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The upper parts of Pen-y-Cymoedd may also be visible above coniferous forestry in views to the north (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>Medium</i> (eastern and southern slopes of Mynydd Rhiwgregen due to Foel Trawsant) to <i>Low</i> (east of Rhiw Tor Cymry due to Llynfi Afan and Upper Ogmores) to <i>Medium – Low</i> (eastern side of Mynydd Bach due to Foel Trawsant) to <i>Low</i> (where landform and coniferous woodland provide some screening) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major to Major/ Moderate and Significant (eastern and southern slopes of Mynydd Rhiwgregen due to the

Promoted Walking Routes	Assessment
	Proposed Development) to Major/ Moderate and Significant (east of Rhiw Tor Cymry due to the Proposed Development) to Major/Moderate to Moderate and Significant (eastern side of Mynydd Bach due to the Proposed Development and Foel Trawsnant) to Moderate and Not Significant (where landform and coniferous woodland provide some screening) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> Within the southern slopes of Mynydd Rhiwgregen the blades of application Mynydd Ty-Tawlrn Wind Farm may be visible in the distance (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). To the east of Rhiw Tor Cymry, the upper parts of the application Mynydd-y-Gaer Wind Farm would be visible in conjunction with Turbines T5-T8 (<i>Low</i> magnitude), and the application Mynydd Ty-Tawlrn Wind Farm would be visible on the skyline in the distance (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). Towards the eastern side of Mynydd Bach the application Mynydd-y-Gaer Wind Farm would be visible alongside the Proposed Development on the skyline in the distance (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>Very Low</i> (eastern and southern slopes of Mynydd Rhiwgregen due to Mynydd Ty-Tawlrn) to <i>Medium-Low</i> (east of Rhiw Tor Cymry due Mynydd Ty-Tawlrn) to <i>Low</i> (eastern side of Mynydd Bach due to Mynydd-y-Gaer) to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major to Major/ Moderate and Significant (eastern and southern slopes of Mynydd Rhiwgregen due to the Proposed Development) to Major/ Moderate and Significant (east of Rhiw Tor Cymry due to the Proposed Development) to Major/Moderate to Moderate and Significant (eastern side of Mynydd Bach due to the Proposed Development and Foel Trawsnant) to Moderate and Not Significant (where landform and coniferous woodland provide some screening) to No View and Not Significant (where intervening landform and vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct, cumulative and adverse.

4. Visual effects on views from key outdoor recreational destinations, open access land and local PRowWs

4.1 Key outdoor recreational destinations, open access land and local PRowWs

- 4.1.1 The visual assessment has considered the potential visual effects likely to be experienced by people at key outdoor recreational destinations, local PRowWs and Open Access Land, which are overlapped by the ZTV within 10 km of the proposed turbines. The assessment also considers the visual effects on the views of recreational receptors within the BBNP, which are overlapped by the ZTV, within the 28 km Study Area.
- 4.1.2 Receptors at all of the destinations have been assessed as being of High sensitivity on account of their High - Medium value as recreational and tourist destinations, some located within designated landscapes and the High susceptibility of the people visiting these destinations, whose attention would be focused on the landscape around them.
- 4.1.3 The assessment of visual effects on key outdoor recreational destinations, open access land and local PRowWs is set out in **Table 6L.37 to 6L.44**.

Visitors to Historic Parks and Gardens (which are open to the public and within 10 km of the proposed turbines)

Table 6L.37 Bryngarw Country Park

Country Parks	Assessment
Bryngarw Country Park	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Bryngarw Country Park is located approximately 3.8 km south-east of the closest turbine (T7) of the Proposed Development. The Country Park comprises over 100 acres of meadows, gardens and mature woodlands. Bryngarw House is located approximately central within the Country Park and surrounded in all directions by mature woodland. Much of the Country Park is well vegetated with more open meadow land to the north-west which is bordered with deciduous vegetation and trees. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.2 – 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development of between 7 – 8 turbines with wireline analysis confirming all the turbines would appear beyond landform and on the skyline from meadow land in the north-west of the Country Park. Views of the Proposed Development would be filtered by intervening lattice pylons, overhead lines and deciduous boundary vegetation particularly in summer months when leaves are on the trees. In other areas of the Country Park, the Proposed Development would be screened by landform or would be screened or heavily filtered by the mature woodlands. The magnitude of change would range from <i>Medium to Zero</i>. The level of effect of the Proposed Development would be Major/Moderate and Significant to No View. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

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Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

The upper elements of Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational) and Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) to the north are visible on the skyline in the distance beyond landform with some turbines only visible as blades or blade tips. These windfarms would be seen in conjunction with the Proposed Development. Near distance vegetation would filter views of the turbines (*Very Low* magnitude).

The upper elements of Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational) and Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational) to the north-east would be visible in the distance, on the skyline beyond landform. Woodland vegetation would screen views of the turbines (*Low* magnitude).

The upper elements of Newton Down Wind Farm (operational) and Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational) to the south-west would be visible on the skyline beyond landform with some turbines only visible as blade tips. Near distance vegetation would filter views of the turbines (*Very Low* magnitude).

Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented) and Foel Trawsant Wind farm (consented) to the north-west would be visible on the skyline beyond landform. Some turbines associated with Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm would only be visible as blade tips. Near distance vegetation would filter views of the turbines (*Low* magnitude).

The magnitude of change is judged to be *Low* to *Zero* (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from **Major/Moderate and Significant** to No View (Due to the Proposed Development). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)

Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) to the east would be visible on the skyline beyond landform. Woodland vegetation would screen views of the turbines (*Medium* magnitude).

Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) to the west would be visible on the skyline beyond landform. Near distance vegetation would filter views of the turbines (*Medium* magnitude).

The magnitude of change is judged to be *Medium* to *Zero* (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from **Major/Moderate and Significant** to No View (due to the Proposed Development, Mynydd y Gaer and Mynydd Ty-talwyn). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.38 Glanrhyd Hospital

Historic Parks and Gardens	Assessment
Glanrhyd Hospital	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The grounds of Glanrhyd Hospital, Bridgend are located approximately 7.3 km south-east of the closest turbine (T7) of the Proposed Development. The formal gardens are composed of separate compartments with lawns, mature trees and mixed planting surrounded by stone walls. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.2 – 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development of between 7 – 8 turbines with wireline analysis confirming all the turbines would appear beyond landform and on the skyline from the hospital gardens. Views of the Proposed Development would be screened by built form associated with the hospital or screened / heavily filtered by near distance vegetation particularly in summer months when leaves are on the trees. The magnitude of change would range from <i>Low to Zero</i> (where landform and vegetation would screen the views from certain locations). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would be Moderate and Not Significant to No View. The level of effect is judged not to be significant because of the extensive intervening screening from built form and vegetation of the Proposed Development. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) to the north is visible on the skyline in the distance beyond landform with some turbines only visible as blades. It would be seen in conjunction with the Proposed Development. Near distance vegetation and built form would screen views of the turbines (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The upper elements of Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational) and Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational) to the north-east would be visible on the skyline beyond landform in the distance. Turbines associated with Pant-y-wal Wind Farm would only be visible as blade tips. Near distance vegetation and built form would screen views of the turbines (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). Upper Ogmere Wind Farm (consented) to the north would be visible on the skyline beyond landform in the distance with turbine towers visible to various degrees and some turbines visible only as blade tips. Near distance vegetation and built form would screen views of the turbines (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change is judged to be <i>Very Low to Zero</i> (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant to No View (due to the Proposed Development). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The blade tip of a single turbine of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) to the north-west would be visible on the skyline beyond landform. Near distance vegetation and built form would screen views of the turbines (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude).

Historic Parks and Gardens	Assessment
	The blade of a single turbine of Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) to the north-east would be visible on the skyline beyond landform. Near distance vegetation and built form would screen views of the turbines (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change is judged to be <i>Very Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant to No View (due to the Proposed Development). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.39 Coytrahen House

Historic Parks and Gardens	Assessment
Coytrahen House	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Coytrahen House is located to the north of Bridgend in the Llynfi valley. The house lies on the east side of the valley, towards the upper north-west boundary of a small, landscaped park. The garden lies mainly to the south-west and south-east of the house. Much of the landscape bordering the park & garden is wooded with mature trees. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.2 – 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development of between 7 – 8 turbines with wireline analysis confirming all the turbines would appear beyond landform and on the skyline from the southern edge of the park and gardens. T7 and T8 towers, hubs and blades would be visible. All other turbines would be visible as hubs and blades. In reality, views of the Proposed Development would be screened or heavily filtered by the surrounding woodland particularly in summer months when leaves are on the trees. The magnitude of change would range from <i>Low to Zero</i> (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The level of effect of the Proposed Development would be Moderate and Not Significant to No View. The level of effect is judged not to be significant because of the intervening screening from vegetation. The nature of effect would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) is visible to the north on the skyline in the distance beyond landform as two blade tips only. It would be seen in conjunction with the Proposed Development. Near distance vegetation would screen views of the turbines (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change is judged to be <i>Very Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant to No View (due to the Proposed Development). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Historic Parks and Gardens	Assessment
	<u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) to the north-east would be visible on the skyline beyond landform as a combination of towers, hubs and blades and upper elements only. Near distance vegetation would screen or heavily filter views of the turbines (<i>Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change is judged to be <i>Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant to No View (due to the Proposed Development and Mynydd y Gaer). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The level of effect is judged not to be significant because of the intervening screening from vegetation. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Visitors to CADW sites

Table 6L.40 Newcastle's Castle

CADW sites	Assessment
Newcastle's Castle	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Newcastle's Castle in Bridgend is located approximately 9.5 km south-south-east of the closest turbine (T7) of the Proposed Development. The castle is located on Newcastle Hill, overlooking Bridgend. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> The ZTVs (Figures 6.2 – 6.5) indicate theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development of between 7 – 8 turbines with wireline analysis confirming all the turbines would appear both against and beyond landform on the skyline from within the castle grounds. In reality, recreational receptors views of the Proposed Development would be screened by the castle walls, near distance vegetation and built form. The magnitude of change would be <i>Zero</i>. The level of effect of the Proposed Development would be No View and Not Significant. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> The Proposed Development would not be visible and would not therefore contribute to any cumulative visual effects. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> The Proposed Development would not be visible and would not therefore contribute to any cumulative visual effects.

Users of Open Access Land and local PRowS

Table 6L.41 Open Access Land and PRowS within 5 km of proposed turbines

Open Access Land and local PRowS	Assessment
Open Access Land and PRowS within 5 km of proposed turbines	Baseline Description: Figure 6.11 indicates the areas designated as Open Access Land and the PRow network within 5 km. Assessment: Proposed Development Within the Site, there are two areas of designated Open Access Land. Turbine T1, T2, T3 and T4 fall within one area of Open Access Land on the hillside Mynydd Pwll-yr-lwrch. Turbines T5 and T6 are located close to the boundary of an area of Open Access Land within a forested area which comprises the majority of Garw Forest on the slopes of the hillside of Moel Cynhordy. There is an area of Open Access Land within a forested area comprising a smaller portion of Garw Forest immediately to the south-east of the Proposed Development. All of these areas are crossed by PRowS. There are other areas of Open Access Land within 5 km, one approximately 1.4 km east (see Viewpoint 9 and Viewpoint 11) and another approximately 4.3 km east, one approximately 3.5 km south-east and another approximately 4.7 km south-east, one approximately 2.5 km south-west and one approximately 1.9 km north-west. Other Open Access Land within forested areas include Ogmore Forest (approximately 4.1 km east), Parc Cefnmachen (approximately 4.3 km south-east), Mynydd Margam (approximately 3.8 km west), Mynydd Penhydd (approximately 1.9 km west), Mynydd Nant-y-bar (approximately 3.7 km north-west), Pencraig Isaf (approximately 3.3 km north-north-west) and Mynydd Rhiw-llech (approximately 2.9 km north). Due to the screening provided by the forestry, visibility would be limited to the outer edges facing the Proposed Development. Within these areas of Open Access Land and associated PRowS, there are locations where all eight turbines would be visible to recreational receptors. The distribution of local PRowS within 5 km extends in all directions around the Proposed Development with a number of PRowS also crossing through the Site. The footpaths which fall within the Site would have the greatest visibility of all eight turbines and given their proximity, would be visually prominent. Footpaths located to the north-west and south-east of the Proposed Development and those east of Mynydd Llangeinwyr would have less visibility due to intervening landform screening a number of the turbines. The magnitude of change on users of the PRowS and Open Access Land which cross the Site and those located within approximately 3 km where turbines can be seen within close proximity and against the skyline would range from <i>Very High</i> to <i>High-Medium</i>. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be <i>Zero</i>. Between 3–5 km from PRowS and Open Access Land the magnitude of change would range from <i>High-Medium</i> to <i>Medium</i>. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be <i>Zero</i>. The resulting level of effect would range from Major and Significant to Major to Major/Moderate and Significant to No View (within 3 km) and Major to Major/Moderate and Significant to Major/Moderate and Significant to No View (3–5 km). The nature of the effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Open Access Land and local PRoWs

Assessment

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) to the north-east, Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented) to the north-west and Upper Ogmores Wind Farm (consented) to the north-east are located within 5 km of the Proposed Development. From more elevated vantage points within Open Access Land or on PRoWs there would be views of operational windfarms extending beyond the 5 km radius including turbines within Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) / Fforch Nest Wind Farms, Taff Ely Wind Farm, Mynydd Portref Wind Farm, Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension, Parc Stormy Wind Farm, Newton Down Wind Farm, Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm, Mynydd y Gwair Wind Farm, Mynydd y Betws Wind Farm, Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm, Maesgwyn Wind Farm, Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm and Maerdy Wind Farm.

Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented) to the north-west and Upper Ogmores Wind Farm (consented) to the north-east are located within 5 km of the Proposed Development. From more elevated vantage points within Open Access Land or on PRoWs there would be views of consented windfarms extending beyond the 5 km radius including turbines within Abergorki Wind Farm, Twyn Hywel Wind Farm and Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm. From these elevated vantage points the turbines generally appear as several groups forming continuous collections of turbines in addition to distinct individual wind farms.

The magnitude of change is judged to be *Very High* to *Zero* where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations. The combined cumulative effect would range from **Major and Significant** to No View (due to the Proposed Development, Llynfi Afan, Upper Ogmores and Foel Trawsnant). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)

Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) to the south-west is located within 5 km of the Proposed Development. From more elevated vantage points within Open Access Land or on PRoWs there would be views of application windfarms extending beyond the 5 km radius including turbines within Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm and Llanwonno Wind Farm.

There would be views of scoping windfarms extending beyond the 5 km radius including turbines within Carreg Wen Wind Farm, Upper Lliw Wind Farm and Hirfynydd Wind Farm.

The magnitude of change is judged to be *Very High* to *Zero* where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations. The combined cumulative effect would range from **Major and Significant** to No View (due to the Proposed Development and Mynydd Ty-talwyn). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.42 Open Access Land and PRowS between 5 km-10 km of the proposed turbines

Open Access Land and local PRowS	Assessment
Open Access Land and PRowS between 5 km-10 km of the proposed turbines	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Figure 6.11 indicates the areas designated as Open Access Land and the PRow network within 5 km. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> There are several areas of Open Access Land within 5-10 km, with the largest number situated near to each other and stretching from south-west of the Proposed Development to the south-west. The majority of these are within forested areas. Due to the screening provided by the forestry, visibility would be limited to the outer edges facing the Proposed Development. There are a group of Open Access Land areas to the south-south-west of the Proposed Development, north-east of Bridgend and another smaller area of Open Access Land south-east of Pyle which is bisected by the M4 motorway. Within these areas of Open Access Land and associated PRowS there are locations where all eight turbines would be visible to recreational receptors. The distribution of local PRowS within 5-10 km extends in all directions around the Proposed Development. Footpaths located to the north-east and south-west of the Proposed Development would have less visibility due to intervening landform screening a number of the turbines. The magnitude of change on users of the PRowS and Open Access Land within 5-10 km where turbines can be seen against the skyline would range from <i>High-Medium</i> to <i>Low</i>. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be <i>Zero</i>. The resulting level of effect would range from Major to Major/Moderate and Significant to No View. The nature of the effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> Pen-Y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational) to the north-west, Pant-Y-Wal Wind Farm / Pant-Y-Wal Wind Farm Extension / Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational) to the east, Fynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational) to the north-west, Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational) to the south-west, Taff Ely Wind Farm / Mynydd Portref Wind Farm / Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension (operational) to the south-east, Upper Ogmere Wind Farm (consented) to the north-east and Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented) to the north-west are located within 5-10 km of the Proposed Development. From some locations within Open Access land or on PRowS there would be views of operational windfarms extending beyond the 10 km radius including turbines within Taff Ely Wind Farm / Mynydd Portref Wind Farm / Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension, Maerdy Wind Farm, Parc Stormy Wind Farm and Newton Down Wind Farm. Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented) to the north-east is located within 5-10 km of the Proposed Development. From some locations within Open Access Land or on PRowS there would be views of consented windfarms extending beyond the 10 km radius including turbines within Twyn Hywl Wind Farm. From these elevated vantage points the turbines generally appear as several groups forming continuous collections of turbines in addition to distinct individual wind farms.

Open Access Land and local PRowS	Assessment
	The magnitude of change is judged to be <i>Very High</i> to <i>Zero</i> where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations. The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant to No View (due to Pen-y-Cymoedd, Taff Ely Wind Farm / Mynydd Portref Wind Farm / Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension, Fynnon Oer and Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) to the south-south-west and Mynydd-y-Gaer Wind Farm (application) are located within 5-10 km of the Proposed Development. From some locations within Open Access Land or on PRowS there would be views of application windfarms extending beyond the 10 km radius including turbines within Llanwonno Energy Wind Farm. There would be views of scoping windfarms extending beyond the 10 km radius including turbines within Upper Lliw Wind Farm. The magnitude of change is judged to be <i>Very High</i> to <i>Zero</i> where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations. The combined cumulative effect would range from Major and Significant to No View (due to, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm and Mynydd-y-Gaer Wind Farm). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.43 Notable hill summits and Open Access Land within the BBNP

Open Access Land and local PRowS	Assessment
Notable hill summits and Open Access Land within the BBNP	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Notable hill summits within the BBNP which have theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development include Cadair Fawr (approximately 22 km north-east of the Proposed Development), Carreg Lwyd (approximately 22.1 km north), Carreg Cadno (approximately 23 km north), Carreg Goch (approximately 24.4 km north-north-west), Fan Nedd (approximately 25.6 km north), Fan Gyhirych (approximately 26 km north), Gilfach-Wen (approximately 27.7 km north-north-east), Garreg Lwyd (approximately 27.8 km north-west) and Fan Fawr (approximately 28.2 km north-north-east). The majority of the BBNP which falls within the Study Area is comprised of Open Access Land areas, some of which are forested. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> Notable hill summits within the BBNP Carreg Goch, Gilfach-Wen and Garreg Lwyd would have visibility of 7-8 turbines. The magnitude of change is judged to be <i>Very Low</i>. Other notable summits within the BBNP Fan Gyhirych and Fan Fawr would have visibility of 5-6 turbines. The magnitude of change is judged to be <i>Very Low</i>.

Open Access Land and local PRoWs

Assessment

Notable summits Cadair Fawr, Carreg Lwyd, Carreg Cadno and Fan Nedd would have visibility of 3-4 turbines. The magnitude of change is judged to be *Very Low*.

Due to screening provided by landform in Open Access Land to the south and east of the BBNP, visibility of the Proposed Development would be greater in elevated areas to the west and north-west of the BBNP (**Figures 6.9.1 and 6.9.2**). Within these areas of Open Access Land within the BBNP there are locations where 7-8 turbines would be visible to recreational receptors.

The magnitude of change on users of the Open Access Land within the BBNP where turbines can be seen against the skyline is judged to be *Very Low*. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be *Zero*.

The resulting level of effect for notable hill summits and Open Access Land within the BBNP would range from Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The nature of the effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Maesgwyn Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Bwlfa Wind Farm (operational), Ferndale Wind Farm (operational), Maerdy Wind Farm (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Extension Wind Farm (operational), Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational), Tairgwaith Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd y Gwair Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd y Betws Wind Farm (operational), Twyn Hywel Wind Farm (consented), Abergorki Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd Y Glyn Wind Farm (consented), Upper Ogmores Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented), Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented) are visible from notable hill summits and Open Access Land within the BBNP.

The magnitude of change for the operational schemes is judged to be *Low to Zero* (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations).

The magnitude of change for the consented schemes is judged to be *Very Low to Zero* (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations).

The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant (due to Maesgwyn Wind Farm) to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)

Llanwonno Energy Wind Farm (application), Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application), Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application), Carreg Wen Wind Farm (scoping), Hirfynydd Wind Farm (scoping) and Upper Lliw (scoping) are visible from notable hill summits and Open Access Land within the BBNP.

The magnitude of change for each of the application schemes is judged to be *Very Low to Zero* (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations).

Open Access Land and local PRowS	Assessment
	The magnitude of change for each of the consented schemes is judged to be <i>Low to Zero</i> (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate and Not Significant (due to Hirfynydd Wind Farm) to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.44 Recreational areas and Open Access Land within the Gower National Landscape

Open Access Land and local PRowS	Assessment
Recreational areas and Open Access Land within the Gower National Landscape	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The Gower National Landscape is located towards the west of the Study Area. Recreational areas within the Gower National landscape include Clyne Gardens (see Viewpoint 19, Figure 6.33), Clyne Common, Clyne Valley Country Park and Mumbles Hill Nature Reserve. Open Access Land areas are located around Clyne Common (north-west of Mumbles) with some smaller areas on the coastline (southeast of mumbles), Mumbles Hill Nature Reserve and Mumbles Head. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> Within Open Access Land and recreational areas in the Gower National Landscape there are locations where 7-8 turbines would be visible to recreational receptors. The magnitude of change on users of the recreational areas and Open Access Land within the Gower National Landscape where turbines can be seen against the skyline is judged to be <i>Very Low</i>. In areas where landform or vegetation would screen the view the magnitude would be <i>Zero</i>. The resulting level of effect would range from Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The nature of the effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Maesgwyn Wind Farm (operational), Maerdy Wind Farm (operational), Ferndale Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Bwlfa Wind Farm (operational), Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational), Taigrwaith Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd y Gwair Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd y Betws Wind Farm (operational), Pany-y-Wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-Wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational), Newton Down Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented), Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented), Upper Ogmere Wind Farm (consented), Abergorki Wind Farm (consented) and Mynydd Y Glynn Wind Farm (consented) are visible from recreational areas and Open Access Land within the Gower National Landscape.

Open Access Land and local PRoWs	Assessment
	The magnitude of change for the operational schemes is judged to be <i>Very Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The magnitude of change for the consented schemes is judged to be <i>Very Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application), Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application), Carreg Wen Wind Farm (scoping), Hirfynydd Wind farm (scoping), Upper Lliw Wind Farm (scoping) are visible from recreational areas and Open Access Land within the Gower National Landscape. The magnitude of change for each of the application schemes is judged to be <i>Very Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The magnitude of change for each of the consented schemes is judged to be <i>Very Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

5. Visual effects on views from key transport routes ('A' and 'B' classified roads)

5.1 Key transport routes ('A' and 'B' classified roads)

- 5.1.1 The visual assessment has considered the potential visual effects likely to be experienced by road users accessing the main road network ('A' and 'B' roads) which are overlapped by the ZTV within 10 km of the proposed turbines. As recorded in the baseline, the network of 'A' and 'B' roads is mainly routed along valley floors and lower valley sides. Consequently, vehicular receptors' journeys are often routed through extensive areas of built development with limited availability of outward views.
- 5.1.2 Road users have a Medium susceptibility to change and the views in the direction of the Proposed Development Site are typically assessed as being of Medium to Low value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity. Any variation to this Medium sensitivity is recorded under the individual assessments.
- 5.1.3 The assessment of visual effects on these key transport routes is set out in **Table 6L.45 to 6L.57**.

Transport Routes (within 10 km of the proposed turbines)

Table 6L.45 M4

Transport Route	Assessment
M4	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Within the 10 km Study Area, the M4 motorway runs approximately west to south-east. The M4 enters the Study Area on the eastern edge of Port Talbot before exiting at Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir. It re-enters north of Ballas Farm Country Guest House, North Cornelly and moves north-east / east through northern Bridgend to Pencoed, where the motorway leaves the 10 km Study Area. The M4 is bounded on either side by mature roadside mixed vegetation. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to the ZTV (Figure 6.9.3 and 6.9.4), there would be no views of the Proposed Development from the eastern edge of Port Talbot to where it exits the 10 km Study Area at Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir due to intervening landform (<i>Zero</i> magnitude). As the M4 re-enters the Study Area, north of Ballas Farm Country Guest House, North Cornelly there would be theoretical views of 7-8 turbines for approximately 2.3 km after which the Proposed Development would not be visible due to intervening landform. Wireline verification shows that there are points along this section of the M4 where the upper elements of all eight turbines would be visible as oblique views

Transport Route Assessment

in the distance, beyond landform and on the skyline. In reality, these views would be heavily filtered or screened by roadside vegetation (*Very Low* magnitude).

There would be no further visibility of the Proposed Development until the M4 enters northern Bridgend where there would be theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines for approximately 1.3 km. Wireline verification shows that there are points along this section of the M4 where all eight turbines would be visible in oblique views in the distance, both on and beyond landform and on the skyline. In reality, these views would mainly be heavily filtered or screened by roadside vegetation. The exception to this roadside screening is the raised section of the M4 that passes over Bridgend Road would provide open and oblique views of the Proposed Development for approximately 375 m (*Medium-Low* magnitude).

There would be no views of the Proposed Development for approximately 2.2 km (*Zero* magnitude).

After this point there is an approximately 450 m long section where the M4 passes over Heol Llan where there would be theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines. Wireline verification shows that there are points along this section of the M4 where the upper elements of all eight turbines would be visible as oblique views in the distance, beyond landform and on the skyline. In reality, these views would be filtered or screened by roadside vegetation (*Very Low* magnitude).

The remaining section of the M4 (approximately 1.9 km) until the motorway leaves the 10 km Study Area, there would be no views of the Proposed Development due to intervening landform (*Zero* magnitude).

The magnitude of change would range from *Medium-Low* (the raised section of the M4 that passes over Bridgend Road) to *Very Low* (where the M4 re-enters the Study Area, north of Ballas Farm Country Guest House for approximately 2.3 km / where the M4 passes over Heol Llan) to *Zero* (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from Moderate to Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to Minor and Not Significant to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

On the section of the M4 north of Ballas Farm Country Guest House, Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational) and Newton Down Wind Farm (operational) would be visible to the south, in the middle ground, as upper elements and blades only. Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational), Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portef Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Extension (operational), Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented), Upper Ogmores Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd Y Glyn Wind Farm (consented) and Twyn Hywel Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the distance against the skyline. These views would be heavily filtered or screened by roadside vegetation (*Low* magnitude).

On the raised section of the M4 that passes over Bridgend Road, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portef Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Extension (operational) and Upper Ogmores Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the distance and on the skyline (*Very Low* magnitude).

Transport Route	Assessment
	On the 450 m long section where the M4 passes over Heol Llan, Newton Down Wind Farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational) and Upper Ogmere Wind Farm (consented) are visible in the distance and on the skyline. These views would be filtered or screened by roadside vegetation (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for the M4 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> On the section of the M4 north of Ballas Farm Country Guest House, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application), Llanwonno Wind Farm (application) and Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible in beyond and on landform and on the skyline. These views would be heavily filtered or screened by roadside vegetation (<i>Low</i> magnitude). On the raised section of the M4 that passes over Bridgend Road, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) and Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible in beyond landform and on the skyline. (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). On the 450 m long section where the M4 passes over Heol Llan, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) and Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible in beyond landform and on the skyline. These views would be filtered or screened by roadside vegetation (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for the M4 motorway within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Medium-Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate to Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to Minor and Not Significant to No View (due to the Proposed Development, Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Mynydd y Gaer). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.46 A48

Transport Route	Assessment
A48	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Within the 10 km Study Area, the A48 runs approximately north-west to south-east along the south-western edge of the Study Area. The A48 enters the 10 km Study Area on Commercial Road, Port Talbot and moves down Margam Road to the M4 motorway where it crosses Margam Interchange and proceeds south-east until it reaches the village of Pyle. The road moves south through Pyle and proceeds south-east, once again crossing (over) the M4 and afterwards moving approximately east-south-east along the extent of the 10 km Study Area. The A48 runs south-west of the village of Laleston before leaving the Study Area.

Transport Route Assessment

Assessment: Proposed Development

With reference to the ZTV (Figure 6.9.3 and 6.9.4), there would be no views of the Proposed Development for approximately 8.3 km along the A48 (*Zero* magnitude).

As the A48 bisects the village of Pyle to the roundabout where the A48 meets the A4229 there would be theoretical visibility of up to 3-4 turbines. Wireline verification shows that the upper elements of one turbine and blades / blade tips of three turbines would be obliquely visible in the distance to the north-east, beyond landform and on the skyline. As this section of the route is entirely within an urban landscape setting there will be frequent screening of the Proposed Development from built form and vegetation along the route (*Very Low* magnitude).

From the southern edge of Pyle to around Parcau Isaf Farm, west of Laleston there would be theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines. Wireline verification shows that there would be oblique visibility of all eight turbines to varying degrees in the distance to the north-north-east, both on and beyond landform and on the skyline. These views would be regularly filtered or screened by roadside vegetation and built form along this section of the route (*Very Low* magnitude).

From Parcau Isaf farm to where the A48 leaves the 10 km Study Area, there would be no views of the Proposed Development (*Zero* magnitude).

The magnitude of change would range from *Very Low* to *Zero* (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from Minor and Not Significant to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

As the A48 bisects the village of Pyle to the roundabout where the A48 meets the A4229, Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational), Newton Down Wind Farm (operational) and Upper Ogmere Wind Farm (consented) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. As this section of the route is entirely within an urban landscape setting there will be frequent screening of the schemes from built form and vegetation along the route (*Low* magnitude).

From the southern edge of Pyle to around Parcau Isaf Farm, west of Laleston, there would be visibility of Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational), Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Newton Down Wind Farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational), Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented), Upper Ogmere Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd Y Glyn Wind Farm (consented) and Twyn Hywel Wind Farm (consented), beyond landform and on the skyline. These views would be regularly filtered or screened by roadside vegetation and built form along this section of the route (*Low* magnitude).

The magnitude of change for the A48 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from *Low* to *Zero* (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Transport Route	Assessment
	<u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> As the A48 bisects the village of Pyle to the roundabout where the A48 meets the A4229 there would be visibility of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) turbines, beyond landform and on the skyline. As this section of the route is entirely within an urban landscape setting there will be frequent screening of the schemes from built form and vegetation along the route (<i>Medium-Low</i> magnitude). From the southern edge of Pyle to around Parcau Isaf Farm, west of Laleston there would be visibility of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application), Llanwonno Wind Farm (application), Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) and Upper Lliw in the distance and on the skyline. These views would be regularly filtered or screened by roadside vegetation and built form along this section of the route (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for the A48 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Medium-Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate to Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.48 A4061

Transport Route	Assessment
A4061	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The A4061 runs approximately south to north. The road starts at the junction of the A473 and Tondy Road, Bridgend (within the 10 km Study Area) and leaves the Study Area on Rhigos Road, approximately 1.3 km north of Blaenrhondda. The road initially moves north up Tondy Road, Bridgend before heading north-east / north through Bridgend. Once the A4061 crosses the M4 motorway, it proceeds north along the eastern edges of Sarn, passing through Bryncoch and Bryncethin. After this, the road continues approximately north, heading through Blackmill, Pantyrwel, Lewistown, Ogmore Vale, Price Town and Nant-y-Moel. After Nant-y-Moel the road runs up Bwlch Mountain and then north-east into Treorchy. The A4061 then moves north-west through Treorchy and Treherbert before following Rhigos Road where it leaves the 10 km Study Area. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to the ZTV (Figure 6.9.2 and 6.9.3), as the A4061 moves north through Bridgend there would be theoretical views of 7-8 turbines along parts of this section of the route. In reality, as this is an urban landscape, the Proposed Development would be screened throughout the majority of this section of the road by built form associated with Bridgend and roadside vegetation (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). Where the A4061 crosses the M4 motorway and proceeds north along the eastern edges of Sarn and Bryncethin there would be theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines. Wireline verification shows there would be visibility of all eight turbines, T2 and T4 upper elements only would be visible, all other turbines would be visible as towers, hubs and blades on and beyond the landform and against the skyline to the north-north-west. These views would be available between the M4 motorway and southern Bryncoch, although staggered roadside vegetation would help to filter these views.

Transport Route	Assessment
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Once the road enters Bryncoch and Bryncethin, these views would become screened by built form (*Medium-Low* magnitude).

Once the road leaves Bryncethin there would be no further views of the Proposed Development within the Study Area (*Zero* magnitude).

The magnitude of change would range from *Medium-Low* (Where the A4061 crosses the M4 motorway and proceeds north along the eastern edges of Sarn and Bryncethin) to *Very Low* (as the A4061 moves north through Bridgend) to *Zero* (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from Moderate to Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

As the A4061 moves north through Bridgend operational and consented cumulative schemes would be largely screened by built form associated with Bridgend and roadside vegetation combined with the cumulative schemes distance from the road (*Very Low* magnitude).

Where the A4061 crosses the M4 motorway and proceeds north along the eastern edges of Sarn and Bryncethin, Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Porterf Extension (operational), Newton Down Wind Farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Y Glyn Wind Farm (consented), Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented) and Upper Ogmere Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the distance, beyond landform and on the skyline. These views would be mainly available between the M4 motorway and southern Bryncoch, although staggered roadside vegetation would help to filter these views. Once the road enters Bryncoch and Bryncethin these views would become screened by built form (*Very Low* magnitude).

The magnitude of change for the A4061 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from *Very Low* to *Zero* (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Minor and Not Significant to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)

As the A4061 moves north through Bridgend, Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) and Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would be largely screened by built form associated with Bridgend and roadside vegetation combined (*Very Low* magnitude).

Where the A4061 crosses the M4 motorway and proceeds north along the eastern edges of Sarn and Bryncethin, Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) and Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. These views would be mainly available between the M4 motorway and southern Bryncoch, although staggered roadside vegetation would help to filter these views. Once the road enters Bryncoch and Bryncethin these views would become screened by built form (*Medium-Low* magnitude).

Transport Route	Assessment
	The magnitude of change for the A4061 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Medium-Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate to Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.49 A4063

Transport Route	Assessment
A4063	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The A4063 runs approximately south-south-east to north-north-west. The road starts at the roundabout joining Tondu Road with Rotary International Way, Bridgend and ends at Cymmer, at the junction of Maesteg Road, Station Road and Lloyd's Terrace. Additionally, the A4063 has a branch, south of Sarn, approximately 1.5 km long between the M4 motorway and the roundabout connecting the A4063 with the B4281 and Bridgend Road. The road initially moves north through Bridgend and crosses under the M4 motorway, through a heavily vegetated area where it meets the roundabout that branches east to the M4 or continues north between Sarn and Aberkenfig and through Tondu. After this, the road passes through Coytrahen and Llangynwyd and enters the southern end of Maesteg. The A4063 continues through Maesteg and then Croeserw, before ending at Cymmer. Along the entire route there are large amounts of roadside vegetation and built form associated with the various settlements above. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to the ZTV (Figure 6.9.1 and 6.9.4), as the A4063 moves north through Bridgend and crosses under the M4 there would be theoretical views of up to 7-8 turbines. In reality, as this is an urban landscape, the Proposed Development would be screened throughout the majority of this section of the road by built form associated with Bridgend and roadside vegetation. As the road passes under the M4 until the roundabout where it branches either east or north, there is heavy roadside vegetation screening or heavily filtering views (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The A4063 branch connecting to the M4 motorway would have theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines. In reality, this section of road is bounded on both sides by heavy roadside vegetation which would heavily filter or screen views towards the Proposed Development (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). As the road moves north through Tondu and Coytrahen, it would have theoretical visibility of up to 7-8 turbines. In reality, this is an urban landscape and views of the Proposed Development would be screened or heavily filtered by built form or roadside vegetation (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). Between Coytrahen and Llangynwyd, there would be theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines. Wireline verification shows there would be visibility of all eight turbines beyond landform and on the skyline. In reality, there is consistent roadside vegetation along this section of the A4063, with occasional gaps in the vegetation affording transient views towards the Proposed Development. The vegetation would heavily filter views of the Proposed Development, particularly in summer months when the leaves are on the trees (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude).

Transport Route Assessment

As the A4063 runs approximately north through Llagynwyd and Maesteg, there would be theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines. Wireline verification shows that there would be visibility of all eight turbines beyond landform and on the skyline, reducing as the road moves north. In reality, there is roadside vegetation and built form along this section of the A4063. Occasional gaps in the vegetation and built form afford transient views towards the Proposed Development. At some points as the route passes through Maesteg, there would be visibility of the turbines above the built form (*High* magnitude).

Between northern Maesteg and northern Croeserw, there would be theoretical visibility of 3-4 turbines. Wireline verification shows that there would be visibility of T1, T2, T3 and T4 to the south-east beyond landform and on the skyline. On the section of road leading to Croeserw these views would be more open. Within Croeserw there would be screening provided by built form (*High* magnitude).

Between Croeserw and the end of the A4063, views would reduce to no view of the Proposed Development (*Zero* magnitude).

The magnitude of change would range from *High* (as the route runs through Llagynwyd and Maesteg / between northern Maesteg and northern Croeserw), to *High-Medium* (between Coytrahen and Llangynwyd), to *Very Low* (as the A4063 moves north through Bridgend and crosses under the M4 / The A4063 branch connecting to the M4 motorway / as the road moves through Tondu and Coytrahen) to *Zero* (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from **Major/Moderate and Significant** to **Moderate and Not Significant** to **Minor and Not Significant** to **No View**. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

As the A4063 moves north through Bridgend and crosses under the M4, Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension (operational), Upper Ogmores Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd Y Glyn Wind Farm (consented) and Twyn Hywel Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the distance and on the skyline. As this is an urban landscape, the cumulative schemes would be screened throughout the majority of this section of the road by built form associated with Bridgend and roadside vegetation. As the road passes under the M4 until the roundabout where it branches either east or north there is heavy roadside vegetation screening or heavily filtering views (*Very Low* magnitude).

Users of the A4063 branch connecting to the M4 motorway would have visibility of Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Newton Down Wind Farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational), Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented) and Upper Ogmores Wind Farm (consented). These schemes would be visible in the distance and on the skyline. In reality, this section of road is bounded on both sides by heavy roadside vegetation which would heavily filter or screen views towards operational and consented schemes (*Very Low* magnitude).

As the road moves north through Tondu and Coytrahen, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. In reality, this is

Transport Route	Assessment
	an urban landscape, and views would be screened or heavily filtered by built form or roadside vegetation (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). Between Coytrahen and Llangynwyd, there is consistent roadside vegetation with occasional gaps affording transient views to the wider landscape. Within these views Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Ffynnon Oer Wind Farm (operational), Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farm (consented) and Upper Ogmere Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the distance, beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). As the A4063 runs approximately north through Llangynwyd and Maesteg, there is roadside vegetation and built form with occasional gaps in the vegetation and built form affording transient views of the wider landscape. Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), and blades / blade tips of Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Low</i> magnitude). Between northern Maesteg and northern Croeserw, Llynfi Afan Wind farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational) Newton Down Wind Farm (operational), Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational) and Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for the A4063 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Medium</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Major/Moderate and Significant to No View (due to the Proposed Development). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> As the A4063 moves north through Bridgend and crosses under the M4, Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) and Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. As this is an urban landscape, the cumulative schemes would be screened throughout the majority of this section of the road by built form associated with Bridgend and roadside vegetation (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). On the A4063 branch connecting to the M4 motorway, there would be visibility of Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) and Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) beyond landform and on the skyline. This section of road is bounded on both sides by heavy roadside vegetation which would heavily filter or screen views towards these application schemes (<i>Low</i> magnitude). As the road moves north through Tondu and Coytrahen there would be no views of application or scoping schemes (<i>Zero</i> magnitude). Between Coytrahen and Llangynwyd, there would be visibility of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) as full turbines in the middle distance both on and beyond landform and on the skyline. Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) blade tips would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>High</i> magnitude). As the A4063 runs approximately north through Llangynwyd and Maesteg, there would be visibility of Mynydd Ty-talwyn beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude).

Transport Route	Assessment
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Between northern Maesteg and northern Croeserw, there would be visibility of Mynydd Ty-talwyn beyond landform and on the skyline (*Very Low* magnitude).

The magnitude of change for the A4063 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from *High* to *Zero* (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from **Major/Moderate and Significant** to No View (due to the Proposed Development and Mynydd Ty-talwyn). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.50 A4064

Transport Route	Assessment
A4064	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The A4064 runs approximately south to north. The road starts at the A4065 in Abergarw and ends in Blaengarw, at the junction of Katie Street and Herbert Street. The road moves briefly through northern Abergarw then north and through Llangeinor. From here it continues north through Pont-y-rhyl and then Pontycymer, before ending in Blaengarw. Along the entire route there are large amounts of roadside vegetation and built form associated with the various settlements above. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to the ZTV (Figure 6.9.3), as the A4064 moves north-west through northern Abergarw there would be theoretical views of up to 7-8 turbines. Wireline verification shows there would be visibility of all eight turbines, with T5, T6, T7 and T8 visible as towers, hubs and blades and T1, T2, T3 and T4 visible as upper elements only. The Proposed Development would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. In reality, as this is an urban landscape, the Proposed Development would be screened throughout the majority of this section of the road by built form associated with Abergarw and roadside vegetation (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). From the northern edge of Abergarw the A4064 moves north for approximately 1.7 km. On this section of the road there would be theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines towards the south, with theoretical visibility decreasing to 3-4 turbines as the road moves north. Wireline verification shows that towards the southern end of this section, seven turbines would be visible as upper elements and blade tips only. As the road moves north there would be visibility of four turbines, with T5 upper elements visible and T6, T7 and T8 visible as blade tips only. The Proposed Development would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. In reality, this section of the road has dense roadside vegetation with occasional gaps which would heavily filter views of the Proposed Development (particularly in summer months when leaves are on the trees) or provide brief transient views (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). As the road moves through Llangeinor there would be theoretical visibility of up to 3-4 turbines. Wireline verification shows visibility of the blades of T5, T6, T7 and T8 beyond landform and on the skyline. In reality, this section of the road has dense roadside vegetation to the west which would heavily filter views of the Proposed Development particularly in summer months when leaves are on the trees. Built form associated with Llangeinor would screen views of the Proposed Development (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude).

Transport Route Assessment

From Llangeinor the road moves north-west for approximately 1.4 km until it reaches Pont-y-rhyl. On this section of road there would be theoretical visibility of up to 3-4 turbines. Wireline verification shows that there would be views where the upper elements of T2, T5 and T6 would be visible. In reality, this section of the road has roadside vegetation with occasional gaps which would help to filter views towards the Proposed Development (particularly in summer months when leaves are on the trees). Views for receptors would be transient (*Very Low* magnitude).

As the A4064 moves through Pont-y-rhyl there would be theoretical visibility of 1-2 turbines. Wireline verification shows there would be visibility of the blade tip of T2 and the upper elements of T5 beyond landform and on the skyline. These views would be available above the built form associated with Pont-y-rhyl (*Medium-Low* magnitude).

From Pont-y-rhyl to Pontycymer the road moves approximately north for 0.9 km. On this section of road there would be theoretical visibility of up to 5-6 turbines. Wireline verification shows that there would be oblique views where T1, T2, T3 and T4 would be visible as blade tips, T6 as blades and T5 upper elements would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. In reality, this section of the road has dense roadside vegetation with occasional gaps which would heavily filter views of the Proposed Development (particularly in summer months when leaves are on the trees) or provide brief transient views (*Medium-Low* magnitude).

As the road runs through Pontycymer to the end there would be theoretical visibility of 1-2 turbines. Wireline verification shows that the blade tips of T6 and upper elements of T5 would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. In reality, these views would be oblique and screened by built form associated with Pontycymer (*Very Low* magnitude).

The magnitude of change would range from *Medium-Low* (as the A4064 moves through Pont-y-rhyl / from Pont-y-rhyl to Pontycymer), to *Very Low* (all other sections of the A4064) to *Zero* (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from Moderate to Minor and Not Significant to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

As the A4064 moves north-west through northern Abergarw, Newton Down Wind Farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational) and Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the distance as blade tips only, beyond landform and on the skyline. In reality, as this is an urban landscape, the schemes would be screened throughout the majority of this section of the road by built form associated with Abergarw and roadside vegetation (*Very Low* magnitude).

From the northern edge of Abergarw there would be no operational or consented schemes visible (*Zero* magnitude).

As the road moves through Llangeinor, Upper Ogmre Wind Farm (consented) would be visible as blade tips only which would be screened by built form (*Zero* magnitude).

From Llangeinor the road moves north-west, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) would be visible in the distance, beyond landform and on the skyline. These views would be heavily filtered by roadside vegetation (*Very Low* magnitude).

As the A4064 moves through Pont-y-rhyl, there would be no operational or consented schemes visible (*Zero* magnitude).

Transport Route Assessment

From Pont-y-rhyl to Pontycymer, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) would be visible in the distance, beyond landform and on the skyline (*Low magnitude*).

As the road runs through Pontycymer to the end Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) and Upper Ogmere Wind Farm (consented) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. These views would be largely screened by built form associated with Pontycymer, however there would be points where turbines associated with these schemes would be visible to road users (*Low magnitude*).

The magnitude of change for the A4064 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from *Low* to *Zero* (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate to Minor and Not Significant to No View (due to the Proposed Development). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)

As the A4064 moves north-west through northern Abergarw, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application), Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) upper elements would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. In reality, as this is an urban landscape, the schemes would be largely screened throughout the majority of this section of the road by built form associated with Abergarw and roadside vegetation (*Very Low magnitude*).

From the northern edge of Abergarw, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) upper elements and Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) blades and blade tips would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. In reality these views would be filtered by roadside vegetation (*Low magnitude*).

As the road moves through Llangeinor, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would be visible as upper elements and blades, beyond landform and on the skyline. In reality, these views would be heavily filtered or screened by roadside vegetation (*Very Low magnitude*).

From Llangeinor the road moves north-west, Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) blade tips would be visible beyond landform. These views would be screened by vegetation (*Very Low magnitude*).

As the A4064 moves through Pont-y-rhyl there would be no views of application and scoping schemes (*Zero magnitude*).

From Pont-y-rhyl to Pontycymer there would be no views of application and scoping schemes (*Zero magnitude*).

As the road runs through Pontycymer to the end there would be no views of application and scoping schemes (*Zero magnitude*).

The magnitude of change for the A4064 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from *Low* to *Zero* (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations).. The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate to Minor and Not Significant to No View (due to the Proposed Development). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.51 A4065

Transport Route	Assessment
A4065	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The A4065 is a short urban A-road located in north Bridgend and runs approximately west to east. The road starts in Tondu at a roundabout connecting to the A4063 and Bridgend Road. It ends where it meets the A4061, between Brycoch and Bryncethin. Between the start and end of the road it passes through Brynmenyn. The A4065 is situated entirely within an urban landscape and bounded by built form and roadside vegetation. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to the ZTV (Figure 6.9.3), between the roundabout at Tondu and Brynmenyn there would be theoretical visibility of up to 7-8 turbines to the north with some parts of this section screened by landform. Wireline verification shows there would be visibility of eight turbines. The upper elements of T3, T5, T6, T7 and T8 and the blade tips of T1, T2 and T4 would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. In reality there would be no views of the Proposed Development from this section of the A4065 due to screening from built form and roadside vegetation (<i>Zero</i> magnitude). From Brynmenyn to the end of the road where it meets the A4063 there would be theoretical visibility of up to 7-8 turbines to the north. Wireline verification shows there would be visibility of 8 turbines. T5, T6, T7 and T8 would be visible as full turbines and T1, T2, T3 and T4 as upper elements only. The turbines would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. In reality there would be no views of the Proposed Development from this section of the A4065 due to screening from built form and roadside vegetation (<i>Zero</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would be <i>Zero</i> due to the high levels of screening all along this road. The resulting level of effect would be None / No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), indirect and neutral. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> No operational or consented cumulative schemes would be visible, therefore there would be no cumulative effects. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> No application or scoping cumulative schemes would be visible, therefore there would be no cumulative effects.

Table 6L.52 A4093

Transport Route	Assessment
A4093	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The A4093 runs approximately west to east in two sections. The first section starts at the A4064, Llangeinor and ends at the A4061, Pantyrwel after approximately 2.9 km. The second, longer section starts at the A4061, Blackmill and runs east to Hendreforgan where it leaves the 10 km Study Area.

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As it moves east the second section of the A4093 passes through the village of Glynogwr.

Assessment: Proposed Development

With reference to the ZTV (Figure 6.9.3), as the A4093 moves between Llangeinor and the A4061, Pantyrawel there would be theoretical views of 1-2 turbines as the road begins, increasing to 7-8 turbines around where the road meets Llangeinor Road and from this point quickly reduces to no views of the Proposed Development. Wireline verification shows that around the junction of Llangeinor Road there would be visibility of eight turbines to the north-west, T5 would be visible as a full turbine beyond landform and on the skyline. T1, T3, T4 and T6 would be visible as upper elements, T7 and T8 as blades and T2 as blade tips beyond landform and on the skyline. Views along the western end of this section of the A4093 would be screened or heavily filtered by dense roadside vegetation. Around the junction of Llangeinor Road views would be occasionally filtered by roadside vegetation / individual hedge trees (*Medium-Low* magnitude).

Between the A4061, Blackmill and Glynogwr there would be no views of the Proposed Development at the western end of the road, with views increasing to 7-8 turbines as the road passes through Glynogwr. Wireline verification shows that at Glynogwr there would be visibility of 8 turbines, T5, T6 and T8 as upper elements, T7 as blades and T1, T2, T3, T4 as blade tips beyond landform and on the skyline. Views around Glynogwr would be largely screened or filtered by built form and garden trees / vegetation (*Very Low* magnitude).

From Glynogwr to Hendreforgan where it leaves the Study Area there would be brief theoretical visibility of up to 1-2 turbines. Wireline verification shows there would be visibility of two blade tips. These views would be filtered by vegetation (*Very Low* magnitude).

The magnitude of change would range from *Medium-Low* (between Llangeinor and the A4061, Pantyrawel), to *Very Low* (between the A4061, Blackmill and Glynogwr) to *Zero* (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from Moderate to Moderate/Minor and Not Significant (between Llangeinor and the A4061, Pantyrawel) to Minor and Not Significant (between the A4061, Blackmill and Glynogwr) to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

Between Llangeinor and the A4061, Pantyrawel, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational), Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension (operational), Mynydd Y Glynn Wind Farm (consented), Twyn Hywel Wind Farm (consented) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline. Views along the western end of this section of the A4093 would be screened or heavily filtered by dense roadside vegetation. Around the junction of Llangeinor Road and moving east views would be occasionally filtered by roadside vegetation / individual hedge trees (*Low* magnitude).

As the road moves through the village of Glynogwr, Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational) and Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational) would be visible in oblique views to the north both on and beyond the landform as full and partially screened turbines, on the skyline. Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) and Upper Ogmre Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the distance as blade tips only. Views around Glynogwr would be largely screened or filtered by built form and garden trees / vegetation (*Medium-Low* magnitude).

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From Glynogwr to Hendreforgan, Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational) would be visible in oblique views to the south-east in the middle distance, both on and beyond landform and on the skyline as full and partially screened turbines. Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational) and Mynydd Y Glyn Wind Farm (consented) would be visible as blade tips only, beyond landform and on the skyline. These views would be filtered by vegetation (*Medium* magnitude).

The magnitude of change for the A4093 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from *Medium* (in the section from Glynogwr to Hendreforgan) to *Medium-Low* (as the road moves through Glynogwr) to *Low* (between Llangeinor and the A4061) to *Zero* (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from *Moderate* and *Not Significant* to *No View*. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)

Between Llangeinor and the A4061, Pantyrwel, Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible to the south-east in the middle distance as full turbines both on and beyond landform and on the skyline. Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would be visible in the distance to the west as full turbines on the landform and skyline. Views along the western end of this section of the A4093 would be screened or heavily filtered by dense roadside vegetation. Around the junction of Llangeinor Road views would be occasionally filtered by roadside vegetation / individual hedge trees although receptors travelling south-east on this section (*Medium* magnitude).

As the road moves through the village of Glynogwr, Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible in oblique views to the south in the near distance as full turbines both on and beyond landform and on the skyline. Mynydd Ty-talwyn would be visible in the distance as full turbines on the landform and on the skyline. Views around Glynogwr would be largely screened or filtered by built form and garden trees / vegetation, however, due to the proximity of Mynydd y Gaer to this section of the A4093, turbines would be seen above screening (*High* magnitude).

From Glynogwr to Hendreforgan, Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible in views to the south-west as full turbines both on and beyond landform and on the skyline. These views would be filtered by vegetation (*High* magnitude).

The magnitude of change for the A4093 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from *High* to *Zero* (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from **Major/Moderate and Significant** to *No View* (due to Mynydd y Gaer). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.53 A4107

Transport Route	Assessment
A4107	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The A4107 runs approximately south-west to north-east. The road enters the 10 km Study Area on Abbey Road, Port Talbot and ends at Bwlch Mountain, where the A4107 meets Bwlch-Y-Clawdd Road. The road initially moves north along the eastern edge of Port Talbot before heading north-east where it runs south of Cwmafan and Pontrhydyfen. The road continues approximately north-east and passes through Cynonville, Duffryn Rhondda and Cymmer. The A4107 then arcs north and south-east, moving through Abergynfi. The road then continues to wind approximately east-south-east until it meets Bwlch-Y-Clawdd Road. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to the ZTV (Figures 6.9.1 and 6.9.2), there would be no views / zero theoretical visibility due to screening provided by landform until the A4107 reaches east of Cymmer where there would be brief theoretical visibility of 3-4 turbines. Wireline verification shows that there would be visibility of one blade and two blade tips beyond landform and on the skyline. These views would be filtered / screened by intervening vegetation (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). There would be no views along the A4107 after this due to screening provided by landform (<i>Zero</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>Very Low</i> (east of Cymmer) to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from Minor and Not Significant to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> East of Cymmer, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) and Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible as blade tips only, beyond landform and on the skyline. These views would be filtered / screened by intervening vegetation (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for the A4093 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Very Low</i> (east of Cymmer) to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Minor and Not Significant to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> No application or scoping cumulative schemes would be visible, therefore there would be no further cumulative effects.

Table 6L.54 A473

Transport Route	Assessment
A473	<u>Baseline Description:</u> The A473 runs approximately west to east. The section of the A473 that falls within the 10 km Study Area is approximately 3.6 km in length. The road starts at a roundabout where it meets the A48 and Bypass Road and moves east through Laleston. As the road continues east it passes through Bridgend where it leaves the Study Area. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to the ZTV (Figures 6.9.4) as the road passes through Laleston there would be theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines. Wireline verification shows the upper elements of the Proposed Development would be visible in the distance to the north as oblique views, beyond landform and on the skyline. As this is an urban landscape these views would be largely screened by built form (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). In between Laleston and Bridgend, there would be theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines. Wireline verification shows that T1, T2, T3 and T4 would be visible as upper elements and T5, T6, T7 and T8 as blades and blade tips only in the distance beyond landform and on the skyline. These views would be oblique and filtered by middle distance vegetation (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). As the road passes through Bridgend, there would be theoretical visibility of 7-8 turbines. Wireline verification shows the upper elements of the Proposed Development would be visible in the distance to the north as oblique views, beyond landform and on the skyline. As this is an urban landscape these views would be largely screened by built form (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>Very Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from Minor and Not Significant to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> As the road passes through Laleston, Newton Down Wind Farm (operational) and Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational) are located approximately 3 km west, they would be visible as turbines against the skyline. Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational), Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm (operational), Pant-y-wal Wind Farm Extension (operational), Fforch Nest Wind Farm (operational) and Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the distance, beyond landform and on the skyline. As this is an urban landscape these views would be largely screened by built form (<i>Low</i> magnitude). In between Laleston and Bridgend, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Taff Ely Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portef Wind Farm (operational), Mynydd Portref Wind Farm Extension (operational), Newton Down Wind Farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational), Foel Trawsant Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd Y Glyn Wind Farm (consented) and Twyn Hywel Wind Farm (consented) would be visible beyond landform and on the skyline (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). As the road passes through Bridgend Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational), Newton Down Wind Farm (operational), Parc Stormy Wind Farm (operational) and Upper Ogmere Wind Farm (consented) would be visible in the distance, beyond landform and on the skyline. As this is an urban landscape these views would be largely screened by built form (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude).

Transport Route	Assessment
	The magnitude of change for the A473 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Low</i> (as the road passes through Laleston) to <i>Very Low</i> (between Laleston and Bridgend) to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)</u> As the road passes through Laleston, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would be visible approximately 6.3 km to the north as full turbines on the skyline. Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible in the distance beyond landform on the skyline. As this is an urban landscape these views would be largely screened by built form (<i>Low</i> magnitude). In between Laleston and Bridgend, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would be visible approximately 6.3 km to the north as full turbines on the skyline. Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible in the distance beyond landform on the skyline. As this is an urban landscape these views would be largely screened by built form (<i>Low</i> magnitude). As the road passes through Bridgend, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) would be visible as upper elements, blades and blade tips beyond landform and on the skyline. As this is an urban landscape these views would be largely screened by built form (<i>Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for the A473 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Low</i> (as the road passes through Laleston and between Laleston and Bridgend) to <i>Very Low</i> (as the road passes through Bridgend) to <i>Zero</i> (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate/Minor and Not Significant to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.55 B4280

Transport Route	Assessment
B4280	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Within the 10 km Study Area, the B4280 is located to the south-east of the Proposed Development approximately 6 km from the nearest turbine at its western end. The B4280 runs from the village of Bryncethin in an easterly direction passing through the village of Heol-y-Cyw before proceeding south-east to the edge of Penprysg in Pencoed. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to the ZTV (Figure 6.9.3), for a 1.8 km section of the route to the east of Bryncethin there would be between 7-8 turbines theoretically visible, gradually reducing to 1-2 turbines for a short section thereafter. Along this section of the route there are areas of mature woodland adjacent to the road and scattered residential properties which would screen or heavily filter views towards the Proposed Development. Where visible between gaps in vegetation the turbines would be seen on the skyline in the distance with landform and vegetation screening the lower parts

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of the towers to varying degrees. The Proposed Development would also be visible in context with a 400 kV electricity line and pylons (*Low* magnitude).

There would be no visibility of the Proposed Development for approximately 2.7 km to the west of Heol-y-Cyw through to a section of the route to the north-east of Penprysg. For the remaining 0.4 km section of the route there would be between 1-2 and 3-4 turbines theoretically visible to the north-east of Penprysg. The turbines would however only be visible as blade tips and therefore would be screened by intervening vegetation.

The magnitude of change would range from *Low* (section of the route east of Bryncethin) to *Zero* (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from Moderate/ Minor and Not Significant (section of the route east of Bryncethin) to No View (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

For the 1.8 km section of the route east of Bryncethin where there are gaps in the built form and vegetation, Llynfi Afan, Taff Ely/ Mynydd Portref + Extension Wind Farms (Operational), Upper Ogmere, Foel Trawsant and Mynydd Fforch Dwm Wind Farms (consented) would be visible on the skyline in the distance with landform screening the towers to varying degrees (*Very Low* magnitude).

The magnitude of change would be *Very Low* (1.8 km section of the route east of Bryncethin) to *Zero* (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate/Minor and Not Significant (Due to the Proposed Development along the section of the route east of Bryncethin) to No View (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)

For the 1.8 km section of the route east of Bryncethin Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) where there are gaps in the built form and vegetation would be visible on the skyline with the towers intercepted by landform and filtered by vegetation (*Low* magnitude). Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be prominently visible in the mid-distance (*High-Medium* magnitude).

The magnitude of change would be *High-Medium* (Due to Mynydd y Gaer along the section of the route east of Bryncethin) to *Zero* (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view).

The combined cumulative effect would range from **Major/ Moderate to Moderate and Significant** (Due to Mynydd y Gaer along the section of the route east of Bryncethin) to No View (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.56 B4281

Transport Route	Assessment
B4281	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Within the 10 km Study Area, the B4281 is located to the south to south-west of the Proposed Development approximately 6 km from the nearest turbine. The B4281 runs from the settlement of Pyle in a north-easterly direction to Kenfig Hill and continues east through the village of Cefn Cribwr (near Viewpoint 15). The route continues east and then north-east until it meets with the A4063 to the south of Aberkenfig. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to the ZTV (Figure 6.9.4), the section of the route between Pyle and Kenfig Hill shows between 3-4 turbines would be theoretically visible increasing to between 5-6 as it approaches Kenfig Hill. Within this section of the route the turbines would be theoretically visible as blades only or hubs just above the horizon. Due to the intervening built form and vegetation, the Proposed Development would be screened from this part of the route. The route continues east where there would be between 7-8 turbines theoretically visible within the eastern part of Kenfig Hill (B4281 - High Street), through the settlement of Cefn Cribwr and to the east of Cefn Cribwr (B4281 - Cefn and Farm Road). Where residential properties are located alongside the road the visibility of the Proposed Development would be screened or limited to gaps between properties. Roadside hedges are present alongside the route between the settlements which would screen views along the majority of this section of the route. Where visible between buildings and roadside hedges the turbines would appear on the skyline in the distance with the towers increasingly intercepted by landform the further east the route proceeds (<i>Low</i> magnitude). As the route heads north-east (along B4281-Tycribwr Hill) theoretical visibility reduces to between 3-4 and 1-2 turbines, however roadside hedges and mature woodland vegetation within the wider landscape would screen views of the Proposed Development along this section of the route. As the route passes to the south of Aberkenfig theoretical visibility increases to between 7-8 turbines. There are hedges and woodland alongside the length of this section of the route which would screen the Proposed Development. There would however be visibility of the Proposed Development at a road junction where turbines T5-T8 would be visible on the skyline with the blades and hubs of T1-T4 screened by intervening woodland. The magnitude of change would range from <i>Low</i> to <i>Zero</i> (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from Moderate/ Minor and Not Significant to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse. <u>Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)</u> For the section within the eastern part of Kenfig to east of Cefn Cribwr where there are gaps in built form and vegetation, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) (operational), Taff Ely/ Mynydd Portref + Extension Wind Farms (operational), Mynydd Brombil Wind Farm (operational), Upper Ogmor Wind Farm (consented), Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm (consented) would be visible on the skyline in the distance with landform screening the towers to varying degrees (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). Newton Down and Park Stormy Wind Farms

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(operational) are also visible to the south-west on the skyline with the towers intercepted by intervening landform and vegetation (*Medium-Low* magnitude). For the section of the route to the south of Aberkenfig Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) (operational) are visible on the skyline in the distance. The blades of Upper Ogmere Wind Farm (consented) would also be visible in the distance (*Low-Very Low* magnitude).

The magnitude of change would be *Medium-Low* (Due to Newton Down and Park Stormy Wind Farms along the section of the route between the eastern part of Kenfig to east of Cefn Cribwr) to *Low-Very Low* magnitude (Due to Llynfi Afan Wind Farm and Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) along the section of the route to the south of Aberkenfig) to *Zero* (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view).

The combined cumulative effect would range from Moderate to Moderate/Minor (Due Newton Down and Park Stormy Wind Farms along the section of the route between the eastern part of Kenfig to east of Cefn Cribwr) to Moderate/ Minor to Minor and Not Significant (Due to the Proposed Development, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm and Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) along the section of the route to the south of Aberkenfig) to No View (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)

For the section within the eastern part of Kenfig to east of Cefn Cribwr, Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) where there are gaps in built form and vegetation would be prominently visible in the mid-distance (*High-Medium* magnitude). Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would appear on the skyline in the distance (*Low-Very Low* magnitude).

For the section of the route to the south of Aberkenfig the blades of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Wind Farm (application) may just be visible beyond intervening vegetation (*Very Low* magnitude).

The magnitude of change would be *High-Medium* (Due to Mynydd Ty-talwyn along the section of the route between the eastern part of Kenfig to east of Cefn Cribwr) to *Very Low* magnitude (Due to the Mynydd Ty-talwyn along the section of the route to the south of Aberkenfig) to *Zero* (where intervening built form or vegetation would screen the view).

The combined cumulative effect would range from **Major/Moderate to Moderate and Significant** (due to Mynydd Ty-talwyn along the section of the route between the eastern part of Kenfig to east of Cefn Cribwr) to Moderate/ Minor to Minor and Not Significant (due to the Proposed Development, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm and Fforch Nest/Pant-Y-Wal (+ Extension) along the section of the route to the south of Aberkenfig) to No View (where intervening landform, built form or vegetation would screen the view). The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Table 6L.57 B4282

Transport Route	Assessment
B4282	<u>Baseline Description:</u> Within the 10 km Study Area, the B4282 is located to the west of the Proposed Development approximately 1.7 km of the nearest turbine. The B4282 runs from the east of Cwmafan (approximately 8.2 km) and heads in an easterly direction passing through the settlement of Bryn and continues towards Maesteg. The route proceeds in a south-easterly direction through Maesteg and continues south through Garth before joining with the A4063 along the western extents of Cwmfelin. <u>Assessment: Proposed Development</u> With reference to the ZTV (Figure 6.9.4), there would be no views of the Proposed Development for approximately 1.1 km east of Cwmafan (<i>Zero</i> magnitude). As the route continues east towards Bryn there would be theoretical visibility of up to 5-6 turbines. Wireline verification shows that there would be visibility of T1-T4 on the skyline in the distance with the tower of T1 screened by landform. T6 would only be theoretically visible as blades. Given the extent of mature woodland vegetation alongside this section of the route the Proposed Development would be visible for short sections where intervening vegetation would not screen the view. The majority of this section of the route would be screened in the summer months and heavily filtered in the Winter months (<i>Low – Very Low</i> magnitude). Within the western extents of Bryn there would be theoretical visibility of between 7-8 turbines for approximately 0.2 km. As the route proceeds east through Bryn the theoretical visibility gradually reduces to between 1-2 turbines with some sections within Bryn containing areas of no visibility and for a 0.4 km length of route to the east of Bryn. Wireline verification shows that T1-T4 would be visible with T1 visible as blades only. The hub and blades of T6 and the blades of T5 and T8 would be visible on the skyline in the distance and seen in context with 400kV electricity line and pylons. Given the mature vegetation to the south of this section of the route the views would be fleeting and largely screened, particularly in the summer months (<i>Low – Very Low</i> magnitude). As the route proceeds east, theoretical visibility increases to between 3-4 turbines, however, due to roadside embankments and vegetation views would be screened. Along the section of the route to the west of Maesteg (approximately 3km distant) there would be theoretical visibility of up to 7-8 turbines along an approximately 1 km section of the route. All eight turbines would be visible on the skyline with the lower parts of the towers intercepted by landform (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). The route then proceeds through Maesteg Town Centre where theoretical visibility is shown to be between 7-8 turbines. Built form would however screen views of the Proposed Development within large sections of the route with some visibility channelled along streets from some locations of the Town. Along sections of Talbot Street (Viewpoint 5) there would be visibility of T1-T4 on the skyline with intervening landform screening the towers to varying degrees with tree planting filtering views towards the turbines (<i>Medium</i> magnitude). As the route heads south-east along Castle Street there would be channelled views of T5-T8 on the skyline with some near distance views of T1-T4 between gaps in the buildings from some sections of the route. As the route proceeds south into Garth theoretical visibility reduces to between 3-4 and 5-6 turbines with T6 and T8 visible only as blades where intervening built form would not screen the view (<i>High-Medium</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change would range from <i>High-Medium</i> (Sections of the route to east of Maesteg, Garth and Cwmfelin) to <i>Medium</i> (Sections of the route to west of

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Maesteg and Maesteg Town Centre) to *Low-Very Low* (For the section of the route near Bryn and west of Bryn) to *Zero* (where landform, vegetation or built form would screen the view). The resulting level of effect would range from **Major/Moderate to Moderate** and **Significant** (sections of the route to east of Maesteg, Garth and Cwmfelin) to **Moderate** and **Significant** (sections of the route to west of Maesteg and Maesteg Town Centre) to Moderate/Minor to Minor and Not Significant (For the section of the route near Bryn and west of Bryn) to No View. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible), direct and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites (Scenario 1)

From the section of the route from Bryn and to the west of Bryn, views towards the operational schemes of Llynfi Afan, Pant-y-wal + Extension, Mynydd Brombil and the consented Foel Trawsnant would be screened by intervening woodland vegetation (*Zero* magnitude).

From the section of the route to the west of Maesteg, Llynfi Afan Wind Farm (operational) is visible on the skyline and Pen-y-Cymoedd Wind Farm (operational) would likely be visible in the distance on a clear day. Pant-y-wal + Extension and Fforch Nest Wind Farms (operational) are screened by intervening coniferous woodland. The upper parts of Foel Trawsnant Wind Farm (consented) would be visible on the skyline and would be mainly visible as blades (*Low* magnitude).

For the section of the route which runs through Maesteg, Llynfi Afan (operational) and Foel Trawsnant (consented) would be visible on the skyline where intervening built form does not screen the view (*Medium-Low* magnitude).

The magnitude of change for the B4282 within the 10 km Study Area would be judged to range from *Medium-Low* (Section of the route through Maesteg settlement) to *Low* (west of Maesteg settlement) to *Zero* (where landform, built form and vegetation would screen the view from certain locations). The combined cumulative effect would range from **Major/Moderate to Moderate** and **Significant** (sections of the route to east of Maesteg, Garth and Cwmfelin due to the Proposed Development) to **Moderate** and **Significant** (sections of the route to west of Maesteg and Maesteg Town Centre due to the Proposed Development) to Moderate/Minor to Minor and Not Significant (For the section of the route near Bryn and west of Bryn) to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.

Cumulative Assessment: Proposed Development + Operational + Consented Sites + Applications + Scoping (Scenario 2)

From the section of the route from Bryn and to the west of Bryn there would be no application or scoping wind farms visible due to intervening landform.

From the section of the route to the west of Maesteg, Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) would be visible on the skyline alongside the Proposed Development (*Low* magnitude). From section of the route set at higher elevations Mynydd Ty-talwyn would be visible on the skyline with the lower parts filtered by intervening vegetation and seen in context with pylons (*Medium-Low* magnitude).

For the section of the route which runs through Maesteg there would be channelled views towards the turbines mainly towards the southern sections of the route through Garth where the turbines would be visible on the skyline with the lower parts screened by landform and intervening vegetation (*Medium-Low* magnitude). There would be limited visibility of Mynydd y Gaer Wind Farm (application) due to intervening built form, where visible turbines would appear in the distance on the

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	skyline with landform screening the lower parts of some turbines from (<i>Low-Very Low</i> magnitude). The magnitude of change for the A48 within the 10 km Study Area is judged to range from <i>Medium-Low</i> to <i>Zero</i>. The combined cumulative effect would range from Major/Moderate to Moderate and Significant (sections of the route to east of Maesteg, Garth and Cwmfelin due to the Proposed Development) to Moderate and Significant (sections of the route to west of Maesteg and Maesteg Town Centre due to the Proposed Development) to Moderate/Minor to Minor and Not Significant (For the section of the route near Bryn and west of Bryn) to No View. The additional effect of the Proposed Development would be the same as that assessed above for the Proposed Development only. The nature of these effects would be long-term (reversible) direct, cumulative and adverse.