

Appendix B.6: Landscape Effects Table



Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects										Description of Effects
Name	Sensitivity			Operational Phase – (Year 1)					Operational Phase – (Year 15 – Residual Effects)					
	Value	Susceptibility		Magnitude		Significance	Balance	Magnitude		Significance	Balance			
				Scale	Duration			Scale	Duration					
Landscape Character														
Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape	Very High	High	Very High	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	The National Landscape is at a considerable distance from the Solar Site (5km). There is a high level of theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from the elevated escarpment of the National Landscape, and as such it will have an indirect impact on the National Landscape as it forms part of its setting. However, the Proposed Development will be barely perceptible from the National Landscape. As such, it has very little potential to affect the key characteristics of the National Landscape or its setting. There will be change to at most a very limited proportion of the setting of the National Landscape, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will not change the condition, integrity, composition or key characteristics of the National Landscape or its setting. Whilst the establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to beneficial effects, due to the distance of the National Landscape from the Solar Site, these effects at Year 15 will not change the overall significance or balance of effect. The planting will have become established and whilst there will be a change to at most a very limited proportion of the setting of the National Landscape, it will not be readily discernible and will have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. The effects will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, and the condition, integrity, composition and key characteristics of the National Landscape will not be changed.
	The National Landscape is national designated for landscape and scenic beauty. It features a diverse range of characteristics, including tranquil and remote environments with heather moorlands and rolling ridges. The area is marked by historical remnants, including Iron Age hillforts and industrial sites related to limestone quarrying, which contribute to its heritage and cultural significance. Prominent landmarks, such as Moel Famau and the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct, serve as visitor attractions. Open access land, PRoW networks and the Offa's Dyke National Trail contribute to recreation. Overall, the National Landscape features rare and distinctive components and characteristics, and the makes a unique positive contribution to landscape character. The National Landscape has strong intervisibility between the escarpment and much of the vale to the west, although energy infrastructure development is already present within its setting. The National Landscape exhibits an established structure with a direct relationship to its surrounding context and key characteristics of the area. The type of development proposed is likely to alter its overall integrity. It is unlikely that published guidelines can be readily applied given the nature of the receptor and the type of development proposed.													
LCA D/LC/6: Vale of Clwyd North	Medium	Low	Medium	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	The LCA will be subject to direct adverse effects due to the introduction of solar panels within the Solar Site and an increased influence of infrastructure, albeit reversible. However, due to the location of the Proposed Development in the lower lying and well-wooded landscape, the extent of these effects is localised, and will be perceived in the context of existing infrastructure, notably the pylons both on the Solar Site and nearby. At the scale of landscape encompassed by the LCA, the Proposed Development will affect a limited area. There will be change to a limited proportion of the LCA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and the at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the LCA. The Proposed Development includes a landscape mitigation strategy that will introduce and reinforce characteristic features in accordance with the landscape management objectives of the LCA. However, whilst the establishment of such proposals will lead to beneficial effects, due to the scale of the LCA, these effects at Year 15 will not change the overall level of significance or balance of effect. The planting will have become established and there will be a change to a limited proportion of the LCA, which will not be readily discernible and will have little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. The effects will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the key characteristics of the LCA.
	The LCA is in mixed condition with intensively farmed rural landscapes, predominantly of improved grassland, somewhat influenced by urban settlement and several small villages. There is a moderate level of fragmentation caused by transport corridors, although it has a strong relationship to the Clwydian Hills to the east, and associated varying levels of scenic beauty. There is a moderate level of biodiversity value, and a distinct sense of enclosure as a result of the strong pattern of hedgerows and many hedgerow trees. Overall, the LCA features common components and characteristics that are in some cases designated at local or borough level for their landscape and visual qualities, and the LCA makes a recognisable positive contribution to landscape character. The LCA is influenced by industrial development, particularly in the form of existing energy infrastructure. The landform is gently undulating, which contributes to the enclosure provided by the hedgerow vegetation and the density of hedgerow trees. Whilst the LCA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the LCA and the type of development proposed.													
	Medium	Medium	Medium	Ample	Medium	Medium	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	Ample	Medium	Medium	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	



Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects										
Name	Sensitivity			Operational Phase – (Year 1)					Operational Phase – (Year 15 – Residual Effects)					Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility		Magnitude		Significance	Balance	Magnitude		Significance	Balance			
				Scale	Duration			Scale	Duration					
The character of the Solar Site	The Solar Site is not designated for scenic beauty and comprises relatively common components and characteristics. The condition of the Solar Site is somewhat fragmented, with weak definition of field boundaries in places and a somewhat sparse character. There are some positive perceptual aspects, particularly with respect to open views to the Cefn Meiriadog ridge landscape to the south and the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape to the north-east and east. However, these positive aspects are sometimes overridden by negative influences resulting from the views as well as the encroachment of pylons and overhead power lines within the Solar Site. The Solar Site is not publicly accessible, and as such it provides no contribution to recreation. The wider network of PRoW within the immediate vicinity landscape is relatively limited and somewhat fragmented. The perception of tranquillity experienced within the Solar Site is limited due to the proximity and number of pylons within and near to the Solar Site. Overall the Solar Site comprises common components and characteristics, and although these are undesignated they are potentially of importance to the local community and make a recognisable positive contribution to landscape character. The Solar Site lies within an agricultural landscape with a strong relationship with existing industrial uses, particularly the pylons that cross the landscape and connect to other energy infrastructure including the nearby electricity distribution stations. The Solar Site interior is not strongly vegetated, although much of the boundary and immediate context is. However, there is high potential for the improvement of the landscape through mitigation as part of the Proposed Development. It has a simple, somewhat sparse and fragmented landscape character influenced by existing infrastructure (particularly the many pylons within and near to the Solar Site) exerting urbanising influences. The Solar Site exhibits a varied structure with a tangible relationship to the surrounding context and key characteristics of the area, and the type of development proposed is likely to alter their overall integrity. However, it is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the Solar Site and the type of development proposed.												The Proposed Development will result in an increased perception of infrastructure on the Solar Site, which will be experienced from limited locations in the local landscape. The facility will have a restricted height and a visually permeable appearance. The Proposed Development includes the almost wholesale retention of the existing structure of the landscape, with reinforcement and improvement of the landscape features that contribute to the rural aspects of the Solar Site's overall character. The Proposed Development will be perceived in the context of existing infrastructure (notably the pylons that cross the Solar Site and its landscape context). There will be change to a high proportion of the Solar Site, which will result in a noticeable change in its integrity and key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years), at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, and as such the effects will be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the Solar Site. At Year 15, the proposed landscape strategy will result in the establishment of positive characteristic features throughout the Solar Site, mitigating to an extent the effects relating to the installation of the Proposed Development. The planting will have become established and whilst there will be change to a high proportion of the character of the Solar Site, the balance of positive and negative effects is such that they will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the key characteristics of the Solar Site.	
Geological Landscape AA Bodelwyddan (DNBGHGL016)	Medium	Low	Medium	Modest	Medium	Small	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	Modest	Medium	Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	The Solar Site is located wholly within this AA, and makes up a small proportion of its total area. The Proposed Development will have a direct effect on the AA, although due to its relative scale, the extent of the effects will be localised. The Proposed Development has limited potential to affect the key characteristics of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development, although the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a notable proportion of the AA. There will be change to a moderate proportion of the AA, which will result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship. At Year 15 there will be change to a moderate proportion of the AA, which will result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics. However, the balance of positive and negative effects is such that they will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The value of the AA is given as Moderate by the LANDMAP record, given that it is a classic glacial terrain transition from limestone upland to estuarine/floodplain with extensive drift cover. There are no SSSI/GCR, geological SINC, 2 nd tier sites or RIGS in the area. Overall the AA features common components and characteristics, and it makes a recognisable positive contribution to the character of the geological landscape. The condition of the AA is described as Fair, as development has altered some of the glacial terrain, and its trend is described as Constant, noting that the A55 and industrial development has altered the glacial geomorphology. Whilst the AA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													
Geological Landscape AA Cefn Meiriadog (DNBGHGL031)	High	Medium	High	Modest	Medium	Small	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	Modest	Medium	Small	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	The Solar Site is adjacent to this AA, and as such the Proposed Development will have an indirect effect on the AA, although due to its relative scale, the extent of the effects will be localised. The Proposed Development has limited potential to affect the key characteristics or designated components (the RIGS) of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development, although the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a notable proportion of the AA. There will be change to a moderate proportion of the AA, which will result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics. The Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, such that the effects will be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship. At Year 15 there will be change to a moderate proportion of the AA, which will result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics. However, the balance of positive and negative effects is such that they will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The value of the AA is given as High by the LANDMAP record, given that it contains one RIGS for limestone pavement. However, there has been mineral extraction in the past and there are no SSSI/GCR sites in the area. Overall the AA features some rare and distinctive components and characteristics, and it makes a strong and multifaceted positive contribution to the character of the geological landscape. The condition of the AA is described as Good, as it is a rural area with no development, and its trend is described as Constant, also noting that there is no development. Whilst the AA exhibits an established structure with a direct relationship to the surrounding context and key characteristics of the area, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													
	Medium	Low	Medium	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>No Effect</u>	<u>No Effect</u>	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>No Effect</u>	<u>No Effect</u>	



Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects										
Name	Sensitivity			Operational Phase – (Year 1)					Operational Phase – (Year 15 – Residual Effects)					Description of Effects
				Magnitude		Significance	Balance	Magnitude		Significance	Balance			
	Value	Susceptibility	Scale	Duration	Scale			Duration						
Geological Landscape AA Tytywyrch (DNBGHGL015)	The value of the AA is given as Moderate by the LANDMAP record, given that it is an ancient alluvial fan with extensive alluvial cover. There are no SSSI/GCR, geological SINC, 2 nd tier sites or RIGS in the area. Overall the AA features common components and characteristics, and it makes a recognisable positive contribution to the character of the geological landscape. The condition of the AA is described as Fair and the trend is described as Constant, as the ancient alluvial fan has been damaged by land reclamation. Whilst the AA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.												Whilst this AA records a special relationship with the AA within which the Solar Site is located, it is at a considerable distance from the Solar Site (2.7km) and no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development is identified for this AA. As such, the Proposed Development has very little potential to affect the key characteristics of the AA, and any effects will be indirect. There will be change to at most a very limited proportion of the AA, which will not be discernible and have no effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will not change the condition, integrity, composition or key characteristics of the AA. Whilst the establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to beneficial effects, due to the distance of the AA from the Solar Site and the lack of theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from this AA, these effects at Year 15 will not change the overall significance or balance of effect. The planting will have become established and whilst there will be a change to at most a very limited proportion of the AA, which will not be discernible and will have no effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics, the effects will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, and the condition, integrity, composition and key characteristics of the AA will not be changed.	
Geological Landscape AA The Roe (DNBGHGL017)	Medium	Low	Medium	Compact	Medium	Very Small	No Effect	No Effect	Compact	Medium	Very Small	No Effect	No Effect	Whilst this AA records a special relationship with the AA within which the Solar Site is located, it is at some distance from the Solar Site (660m) and no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development is identified for this AA. As such, the Proposed Development will have very little potential to affect the key characteristics of the AA, and any effects will be indirect. There will be change to at most a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be discernible and have no effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will not change the condition, integrity, composition or key characteristics of the AA. Whilst the establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to beneficial effects, due to the distance of the AA from the Solar Site and the lack of theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from this AA, these effects at Year 15 will not change the overall significance or balance of effect identified at Year 1. The planting will have become established and there will be a change to at most a very limited proportion of the AA, which will not be discernible and will have no effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. The effects will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, and will not change the condition, integrity, composition or key characteristics of the AA.
Geological Landscape AA Elwy Gorge (DNBGHGL032)	Very High	Low	High	Compact	Medium	Very Small	No Effect	No Effect	Compact	Medium	Very Small	No Effect	No Effect	Whilst this AA records a special relationship with the AA within which the Solar Site is located, it is at some distance from the Solar Site (780m) and no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development is identified for this AA. As such, the Proposed Development has very little potential to affect the key characteristics or designated components (the GCR sites and RIGS) of the AA, and any effects will be indirect. There will be change to at most a very limited proportion of the AA, which will not be discernible and have no effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will not change the condition, integrity, composition or key characteristics of the AA. Whilst the establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to beneficial effects, due to the distance of the AA from the Solar Site and the lack of theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from this AA, these effects at Year 15 will not change the overall significance or balance of effect. The planting will have become established and there will be a change to at most a very limited proportion of the AA, which will not be discernible and will have no effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. The effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective, and will not change the condition, integrity, composition or key characteristics of the AA.



Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects										
Name	Sensitivity			Operational Phase – (Year 1)					Operational Phase – (Year 15 – Residual Effects)					Description of Effects
				Magnitude				Significance	Balance	Magnitude				
	Value	Susceptibility	Scale	Duration	Scale	Duration	Significance			Balance				
Geological Landscape AA Henllan (DNBGHGL035)	Very High	Low	High	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>No Effect</u>	<u>No Effect</u>	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>No Effect</u>	<u>No Effect</u>	The Solar Site is at a notable distance from this AA (1.9km), and as such the Proposed Development will have only an indirect effect on the AA. The Proposed Development will have very little potential to affect the key characteristics or designated components (the GCR sites and potential RIGS) of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development. The theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a minimal proportion of the AA. Overall the extent of the effects will be very localised. There will be change to at most a very limited proportion of the AA, which will not be discernible and have no effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will not change the condition, integrity, composition or key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the already minimal proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship. At Year 15 there will be change to at most a very limited proportion of the AA, which will not be discernible and have no effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics and designated components. The balance of positive and negative effects will be such that they will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective, and will not change the condition, integrity, composition or key characteristics of the AA.
	The value of the AA is given as Outstanding by the LANDMAP record, given that it contains two GCR sites, for Quaternary of Wales and for Pleistocene vertebrates and additional potential RIGS for Quaternary caves. However, there has been mineral extraction in the past, and there are no geological SINC, 2nd tier sites or RIGS in the area. Overall the AA features rare and distinctive components and characteristics, and it makes a unique positive contribution to the character of the geological landscape. The condition of the AA is described as Fair and the trend is described as Constant, since it is a predominantly rural area with localised urban and industrial development. Whilst the AA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													
Geological Landscape AA Waen Gloeugoed (DNBGHGL019)	High	Medium	High	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	The Solar Site is at a considerable distance from this AA (2.3km), and as such the Proposed Development will have only an indirect effect on the AA. The Proposed Development will have little potential to affect the key characteristics of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development, although the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a moderate proportion of the AA. Overall the extent of the effects will be localised. There will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship. At Year 15 there will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics and designated components. However, the balance of positive and negative effects are such that they will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The value of the AA is given as High by the LANDMAP record. There has been no mineral extraction in the past. However, there are no SSSI/GCR, geological SINC, 2nd tier sites or RIGS in the area. Overall the AA features some rare and distinctive components and characteristics, and it makes a strong and multifaceted positive contribution to the character of the geological landscape. The condition of the AA is described as Good, as it is a rural area with little development, and its trend is described as Constant, also noting that the area is rural. Whilst the AA exhibits an established structure with a direct relationship to the surrounding context and key characteristics of the area, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													
Landscape Habitats AA Cefn Improved Grassland (DNBGHLH023)	Medium	Low	Medium	Modest	Medium	Small	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	Modest	Medium	Small	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Beneficial</u>	The Solar Site is located wholly within this AA, although makes up a relatively small proportion of its total area. The Proposed Development will have a direct effect on the AA, although due to its relative scale, the extent of the effects will be relatively localised. The Proposed Development has limited potential to affect the key characteristics or designated components (the BAP habitats, SAC, SSSI and LWSs) of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development, although the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a considerable proportion of the AA. There will be change to a moderate proportion of the AA, which will result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship, as well as improving the quality, extent and connectivity of various habitats within the AA. At Year 15 there will be change to a moderate proportion of the AA, which will result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics. Whilst the effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective, the balance of positive and negative effects will result in an improvement to the condition, integrity, composition and key characteristics of the AA.
	The value of the AA is given as Moderate by the LANDMAP record, as although it is formed predominantly of improved grassland, there is a good network of hedges with many mature trees, some parkland and plentiful cover of broadleaved woodland, including semi-natural woodland with a high biodiversity value. The AA does not contain habitats of international importance, but does contain BAP habitats and other protected sites, including SAC, SSSI and LWSs. Overall the AA features common components and characteristics, and it makes a recognisable positive contribution to the character of the landscape habitats within the landscape. The main land management activities taking place in the AA are cultivation and stock grazing, and these appear to have some appreciable negative impact on biodiversity, since the intensive farming reduces the biodiversity potential. The biodiversity in the AA is threatened, since in the long term there is no replacement for ageing hedgerow trees, and intensive grazing pressures reduces the ability of biodiversity to recover. Whilst the AA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													



Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects										
Name	Sensitivity			Operational Phase – (Year 1)					Operational Phase – (Year 15 – Residual Effects)					Description of Effects
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	Value	Susceptibility	Scale	Duration	Significance	Balance	Scale			Duration	Significance	Balance		
Landscape Habitats AA Bodelwyddan Lowland Parkland (DNBGHLH021)	Medium	Low	Medium	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>No Effect</u>	<u>No Effect</u>	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>No Effect</u>	<u>No Effect</u>	The Solar Site is at a notable distance from this AA (1.1km), and as such the Proposed Development will have only an indirect effect on the AA. The Proposed Development will have very little potential to affect the key characteristics or designated components (the BAP habitats and LWSs) of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development, although the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a moderate proportion of the AA. Overall the extent of the effects will be localised. There will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will not change the condition, integrity, composition or key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship. At Year 15 there will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be discernible and have no effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics and designated components. The effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective, and will not change the condition, integrity, composition or key characteristics of the AA.
	The value of the AA is given as Moderate by the LANDMAP record, as although it is predominantly a lowland parkland, it contains characteristic features such as veteran trees and woodland, including a semi-natural broadleaved woodland Wildlife Site. The AA does not contain habitats of international importance, but does contain BAP habitats and LWSs. However, it is dominated by improved or amenity grassland. Overall the AA features common components and characteristics, and it makes a recognisable positive contribution to the character of the landscape habitats within the landscape. The main land management activities taking place in the AA are cultivation, stock grazing and tree felling, though these do not appear to have any appreciable negative impact on biodiversity. The biodiversity in the AA is threatened, through lack of pond restoration and woodland management, and lack of planting to replace ageing parkland trees long term. Whilst the AA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													
Landscape Habitats AA Vale of Clwyd North Improved Grassland (DNBGHLH017)	Medium	Low	Medium	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>No Effect</u>	<u>No Effect</u>	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>No Effect</u>	<u>No Effect</u>	The Solar Site is at a notable distance from this AA (1.2km), and as such the Proposed Development will have only an indirect effect on the AA. The Proposed Development will have very little potential to affect the key characteristics or designated components (the habitats of international importance, BAP habitats and LWSs) of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development, although the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a moderate proportion of the AA. Overall the extent of the effects will be localised. There will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be discernible and have no effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will not change the condition, integrity, composition or key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship. At Year 15 there will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be discernible and have no effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics and designated components. The effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective, and will not change the condition, integrity, composition or key characteristics of the AA.
	The value of the AA is given as Moderate by the LANDMAP record, as whilst there is a significant area of improved grassland, it contains important watercourse, pond and woodland features, and numerous hedgerow oak trees. The AA contains habitats of international importance, notably alder woodland on floodplains, as well as BAP habitats and LWSs. Overall the AA features common components and characteristics, and it makes a recognisable positive contribution to the character of the landscape habitats within the landscape. The main land management activities taking place in the AA are cultivation, flooding and stock grazing, and these appear to have some appreciable negative impact on biodiversity, since intensive grazing right up to hedge banks, ponds and field corners reduces biodiversity and reduces the suitability of habitat for ground nesting birds. The biodiversity in the AA is threatened, since heavy poaching of ponds, river edges and marshland, overgrown and silted up ponds, the ageing and decline of hedgerow trees, intensive management of hedges, and intensive land management reduces biodiversity. The increasing occurrence of Himalayan balsam threatens important riverside habitats. Whilst the AA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													
Cultural Landscape Services AA Cefn Estate (DNBGHCLS030)	Medium	Low	Medium	Modest	Medium	Small	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	Modest	Medium	Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	The Solar Site is located wholly within this AA, and makes up a relatively small proportion of its total area. The Proposed Development will have a direct effect on the AA, although due to its relative scale, the extent of the effects will be relatively localised. The Proposed Development will have little potential to affect the key characteristics of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development, although the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a considerable proportion of the AA. There will be change to a moderate proportion of the AA, which will result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship, as well as improving the landscape structure of the AA and providing an increase in the quantity and quality of positive characteristic elements within the AA. At Year 15 there will be change to a moderate proportion of the AA, which will result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics. However, the balance of positive and negative effects is such that they will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The AA is largely rural, although it contains some small areas of settlement and some industrial facilities. There are no associated artistic expressions, folklore/legends or events/traditions noted against the LANDMAP record and as such it is not considered to have highly valued cultural associations. The sense of place / local distinctiveness and character are evaluated as Moderate, whilst its scenic quality is evaluated as High. Overall the AA features common components and characteristics, and it makes a recognisable positive contribution to the character of the cultural landscape services. The AA has a simple, rural character comprising agricultural fields with hedgerows on gently undulating ground, with some woodland cover. Parts of the area are strongly influenced by industrial development and settlements that lie adjacent, including St Asaph and the business park. The tranquillity levels are evaluated as being a mosaic of significant disturbance, some disturbance and undisturbed. Whilst the AA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													



Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects										
Name	Sensitivity			Operational Phase – (Year 1)					Operational Phase – (Year 15 – Residual Effects)					Description of Effects
				Magnitude				Significance	Balance	Magnitude				
	Value	Susceptibility	Scale	Duration	Scale	Duration	Significance			Balance				
Cultural Landscape Services AA Limestone Valley-Cefn (DNBGHCLS035)	Medium	Low	Medium	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	The Solar Site is at some distance from the AA (400m), and as such the Proposed Development will have only an indirect effect on the AA. The Proposed Development will have very little potential to affect the key characteristics of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development. The theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a limited proportion of the AA. Overall the extent of the effects will be localised. There will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will be of minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the already limited proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship. At Year 15 there will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. The effects will be of minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The AA is largely rural, although it contains some small areas of settlement and some agricultural development. There are no associated artistic expressions, folklore/legends or events/traditions noted against the LANDMAP record and as such it is not considered to have highly valued cultural associations. The sense of place / local distinctiveness is evaluated as Moderate, whilst its scenic quality and character are evaluated as High. Overall the AA features common components and characteristics, and it makes a recognisable positive contribution to the character of the cultural landscape services. The AA has a simple, rural character comprising agricultural fields with hedgerows on gently undulating ground, with some larger areas of woodland cover. Parts of the area are strongly influenced by settlements that lie adjacent, particularly St Asaph and Henllan. The tranquillity levels are evaluated as being a mosaic of significant disturbance, some disturbance and undisturbed. Whilst the AA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													
Cultural Landscape Services AA Wooded Parkland and Parkland Remnants (DNBGHCLS033)	High	Low	Medium	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	The Solar Site is at a notable distance from the AA (1.7km), and as such the Proposed Development will have only an indirect effect on the AA. The Proposed Development will have very little potential to affect the key characteristics of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development, although the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a moderate proportion of the AA. Overall the extent of the effects will be localised. There will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will be of minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship. At Year 15 there will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. The effects will be of minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The AA is largely rural, although it contains the Warner Hotel at Bodelwyddan Castle. There are no associated artistic expressions, folklore/legends or events/traditions noted against the LANDMAP record and as such it is not considered to have highly valued cultural associations. The sense of place / local distinctiveness is evaluated as Strong, whilst its scenic quality and character are evaluated as High. Overall the AA features some rare and distinctive components and characteristics, and it makes a strong and multifaceted positive contribution to the character of the cultural landscape services. The AA has a simple, parkland character comprising grassland with woodland blocks and many scattered parkland trees on gently sloping ground. The northern extents of the area are strongly influenced by industrial development at Kinmel Park Industrial Estate, the A55, and residential built form in Bodelwyddan. The tranquillity levels are evaluated as being tranquillity levels being over 75% of significant disturbance. Whilst the AA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													
Cultural Landscape Services AA Limestone Plateau-Denbigh/Henllan (DNBGHCLS037)	Medium	Low	Medium	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	The Solar Site is at a notable distance from the AA (1.4km), and as such the Proposed Development will have only an indirect effect on the AA. The Proposed Development will have very little potential to affect the key characteristics of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development. The theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a minimal proportion of the AA. Overall the extent of the effects will be very localised. There will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will be of minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the already minimal proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship. At Year 15 there will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. The effects will be of minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The AA is largely rural, although it contains some small areas of settlement, several isolated farmsteads and Denbigh Golf Club. There are no associated artistic expressions, folklore/legends or events/traditions noted against the LANDMAP record and as such it is not considered to have highly valued cultural associations. The sense of place / local distinctiveness, scenic quality and character are evaluated as Moderate. Overall the AA features common components and characteristics, and it makes a recognisable positive contribution to the character of the cultural landscape services. The AA has a simple, rural character comprising agricultural fields with hedgerows on gently undulating ground, with some larger areas of woodland cover. Parts of the area are strongly influenced by settlements that lie adjacent, particularly Denbigh and Henllan. The tranquillity levels are evaluated as being a mosaic of significant disturbance, some disturbance, undisturbed and urban. Whilst the AA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													



Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects										
Name	Sensitivity			Operational Phase – (Year 1)					Operational Phase – (Year 15 – Residual Effects)					Description of Effects
				Magnitude			Significance	Balance	Magnitude			Significance	Balance	
	Value	Susceptibility	Scale	Duration	Scale	Duration								
Cultural Landscape Services AA Vale of Clwyd-North of Denbigh (DNBGHCLS029)	High	Low	Medium	Compact	Medium	Very Small	Negligible	Adverse	Compact	Medium	Very Small	Negligible	Adverse	The Solar Site is at a notable distance from the AA (1.2km), and as such the Proposed Development will have only an indirect effect on the AA. The Proposed Development will have very little potential to affect the key characteristics of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development. The theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a limited proportion of the AA. Overall the extent of the effects will be very localised. There will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will be of minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the already limited proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship. At Year 15 there will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. The effects will be of minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The AA is largely rural, although it contains some areas of settlement, including Trefnant and parts of St Asaph. There are no associated artistic expressions, folklore/legends or events/traditions noted against the LANDMAP record and as such it is not considered to have highly valued cultural associations. The sense of place / local distinctiveness is evaluated as Strong, whilst its scenic quality and character are evaluated as High. Overall the AA features some rare and distinctive components and characteristics, and it makes a strong and multifaceted positive contribution to the character of the cultural landscape services. The AA has a simple, rural character comprising agricultural fields with hedgerows on undulating ground, with some areas of woodland cover. Parts of the area are strongly influenced by the A55 and settlements that lie adjacent, particularly Denbigh and St Asaph. The tranquillity levels are evaluated as being a mosaic of significant disturbance, some disturbance and undisturbed. Whilst the AA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													
Cultural Landscape Services AA Vale Wooded Estate-South of Dyserth (DNBGHCLS017)	High	Low	Medium	Compact	Medium	Very Small	Negligible	Adverse	Compact	Medium	Very Small	Negligible	Adverse	The Solar Site is at a considerable distance from the AA (2.5km), and as such the Proposed Development will have only an indirect effect on the AA. The Proposed Development will have very little potential to affect the key characteristics of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development, although the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a considerable proportion of the AA. Overall the extent of the effects will be localised. There will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects be of minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship. At Year 15 there will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. The effects will be of minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The AA is largely rural, although it contains isolated agricultural and industrial development, Rhuddlan Golf Club and some areas of settlement, including part of Rhualt. There are no associated artistic expressions, folklore/legends or events/traditions noted against the LANDMAP record and as such it is not considered to have highly valued cultural associations. The sense of place / local distinctiveness is evaluated as Strong, whilst its scenic quality and character are evaluated as High. Overall the AA features some rare and distinctive components and characteristics, and it makes a strong and multifaceted positive contribution to the character of the cultural landscape services. The AA has a simple, rural character comprising agricultural fields with hedgerows on undulating ground, with some areas of woodland cover. Parts of the area are strongly influenced by the A55 and settlements that lie adjacent, particularly Rhuddlan and Dyserth. The tranquillity levels are evaluated as being a mosaic of significant disturbance, some disturbance and undisturbed. Whilst the AA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													
Historic Landscape AA Pentre-mawr (DNBGHHL041)	Medium	Low	Medium	Modest	Medium	Small	Minor	Adverse	Modest	Medium	Small	Negligible	Adverse	The Solar Site is located wholly within this AA, and makes up a small proportion of its total area. The Proposed Development will have a direct effect on the AA, although due to its relative scale, the extent of the effects will be localised. The Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the key characteristics and designated components (the listed buildings) of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development, although the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a notable proportion of the AA. There will be change to a moderate proportion of the AA, which will result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship, as well as providing an increase in the quantity and quality of positive characteristic elements within the AA. At Year 15 there will be change to a moderate proportion of the AA, which will result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics and designated components. However, the balance of positive and negative effects is such that they will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The value of the AA is given as Moderate by the LANDMAP record, given that it is a historic landscape of local value, which has time depth to it and contains some interesting and important buildings. Listed buildings are present within the AA, but there are no conservation areas, registered historic parks and gardens or World Heritage Sites. Overall the AA features common components and characteristics, and it makes a recognisable positive contribution to the character of the historic landscape. The character of the northern extents of the AA is strongly influenced by industrial and commercial development within the area, including the St Asaph Business Park, as well as by adjacent settlement, in particular St Asaph. Whilst the AA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													



Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects										
Name	Sensitivity			Operational Phase – (Year 1)					Operational Phase – (Year 15 – Residual Effects)					Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility		Magnitude		Significance	Balance	Magnitude		Significance	Balance			
				Scale	Duration			Scale	Duration					
Historic Landscape AA Bont-newydd (DNBGHHL021)	Very High	Medium	High	Modest	Medium	Small	Moderate	Adverse	Modest	Medium	Small	Minor	Adverse	The Solar Site is adjacent to this AA, and as such the Proposed Development will have an indirect effect on the AA, although due to its relative scale, the extent of the effects will be localised. The Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the key characteristics or designated components (the internationally important scheduled sites and listed buildings) of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development. The theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a limited proportion of the AA. There will be change to a moderate proportion of the AA, which will result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics. The Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, such that the effects will be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the already limited proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship. At Year 15 there will be change to a moderate proportion of the AA, which will result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics and designated components. However, the balance of positive and negative effects is such that they will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The value of the AA is given as Outstanding by the LANDMAP record, given that it contains internationally important scheduled sites Pontnewydd and Cefn caves with evidence for early human occupation going back 225,000 years. Listed buildings are present within the AA, but there are no conservation areas, registered historic parks and gardens or World Heritage Sites. Overall the AA features rare and distinctive components and characteristics, and it makes a unique positive contribution to the character of the historic landscape. The character of the AA is predominantly rural, comprising agricultural fields and a high level of woodland cover. Residential and agricultural built form within the area is limited to the village of Cefn and several isolated farmsteads. Whilst the AA exhibits an established structure with a direct relationship to the surrounding context and key characteristics of the area, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													
Historic Landscape AA Plas Heaton (DNBGHHL039)	High	Low	Medium	Compact	Medium	Very Small	Negligible	Adverse	Compact	Medium	Very Small	Negligible	Adverse	The Solar Site is at a notable distance from the AA (1.8km), and as such the Proposed Development will have only an indirect effect on the AA. The Proposed Development will have very little potential to affect the key characteristics and designated components (the Registered Parks and Gardens and listed buildings) of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development. The theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a minimal proportion of the AA. Overall the extent of the effects will be very localised. There will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will be of minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the already minimal proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship. At Year 15 there will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics and designated components. The effects will be of minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The value of the AA is given as High by the LANDMAP record, given that it is an area of designed parkland that contains two Grade II registered parks, being of regional importance. Listed buildings are present within the AA, but there are no conservation areas or World Heritage Sites. Overall the AA features some rare and distinctive components and characteristics, and it makes a strong and multifaceted positive contribution to the character of the historic landscape. The character of the AA is predominantly rural, comprising agricultural fields and some woodland cover. A few isolated residential properties are present within the area, and it is influenced by the adjacent settlement of Henllan. Whilst the AA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													
Historic Landscape AA Brynbella (DNBGHHL026)	High	Low	Medium	Compact	Medium	Very Small	Negligible	Adverse	Compact	Medium	Very Small	Negligible	Adverse	The Solar Site is at a considerable distance from the AA (4km), and as such the Proposed Development will have only an indirect effect on the AA. The Proposed Development will have very little potential to affect the key characteristics and designated components (the Registered Park and Garden and listed buildings) of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development, although the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a notable proportion of the AA. Overall the extent of the effects will be localised. There will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will be of minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship. At Year 15 there will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics and designated components. The effects will be of minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The value of the AA is given as High by the LANDMAP record, given that it contains a park and garden listed on the Historic Park and Garden Register. Listed buildings are present within the AA, but there are no conservation areas or World Heritage Sites. Overall the AA features some rare and distinctive components and characteristics, and it makes a strong and multifaceted positive contribution to the character of the historic landscape. The character of the AA is predominantly rural, comprising parkland, agricultural fields, some woodland cover and parkland trees. It is partly influenced by existing built form within the area and adjacent to it, in particular the settlement of Tremeirchion. Whilst the AA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													



Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects										
Name	Sensitivity			Operational Phase – (Year 1)					Operational Phase – (Year 15 – Residual Effects)					Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility		Magnitude			Significance	Balance	Magnitude			Significance	Balance	
				Scale	Duration				Scale	Duration				
Historic Landscape AA Bodelwyddan Park (DNBGHHL005)	High	Low	Medium	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	The Solar Site is at a notable distance from the AA (1.2km), and as such the Proposed Development will have only an indirect effect on the AA. The Proposed Development will have very little potential to affect the key characteristics and designated components (the Registered Parks and Gardens and listed buildings) of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development. The theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a minimal proportion of the AA. Overall the extent of the effects will be very localised. There will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will be of minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the already minimal proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship. At Year 15 there will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics and designated components. The effects will be of minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The value of the AA is given as High by the LANDMAP record, given that it contains a park and garden listed on the Historic Park and Garden Register. Listed buildings are also present within the AA. Overall the AA features some rare and distinctive components and characteristics, and it makes a strong and multifaceted positive contribution to the character of the historic landscape. The character of the AA is predominantly rural, comprising parkland, agricultural fields, some woodland cover and many parkland trees. The northern and eastern extents of the area are particularly influenced by adjacent built form and infrastructure, including the St Asaph Business Park, the Kinnel Park Industrial Estate, the A55 and the settlement of Bodelwyddan. Whilst the AA exhibits a varied structure, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													
Visual and Sensory AA Cefn Estate (DNBGHVS033)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Modest	Medium	Small	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	Modest	Medium	Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	The Solar Site is located wholly within this AA, and makes up a small proportion of its total area. The Proposed Development will have a direct effect on the AA, although due to its relative scale, the extent of the effects will be localised. The Proposed Development will have little potential to affect the key characteristics of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development, although the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a considerable proportion of the AA. There will be change to a moderate proportion of the AA, which will result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship, as well as providing an improvement in the landscape structure and an increase in the quantity and quality of positive characteristic elements within the AA. At Year 15 there will be change to a moderate proportion of the AA, which will result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics. However, the balance of positive and negative effects is such that they will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The value of the AA is given as Moderate by the LANDMAP record, since whilst it is locally of interest due to the cultural and landscape associations with Cefn Estate, the management and current extensive arable agriculture in use does not elevate this area to a high value. It is a relatively well defined area with a strong/moderate sense of place due to the distribution of field patterns and hedgerows with tree lined boundaries. Overall the AA features common components and characteristics, and it makes a recognisable positive contribution to the character of the visual and sensory landscape. The trend of the AA is described as declining and the level of human access is frequent. Its perceptual and other sensory qualities are described as attractive, safe and settled. There are attractive views into the area from surrounding areas, especially St Asaph and the area around Bodelwyddan into a remnant estate and parkland landscape. There are detractive views out, including some shorter range local views which are less attractive towards the north of the AA and Bodelwyddan. Whilst the AA exhibits an established structure with a direct relationship to the surrounding context and key characteristics of the area, the type of development proposed is unlikely to alter its overall integrity. It is very likely that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed.													
Visual and Sensory AA Vale of Clwyd-North of Denbigh (DNBGHVS031)	High	High	High	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	The Solar Site is at a notable distance from the AA (780m), and as such the Proposed Development will have only an indirect effect on the AA. The Proposed Development will have very little potential to affect the key characteristics of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development. The theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a limited proportion of the AA. Overall the extent of the effects will be very localised. There will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship, as well as providing an improvement in the landscape structure and an increase in the quantity and quality of positive characteristic elements within the AA. At Year 15 there will be change to a moderate proportion of the AA, which will result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics. However, the balance of positive and negative effects is such that they will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The value of the AA is given as High by the LANDMAP record, since it is a well defined and vegetated pastoral agricultural landscape with attractive views throughout the area often framed by mature intervening vegetation and woodland blocks. It has a strong sense of place/local distinctiveness as it is a well defined and vegetated pastoral agricultural landscape that remains relatively intact and unspoilt. Overall the AA features some rare and distinctive components and characteristics, and it makes a strong and multifaceted positive contribution to the character of the historic landscape. The condition of the AA is described as Fair, as the field definition and proportion of woodland to open agricultural land appears balanced and in relatively good condition. The trend of the AA is described as constant and the level of human access is infrequent. Its perceptual and other sensory qualities are described as attractive, tranquil, safe and settled. There are attractive views both into and out of the area, including attractive views available throughout the AA of the rolling pastoral landscape, with a well defined field pattern comprising hedgerows with hedgerow trees and small areas of mixed woodland. There are no detractive views either in or out. The type of development proposed may potentially alter the overall integrity of the AA, though there is a reasonable potential that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed. However, the AA exhibits an established structure with a direct relationship to the surrounding context and key characteristics of the area.													



Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects										
Name	Sensitivity			Operational Phase – (Year 1)					Operational Phase – (Year 15 – Residual Effects)				Description of Effects	
	Value	Susceptibility		Magnitude		Significance	Balance	Magnitude		Significance	Balance			
				Scale	Duration			Scale	Duration					
Visual and Sensory AA Vale Wooded Estate-South of Dyserth (DNBGHVS016)	High	High	High	Compact	Medium	Very Small	Minor	Adverse	Compact	Medium	Very Small	Negligible	Adverse	The Solar Site is at a considerable distance from the AA (2.5km), and as such the Proposed Development will have only an indirect effect on the AA. The Proposed Development will have very little potential to affect the key characteristics of the AA, particularly given the existing context of industrial development, although the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development covers a considerable proportion of the AA. Overall the extent of the effects will be localised. There will be change to a limited proportion of the AA, which will not be readily discernible and have little effect on the integrity of the landscape or its key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years) and at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, the effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the key characteristics of the AA. The establishment of the landscape mitigation strategy will lead to benefits including further screening and softening of the Proposed Development, reducing the proportion of the AA with which it will have a visual relationship, as well as providing an improvement in the landscape structure and an increase in the quantity and quality of positive characteristic elements within the AA. At Year 15 there will be change to a moderate proportion of the AA, which will result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape and its key characteristics. However, the balance of positive and negative effects is such that they will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the AA.
	The value of the AA is given as High by the LANDMAP record, since it is a well defined and vegetated pastoral agricultural landscape that remains relatively intact and unspoilt considering its proximity to the large settlement spread of the northern study area, which also contributes to its strong sense of place/local distinctiveness. Overall the AA features some rare and distinctive components and characteristics, and it makes a strong and multifaceted positive contribution to the character of the historic landscape. The condition of the AA is described as Fair, as the field definition and proportion of woodland to open agricultural land appears balanced and in relatively good condition. The trend of the AA is described as constant. and the level of human access is infrequent. Its perceptual and other sensory qualities are described as attractive, safe, settled and pastoral. There are attractive views both into and out of the area, including attractive views available throughout the AA of the rolling pastoral landscape, with a well defined field pattern comprising hedgerows with hedgerow trees and small areas of mixed woodland. There are no detractive views either in or out. The type of development proposed may potentially alter the overall integrity of the AA, though there is a reasonable potential that the published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the AA and the type of development proposed. However, the AA exhibits an established structure with a direct relationship to the surrounding context and key characteristics of the area.													
Landscape Features														
Open Fields	Low	Medium	Medium	Ample	Medium	Medium	Moderate	Adverse	Ample	Medium	Medium	Minor	Adverse	The introduction of solar panels will reduce the physical and perceived openness of the fields and increase the influence of electrical infrastructure on their character. However, in physical terms the fields themselves will not be fundamentally changed. The Proposed Development in itself does not appear as a solid mass of built form, as it has an unsubstantial massing that allows filtered views between and underneath panels and fences. The physical changes to the fields are readily reversible on decommissioning of the Proposed Development after 40 years. Furthermore, the panels do not cover the full extent of the fields, with landscape buffers to existing and proposed hedgerows, waterbodies and the easements of existing utilities. There will be change to a high proportion of the open fields, which will result in a noticeable change in their integrity and key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years), at Year 1 the planting will have yet to establish, and as such the effects will be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the open fields. As set out in the landscape strategy, the buffer areas to the hedgerows, waterbodies and easements will be improved through native planting such that parts of the open fields will be subject to benefits in landscape terms. At Year 15, the establishment of the planting and the altered management regime of existing arable and pastoral land will lead to more tangible beneficial impacts on this receptor. There will be change to a high proportion of the open fields, which will result in a noticeable change in their integrity and key characteristics. However, the planting will have become established, with the reinforced hedgerows improving the legibility of the fields, and the introduced native shrubs, trees and various types of grassland will improve their biodiversity value and character. The balance of positive and negative effects is such that they will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective, although they will result in damage to the integrity and key characteristics of the open fields.
	The open fields are not designated and are common features in the wider landscape, however they do exhibit some limited scenic qualities as their openness can be perceived from very limited locations within the local landscape, including from lanes and PRoW within the wider landscape. This landscape feature makes some positive contribution to the character of the landscape. Overall the fields are of inconsequential components and characteristics, undesignated and with little or no wider recognition of value, although potentially of importance to the local community. It is very likely that published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the fields and the type of development proposed. However, the open fields exhibit a varied structure with a tangible relationship to the surrounding context and key characteristics of the area, and the type of development proposed may potentially alter their overall integrity, since this type of development is unlikely to alter the legibility and physical condition of the fields but is likely to reduce their openness. However, the fields and their openness are readily reinstated following decommissioning of this type of development.													



Landscape Receptor				Landscape Effects										
Name	Sensitivity			Operational Phase – (Year 1)					Operational Phase – (Year 15 – Residual Effects)					Description of Effects
	Value	Susceptibility		Magnitude			Significance	Balance	Magnitude			Significance	Balance	
				Scale	Duration				Scale	Duration				
Native hedgerow	Low	Low	Low	Modest	Medium	Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Beneficial</u>	Ample	Medium	Medium	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Beneficial</u>	The Proposed Development will require the removal of three very short sections of existing hedgerow to allow access between the fields. The proposed mitigation strategy includes hedgerow improvement with 173 linear metres of new hedgerow and 2.8 linear kilometres of reinforcement of existing hedgerow . Whilst the contribution of new planting to the overall value of the hedgerow will not have reached its full effect at Year 1, there will still be a measurable improvement due to the extent of planting and the immediate effects of infilling. As such, there will be change to a moderate proportion of the hedgerows, which will result in a perceptible change in their integrity and key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years), at Year 1 the hedgerow planting will have yet to establish and as such the effects will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in an improvement to the condition, integrity and key characteristics of the native hedgerow. Following establishment by Year 15 of the proposed hedgerow reinforcement planting throughout the Solar Site, there will be a resultant marked improvement to their overall structure and cohesiveness. The planting will have become established and as such there will be change to a high proportion of the native hedgerows, which will result in a noticeable change in their integrity and key characteristics. The effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in an improvement to the condition, integrity and key characteristics of the native hedgerow.
	The hedgerows on the Solar Site are neither designated nor rare and are unlikely to have any wider recognition of value. Their condition varies as a result of some fragmentation and gaps. Overall the hedgerows are of inconsequential components and characteristics, undesignated and with little or no wider recognition of value, although potentially of importance to the local community. In general hedgerows are considered to have high potential for retention and enhancement as part of development of the type proposed, and are readily replaced. Whilst the hedgerows exhibit a tangible relationship to the surrounding context and key characteristics of the area, the type of development proposed is very unlikely to alter their overall integrity, and it is very likely that published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the hedgerows and the type of development proposed.													
Canopy trees	High	Low	Medium	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>No Effect</u>	<u>No Effect</u>	Modest	Medium	Small	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Beneficial</u>	The Proposed Development will not require the removal of any of the canopy trees on the Solar Site, and all retained trees will be protected in accordance with British Standards. 1.19ha of native tree planting is proposed within the Solar Site, which will have biodiversity benefits and provide further softening and filtering effects on views and a positive contribution to local landscape character. However, newly planted trees have limited potential for beneficial effects due to their relatively small size (albeit some large stock will be planted). There will be change to a limited proportion of the canopy trees, which will have no effect on their integrity or key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years), at Year 1 the tree planting will have yet to establish and as such the effects are will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will not affect the condition or key characteristics of the canopy trees. The establishment of a number of canopy trees, all of which will be native species, will lead to an increase in the extent and quality of this landscape resource on the Solar Site, leading to beneficial effects once these trees have matured and established. Enhanced management and maintenance of existing canopy trees will also lead to beneficial effects. By Year 15 there will be change to a moderate proportion of the canopy trees, which will result in a perceptible change in their integrity and key characteristics. Whilst the proposed tree planting will have become established, the effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in an improvement to the condition and key characteristics of the canopy trees.
	Many of the trees within the Solar Site and on its boundary are overgrown hedgerow plants, although parts of the boundary are formed of the edges of mature woodland blocks. These woodland blocks are predominantly Plantation on Ancient Woodland, with some Ancient Semi Natural Woodland and some Restored Ancient Woodland. The trees are not rare within their landscape context but they do exhibit notable scenic qualities and habitat value. Overall, whilst the trees are undesignated, they are in many cases of distinctive components and make a strong and multifaceted positive contribution to landscape character. There is a high potential for the retention of the existing trees as part of development of the type proposed. However, should any trees be removed, their replacement would take considerable time. Whilst the trees exhibit a varied structure with a tangible relationship to the surrounding context and key characteristics of the area, the type of development proposed is very unlikely to alter the overall integrity of the receptor, and it is very likely that published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the trees and the type of development proposed.													
Waterbodies	Medium	Low	Medium	Compact	Medium	Very Small	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Beneficial</u>	Modest	Medium	Small	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Beneficial</u>	The Proposed Development largely leaves the existing waterbodies (ponds, streams and ditches) untouched, although 10m buffer zones to each waterbody will be sown with wet meadow seed mixes and managed accordingly, leading to landscape and habitat enhancements, which will begin to take effect at Year 1. There will be change to a limited proportion of the waterbodies, which will not be readily discernible and have very little effect on their integrity and key characteristics. Whilst the Proposed Development is expected to remain in place for an extended temporary period (up to 40 years), at Year 1 the new habitat provided by the buffer zones to the waterbodies will have yet to establish and as such the effects will have minimal significance from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in an improvement to the condition, integrity and key characteristics of the waterbodies. By Year 15, the habitat provided by the buffer zones to the waterbodies will have become fully established, providing marked biodiversity enhancements. The change will affect a moderate proportion of the waterbodies, which will result in a perceptible change in their integrity and key characteristics. The effects will not be significant from a landscape and visual perspective. On balance, the effects will result in an improvement to the condition, integrity and key characteristics of the waterbodies.
	The existing waterbodies within and on the boundary of the Solar Site (ditches, streams and small ponds) are not designated. They are considered to be of low aesthetic and biodiversity importance due to their modest sizes. Overall the waterbodies are of common components and characteristics that make a recognisable positive contribution to landscape character. The waterbodies have a high potential for retention as part of development of the type proposed. Whilst they exhibit a varied structure with a tangible relationship to the surrounding context and key characteristics of the area, the type of development proposed is very unlikely to alter their overall integrity. It is very likely that published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the waterbodies and the type of development proposed.													

Value of the receptor: Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High
Susceptibility of the receptor: Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High
Sensitivity of the receptor: Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High
Scale of the effect: None, Compact, Modest, Ample or Extensive
Duration of the effect: None, Very Short, Short, Medium or Long
Magnitude of the effect: None, Very Small, Small, Medium or Large
Significance of the effect: No Effect, Negligible, Minor, Moderate, Major or Substantial
Balance of the effect: Adverse, No Effect or Beneficial

