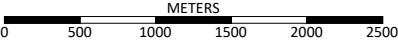
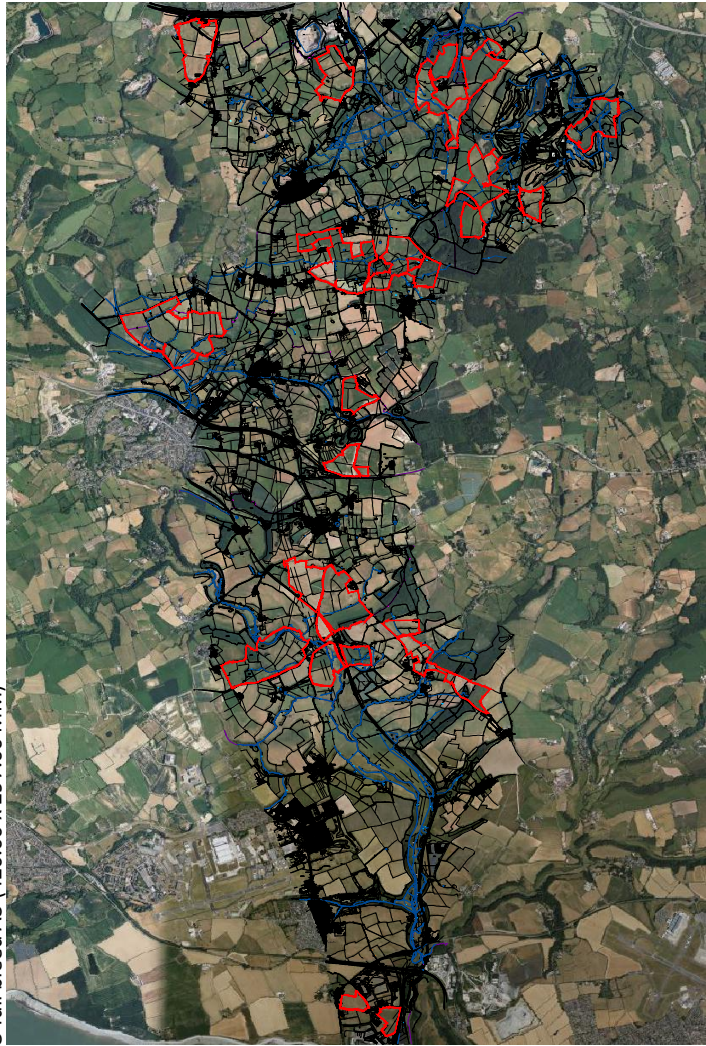
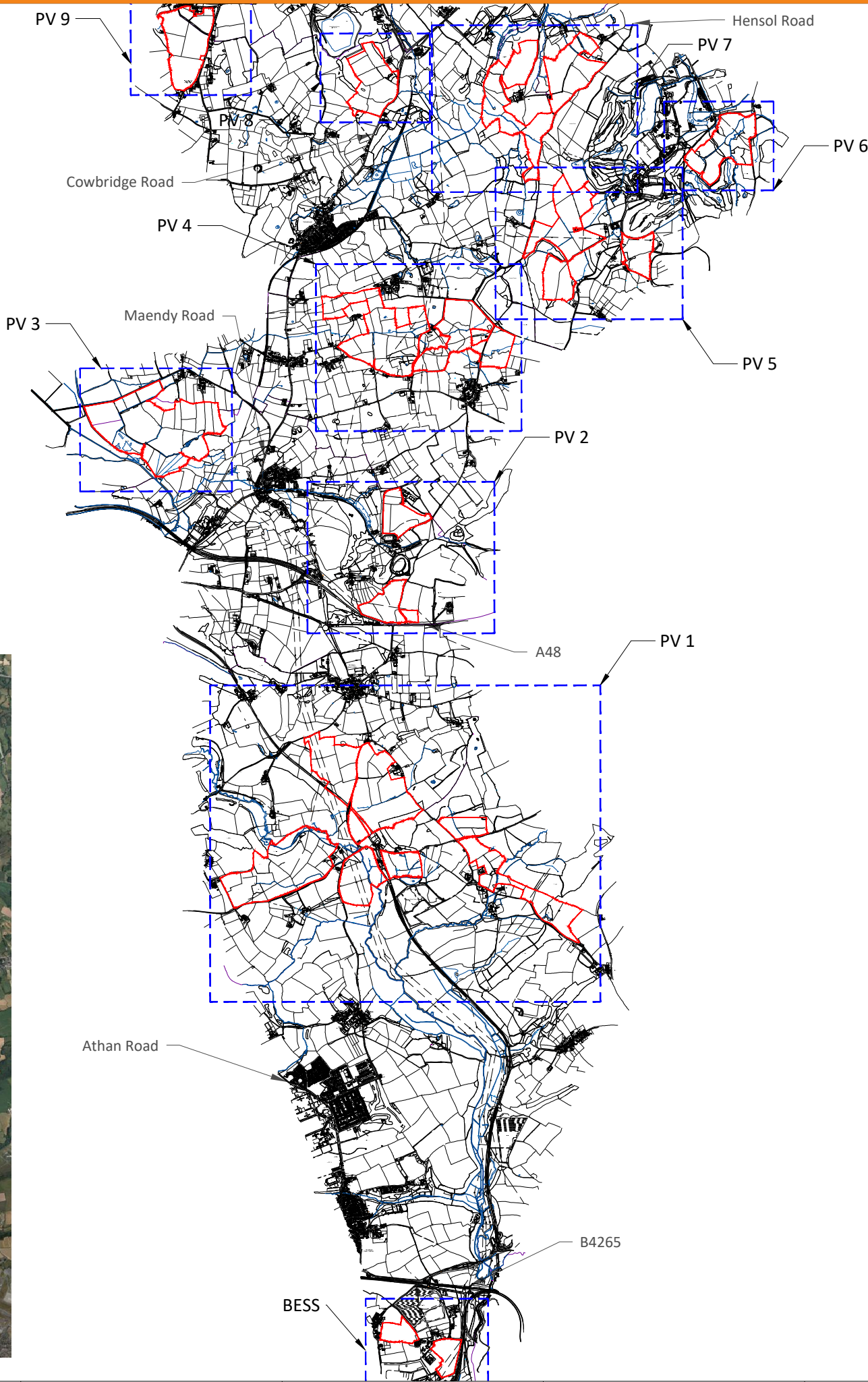
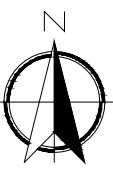


Appendix 1.1 - Site Location Plan

GBR_Afon Ddaw_AD - Site Location Plan_02

Area 5,273,129 m2 (1303.02 acres)

KEY:
Red Line - Planning Application
Boundary

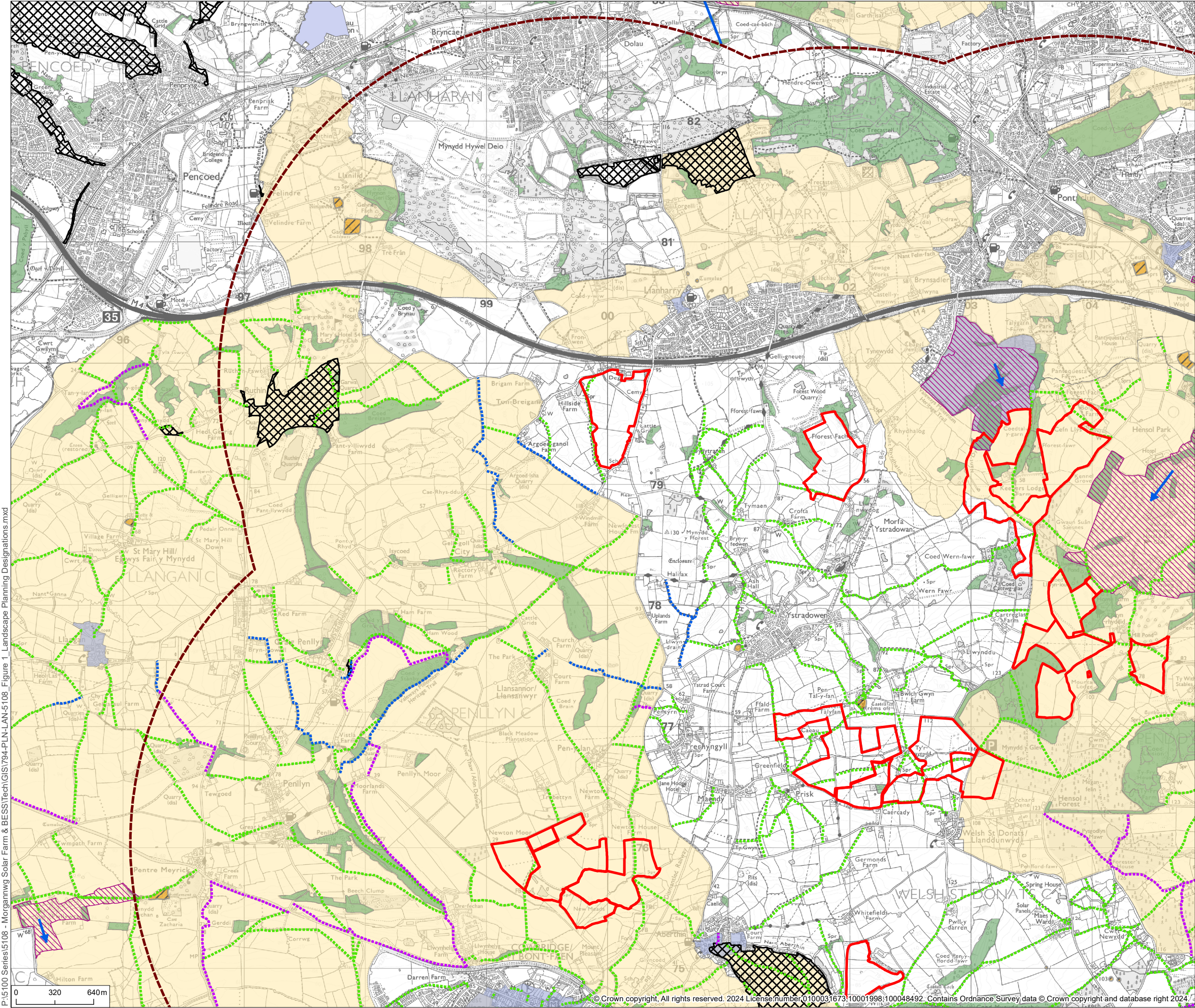


GBR_Afon Ddaw_AD - SLP_02			
DC			17.12.2024
DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED	DATE
PROJECT NAME & ADDRESS: Location: Afon Ddaw Postcode: Vale of Glamorgan			
Paper Size: A3	Scale: 1:50000	Sheet: 1	
DRAWING NUMBER: AD-SLP		STATUS: Preliminary	
lightsourcebp  Lightsource Renewable Development Limited, 7th Floor, 33 Holborn, London, EC1N 2HU General: +44 (0) 333 200 0755 Web: www.lightsourcebp.com info@lightsourcebp.com			

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Appendix 6.1 - Landscape Figures

Figure 6.1 - Landscape Designations



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Legend

Application Site Boundaries

Study Area (3 km radius)

Footpath

Bridleway

Restricted Byway

Listed Buildings

Significant Views

Historic Parks and Gardens

Registered Common Land

Ancient Woodland

Scheduled Monument

Historic Landscapes

Conservation Area

Special Landscape Area

N

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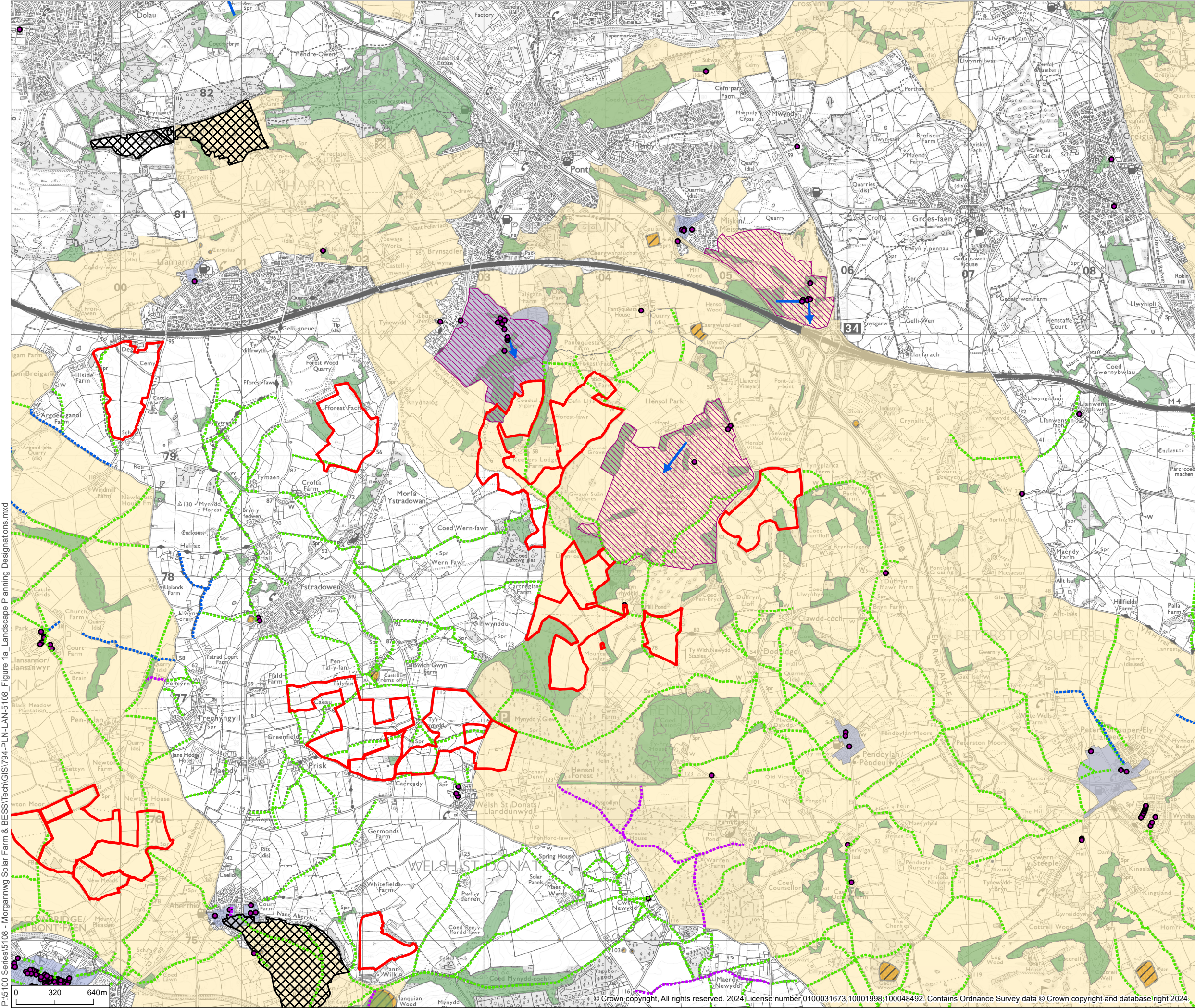
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Title Landscape Planning Designations

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Legend

Study Area (3 km radius)

Application Site Boundaries

Footpath

Bridleway

Restricted Byway

Listed Buildings

Significant Views

Historic Parks and Gardens

Registered Common Land

Ancient Woodland

Scheduled Monument

Historic Landscapes

Conservation Area

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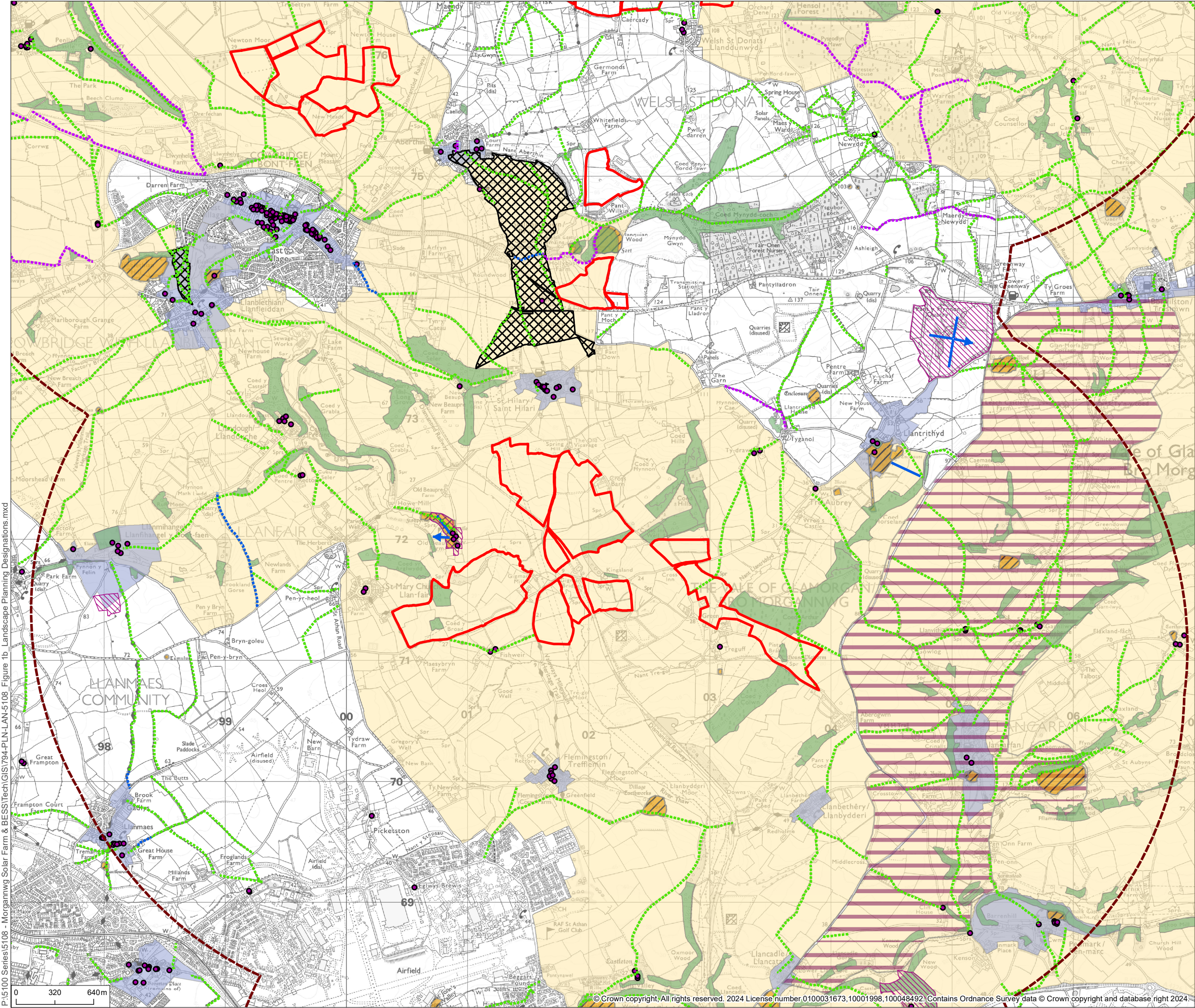
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Legend

Study Area (3 km)

Application Site Boundaries

Footpath

Bridleway

Restricted Byway

Listed Buildings

Significant Views

Historic Parks and Gardens

Registered Common Land

Ancient Woodland

Scheduled Monument

Historic Landscapes

Conservation

Special Landscape

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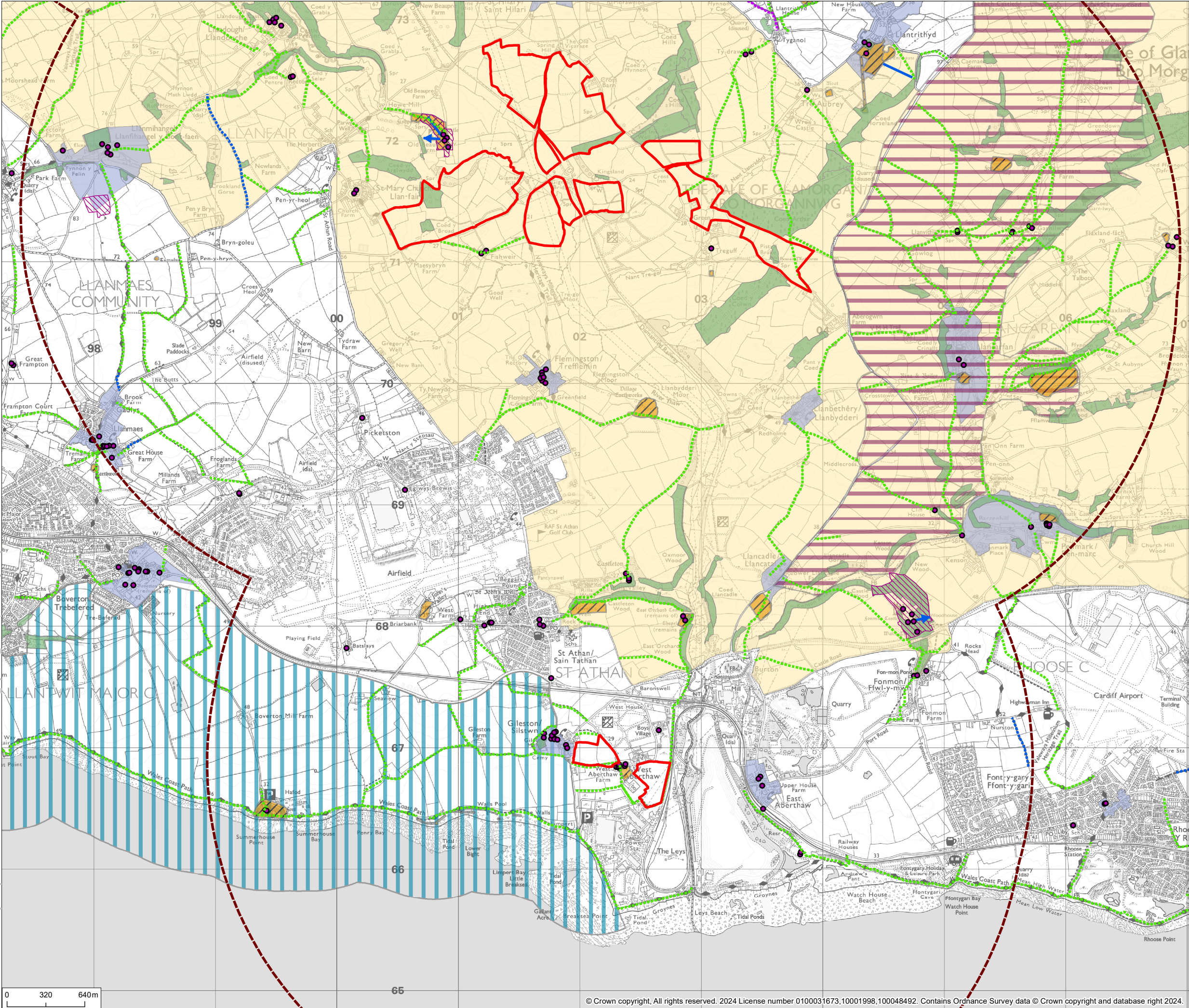
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Legend

- Study Area (3 km)
- Application Site Boundaries
- Footpath
- Bridleway
- Restricted Byway
- Listed Buildings
- Significant Views
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- Registered Common Land
- Ancient Woodland
- Scheduled Monument
- Historic Landscapes
- Conservation
- Special Landscape
- Heritage Coast

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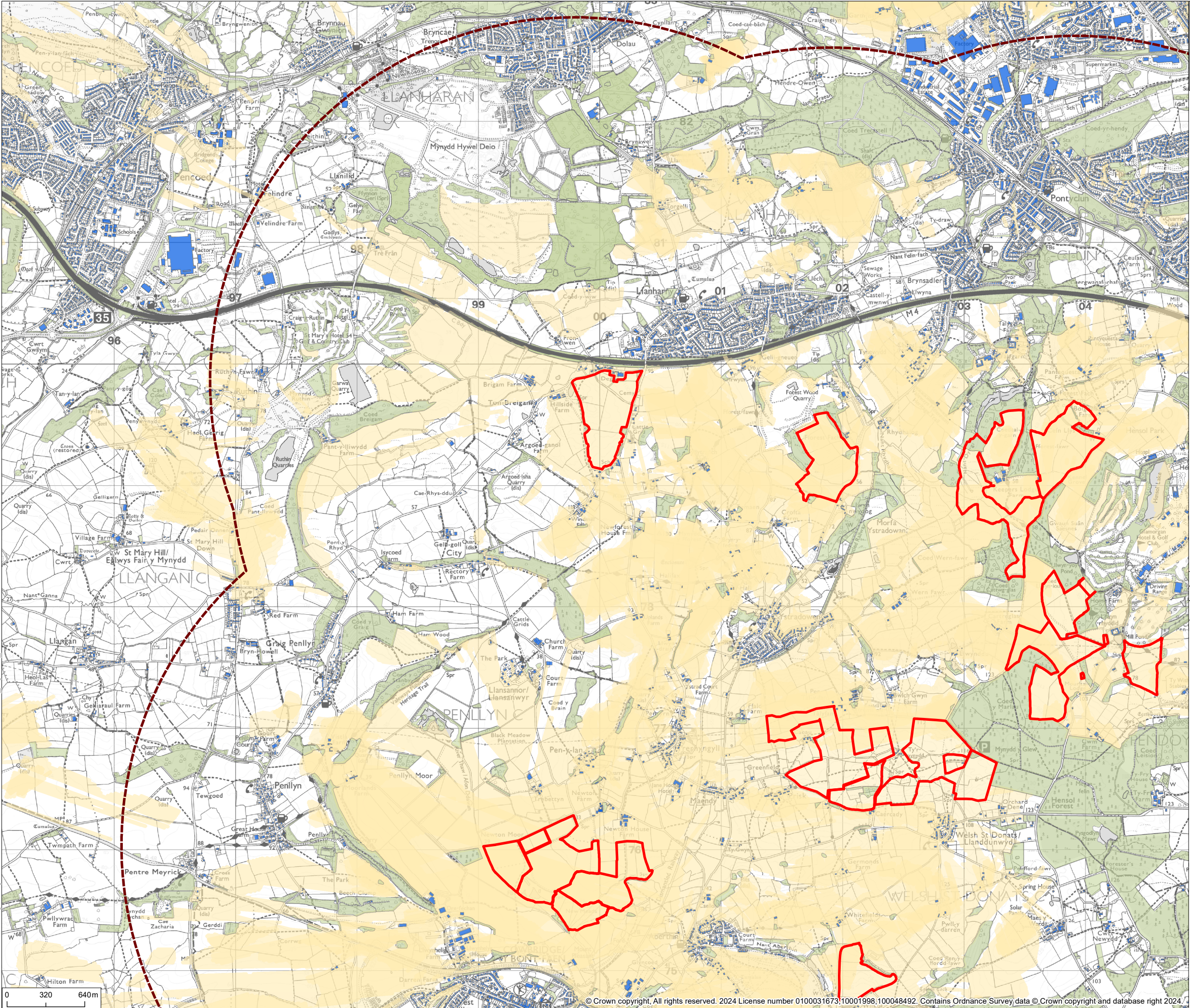
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**Figure 6.2:
Zone of Theoretical Visibility
(ZTV)**

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Legend

- Application Site Boundaries
- Study Area (3 km radius)
- Settlement
- Woodland

ZTV (theoretical extent of the surrounding landscape from where the proposed solar farm developments would be visible)

Note:

ZTV compiled assuming observer height as 1.7m at eye level, and takes into account screening effects of local settlements at 9m and existing vegetation / woodland at a height of 11m.

Origin points, from within the Application Site(s), have been used to illustrate the full parameters of the proposed development. Including:

- Up to 38 origin points (in total), set at 3.2 m above existing ground level (EGL), within the centre of each of the fields of the application site(s) potentially containing solar panels; and,
- 19 origin points from the approximate centre of the proposed battery energy storage (BESS) facility, set at 3 m EGL.

OS Terrain 5 data has been used for generating the ground model.

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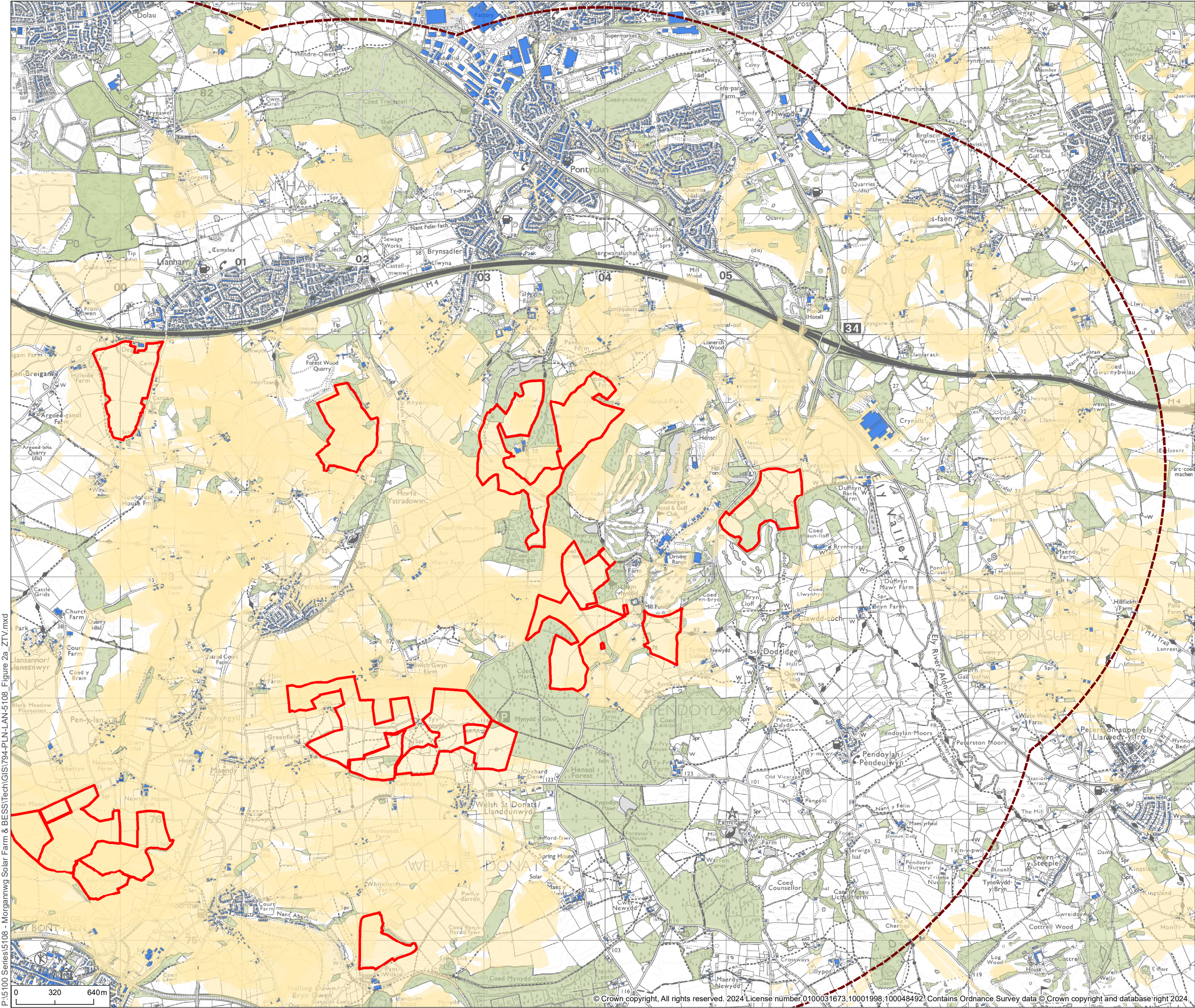
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Legend

Application Site Boundaries

Study Area (3 km radius)

Woodland

Settlement

ZTV (theoretical extent of the surrounding landscape from where the proposed solar farms developments would be visible)

Note:

ZTV compiled assuming observer height as 1.7m at eye level, and takes into account screening effects of local settlements at 9m and existing vegetation / woodland at a height of 11m.

Origin points, from within the Application Site(s), have been used to illustrate the full parameters of the proposed development. Including:

- Up to 38 origin points (in total), set at 3.2 m above existing ground level (EGL), within the centre of each of the fields of the application site(s) potentially containing solar panels; and,
- 19 origin points from the approximate centre of the proposed battery energy storage (BESS) facility, set at 3 m EGL.

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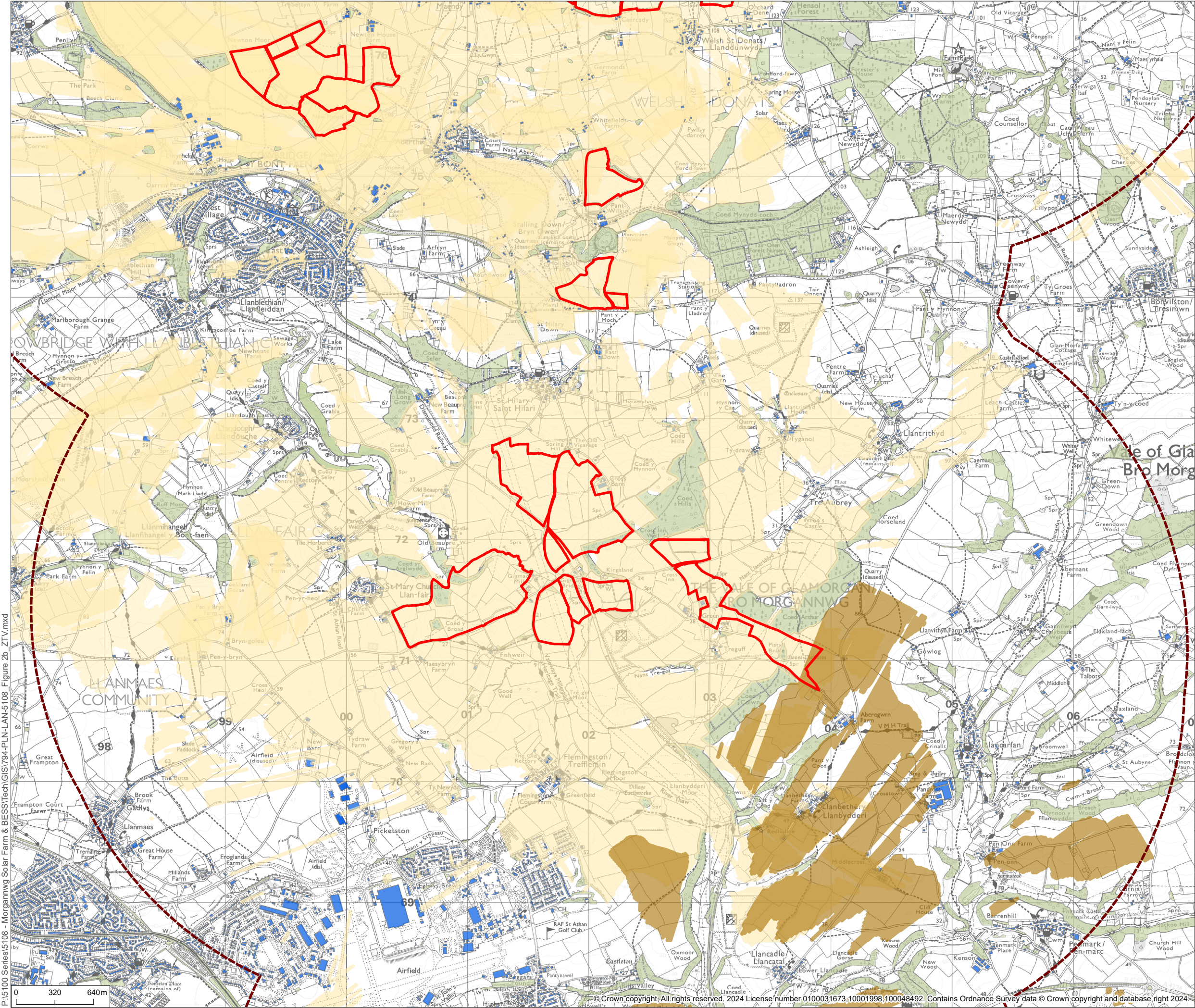
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Legend

Application Site Boundaries

Study Area (3 km)

Woodland

Settlement

ZTV (theoretical extent of the surrounding landscape from where the proposed solar farm developments would be visible)

ZTV (theoretical extent of the surrounding landscape from where the proposed battery energy storage system development would be visible)

Note:

ZTV compiled assuming observer height as 1.7m at eye level, and takes into account screening effects of local settlements at 9m and existing vegetation / woodland at a height of 11m.

Origin points, from within the Application Site(s), have been used to illustrate the full parameters of the proposed development. Including:

- Up to 38 origin points (in total), set at 3.2 m above existing ground level (EGL), within the centre of each of the fields of the application site(s) potentially containing solar panels; and,
- 19 origin points from the approximate centre of the proposed battery energy storage (BESS) facility, set at 3 m EGL.

OS Terrain 5 data has been used for generating the ground model.

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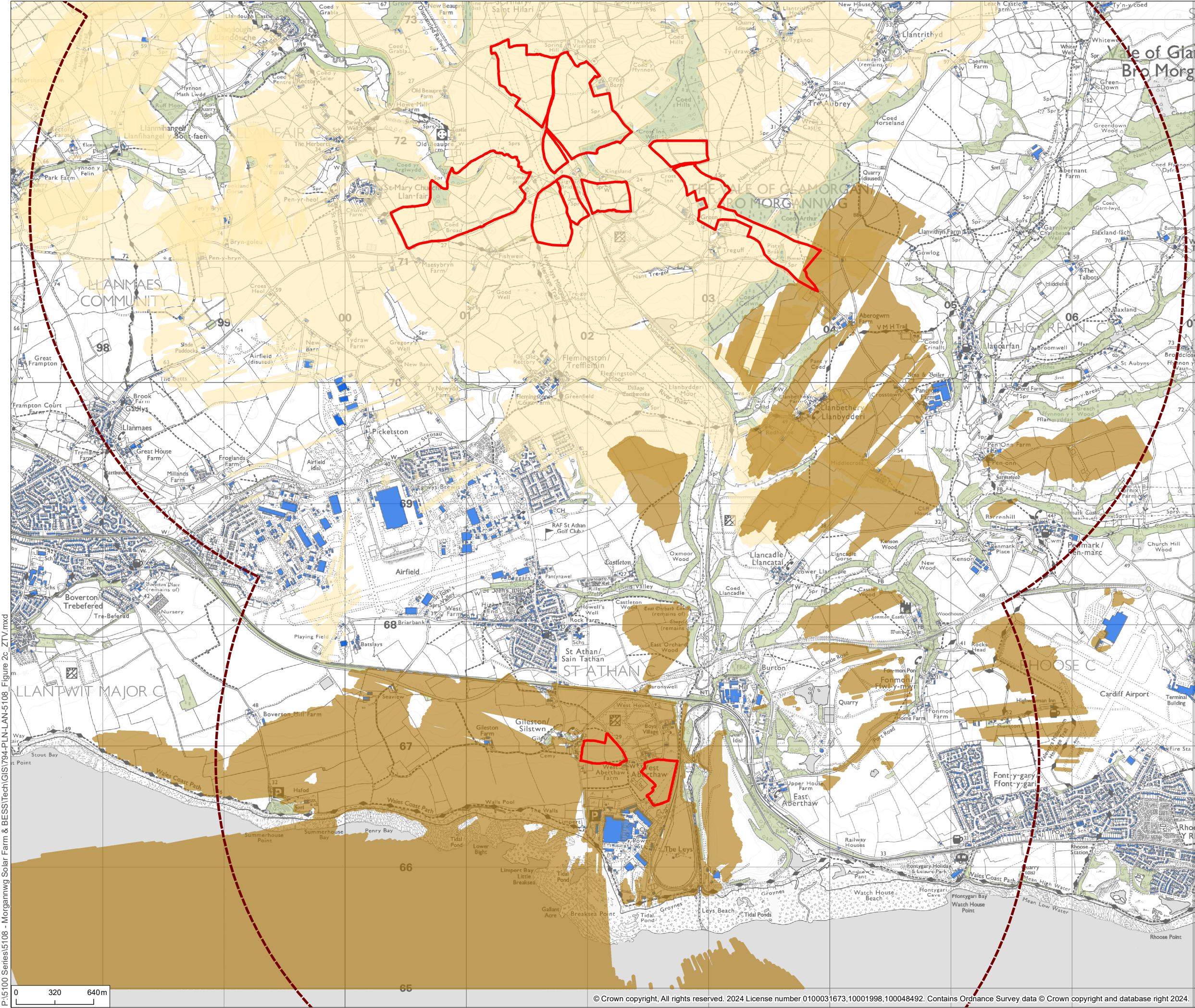
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Legend

- Application Site Boundaries
- Study Area (3 km radius)
- Woodland
- Settlement

ZTV (theoretical extent of the surrounding landscape from where the proposed battery energy storage system development would be visible)

ZTV (theoretical extent of the surrounding landscape from where the proposed solar arrays development would be visible)

Note:

ZTV compiled assuming observer height as 1.7m at eye level, and takes into account screening effects of local settlements at 9m and existing vegetation / woodland at a height of 11m.

Origin points, from within the Application Site(s), have been used to illustrate the full parameters of the proposed development. Including:

- Up to 38 origin points (in total), set at 3.2 m above existing ground level (EGL), within the centre of each of the fields of the application site(s) potentially containing solar panels; and,
- 19 origin points from the approximate centre of the proposed battery energy storage (BESS) facility, set at 3 m EGL.

OS Terrain 5 data has been used for generating the ground model.

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Appendix 6.2 - LVIA Methodology

APPENDIX 6.2: ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Assessment Criteria and Assignment of Significance

Relevant Guidance

- 1.1 As a matter of best practice, this Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) has been undertaken based on the relevant guidance on landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) described in the following documents:
- *Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland* (The Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, 2002);
 - *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition* (GLVIA3) (Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013);
 - *An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment* (Natural England, 2014).
 - *Technical Guidance Note 2/19 Residential Visual Amenity Assessment* (Landscape Institute, 2019). and
 - *Technical Guidance Note 02/21: Assessing landscape value outside national designations* (Landscape Institute, May 2021).

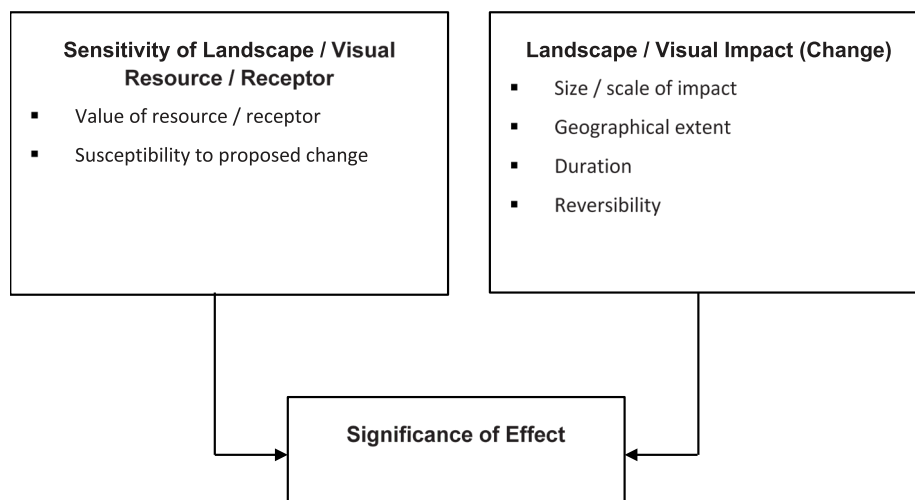
Distinction Between Landscape and Visual Effects

- 1.2 As set out in the GLVIA3, paragraph 2.21, landscape and visual effects are assessed separately, although the procedure for assessing each is closely linked. A clear distinction has been drawn between landscape and visual effects as described below:
- Landscape effects relate to the effects of the proposed development on the physical and other characteristics of the landscape and its resulting character and quality.
 - Visual effects relate to the effects on views experienced by visual receptors (e.g. residents, footpath users, tourists etc) and on the visual amenity experienced by those people.

Assessment Criteria and Assignment of Significance of Effects

- 1.3 GLVIA3 sets out broad guidelines rather than detailed prescriptive methodologies. The methodologies tailored for the assessment of this development is based on GLVIA3 guidance, which recommends that an assessment “*concentrates on principles and process*” and “*does not provide a detailed or formulaic recipe*” to assess effects, it being the “*responsibility of the professional to ensure that the approach and methodology are appropriate to the task in hand*” (preface to GLVIA3). The effects on the landscape resources or visual receptors (people) are assessed by considering the proposed change in the baseline conditions (the impact of the proposal) against the type of landscape resource or visual receptor (including the importance and sensitivity of that resource or receptor). The methodology is set out in detail below and summarised in Diagram 1. These factors are determined through a combination of quantitative (objective) and qualitative (subjective) assessment using professional judgement.

Diagram 1: Assessment Methodology Summary



Sensitivity

Sensitivity of landscape receptors

1.4 The sensitivity of a landscape receptor is a combination of “*judgements of their susceptibility to the type of change or development proposed and the value attached to the landscape*” (GLVIA, para 5.39). For the purpose of this assessment, susceptibility and value of landscape receptors are defined as follows:

- Landscape susceptibility: “*the ability of the landscape receptor (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular landscape type or area, or an individual element and/or feature, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the proposed change without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies*” (GLVIA, para 5.40).
- Value of the landscape receptor: “*The value of the Landscape Character Types or Areas that may be affected, based on review of designations at both national and local levels, and, where there are no designations, judgements based on criteria that can be used to establish landscape value; and, the value of individual contributors to landscape character, especially the key characteristics, which may include individual elements of the landscape, particularly landscape features, notable aesthetic, perceptual or experiential qualities, and combinations of these contributors*” (GLVIA, para 5.44). An evaluation of the value attached to undesignated landscapes has been considered and reference has been made to the Landscape Institutes Technical Guidance note 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside of national designations.

1.5 Sensitivity is not readily graded into bands. However, descriptions of landscape susceptibility and value are set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Definitions of Landscape Sensitivity

Sensitivity	Typical Descriptors Landscape Resource/Receptor Susceptibility	Landscape Resource/Receptor Value
Very High	Exceptional landscape quality, no or limited potential for substitution. Key elements / features well known to the wider public.	Nationally/internationally designated/valued landscape, or key elements or features of

Sensitivity	Typical Descriptors Landscape Resource/Receptor Susceptibility	Landscape Resource/Receptor Value
		nationally/internationally designated landscapes.
High	Strong/distinctive landscape character; absence of landscape detractors.	Regionally/nationally designated/valued countryside and landscape features.
Medium	Some distinctive landscape characteristics; few landscape detractors.	Locally/regionally designated/valued countryside and landscape features.
Low	Absence of distinctive landscape characteristics; presence of landscape detractors.	Undesignated countryside and landscape features.
Negligible	Absence of positive landscape characteristics. Significant presence of landscape detractors.	Undesignated countryside and landscape features.

Sensitivity of visual receptors

- 1.6 Visual receptors are always people. The sensitivity of each visual receptor (the particular person or group of people likely to be affected at a specific viewpoint) *“should be assessed in terms of both their susceptibility to change and in views and visual amenity and also the value attached to particular views”* (GLVIA, para 6.31). For the purpose of this assessment, susceptibility and value of visual receptors are defined as follows:
- Visual susceptibility: *“The susceptibility of different visual receptors to changes in views and visual amenity is mainly a function of: The occupation or activity of people experiencing views at the particular locations; and, the extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focused on the views and the visual amenity they experience at particular locations”* (GLVIA, para 6.32).
 - Value of views: Judgements made about the value of views should take account of: *“recognition of the value attached to particular views, for example in relation to heritage assets, or through planning designations; and, indicators of value attached to views by visitors, for example through appearances in guidebooks or on tourist maps, provision of facilities for their enjoyment (such as parking places, sign boards or interpretive material) and references to them in literature or art...”* (GLVIA, para 6.37).
- 1.7 Sensitivity is not readily graded in bands and GLVIA notes, with regards to visual sensitivity, that the division of who may or may not be sensitive to a particular change *“is not black and white and in reality, there will be a gradation in susceptibility to change”* (GLVIA, para 6.35). In order to provide both consistency and transparency to the assessment process, however, Table 2, below defines the criteria which have guided the judgement as to the intrinsic susceptibility and value of the resource/receptor and subsequent sensitivity to the proposed development.

Table 2: Definitions of Visual Sensitivity

Sensitivity	Typical Descriptors Visual Receptor Susceptibility	Value of View
Very High	Observers, drawn to a particular view, including those who have travelled from around Britain and overseas to experience the views.	See paragraph 1.6 and 1.7, above
High	Observers on the public rights of way network in the countryside are more sensitive to visual change.	See paragraph 1.6 and 1.7, above
Medium	Observers enjoying the countryside from vehicles on quiet/promoted routes or pedestrians on less	See paragraph 1.6 and 1.7, above

Sensitivity	Typical Descriptors	Value of View
	Visual Receptor Susceptibility	
	scenic/urban rights of way are moderately sensitive to visual change.	
Low	Observers in vehicles or people involved in outdoor activities where attention is not focused on landscape are less sensitive to visual change.	See paragraph 1.6 and 1.7, above
Negligible	Observers in vehicles or people involved in frequent or frequently repeated activities are less sensitive to visual change.	See paragraph 1.6 and 1.7, above

Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of impact on landscape resources and receptors

- 1.8 The magnitude of impact or change affecting landscape receptors depends on the size or scale, geographical extent of the area influenced and its duration and reversibility. These factors are described below:
- Size or scale: *“The extent of the existing landscape elements that will be lost, the proportion of the total extent that this represents and the contribution of that element to the character of the landscape...; the degree to which aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape are altered either by removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones...”* and, *“whether the effect [impact] changes the key characteristics of the landscape, which are critical to its distinctive character”* (GLVIA, para 5.49).
 - Geographical extent: Distinct from scale or size, this factor considers the geographical area over which the landscape impacts will be felt, it might, for example, be a moderate loss of landscape receptors or character over a large area, or a large loss of receptors or character over a very localised area. At para 5.50 GLVIA3 notes that *“in general effects [impacts] may have an influence at the following scales, although this will vary according to the nature of the project and not all may be relevant on every occasion: at the site level within the development site itself; at the level of the immediate setting of the site; at the scale of the landscape type or character area within which the proposal lies; and, on a larger scale, influencing several landscape types or character areas.”* For the purposes of this LVIA, the assessment considers the impact of the proposed development on the published landscape character areas, both at local and national level, i.e. the third and fourth landscape scales.
- 1.9 Duration and reversibility: Duration is categorised as short, medium or long-term. GLVIA explains that as there are no standard lengths of time within these categories, the appraisal must state what these are and why these have been chosen (GLVIA, para 5.51). Reversibility is described as *“a judgement about the prospects and practicality of the particular effect being reversed in, for example, a generation”* (GLVIA, para 5.52). Projects can be considered to be permanent (irreversible), partially reversible or fully reversible. For the purposes of this assessment the proposed development is considered to be fully reversible.

Magnitude of impact on visual receptors

- 1.10 As with the magnitude of landscape impacts, the magnitude of impact or change affecting visual receptors depends on the size or scale, geographical extent of the area influenced and its duration and reversibility. These factors are described below:

- Size or scale: Judgements need to take account of: *“the scale of the change [impact] in the view with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view and changes in its composition, including the proportion of the view occupied by the proposed development; the degree of contrast or integration of any new features or changes in the landscape with existing or remaining landscape elements and characteristics in terms of form, scale and mass, line, height, colour, and texture; and, the nature of the view of the proposed development, in terms of the relative amount of time over which it will be experienced and whether views will be full, partial or glimpses”* (GLVIA, para 6.39). Our judgement would also take into consideration the potential for, and duration of, solar reflection.
- Geographical extent: This will vary from viewpoint to viewpoint and will reflect: *“the angle [orientation] of view in relation to the main activity of the receptor; the distance of the viewpoint from the proposed development; and, the extent of the area over which the changes [impacts] would be visible”* (GLVIA, para 6.40).

- 1.11 Duration and reversibility of visual effects: As with landscape impacts, duration should be categorised as short, medium or long-term and projects considered to be permanent (irreversible), partially reversible or fully reversible (GLVIA, para 6.41). For the purposes of this appraisal the impacts on views of the proposed development are considered to be fully reversible.
- 1.12 The magnitude of the predicted impact has been described using criteria outlined above and Diagram 1 and detailed in methodology below. Magnitude of impact has been classified on a four-point scale (Large, Medium, Small and Negligible). The definitions of terms relating to the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 3, below.

Table 3: Example Definitions of Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of Impact	Typical Descriptors	
	Landscape Resource	Visual Resource
High	Total loss or addition or/very substantial loss or addition of key elements/features/patterns of the baseline i.e., pre-development landscape and/or introduction of dominant, uncharacteristic elements with the attributes of the receiving landscape.	Complete or very substantial change in view, dominant involving complete or very substantial obstruction of existing view or complete change in character and composition of baseline, e.g., through removal of key elements.
Medium	Partial loss or addition of or moderate alteration to one or more key elements/features/patterns of the baseline i.e., pre-development landscape and/or introduction of elements that may be prominent but may not necessarily be substantially uncharacteristic with the attributes of the receiving landscape.	Moderate change in view: which may involve partial obstruction of existing view or partial change in character and composition of baseline, i.e. pre-development view, through the introduction of new elements or removal of existing elements. Change may be prominent but would not substantially alter scale and character of the surroundings and the wider setting. Composition of the views would alter. View character may be partially changed through the introduction of features which, though uncharacteristic, may not necessarily be visually discordant.

Magnitude of Impact	Typical Descriptors	
	Landscape Resource	Visual Resource
Low	Minor loss or addition of or alteration to one or more key elements/features/patterns of the baseline i.e., pre-development landscape and/or introduction of elements that may not be uncharacteristic with the surrounding landscape.	Minor change in baseline, i.e. pre-development view, – change would be distinguishable from the surroundings whilst composition and character would be similar to the pre-change circumstances.
Negligible	Very minor loss or addition of or alteration to one or more key elements/features/patterns of the baseline i.e., pre-development landscape and/or introduction of elements that are not uncharacteristic with the surrounding landscape approximating to a ‘no-change’ situation.	Very slight change in baseline, i.e. pre-development view, – change barely distinguishable from the surroundings. Composition and character of view substantially unaltered.
No Change	No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.	No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.

Significance of effects

- 1.13 It is recognised that new development will lead to some landscape and visual effects. However, it should be stressed that not all landscape and visual effects arising will be significant.
- 1.14 GLVIA3 explains, at paragraph 5.55, that a staged approach can be adopted when assessing landscape significance “*susceptibility to change and value can be combined into an assessment of sensitivity for each receptor, and size/scale, geographical extent and duration and reversibility can be combined into an assessment of magnitude for each effect. Magnitude and sensitivity can then be combined to assess overall significance.*”
- 1.15 Within this assessment, the assessment of significance has taken the following into account (as appropriate):
- reference to regulations or standards;
 - reference to best practice guidance;
 - reference to policy objectives;
 - reference to criteria, for example designations or protection status;
 - outcomes of consultation to date; and
 - professional judgement based on local / regional / specialist experience.
- 1.16 Significance varies depending on the receptor's sensitivity and the magnitude of impact of the project. The distance to the development can be a major factor in determining the magnitude of the impact. Those resources or receptors closer to the project are likely to experience a greater significance of effects than those further away.
- 1.17 A significant effect would not necessarily mean that the effect is unacceptable in planning terms. What is important is that the likely effects of any proposal are transparently assessed and understood in order that the determining authority can bring a balanced and well-informed judgement to bear when making any decision. This judgement should be based upon weighing up the benefits of the proposal against the anticipated effects, both positive and negative.

- 1.18 The matrix, at Table 4, has been used to guide the assessment of effects. Where the matrix provides a choice of level of effects, e.g., Minor to Moderate, the assessor has exercised professional judgement in determining which of the levels is more appropriate.

Table 4: Assessment of Significance of Effects Matrix

Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact				
	No Change	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Negligible	No change	Negligible	Negligible or Minor	Negligible or Minor	Minor
Low	No change	Negligible or Minor	Negligible or Minor	Minor	Minor or Moderate
Medium	No change	Negligible or Minor	Minor	Moderate	Moderate or Major
High	No change	Minor	Minor or Moderate	Moderate or Major	Major or Substantial
Very high	No change	Minor	Moderate or Major	Major or Substantial	Substantial

- 1.19 The significance of effect on landscape, views and visual amenity has been described according to the five-point scale shown in the above matrix (Substantial, Major, Medium, Minor or Negligible). A description of these terms is provided in Table 5, below.

Table 5: Definitions of Significance Criteria

Magnitude	Typical Descriptors Landscape Resource	Visual Resource
Substantial	Where proposed changes would be uncharacteristic and/or would significantly alter a landscape of exceptional landscape quality (e.g., internationally designated landscapes), or key elements known to the wider public of nationally designated landscapes (where there is no or limited potential for substitution nationally).	Where proposed changes would be uncharacteristic and/or would significantly alter a view of remarkable scenic quality, within internationally designated landscapes or key features or elements of nationally designated landscapes that are well known to the wider public.
Major	Where proposed changes would be uncharacteristic and/or would significantly alter a valued aspect of (or a high quality) landscape.	Where proposed changes would be uncharacteristic and/or would significantly alter a valued view or a view of high scenic quality.
Moderate	Where proposed changes would be noticeably out of scale or at odds with the character of an area.	Where proposed changes to views would be noticeably out of scale or at odds with the existing view.
Minor	Where proposed changes would be at slight variance with the character of an area.	Where proposed changes to views, although discernible, would only be at slight variance with the existing view.
Negligible	Where proposed changes would have an indiscernible effect on the character of an area.	Where proposed changes would have a barely noticeable effect on views/visual amenity.
No change	No change	No change

- 1.20 In this assessment, those effects of Moderate and below are not considered to be significant. Those effects to be Major and above are considered to be significant.
- 1.21 For the purposes of this assessment, those effects indicated as being of major or substantial significance, as defined in Table 5, are regarded as significant. Effects of moderate and lesser significance have been identified in the assessment but are not considered to be significant. The significance of effects for temporary changes, i.e. those during construction and decommissioning, are likely to be diminished due to their transitory nature.