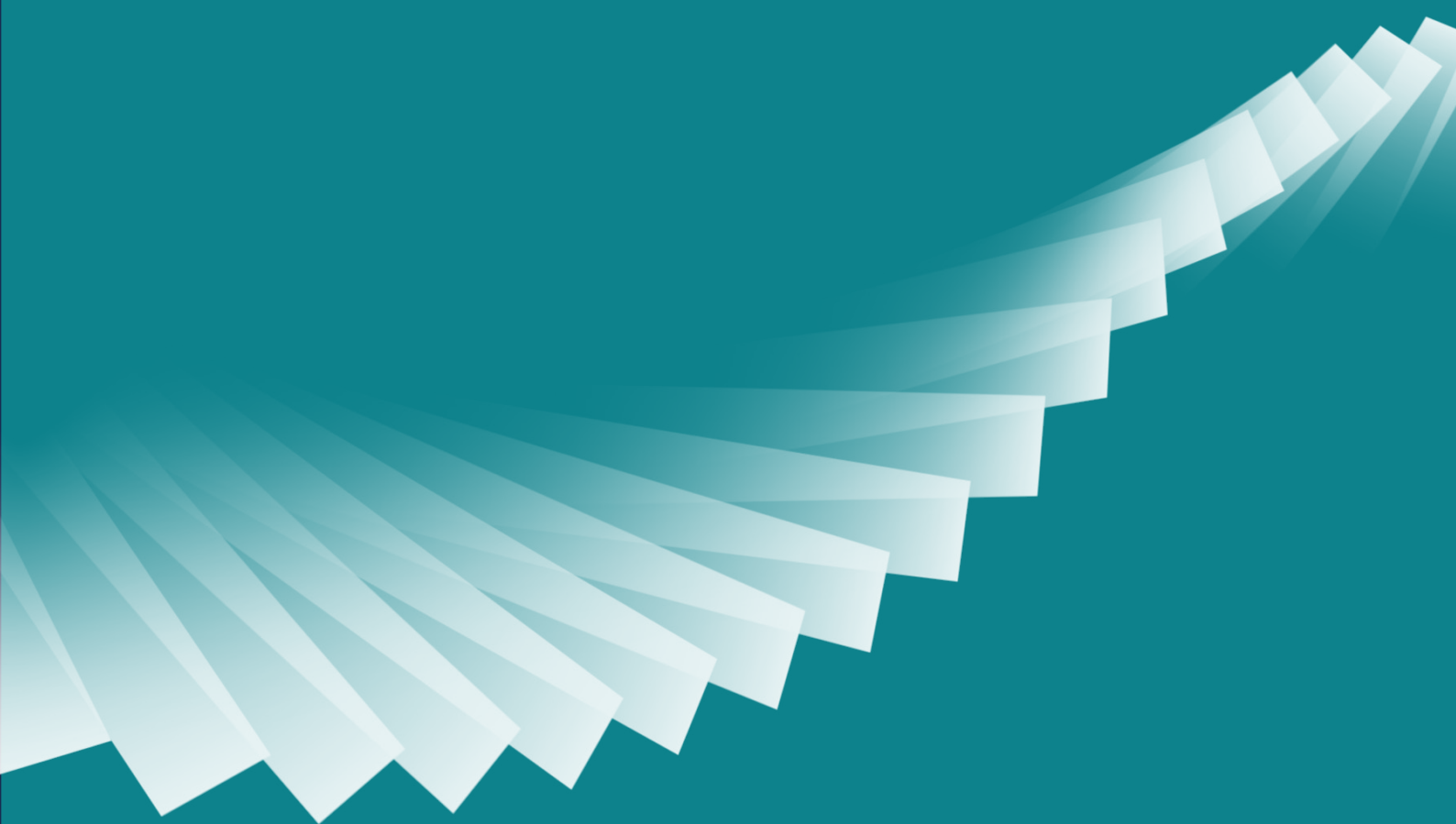




Bute Energy
Aberedw Energy Park

Environmental Statement

Chapter 12: Summary of Interrelated Cumulative Effects and Likely Significant Effects



Chapter 12

Summary of Interrelated Cumulative Effects and Likely Significant Effects

Introduction

12.1 This chapter presents the assessment of the likely inter-related (intra-project) cumulative effects. It should be read in conjunction with the project description provided in **Chapter 4: Development Description**.

12.2 Potential inter-project cumulative effects arising from the combination of effects from the Proposed Development with similar topic-related effects generated by other developments are discussed in **Chapter 2: Approach to the EIA** and assessed in **Chapters 5-11**.

12.3 It also provides a summary of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development.

Limitations and Assumptions

12.4 There are no limitations identified that affect the robustness of the assessment of the likely significant inter-related cumulative effects of the Proposed Development.

Legislation, Planning Policy and Technical Guidance

Legislation

12.5 In relation to cumulative effects and the interaction of effects, Schedule 4 Part 5 of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017 (hereafter referred to as the EIA Regulations) requires an ES to include:

- *“A description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment resulting from, inter alia:*

- *...(e) the cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects, taking into account any existing environmental problems relating to areas of particular environmental importance likely to be affected or the use of natural resources;*
- *The description of the likely significant effects on the factors specified in regulation 4(2) should cover the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, transboundary, short-term, medium-term and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the development. [...]*

12.6 The EIA Regulations, at regulation 4(2), makes explicit reference to the requirement for an assessment of the effect interactions between types of effect and states *“The environmental impact assessment must identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in light of each individual case, the direct and indirect significant effects of proposed development on the following:*

- *(a) population and human health;*
- *(b) biodiversity, with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC;*
- *(c) land, soil, water, air and climate;*
- *(d) material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape; and*
- *(e) the interaction between the factors listed in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d).”*

Planning Policy

12.7 Future Wales: The National Development Plan 2040: Policy 18 states *“The cumulative impacts of existing and consented renewable energy schemes should also be considered”*.

12.8 Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12 (PPW12) (Welsh Government, 2024) states, under ‘Renewable and Low Carbon Energy’, at paragraph 5.9.20, *“Planning authorities should also identify and require suitable ways to avoid, mitigate or compensate adverse impacts of renewable and low carbon energy development. The construction, operation, decommissioning, remediation and aftercare of proposals should take into account:... cumulative impact”*.

Technical Guidance

12.9 The following guidance has been taken into consideration when preparing this chapter:

- International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) (2017) Cumulative Effects Assessment Fast Tips; and
- Planning Inspectorate (2024) Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative effects Assessment.

Interaction of Effects Assessment Methodology

12.10 The assessment has been undertaken on a qualitative basis, informed by professional judgement and experience. The objective of the interrelated cumulative effects assessment is to identify where any additional effects arise through a combination of the effects identified in the individual topic assessments (i.e. in the original assessment of effects on visual amenity, Private Water Supplies (PWS, traffic or noise).

12.11 National policy guidance requires that all relevant effects should be considered objectively. However, existing policy guidance presently provides no advice on how such an objective assessment should be carried out. There is no established, robust methodology for quantitatively assessing complex cross topic inter-related effects and assigning a level of significance to them, as methodologies and criteria vary across environmental aspects. The methodology adopted for this assessment is summarised below and is based on professional judgement:

Stage 1: Topic-specific Assessments

12.12 The first stage of the assessment is to undertake a review of the residual effects identified in the individual environmental topic chapters (**Chapters 5 to 11** of this ES). These are the effects identified following implementation of embedded design mitigation, and additional mitigation. The review considers significant and not significant effects as the interaction of several not significant effects on a receptor could result in a significant interrelated effect.

Stage 2: Identification of Receptors

12.13 Stage 2 involves identifying common receptors across the topic chapters, where that receptor is likely to experience effects across more than one topic. Only receptors that are expected to experience more than one potential effect have been included in the assessment (e.g. noise and visual).

12.14 Receptors predicted to be affected by only a single effect (e.g. only noise) are excluded because there is considered to be no potential for effect interactions to take place.

12.15 The receptor groups identified within this ES can be broadly categorised as follows:

- Landscape and visual resources: Landscape character; visual receptors (residents and local communities; road users of main roads, users of open access land and public rights of way; other visual receptors).
- Archaeology and Cultural Heritage: setting of designated heritage assets.
- Ecology and biodiversity: Statutory Nature Conservation Designations, Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTEs), protected species.
- Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology: GWDTEs, PWS and soils.
- Noise and vibration: Residents, users of public rights of way; users of other land uses (e.g. places of work).
- Access and highways: Road users, residents; pedestrians/cyclists; sensitive local uses (e.g. schools, hospitals, local facilities).

Stage 3: Assessment of Potential Effect Interactions on Receptor Groups

12.16 Consideration is given to the potential for multiple effect interactions to arise for each of the identified receptors across the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. **Table 12.3** identifies those receptors which are assessed in more than one topic chapter of the ES.

12.17 A qualitative assessment was undertaken, considering the scope for all effects to interact, spatially and temporally, to create inter-related effects. As an example, all effects on a given receptor such as local residents, from construction dust and noise, increased traffic and visual change etc. may interact to produce a greater effect on this receptor than when the effects are considered in isolation. Effects might be short term, temporary or transient, or incorporate longer term effects.

Assessment of Interrelated Effects

12.18 As previously mentioned, the assessment has been undertaken on a qualitative basis, informed by professional judgement and experience. **Appendix 1.1: Statement of Expertise** provides details of the competent experts who have prepared this ES. The objective of the interactions of effects assessment is to identify where any additional effects are likely to arise through a combination of the effects identified in the individual topic assessments. **Table 12.3** identifies receptors that are assessed as likely to experience effects from more than one topic. The review considers significant and not significant effects, as the interaction of several not significant effects on a receptor could result in a significant interrelated effect.

Table 12.1 Common receptors between ES topics

Receptor	Chapter 5: Landscape and Visual	Chapter 6: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Chapter 7: Ecology (non-avian)	Chapter 8: Ornithology	Chapter 9: Hydrology, Hydrogeology & Geology	Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration	Chapter 11: Transport and Access
Designated Historic Assets (Cwmblaenerw Enclosed Long Hut and House Platforms, and the Aberedw Hill Deserted Rural Settlement)	X	X					
Habitats within areas of peaty soils and GWDTEs			X		X		

Receptor	Chapter 5: Landscape and Visual	Chapter 6: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Chapter 7: Ecology (non-avian)	Chapter 8: Ornithology	Chapter 9: Hydrology, Hydrogeology & Geology	Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration	Chapter 11: Transport and Access
PRoW / Common Land / Open Access Land Users	X						X
Residential Properties within 2km of the Site	X				X	X	X

12.19 Table 12.1 highlights the following trends in potential interrelated effects at specific receptors:

- Effects relating to relevant historic assets, such as the Cwmblaenerw Enclosed Long Hut and House Platforms, and the Aberedw Hill Deserted Rural Settlement, are discussed in both **Chapter 5: Landscape and Visual Amenity** and **Chapter 6: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage**. For EIA purposes, the nature of the receptors and effects differ between these two topics. The LVIA process focuses on a development's visibility from a location, such as a historic asset, and the effect that visibility has on visitors to that location (visual amenity), with people and their perceptions as the receptor. In contrast, the historic environment assessment focuses on effects to the heritage significance of historic assets. Each assessment therefore considers different types of receptors (people vs. heritage significance) and effects and can come to differing conclusions on levels of effect relating to the same receptor. Therefore, there are no interrelated effects.
- There are receptors identified as being affected in **Chapter 7: Ecology (non-avian)** and **Chapter 9: Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology**. This includes the habitats within areas of peaty soils and GWDTEs. Interrelated effects may relate to changes to hydrology resulting from the Proposed Development which could affect the functioning of GWDTEs, peaty soils, aquatic habitats and other ecological receptors. Both chapters consider the need for mitigation to address effects on hydrology, such as a Drainage Strategy to be appended to the Construction Environmental Management Plan and an Outline Habitat Management Plan. With this mitigation in place, no significant effects are identified on these receptors in either **Chapter 7** or **Chapter 9**, and therefore any potential interrelated effects would not be significant.
- Effects on recreational users are assessed in **Chapter 11: Transport and Access** in respect of the potential to disruption to public rights of way (PRoW), common land and open access land, and in **Chapter 5** in respect of the visual amenity of the users of PRoW, common land and open access land. For the purpose of the EIA, although the receptors are the same (users of PRoW, common land and open access land), the phase of the Proposed

Development during which the effects would be experienced is different. **Chapter 11** considers direct effects during construction on the ability of the user to travel from A to B along a PRoW and through common and/or open access land, however no operational effects were anticipated so this was scoped out of the assessment. **Chapter 5** considers the visual amenity of the user during operation of the Proposed Development. Construction effects were scoped out as the assessment of the operational phase constitutes a worst-case scenario and impacts arising during construction are unlikely to be any greater, particularly as the effects are temporary. **Chapter 11** concludes that residual effects for PRoW users for all aspects considered (severance, delay, user amenity, fear and intimidation and safety) will be minor adverse and not significant. **Chapter 5** concludes that residual effects for many of the users during operation will be major and significant. It is considered that no significant interrelated effects on users of PRoW, common land and open access land are likely to occur as the temporal effects of the Proposed Development are different.

Summary of Topic Specific Likely Significant Effects

12.20 Chapters 5 to 11 of the ES present the findings of the assessments of the predicted effects of the Proposed Development on a topic-by-topic basis. The significance of these effects has been assessed using criteria defined in the topic chapters. Where appropriate, the significance of effects has been categorised as Major, Moderate, Minor or Negligible. In the context of the EIA Regulations, effects assessed as being of 'Major' or 'Moderate' significance are considered to be significant effects. Where this differs for certain topic chapters this has been clearly stated, and details are provided for how significant effects have been defined for that specific assessment.

12.21 In line with Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations and other relevant EIA guidance, the ES has focused particularly on identifying significant environmental effects (both positive and negative) of the Proposed Development, during construction, operation and decommissioning (including cumulatively).

12.22 Following the application of embedded and applied mitigation specific to each topic, significant adverse effects are predicted in relation to the following topics:

- Landscape and visual; and
- Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.

12.23 Following the application of embedded and applied mitigation specific to each topic, significant adverse effects are **not** predicted in relation to the following topics:

- Ecology (non-avian);
- Ornithology;
- Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology;
- Noise and Vibration; and
- Transport and Access.

12.24 The identification of additional mitigation for four of the topics (Ecology; Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology; Noise and Vibration and Transport and Access) has resulted in residual effects that are not significant in EIA terms. Therefore, following additional mitigation (if proposed), significant residual effects remain for the following topics:

- Landscape and Visual; and
- Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.

12.25 Table 15.2 below summarises the predicted significant effects of the Proposed Development for all topics excluding Landscape and Visual Impact, where they remain following application of embedded and applied mitigation. It summarises the proposed mitigation, including any additional mitigation proposed, and the significance of residual effects. **Tables 12.3 and 12.4** summarise the Landscape and Visual effects.

For the topics in **Table 12.2**, there are no additional cumulative effects over and above those set out in the primary assessment and therefore the 'cumulative effects' column is not included.

Table 12.2 Summary of significant effects of the Proposed Development (excluding Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment)

Predicted Effect	Significance of Effect	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Effect
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage			
Construction Effects			
Cwm, farmstead (HCPA Ref. PRN137420)	Moderate	The cables and working area will avoid physically interacting with the traditional farm building at Cwm, farmstead (HCPA Ref. PRN137420) between NGR308530253011 and NGR308495253002. During construction the building will be fenced off along with an appropriate buffer and clearly demarcated to prevent accidental damage.	No change
Operational Effects			
Aberedw Hill Round Barrows (Cadw Ref. RD074)	Major	None Proposed	Major (significant)
Cwmblaenerw Enclosed Long Hut (Cadw Ref. RD169)	Moderate	None proposed	Moderate (significant)
Ecology (non-avian)			
Construction Effects			
N/A			
Operational Effects			
N/A			
Ornithology			
Construction Effects			
N/A			

Predicted Effect		Significance of Effect	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Effect
Operational Effects				
N/A				
Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology				
Construction Effects				
Release of construction site run-off containing silt	GWDTE A & I	Moderate	A bespoke drainage design will be implemented for each of the GWDTEs at risk. Indicative designs for proposed mitigation have been provided in Inset Figures 9.A to 9.D. The detailed designs will be developed based on further ground investigation works, groundwater monitoring and a detailed hydrogeological assessment of the data gathered. This data will also be used to inform the detailed CEMP as it is evolved from the current outline document, identifying locations where pollution management actions will be most critical for preventing pollution of the GWDTEs. This will reduce the Magnitude of Change from Medium to Low (GWDTE B, C, D & J) and from Low to Negligible (GWDTE A & I).	Negligible (not significant)
	GWDTE B, C & J	Major		Minor (not significant)
	GWDTE D	Moderate		Minor (not significant)
	PWS 4 and 19	Major	An on-site assessment for each high risk PWS to determine connectivity between the PWS and Proposed Development will be undertaken. This will, if needed, include installing groundwater monitoring wells in the vicinity of each PWS. The assessment will then be used to inform the detailed CEMP, and include bespoke measures to protect each PWS. Water quality will be monitored, with provision for replacing PWS in the very unlikely event an unacceptable effect is detected.	Minor (not significant)
	PWS 6, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24 and 25	Moderate		Negligible (not significant)
Alteration to groundwater flow/elevations	GWDTE A & I	Moderate	A bespoke drainage design will be implemented for each of the GWDTEs at risk. Indicative designs for proposed mitigation have been provided in Inset Figures 9.A to 9.D. The detailed designs will be developed based on further ground investigation works, groundwater monitoring and a detailed hydrogeological assessment of the data gathered. The bespoke	Negligible (not significant)
	GWDTE B, C & J	Major		Minor (not significant)
	GWDTE D	Moderate		Minor (not significant)

Predicted Effect		Significance of Effect	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Effect
			drainage solution will ensure that groundwater feed to each GWDTE is maintained in both quantity and quality. This will reduce the Magnitude of Change from Medium to Low (GWDTE B, C, D & J) and from Low to Negligible .(GWDTE A & I).	
	PWS No.4 and 19	Major	An on-site assessment for each high risk PWS to determine connectivity between the PWS and Proposed Development will be undertaken. This will, if needed, include installing groundwater monitoring wells in the vicinity of each PWS. The assessment will then be used to inform the detailed CEMP, and include bespoke measures to protect each PWS. Water quantity will be monitored, with provision for replacing PWS in the very unlikely event an unacceptable effect is detected. This will reduce the magnitude of change from High (PWSs 4 and 19) to Low and from Medium to Negligible for the remaining PWSs.	Minor (not significant)
	PWS 6, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24 and 25	Moderate		Negligible (not significant)
Alteration to surface-water drainage paths during temporary construction works.	PWS No.4 and 19	Major	An on-site assessment for each high risk PWS to determine connectivity between the PWS and Proposed Development will be undertaken. This will, if needed, include installing groundwater monitoring wells in the vicinity of each PWS. The assessment will then be used to inform the detailed CEMP and include bespoke measures to protect each PWS. Water quality and quantity will be monitored, with provision for replacing PWS in the very unlikely event an unacceptable effect is detected. This will reduce the magnitude of change from High (PWSs 4 and 19) to Low and from Medium to Negligible for the remaining PWSs.	Minor (not significant)
	PWS 6, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24 and 25	Moderate		Negligible (not significant)
Operational Effects				
N/A				
Noise and Vibration				

Predicted Effect	Significance of Effect	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Effect
Construction Effects			
Noise from the short-term site entrance construction works on the Proposed Development: temporary moderate adverse effect.	Moderate adverse	Liaison with the residents at the property Craiglea for works in proximity to the property and minimise associated noise levels where reasonably practicable.	Not Significant
Operational Effects			
Operational noise from the proposed substation transformers	Significant	Mitigation through selection of suitable plant, layout arrangement and design of the enclosure building and external plant, to achieve rated noise levels of no more than L _{Ar} 35 dB at neighbouring dwellings.	Not Significant
Transport and Access			
Construction Effects			
Residents / visitors and users of the C1336 (and U1377), near the Site access			
Severance	Major (Significant)	CTMP – Temporary signage/route signage	Minor (Not significant)
Driver Delay	Major / Moderate (Significant)	CTMP – Temporary signage/route signage	Minor (Not significant)
Pedestrian Delay	Major / Moderate (Significant)	CTMP – Temporary signage/route signage	Minor (Not significant)
Non-motorised User Amenity	Major (Significant)	CTMP – Temporary signage/route signage	Minor (Not significant)
Fear and Intimidation	Major (Significant)	CTMP – Temporary signage/route signage	Minor (Not significant)
Road Safety	Major / Moderate (Significant)	CTMP – Temporary signage/route signage	Minor (Not significant)

Predicted Effect	Significance of Effect	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Effect
Large Loads	Major (Significant)	AIL TMP	Minor (Not significant)
Residents / visitors and users of the A481, as well as Hundred House (including Fforest Fields):			
Large Loads	Major (Significant)	AIL TMP	Minor (Not significant)
Residents / visitors and Users of A44, southwest of Radnor			
Road Safety	Moderate (Significant)	CTMP – Temporary signage/route signage	Minor (Not significant)
Large Loads	Major (Significant)	AIL TMP	Minor (Not significant)
PRoW network/ Common Land and Open Access Land users			
Severance	Major (Significant)	CTMP – Temporary signage/route signage	Minor (Not significant)
Pedestrian Delay	Major / Moderate (Significant)	AIL TMP	Minor (Not significant)
Non-motorised User Amenity	Major (Significant)	CTMP – Temporary signage/route signage	Minor (Not significant)
Fear and Intimidation	Major (Significant)	AIL TMP	Minor (Not significant)
Road Safety	Major / Moderate (Significant)	CTMP – Temporary signage/route signage	Minor (Not significant)
Large Loads	Major / Moderate (Significant)	AIL TMP	Minor (Not significant)
Operational Effects			
N/A			

Table 12.3 Summary of significant effects of the Proposed Development from Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment on Landscape Receptors

Landscape Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
Landscape Units (within 15 km) based on Powys Landscape Character Areas				
Aberedw Uplands LCA 50	Medium-high	High for the western part of the landscape unit that falls within the Site, which will be directly affected by the Proposed Development (including all 18 turbines) and up to 1.5 km from the turbines. Medium for the perceptual (visual and sensory) character of the north and west facing slopes and summits 1.5-5 km from the turbines.	Major (significant) for the western part of the landscape unit that falls within the Site, which will be directly affected by the Proposed Development (including all 18 turbines) and up to 1.5 km from the turbines. Moderate (significant) for the perceptual (visual and sensory) character of the north and west facing slopes and summits 1.5-5 km from the turbines.	Scenario A: Major (significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Major (significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
	Medium-high (at night)	Low-medium at night during the maximum intensity scenario. Low at night during the reduced lighting intensity scenario.	Minor-Moderate (not significant) at night during both the maximum and reduced lighting intensity scenarios.	Scenario A: N/A Scenario B: N/A
Llanbister-Penybont Uplands LCA 40	High	High for areas within 1.5 km of the proposed turbines. Medium for the perceptual (visual and sensory) character of areas up to 5 km from the proposed turbines, including from elevated, open common land at Perthi Common and from south-facing	Major (significant) for areas within 1.5 km of the proposed turbines. Moderate (significant) for the perceptual (visual and sensory) character of areas up to 5 km from the proposed turbines, including from elevated,	Scenario A: Major (significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Major (significant) - the same level

Landscape Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
		slopes of Carneddau/Castle Bank.	open common land at Perthi Common and from south-facing slopes of Carneddau/Castle Bank.	of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Aberedw Valley LCA 54	Medium-high	High for areas within 1.5 km of the proposed turbines. Medium for the perceptual (visual and sensory) character of areas beyond 1.5 km from the proposed turbines, particularly the north and west facing slopes.	Major (significant) for areas within 1.5 km of the proposed turbines. Moderate (significant) for the perceptual (visual and sensory) character of areas beyond 1.5 km from the proposed turbines, particularly the north and west facing slopes.	Scenario A: Major (significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Major (significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Wye Valley (Builth Wells to Hay-on-Wye) LCA 55	Medium-high	High for the upper north-east facing valley sides within 1.5 km of the proposed turbines. Medium for the perceptual (visual and sensory) character of the north-east facing valley sides beyond 1.5 km from the proposed turbines.	Major (significant) for the upper north-east facing valley sides within 1.5 km of the proposed turbines. Moderate (significant) for the perceptual (visual and sensory) character of the north-east facing valley sides beyond 1.5 km from the proposed turbines.	Scenario A: Major (significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Major (significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Northern Mynydd Epynt LCA 56	Medium-high	Low	Minor-moderate (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Painscastle Uplands LCA 51	Medium-high	Low-medium	Minor-moderate (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the

Landscape Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
				primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Mynydd Epynt LCA 57	Medium	Low-medium	Minor (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Irfon Valley LCA 53	Medium	Low	Minor (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Wye Valley (Rhayader to Builth Wells) LCA 44	Medium-high	Low-medium	Minor-moderate (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the

Landscape Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
				same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Eastern Mynydd Epynt Hills LCA 58	Medium-high	Low	Minor-moderate (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Radnor Forest LCA 43	Medium	Low-medium	Minor-moderate (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
River Dulas Hills & Valleys LCA 38	Medium-high	Low	Minor-moderate (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Southern Mynydd Epynt Valleys LCA 59	Medium	Low	Minor (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the

Landscape Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
				primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Bryn Glas Uplands LCA 47	High	Low	Minor (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Southern Bryn Glas Uplands LCA 52	Medium-high	Low	Minor (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Landscape Units within the BBNP (up to 33 km) based on BBNP Landscape Character Areas				
Wye Valley Foothills LCA 14	High	Low	Minor (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor (not significant) - the same

Landscape Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
				level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
The Black Mountains LCA 13	High	Low	Minor (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Middle Usk Valleys LCA 6	High	Low	Minor (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Eastern Usk Valley LCA 11	High	Low	Minor (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Central Beacons LCA 7	High	Low	Minor (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the

Landscape Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
				primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Western Usk Tributaries LCA 5	High	Low	Minor (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.
Fforest Fawr LCA 3	High	Low	Minor (not significant)	Scenario A: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment. Scenario B: Minor (not significant) - the same level of landscape effect as recorded in the primary assessment.

Table 12.4 Summary of significant effects of the Proposed Development from Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment on Visual Receptors

Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
Cregrina	Medium-high	Low-medium from the northern part of the village. Low from the southern and south-western parts of the village.	Minor-moderate (not significant) from the northern part of the village. Minor (not significant) from the southern and south-western parts of the village.	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Hundred House	Medium-high	High from the central part of the village and the minor road in the north. Medium from the eastern and western parts of the village.	Major (significant) from the central part of the village and the minor road in the north. Moderate (significant) from the eastern and western parts of the village.	Scenario A: Major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Llansantffraed-in-Elwel	Medium-high	High from the southern edge of the village. Low from the minor lane along the western edge of the village	Major (significant) from the southern edge of the village. Minor-moderate (not significant) from the minor lane along the western edge of the village.	Scenario A: Major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Franksbridge	Medium-high	Medium from the junction of where the minor lane meets the unnamed cul-de-sac. Low-medium from the southern settlement edge and from the properties in the north-western part of the village (orientated to the south-west).	Moderate (significant) from the junction of where the minor lane meets the unnamed cul-de-sac. Minor-moderate (not significant) from the southern settlement edge and from the properties in the north-western part of the village (orientated to the south-west).	Scenario A: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Builth Wells	Medium-high	Medium from Castle Road in the east, elevated areas south of the A483, east-west aligned streets	Moderate (significant) from Castle Road in the east, elevated areas south of the A483, east-west	Scenario A: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.

Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
		in the north-west (such as Pendre and Irfon Road) and properties along the north-western settlement edge (including along Golf Links Road), and from along the Wye Bridge (A483).	aligned streets in the north-west (such as Pendre and Irfon Road) and properties along the north-western settlement edge (including along Golf Links Road), and from along the Wye Bridge (A483).	Scenario B: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Llanelwedd	Medium-high	Medium from the front of The Llanelwedd Arms Hotel in the south of the village. Low-medium from the western end of 'The Crescent' (in the north-east).	Moderate (significant) from the front of The Llanelwedd Arms Hotel in the south of the village. Minor-moderate (not significant) from the western end of 'The Crescent' (in the north-east).	Scenario A: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Caerwnon Park	Medium-high	Low from the north-eastern corner and central areas of the residential park.	Minor-moderate (not significant) from the north-eastern corner and central areas of the residential park.	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Cilmery	Medium-high	Low from the northern edge of the village and from along the A483	Minor-moderate (not significant) from the northern edge of the village and from along the A483	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Llandrindod Wells	Medium-high	Low from the southern and south-eastern edge of the town (including properties along Brynteg, Pentrosfa Road and Lakeside Avenue).	Minor-moderate (not significant) from the southern and south-eastern edge of the town (including properties along Brynteg, Pentrosfa Road and Lakeside Avenue).	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Newbridge-on-Wye	Medium-high	Low from the southern settlement edge (namely the properties along Knapplands and Meadowlands).	Minor-moderate (not significant) from the southern settlement edge (namely the properties along Knapplands and Meadowlands).	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.

Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
Llanyre	Medium-high	Low from the southern, eastern and north-eastern edges of the village (including the graveyard of St Llyr Church, and properties along Penrhiw, Cagebrook Lane and near Roundfield).	Minor-moderate (not significant) from the southern, eastern and north-eastern edges of the village (including the graveyard of St Llyr Church, and properties along Penrhiw, Cagebrook Lane and near Roundfield).	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
People Travelling on Roads				
Road users of the A481	Medium	Medium-high from the stretch of road in the west (between the roundabout junction with the Wyeside Enterprise Park and the junction with the B4567), from the stretch of road in the north-east (between Llangyfrwys and Hundred House), and from the stretch of road that runs parallel with the northern edge of the Site.	Moderate-major (significant) from the stretch of road in the west (between the roundabout junction with the Wyeside Enterprise Park and the junction with the B4567), from the stretch of road in the north-east (between Llangyfrwys and Hundred House), and from the stretch of road that runs parallel with the northern edge of the Site.	Scenario A: Moderate-major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Moderate-major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Road users of the A470	Medium	Medium effect from the stretch of road leaving Builth Wells in the east and near to Aberduhonw. Low-medium effect from the stretch of road between Tregaer and Alltmawr, and along the approach to Builth Wells in the north.	Moderate (significant) effect from the stretch of road leaving Builth Wells in the east and near to Aberduhonw. Minor-moderate (not significant) from the stretch of road between Tregaer and Alltmawr, and along the approach to Builth Wells in the north.	Scenario A: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Road users of the A483	Medium	Medium from the stretch of road between Cilmerly and Builth Wells and along the Wye Bridge.	Moderate (significant) from the stretch of road between Cilmerly and Builth Wells and along the Wye Bridge.	Scenario A: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.

Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
Road users of the A44	Medium	Low from the short stretch of the A44 between Rhosdeglia and Gryliss.	Minor (not significant) from the short stretch of the A44 between Rhosdeglia and Gryliss.	Scenario A: Minor (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Minor (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Road users of the A4081	Medium	Low from along the A4081 where intervening vegetation does not screen/ filter views.	Minor (not significant) from along the A4081 where intervening vegetation does not screen/ filter views.	Scenario A: Minor (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Minor (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Road users of the B4567	Medium	Medium from the stretch of road between its junction with the A481 and The Hall residence, and from along the stretch of road between the farmstead at Coed-yr-aber and the River Edw crossing.	Moderate (significant) from the stretch of road between its junction with the A481 and The Hall residence, and from along the stretch of road between the farmstead at Coed-yr-aber and the River Edw crossing.	Scenario A: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Road users of the B4520	Medium	Medium from the short stretch of road that travels through the village of Llanddewi'r Cwm. Low-medium from the road between Builth Wells and Cwm-nant-gwyn.	Moderate (significant) from the short stretch of road that travels through the village of Llanddewi'r Cwm. Minor-moderate (not significant) from the road between Builth Wells and Cwm-nant-gwyn.	Scenario A: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
People Using Open Access Land, Walking Routes and Cycle Routes				
Users of the Open Access Land (Aberedw Hill, Llan-fraith Hill and Wylfre) and the PROWs on the Site	Medium-high	High from the entirety of the open access land and PROW across the Site.	Major (significant) from the entirety of the open access land and PROW across the Site.	Scenario A: Major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.

Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
Users of the Open Access Land at Perthi Common, Carneddau and Gilwern Hill (including users of PRowS to the north and north-west of the Site and within 5 km)	Medium-high	High from the summits and south-facing slopes of Perthi Common, Carneddau and Gilwern Hill, as well as surrounding PRowS where intervening vegetation does not screen/ filter views.	Major (significant) from the summits and south-facing slopes of Perthi Common, Carneddau and Gilwern Hill, as well as surrounding PRowS where intervening vegetation does not screen/ filter views.	Scenario A: Major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Users of the Open Access Land at Red Hill, Rhulen Hill, Llanbedr Hill and Llandeilo Hill (including users of PRowS to the south and south-east of the Site and within 5 km)	Medium-high	High from the summits and north/ north-west facing slopes of Red Hill, Rhulen Hill, Llanbedr Hill and Llandeilo Hill, as well as from the sections of PRowS that extend along the lower slopes of the valley where intervening vegetation does not screen/ filter views.	Major (significant) from the summits and north/ north-west facing slopes of Red Hill, Rhulen Hill, Llanbedr Hill and Llandeilo Hill, as well as from the sections of PRowS that extend along the lower slopes of the valley where intervening vegetation does not screen/ filter views.	Scenario A: Major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Users of the Open Access Land at Little Hill, Cefn Wylfre and Glascwm Hill (including users of PRowS to the north-east and east of the Site and within 5 km)	Medium-high	High from the summits and west/ south-west facing slopes of Little Hill, Cefn Wylfre and Glascwm Hill, as well as from the sections of PRowS that extend along the lower slopes of the valley where intervening vegetation does not screen/ filter views.	Major (significant) from the summits and west/ south-west facing slopes of Little Hill, Cefn Wylfre and Glascwm Hill, as well as from the sections of PRowS that extend along the lower slopes of the valley where intervening vegetation does not screen/ filter views.	Scenario A: Major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Users of the Open Access Land at Garth (including users of PRowS to the west of the Site and within 5 km)	Medium-high	High from the summit of Garth Hill, as well as from the sections of PRowS that extend along the lower slopes of the valley where intervening vegetation does not screen/ filter views.	Major (significant) from the summit of Garth Hill, as well as from the sections of PRowS that extend along the lower slopes of the valley where intervening vegetation does not screen/ filter views.	Scenario A: Major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.

Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
Users of the Open Access Land at Gwaunceste Hill, Little Hill, Llanfihangel Hill, Colva Hill and Mynd	Medium-high	Medium from the summits and upper west-facing slopes of Gwaunceste Hill and Little Hill. Low-medium from the summits and upper west-facing slopes of Llanfihangel Hill, Colva Hill and Mynd.	Moderate (significant) from the summits and upper west-facing slopes of Gwaunceste Hill and Little Hill. Minor-moderate (not significant) from the summits and upper west-facing slopes of Llanfihangel Hill, Colva Hill and Mynd.	Scenario A: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Users of the Open Access Land at The Begwns	Medium-high	Low-medium from the summits and upper north-facing slopes of The Begwns.	Minor-moderate (not significant) from the summits and upper north-facing slopes of The Begwns.	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Users of the Open Access Land at Moelfre, Cefn-poeth and Comin-y-garth	Medium-high	Low-medium from the summits and east-facing slopes at Moelfre, Cefn-poeth and Comin-y-garth.	Minor-moderate (not significant) from the summits and east-facing slopes at Moelfre, Cefn-poeth and Comin-y-garth.	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Users of the Open Access Land at Llandegley Rhos	Medium-high	Low-medium from the summits and south-facing slopes of Llandegley Rhos.	Minor-moderate (not significant) from the summits and south-facing slopes of Llandegley Rhos.	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Users of the Open Access Land at Cefn Gledwen, Cefn Llwydallt and Cefn Clawdd	Medium-high	Low-medium from the summits and north-east facing slopes of Cefn Gledwen, Cefn Llwydallt, and Cefn Clawdd.	Minor-moderate (not significant) from the summits and north-east facing slopes of Cefn Gledwen, Cefn Llwydallt, and Cefn Clawdd.	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Users of the National Cycle Network Route 825 (including users of the	Medium	High from the stretch of the route where it crosses Hundred House Common (when looking south).	Moderate-major (significant) from the stretches of the route where it crosses Hundred House Common (when looking south); and between	Scenario A: Moderate-major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.

Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
Open Access Land at Hundred House Common)		Medium-high from the stretch of the route between Cregrina and Hundred House. Medium from the stretches of the route between the properties at Busnant and Rhos (east of Cregrina) and between Bwlch-Ilwyn and Franksbridge.	Cregrina and Hundred House. Moderate (significant) from the stretches of the route between the properties at Busnant and Rhos (east of Cregrina) and between Bwlch-Ilwyn and Franksbridge.	Scenario B: Moderate-major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Users of the National Cycle Network Route 8	Medium	Medium from the stretch of the route that crosses the Wye Bridge and from the stretch of the route between Cmon Coch and Builth Well.	Moderate (significant) from the stretch of the route that crosses the Wye Bridge and from the stretch of the route between Cmon Coch and Builth Wells.	Scenario A: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Users of the Wye Valley Walk (including users of the Open Access Land at Banc y Celyn and PRowS to the south-west of the Site within 5 km)	Medium-high	Medium from the summit and east-facing slopes of Banc y Celyn (including from along the Wye Valley Walk where it traverses the open access land), as well as from the other PRowS that extend from the Wye Valley Walk and traverse the lower slopes of the River Wye Valley to the south-west of the Site (where intervening vegetation does not screen/ filter views). Low from along the elevated stretch of the Wye Valley Walk that runs for approximately 2.5 km along the western valley sides to the north-west of Newbridge-on-Wye (around Upper Cefncoed and Ty'n-y-coed).	Moderate (significant) from the summit and east-facing slopes of Banc y Celyn (including from along the Wye Valley Walk where it traverses the open access land), as well as from the other PRowS that extend from the Wye Valley Walk and traverse the lower slopes of the River Wye Valley to the south-west of the Site (where intervening vegetation does not screen/ filter views). Minor-moderate (not significant) from along the elevated stretch of the Wye Valley Walk that runs for approximately 2.5 km along the western valley sides to the north-west of Newbridge-on-Wye (around Upper Cefncoed and Ty'n-y-coed).	Scenario A: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.

Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
Users of the Heart of Wales Line Trail	Medium-high	Medium from where the footpath travels along the Wye Bridge (A483). Low-medium from along the south-east facing valley slopes of the River Wye (between the edge of Llanelwedd and Lower Llanelwedd Wood) and the lower slopes of the open access land at Moelfre. Low from the elevated slopes at Coedswydd and Rhos-swydd (east of Penybont).	Moderate (significant) from where the footpath travels along the Wye Bridge (A483). Low-medium (not significant) from along the south-east facing valley slopes of the River Wye (between the edge of Llanelwedd and Lower Llanelwedd Wood) and the lower slopes of the open access land at Moelfre. Low (not significant) from the elevated slopes at Coedswydd and Rhos-swydd (east of Penybont).	Scenario A: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Users of the Elan Valley Way	Medium-high	Low from where the Elan Valley Way traverses the hilltop at Bwlch-Mawr and from the elevated slopes on the eastern side of the River Ithon and hilltop at Little Hill (to the west of Penlan).	Minor-moderate (not significant) from where the Elan Valley Way traverses the hilltop at Bwlch-Mawr and from the elevated slopes on the eastern side of the River Ithon and hilltop at Little Hill (to the west of Penlan).	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
<u>People at Visitor Attractions</u>				
Visitors to Builth Castle	Medium-high	Medium from the eastern edge of the mound.	Moderate (significant) from the eastern edge of the mound.	Scenario A: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Visitors to the Royal Welsh Showground	Medium-high	Medium from open areas within the showground.	Moderate (significant) from open areas within the showground.	Scenario A: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.

Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
Visitors to the promoted viewpoint south of Cwm Graig-ddu	High	Low from the wooden shelter and parking area.	Minor-moderate (not significant) from the wooden shelter and parking area.	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
<u>People at Campsites</u>				
Visitors to Fforest Fields, Mid Wales Caravan & Camping Site	Medium-high	High from open areas of the campsite (including grass pitches and lakes). Medium from the main area of the campsite (including hardstand pitches, the circuit road and the reception building).	Major (significant) from open areas of the campsite (including grass pitches and lakes). Moderate (significant) from the main area of the campsite (including hardstand pitches, the circuit road and the reception building).	Scenario A: Major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Visitors to Brynchrach Caravan and Camping Site	Medium-high	Medium-high from across the campsite	Moderate-major (significant) from across the campsite	Scenario A: Moderate-major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Moderate-major (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
People Visiting Popular Hill Summits in the BBNP				
Visitors to popular hill summits in the BBNP	High	Low from the northern extent of BBNP, including the areas of open moorland and hill summits at Hay Bluff, Cefn Llechid, Pen y Fan, Corn Du, Cribyn and Fan y Big.	Minor-moderate (not significant) from the northern extent of BBNP, including the areas of open moorland and hill summits at Hay Bluff, Cefn Llechid, Pen y Fan, Corn Du, Cribyn and Fan y Big.	Scenario A: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Minor-moderate (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Dusk/ Night-time Visual Effects				
Viewpoint N1: Perthi Common	Medium-high	Medium during reasonable maximum worst-case scenario for close by residents (e.g. the local community at Llansantffraed-in-Elwe) and other local communities at a similar distance and	Moderate (significant) during reasonable maximum worst-case scenario for close by residents (e.g. the local community at Llansantffraed-in-Elwe) and other local	Scenario A: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.

Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change (during operation)	Residual Effect (during operation)	Cumulative Effects
		elevation (e.g. the local community at Hundred House). Low-medium during the reduced lighting intensity scenario.	communities at a similar distance and elevation (e.g. the local community at Hundred House). Minor-moderate (not significant) during the reduced lighting intensity scenario.	Scenario B: Moderate (significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.
Viewpoint N2: Hay Bluff, Bannau Brycheiniog National Park	High	Low during reasonable maximum worst-case scenario for visitors of the BBNP and International Dark Sky Reserve. Barely perceptible during the reduced lighting intensity scenario.	Minor (not significant) during reasonable maximum worst-case scenario for visitors of the BBNP and International Dark Sky Reserve. Negligible (not significant) during the reduced lighting intensity scenario.	Scenario A: Minor (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA. Scenario B: Minor (not significant) - the same level of visual effect recorded in the LVIA.