Ministry of Defence

Deep Space Advanced Radar Capability (DARC)

Environmental Statement Volume 3: Appendices

Draft for Pre-application Consultation
Planning Application: 22/1136/SO
February 2026

Ministry of Defence

ES Appendix 9.1: The Landscape and Visual Assessment Criteria (Including Seascape)

Appendix 9.1 Landscape, Seascape and Visual Impact Assessment Criteria

1. Introduction

1.1. In accordance with GLVIA3, the landscape, seascape and visual impact assessment criteria used to determine the level and significance of effects have been tailored to the specific nature of the proposed development and its location. The assessment terminology, criteria and levels of effect adopted in this assessment specifically reflect the scoping consultation response from the PCNPA. Criteria are given separately for the assessment of landscape (including seascape) and visual effects.

2. Landscape Assessment Criteria

The receptors of landscape effects

1.2. The receptors for the landscape assessment comprise the landscape and seascape character areas identified by PCC and PCNPA within the 15 km study area.

1.3. For each landscape or seascape character area, the assessment considers landscape value; landscape susceptibility (to the changes likely to arise as a consequence of the type of development proposed); landscape sensitivity (by combining value and susceptibility); and the magnitude of landscape change (arising from the specific defined parameters of the proposed development), to reach a conclusion on the level of landscape or seascape character effect likely to be caused and its significance. The following sets out the terminology and criteria used for these different elements of the assessment process. How factors are combined, and the weightings attributed to each within the overall assessment is a matter of reasoned professional judgement set out within the assessment text.

Landscape value

1.4. The assessment of the effects of the proposed development includes careful consideration of the value (or values) attributed to the landscape and seascape. A review of relevant information from various sources has been included to understand the various associations with the landscape that might contribute to its value. Within the National Park landscapes are generally regarded to be **High** value.

1.5. GLVIA3 (Box 5.1) and the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 02-21: Assessing landscape value outside national designations, 2021) sets out a wide range of considerations that might inform an assessment of landscape value. In addition to formal designation at either a national or local level, these include the factors set out below.

1.6. The factors listed principally reflect the contents of Table 1 of TGN 02-21 which, despite some re-wording, capture all of the considerations set out in GLVIA3 Box 5.1. The factors that might indicate **High** landscape value have been re-ordered and defined in ES Appendix Table 1 based on an assessment of which factors and aspects bear most relevance to the assessment of landscape value within the context of the development proposals.

ES Appendix Table 1: Factors Indicating High Landscape Value

Perceptual (scenic)	Whether the area is visually appealing, including distinctive features such as dramatic / striking landform, natural lines in the landscape (e.g. coastal edges) or memorable/distinctive views.
Perceptual (tranquillity / wildness)	High levels of tranquillity (including perceived) including a sense of remoteness or peace and quiet; presence of wild land and perceptions of relative wildness, sense of remoteness, seclusion or openness.
Landscape / seascape condition (or quality)	The intactness of the character area, the health of its key features and general absence of detractors.
Recreational importance	Landscapes / seascapes offering good accessibility and recreational opportunity, including presence of public rights of way (particularly coastal paths) where appreciation of landscape/seascape is a feature.
Distinctiveness	A strong sense of identity taking account of rarity and representativeness.
Other landscape / seascape function	A particularly important contribution to other landscape / seascape functions such as ecosystem services, green infrastructure networks or landscapes with a strong functional / physical link with an adjacent national designation or are important to the appreciation of its special qualities.
Cultural heritage	Presence of historic landmark structures or designed landscape / seascape elements (whether or not formally regarded as heritage assets).
Natural heritage	Presence of wildlife or habitats of ecological interest that contribute to sense of place.
Associations	Association with particularly notable people, events, or the arts.

1.7. In this assessment the value of a landscape or seascape character area is defined as either High, Medium, Low or Negligible with reference to the following criteria based on the factors listed above. The criteria are indicative and do not override the necessity for professional judgement supported by reasoned narrative. It is not necessary for every criterion to be met for an area of landscape to be placed in any one category.

High value landscapes:

- Most areas of nationally designated landscapes (e.g. National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) (unless other criteria suggest otherwise);
- Areas of locally designated landscapes (e.g. Special Landscape Areas) where other criteria are also met;
- An intact, highly distinctive, and possibly rare landscape / seascape which may be a good example and especially representative of the character type within which it falls;
- Presence of particularly distinctive or unusual, prominent, and valuable individual landscape / seascape components or landmarks;
- An area which clearly displays time depth with prominent evidence of special historical development or ecological richness;
- Likely to be generally perceived by most people to be unusually scenic and / or tranquil / wild; and
- May be widely regarded as an especially important area for recreation, for a special association with a particular person or event or for a special or unique landscape / seascape function.

Medium value landscapes:

- Limited areas of nationally designated landscapes (e.g. National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) where other criteria suggest less than High value (this might include areas of connective lower value landscape which is clearly less distinct than a surrounding national designation but has likely been included to form a cohesive area for protection);
- Some areas of locally designated landscapes (e.g. Special Landscape Areas) where other criteria for High value are not met;
- An ordinary or 'everyday' area which is no more than typical of the character area within which it falls;
- An area with some apparent time depth but with limited evidence of any special historical development or ecological richness;
- May be perceived by some people to display a moderate degree of scenic value or relative tranquillity / wildness; and
- May be regarded as locally important for recreation.

Low value landscapes:

- Landscape areas neither designated at a national or local level (it is likely that all areas that fall within either a national or local landscape designation would be deemed to be either Medium or High value);
- A deteriorating or discordant area with prominent detractors which is a weak example and not fully representative of the character area within which it falls (interventions to restore or enhance the landscape / seascape are likely to be desirable);
- A depleted or eroded area within which evidence of its historical development or any ecological richness is largely absent; and
- Absence of perceived scenic value or tranquillity / wildness.

1.8. No landscape character areas within the study area are considered to be of negligible value.

Landscape Susceptibility

1.9. The susceptibility of a landscape or seascape character area to change refers to its ability to accommodate the type of development proposed without undue consequences for the maintenance of its existing character. The susceptibility of landscape / seascape to change is specific to the nature of the type of proposed development (but not to the specific parameters proposed). Susceptibility therefore refers to the interplay between the type of development that is proposed and the key characteristics of the landscape or seascape and is a measure of the likely ability of the landscape to absorb that type of development without its character being altered (i.e. the potential 'fit' between the type of development and the type of landscape or seascape).

1.10. Susceptibility criteria therefore focus on those aspects or characteristics of the landscape or seascape that might be most vulnerable to the changes likely to be caused by the type of development proposed (e.g. landcover, skyline, modern elements, agricultural elements etc). In this assessment the susceptibility of a character area or seascape is defined as either High, Medium, Low or Negligible with reference to the following criteria. These criteria place particular weight on those aspects of landscape / seascape character which are considered to be indicators of susceptibility to the type of development proposed such as visual openness (particularly on the

skyline), contribution of built development (particularly modern or non-vernacular), presence of modern engineered features, scale or height of built structures, and historical time depth.

High susceptibility landscapes:

- Presence of highly distinctive characteristics which would be vulnerable to the type of changes proposed;
- Strong contribution of natural geomorphology;
- The type of development proposed (or similar land uses) is absent from the existing landscape and makes no contribution to its existing character (the 'fit' or consistency between existing character and the proposed development is poor);
- A notably simple, distinct, consistent and uniform landscape pattern and character;
- Visually open landscapes / seascapes (and particularly skylines) with absence of strong landscape framework and low levels of tree cover;
- Fine grained and small scale landscapes;
- Landscapes generally free of built development or where modern built development or engineered features are not visually prominent;
- Absence of non-domestic and non-vernacular large scale or tall buildings and built structures;
- Absence of vertical features; and
- Strong sense of time depth with prominent historic features.

Medium susceptibility landscapes:

- Presence of characteristics with some vulnerability to the type of changes proposed;
- The type of development proposed (or similar land uses) are largely absent from the existing landscape and make only a limited contribution to its existing character (the 'fit' or consistency between existing character and the proposed development is limited);
- Moderate levels of complexity and variety of landscape pattern, features and uses;
- Moderate levels of visual openness;
- Moderate contribution by existing built or modern engineered features;
- Only occasional presence of non-domestic or non-vernacular large scale or tall buildings or built structures; and
- Limited sense of time depth with only occasional historic features.

Low susceptibility landscapes:

- Absence of distinctive characteristics with an ability to easily accommodate the type of changes proposed;
- The type of development proposed (or similar land uses) are present within the existing landscape and already contribute to its existing character (the 'fit' or consistency between existing character and the proposed development is good);
- Absence of any strong contribution by natural geomorphology;

- Existing character is defined by presence of complexity, an inconsistent landscape pattern and variety of features and uses;
- Large scale landscapes and features;
- Visually enclosed landscapes with presence of strong landscape framework and high levels of tree cover;
- Landscapes within which built development including vertical features is frequent and visually prominent;
- Frequent presence of non-domestic large scale or tall buildings or engineered structures; and
- Sense of time depth generally absent with absence of historic or vernacular features.

1.11. No landscape character areas within the study area are considered to be of negligible susceptibility.

Landscape Sensitivity

1.12. The sensitivity of a landscape / seascape character area to the proposed development is derived by combining its assessed landscape value and landscape susceptibility using the criteria for each given above. Combining value and susceptibility and the relative weighting given to each is a matter of professional judgement backed up by narrative and clear reasoning within the assessment. Although simple summing is unlikely to be appropriate, it is generally likely that the following will be the case:

- High sensitivity landscapes are generally likely to be:
  - High value and high susceptibility;
  - High value and medium susceptibility; and
  - Medium value and high susceptibility.
- Medium sensitivity landscapes are generally likely to be:
  - Medium value and medium susceptibility;
  - High value but low susceptibility; and
  - Low value but high susceptibility.
- Low sensitivity landscapes are generally likely to be:
  - Low value and low susceptibility;
  - Medium value and low susceptibility; and
  - Low value and medium susceptibility.

1.13. No landscape character areas within the study area are considered to be of negligible sensitivity.

Magnitude of Landscape Change

1.14. The assessment of the magnitude of landscape change likely to arise as a result of the introduction of the proposed development takes account of a range of considerations including the predicted degree of landscape change; the extent of that change; the duration of the change (i.e. whether temporary, short term or long term); and its potential reversibility (i.e. whether the landscape changes could, rather than will, be reversed or whether the changes would be difficult to reverse and the landscape unable to be restored to its current condition). The relative weight to be given to these considerations will vary and is a matter for professional judgements backed up by reasoning and narrative within the assessment.

1.15. The magnitude of landscape change is considered at three points in time: during the construction phase, during the first year following completion of the proposed development and, in general terms, 15 years later when any new planting would have begun to take effect.

1.16. Within this assessment the following criteria have been used to help determine the magnitude of landscape change within each landscape / seascape character area and at each project phase as High, Medium, Low or Negligible / No Change.

High magnitude of landscape change:

- The proposed development would be a defining feature of the landscape / seascape character, which would be substantially altered;
- Substantial changes to key or defining characteristics of the landscape / seascape;
- The proposed development would be at substantial variance to the landform, scale, or pattern of the landscape and at substantial variance to the landscape objectives and guidance contained in relevant policy;
- The extent of landscape features lost or altered would be extensive;
- A change likely to exert an influence over a large part of the character area; and
- Likely to be long term and irreversible.

Medium magnitude of landscape change:

- The proposed development would be a contributing feature of the landscape / seascape character which would be altered;
- Some limited changes to key or defining characteristics of the landscape / seascape; and
- The proposed development would be slightly at odds with the landform, scale or pattern of the landscape and slightly vary from the landscape objectives and guidance contained in relevant policy.

Low magnitude of landscape change:

- The proposed development would be a generally unnoticed secondary feature to those existing features in the area that already define landscape / seascape character;
- Changes would generally not affect key or defining characteristics of the landscape / seascape;
- The proposed development would be largely consistent with the landform, scale or pattern of the landscape and with the landscape objectives and guidance contained in relevant policy;
- The extent of landscape features lost or altered would be limited;
- May be a highly localised change; and
- May be short term and reversible.

Negligible or No Change:

- No perceived material change.
- Distant visibility outside of character area which would be unnoticed.

3. Visual Assessment Criteria

The Receptors of Visual Effects

1.17. The representative viewpoints agreed with PCC and PCNPA are treated in this assessment as the receptors of visual effects. The assessment considers in detail and determines the level and significance of the visual effect at each representative viewpoint location and then uses these conclusions to support a more general discussion on the extent of likely significant visual effects on individual visual receptors across the study area and in relation to different categories of viewer such as residents and footpath users. The level and significance of the visual effect upon each and every individual property or footpath is not included as this is not considered feasible due to the size of the study area and the assessment principally rests on the representativeness of the viewpoints agreed.

1.18. For each agreed representative viewpoint the visual assessment considers visual value; visual susceptibility (to the changes likely to arise as a consequence of the type of development proposed); visual sensitivity (by combining value and susceptibility); and the magnitude of visual change (arising from the specific defined parameters of the proposed development), to reach a conclusion on the level of visual effect likely to be caused and its significance. The following sets out the terminology and criteria used for these different parts of the assessment process.

Visual Sensitivity

1.19. Visual sensitivity is derived from consideration of the value likely to be attributed to different specific views by people, and their susceptibility to visual change (the latter based on their likely occupation or activity in a particular location). Visual sensitivity is defined as either High, Medium, Low or Negligible. Unlike for landscape character effects, visual value and visual susceptibility are more closely correlated. The following combined criteria are therefore used to determine the combined visual sensitivity at the different representative viewpoint locations.

High visual sensitivity:

- People at recognised or important viewpoints or routes (may be recognised and protected within policy (for example, a National Trail) or recorded as a viewpoint on OS or other relevant mapping);
- People at designed views (may be associated with historic designed landscapes);
- Recognised tourist locations;
- Most residential locations;
- People using public footpaths (especially nationally or locally named long distance routes, coastal paths and / or well used footpaths that give access to areas of high scenic value); and
- People using important public open spaces or open access areas offering good visual amenity.
- People using holiday accommodation or other tourism destinations where visual amenity is important.

Medium visual sensitivity:

- Some residential locations where the quality of existing visual amenity is poor;
- People using footpaths (more likely to be unnamed local links of more limited amenity value);

- People using incidental public open spaces and open access areas offering some visual amenity; and
- Drivers of roads that provide access to areas of higher scenic value.

Low visual sensitivity:

- People in locations where views are substantially affected by clearly apparent detracting features;
- People using footpaths which are incidental links where likely levels of use are minimal or where the quality of existing visual amenity is poor;
- Drivers of roads generally;
- People using open spaces dedicated for sport or similar activities rather than amenity;
- People in places of work; and
- People in commercial locations.

1.20. The assessment methodology allows for the identification of negligible visual sensitivity in locations with exceptionally poor visual amenity. However, no such locations have been identified by this assessment in the study area.

Magnitude of Visual Change

1.21. The assessment of the magnitude of visual change at each representative viewpoint likely to arise as a result of the introduction of the proposed development takes account of a range of considerations including the distance from the proposed development; predicted degree of visual change (including visual prominence and the extent to which the new development would be at odds with the existing view); the proportion of the existing view that would be altered; and the likely duration of the change (i.e. whether temporary, short term or long term). The relative weight to be attributed to these considerations will vary and is a matter for professional judgements supported by reasoning and narrative within the assessment text.

1.22. The magnitude of visual change at each representative viewpoint has been assessed at three points in time: during the construction phase, during the first year following completion of the proposed development and 15 years later when any new planting would have begun to take effect.

1.23. Within this assessment the following criteria have been used to help determine the magnitude of visual change at each viewpoint and at each project phase as High, Medium, Low or Negligible / No Change:

High magnitude of visual change:

- Total loss of or change to the current view;
- The proposed development would be dominant within the view and would become a defining feature within it;
- The proposed development would sit within a central and / or focal position within the composition of the view; and
- The proposed development would be discordant and at odds with the features of the existing view.

Medium magnitude of visual change:

- The proposed development would be prominent or noticeable within the view; and
- The proposed development would be partially at odds with and inconsistent with the features of the existing view.

Low magnitude of visual change:

- The proposed development would be clearly visible but unobtrusive and incidental within the view;
- The proposed development would be largely consistent with the features of the existing view and largely absorbed within it; and
- The available field of view occupied by the proposed development is limited
- The overall composition of the view would remain unaltered.

Negligible / No visual change:

- The proposed development would not be visible at all; or
- The proposed development would be barely perceptible and very difficult to pick out within the view;
- The proposed development would be consistent with the features of the existing view and would go unnoticed; and
- Any visual change would be so small such that the view would be widely regarded as unaltered.

4. Significance Criteria

1.24. The significance of an effect on a landscape character area or on a view is derived by combining judgements on sensitivity and magnitude. Combining these is a matter of professional judgement supported by narrative and clear reasoning within the assessment. In accordance with a specific request made by the PCNPA in its scoping consultation response to PCC, the level of effects is categorised in this assessment as either Very Substantial, Substantial, Moderate, Slight or Negligible. Effects may be categorised as adverse, neutral or beneficial. And effects on landscape are categorised as either direct (due to a physical impact on the host landscape area) or indirect (due to visibility of the proposed development from a surrounding character area). Very Substantial, Substantial and Moderate levels of effect are deemed to be significant (Slight effects are categorised in this assessment as not significant which is why the lowest level of effect is referred to as ‘Negligible’ rather than ‘Not Significant’, as had been proposed by the PCNPA in their scoping response).

1.25. ES Appendix Table 2 below illustrates the general relationship between sensitivity and magnitude as a matrix to help explain how professional judgements have been reached as to levels of effect and their significance. However, the matrix provides a guide only and, in accordance with the principles set out GLVIA3, is subject to moderation (with clearly stated reasoning) through the application of the assessor’s professional judgement. For example, a low magnitude of change to a high sensitivity receptor or a high magnitude of change to a low sensitivity receptor may either be judged to be a Moderate (and therefore significant) or Slight (and therefore not significant) effect.

ES Appendix Table 2: Levels of Effect and Significance (general relationship)

Sensitivity of character area or view	Magnitude of change				
		High	**Medium**	**Low**	**Negligible / No Change**
	High	Very substantial (Significant)	Substantial (Significant)	Moderate (Significant) or Slight (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Medium	Substantial (Significant)	Moderate (Significant) or Slight (Not Significant)	Slight (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Low	Moderate (Significant) or Slight (Not Significant)	Slight (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Negligible	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)

1.26. Where the magnitude of change is either Negligible or No change, the level of effect is in all cases recorded as Negligible (including for High sensitivity landscape character areas and views).

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ES Appendix 9.2: The Methodology Followed for Viewpoint Photography and Photomontage Production

Appendix 9.2: Visualisation Methodology

1. Introduction

1.27. This ES Appendix details the approach taken to the production of visualisations and verified photomontages of the proposed development. The methodology described in this document is based on current best practice and follow recommendations from:

- Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 06/19 - Visual Representation of Development Proposals (September 2019)[1]; and
- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment - 3rd edition (GLVIA3) – Landscape Institute[2].

2. Approach to Visualisations

1.28. The assessment of the visual effects of the proposed development has been assisted by reference to computer generated visualisations (wirelines and photomontage). Visualisations are illustrations that aim to represent the observer's view of the development. To this end, a series of computer-generated images were produced for agreed viewpoint locations within the study area. The illustrations were used to assist professional judgement in the assessment of the potential effects on landscape and visual receptors.

1.29. Photomontages combine a photograph of an existing view with a computer-generated image. They provide photo-realistic, rendered representations of how the proposed development may look in the context of the existing landscape and thereby inform the process by which assessment judgments are made. A photomontage can however only illustrate how the development would appear in a photograph, as they can never exactly match what is experienced in the field. A combination of baseline and photomontage images have been used to illustrate the representative viewpoints.

1.30. Photo visualisations included in the assessment represent a typical range of daytime lighting conditions and seasonal variation, including winter and summer views.

1.31. In recognition of the intention of the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19 to provide an industry standard for visualisation, this methodology takes its lead on approach to visualisation from the 'typology' set out in Table 2 of the guidance note.

1.32. In this respect the methodology presents visualisation to a 'Type 4 – Photomontage / Scale Verifiable' standard with the guidance defined aim 'to represent scale, appearance, context, form, and extent of development'.

1.33. In compliance with the guidance note, viewpoint panorama images have been presented with a maximum single frame field of view of 90 degrees as 820 mm x 240 mm images on 841 mm x 297 mm sheets.

3. Viewpoint photography & surveying

1.34. A Canon 5D (mark iv) full frame digital camera was used with a Canon Electro Focus 50 mm 1.4 Ultra Sonic Motor lens. The camera is mounted in landscape format on a tripod with a panoramic

[1] Landscape Institute (2019). Available at: https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/visualisation/

[2] Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013). Available at: https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/technical/glvia3-panel/

head attached. The lens centre (its nodal point) is set at an eye level of 1.6 m. The levelling plate is adjusted to level the camera in both its pitch and roll axes.

1.35. Use of the panoramic head allows the camera to rotate directly around the lens centre (its nodal point) to avoid parallax effects between incremental photos. In landscape orientation the camera is rotated 20° between each photograph.

1.36. Using a plumb line the camera position can accurately be located on the ground. The physical viewpoint location is marked with either a survey nail or peg hammered into the ground. Camera location coordinates are recorded using GPS receiver.

1.37. Supplementary photos are taken to record the camera setup and survey nail / peg position. These are used to locate positions or if additional photography at the viewpoint location is subsequently required.

1.38. On this project Sweco were also commissioned to undertake seascape photography. Due to the size of the vessel used, handheld panoramic photography was undertaken.

1.39. A multi-band GNSS receiver is used by the photographer to accurately record the camera position and also capture an Array of selected survey reference points used to camera match and calibrate the photography. All survey points are captured in the British National Grid co-ordinate system recording an X, Y and Z co-ordinate.

1.40. An adequate number and spread of survey points is recorded per photo to verify the overall view alignment. Where a viewpoint does not contain sufficient fixed targets suitable for surveying, temporary targets such as ranging poles are set up to allow the survey to be completed at the same time as the photography.

1.41. The survey data are post-processed and exported to an Excel table for each set of viewpoint photography. Tables contain co-ordinates for the camera and surveyed reference points, which are used to align and verify viewpoint camera alignments.

4. Modelling and wirelines

1.42. A full-scale digital site model is positioned in its own 3D Studio Max file, the model is geo located and sized accurately. Further colour, material and finish detail is added to the model. One x-ref model is used for all viewpoints for consistency and ease of updating viewpoints with site design iterations. Proposed mitigation planting is also added to the model as required and at an appropriate height for the production of year 15 photomontages.

1.43. Using 3D Studio Max software, the viewpoints are recreated in a digital 3D environment. Each individual viewpoint is setup using verified survey points, camera and a lighting environment.

1.44. Surveyed X, Y, Z coordinates of reference points and the camera position are set up in 3D Studio Max. Survey points are represented by ‘renderable’ cross hairs. The camera is positioned and assigned again using the survey data and matched with settings taken from the photography Exchangeable Image File (EXIF) data, such as ISO and exposure.

1.45. Using a ‘daylight system’ in 3D Studio Max, a lighting environment is also accurately set up using settings related to EXIF material and global positioning; time of photography, date of photography, time zone and site longitude & latitude.

1.46. Once the viewpoint model, camera and positioned survey points are located the camera is set to the required field of view and view direction, aligned with the survey data.

5. Photomontages

1.47. Using 3D Studio Max plugin V-ray each viewpoint is rendered.

1.48. The rendered image is overlaid and positioned against the viewpoint photo. Once in position any parts of the render that would be obstructed by the foreground scene are masked from the render.

1.49. Images are then placed in a presentation figure layout template, with standard title block, alongside viewpoint description and information.

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ES Appendix 9.3: The Detailed Assessment of Thirty-three Agreed Representative Viewpoints (Both Terrestrial and Seascape)

Appendix 9.3 Representative Viewpoint Assessment

Viewpoint 1	**Treffynnon (Figure 9.6.1 a to c)**
Grid reference	185058 - 228515
Elevation	107 m AOD
Distance to application site	3 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking south
In National Park	Not In National Park
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 1: Treffynnon
In Seascape Character Area	N/A
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on a country lane on the edge of the settlement of Treffynnon and has been selected to represent mid-range views from a similar elevation to the north of the application site. This open expansive view looks southwards across a very gently undulating agricultural landscape towards rocky Llidi hills, which form a distinct scenic backdrop in the distance to the west. There are long expansive views of gently undulating agricultural farmland with scattered farmsteads and agricultural buildings as well as tree belts and blocks. The landform in the mid-distance falls before rising again in the distance where the outline of several buildings associated with the application site can be seen faintly on the crest of a hill against the skyline. The skyline is simple and consistent with long convex curves. There are few features on or close to the open skyline except for some scattered trees belts, farmsteads, and telegraph posts as well as an occasional wind turbine, creating a sense of exposure. The main focal direction is towards the rocky hills that can be seen on the skyline, which focuses the view away from the direction of the application site. Overall, the landscape has a consistent and uninterrupted pattern.
Receptors present	Road users, residents
Viewpoint value	Medium value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	The viewpoint is not located in an area of national designation, but it is representative of the surrounding rural area, so the viewpoint value is medium. The receptor susceptibility is high because residents take particular interest in views of the landscape around them. It is noted however that most residential locations would not experience this open view on the edge of the village.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Medium magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx Array Antennas would be fully visible, and the upper parts of the Tx Array Antennas would be visible, with the Tx Array partially obscured by the Rx Array. The Arrays would be prominently located atop the crest of a hill, against the backdrop of a long, open and largely undisturbed skyline. The rooftops of the proposed permanent buildings would appear above the skyline but would be barely perceptible. The temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would be visible and would become a prominent skyline feature, centrally located within the Rx- Array extent. Even though there are other features in the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as those introduced by the Arrays. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site and the perspective, it is unlikely that the proposed perimeter fencing would be visible.

Level of effect in year 1	Substantial adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Substantial.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Medium magnitude of visual change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Substantial adverse residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Substantial in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 2	**Llandeloy (Figure 9.6.2 a to d)**
Grid reference	185909 - 226663
Elevation	99 m AOD
Distance to application site	1.2 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking south west
In National Park	Not In National Park
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 1: Treffynnon
In Seascape Character Area	N/A
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on a residential street on the edge of the village of Llandeloy. It has been selected to represent close range views to the north-east of the application site. This open view looks south-west over a gently undulating agricultural landscape towards the application site in the distance. The foreground features a hedge and vertical elements such as telegraph posts with an undulating agricultural landscape in the mid-ground. Few notable features are present other than hedgebanks and telegraph posts. However, this combined with the presence of scrub and individual windswept trees create a sense of exposure. The landform rises in the distance and some old wooden lighting columns and the top part of a small flat roofed building associated with the application site can be seen against the backdrop of a large expanse of trees and shrubs close to the skyline. The site forms a scrubby skyline quite close to the viewpoint. The focal direction is towards the higher ground in the distance where the application site is located and it is fairly prominently situated within the view. However, many trees and hedgebanks feature close to and on the undulating skyline, which obscure the majority of the buildings associated with the application site. Other vertical elements on the skyline include telegraph posts, a few scattered agricultural and residential buildings as well as the upper part of a small white building and lighting columns associated with the application site.
Receptors present	Residents, road users
Viewpoint value	Medium value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present

Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	The viewpoint is not located in an area of national designation but is fairly representative of the character area. Given this, the viewpoint value would be medium. The receptor susceptibility is high because residents take a particular interest in the views around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Medium magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx Array would be largely visible above the intervening scrubby vegetation. However, the Tx Array, positioned further back at a lower elevation, would be barely perceptible. The proposed permanent buildings would not be visible. The proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would be visible between the Rx Array antennas with the lower half of the structure partially screened by intervening vegetation. The Arrays and temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would be seen on the crest of a hill in a particularly prominent skyline position, against the backdrop of an undulating skyline featuring other elements associated with the existing site, including trees, lighting columns and partial views of site buildings. Given this, even though the Rx Array and temporary Integration shelter would be relatively large and prominent within the view, the proposed features would partially be seen within the context of the existing site. While there are existing features in the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. Even though the viewpoint is in close proximity to the application site, it is unlikely that the proposed perimeter fencing would be noticeable due to the intervening vegetation and perspective.
Level of effect in year 1	Substantial adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Substantial because the Arrays would be partially seen by the residents and car users within the context of the existing application site.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Medium magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Substantial adverse residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Substantial in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 3	**Trefgarn Owen (Figure 9.6.3 a to d)**
Grid reference	186653 - 225478
Elevation	108 m AOD
Distance to application site	1.1 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking west
In National Park	Not In National Park
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 1: Treffynnon

In Seascape Character Area	N/A
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on a layby off a country lane just to the west of the village of Trefgarn Owen. It has been selected to represent close range views at a similar elevation to the east of the application site. This channelled view looks west over hedgebanks to a rolling agricultural landscape and the application site in the distance. The sense of enclosure in the foreground created by prominent hedgebanks contrasts with the relatively open rolling countryside in the mid-ground. Windswept trees create a sense of relative exposure. On higher ground in the distance, a number of buildings associated with the application site can be seen on the skyline. These include large hangers partially obscured by tree cover and a clear view of two flat roofed buildings. The focal direction of the view is towards the application site where the view terminates, and the application site is fairly prominently positioned within the view. Other features on the moderately open skyline include scattered tree blocks, telegraph posts and farmsteads.
Receptors present	Road users & close to residential location
Viewpoint value	Medium value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present nearby
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	Medium combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	The viewpoint is not located in an area of national designation, but it is fairly representative of the character area, so it would have a medium viewpoint value. The receptor susceptibility is low because road users only take a temporary interest in the views around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	High magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx Array and the Tx Rx Array would be visible on the crest of a hill at a similar elevation to the viewpoint on the skyline which is scattered with tree cover and existing site buildings. The compositional arrangement of the Tx Array is evenly balanced, whilst the Rx Array is more uneven. The Rx Array would appear particularly large given its proximity to the viewpoint and the Tx Array would appear smaller as its located further away. However, both Arrays would be prominently positioned within the view with minimal screening provided by intervening vegetation. The proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would be a noticeably large feature. The proposed permanent buildings would be visible on the skyline within the vicinity existing site buildings. The presence of existing trees and built form to the east of the site would assist in softening the appearance of several of the proposed permanent buildings. While there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Array. Even though the viewpoint is in close proximity to the application site, it is unlikely that the proposed perimeter fencing would be noticeable due to the intervening vegetation and perspective.
Level of effect in year 1	Substantial adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Substantial.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	High magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Substantial adverse residual level of effect in year 15

Rationale	The visual effect would still be Substantial in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 4	**North of Llandeloy (Figure 9.6.4 a to c)**
Grid reference	185625 - 227067
Elevation	99 m AOD
Distance to application site	1.5 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking south
In National Park	Not in National Park
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 1: Treffynnon
In Seascape Character Area	N/A
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on a rural road junction to the north of the village of Llandeloy. It has been selected to represent mid-range views to the north of the application site. This open view looks across rolling hills of agricultural fields to higher ground and the rocky Llidi hills in the distance. The foreground and mid-ground are open with few notable features except prominent hedgebanks, telegraph posts and a small number of farmsteads. Windswept trees create a sense of relative exposure. The landform falls in the mid-distance before rising again in the distance where the scrub and tree cover associated with the application site can be seen against the skyline. The existing site buildings are completely obscured by intervening tree cover and a large farmstead with outbuildings. However, the outline of some lighting columns associated with the application site can be seen close to the skyline. The main focal direction of the view is towards the large farmstead and the Llidi Hills on the skyline and the application site is not particularly prominent within the view. The long, low convex skyline is uninterrupted with an absence of features other than scattered trees, tree blocks and lines, and a small number of farmsteads.
Receptors present	Road users
Viewpoint value	Medium value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	Low susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	Low combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	The viewpoint is not located in an area of national designation, but it is representative of the character area. Given this, the viewpoint value is medium. The receptor susceptibility is low because road users only take a temporary interest in the views around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	High magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx Array would be visible on the crest of a hill but the Tx Array, positioned further back at a lower elevation, would be barely perceptible against the backdrop of an undulating skyline featuring very few other elements besides limited tree cover and hedgerows in this particular area. The compositional arrangement of both Arrays is uneven, and the Tx Array would appear smaller than the Rx Array as it is located further away. The Arrays would be located slightly away from the focal direction of view, which is towards the large farmstead and Llidi Hills. However, due to the open and relatively uninterrupted skyline in this particular location and the size of the Arrays, they would become a defining feature within the view. In addition, while there are existing features in the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same types as the Array. The proposed permanent buildings

	associated with the development would not be visible. The temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would form a noticeable feature on the horizon, situated between the Rx Array antennas. Even though the viewpoint is in close proximity to the application site, it is unlikely that the proposed perimeter fencing would be noticeable due to the intervening vegetation and perspective.
Level of effect in year 1	Moderate adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Moderate.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	High magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Moderate adverse residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Moderate in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 5	**Rhyndaston Mountain (Figure 9.6.5 a to c)**
Grid reference	189850 - 222634
Elevation	137 m AOD
Distance to application site	5 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north west
In National Park	Not In National Park (but on boundary)
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	Boundary between LCA 6: Treffgarne and Plumstone Mountains, LCA 1: Treffynnon and LCA 13: Brandy Brook
In Seascape Character Area	N/A
Description of existing view	This mid-range viewpoint is located on a country lane close to a junction to the north-east of Roch. It has been selected to represent higher ground on the edge of the National Park to the south-east of the application site. This open panoramic view looks north-west across a lowland river valley towards rolling agricultural land, the coastline and the rocky Llidi hills, which form a distinct, scenic backdrop in the long distance. The foreground features large hedgebanks both sides of the road and vertical elements such telegraph poles and scattered farm buildings. The landscape beyond the valley is open with long distance panoramic views looking across rolling agricultural land with few notable features apart from hedgebanks and the occasional agricultural building or small woodland. There is a partial view of the coastline and sea in the distance between the sloping landform, but it is not particularly prominent within the view. A dark, flat roofed building associated with the application site is visible on the skyline in this open view between two distant, yet prominent rocky hills. As the main focal direction of the view is towards these rocky hills, the application site is therefore prominently positioned within the view. There are also few other elements on, or close to, the open skyline except for a few scattered woodlands and a solitary wind turbine, which can be seen against the backdrop of the hills.
Receptors present	Road users, footpath users

Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	The viewpoint is located right on the edge of the National Park and looks across the National Park and LCA 13: Brandy Brook. It is representative of the landscape character of LCA 13. Given this, the viewpoint value would be high. The receptor susceptibility would be high as users of public rights of way take particular interest in views of the landscape around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Medium magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The full extents of the Rx and Tx Arrays would be visible in the distance at a slightly lower elevation to the viewpoint. The Arrays would be viewed against the backdrop of the skyline and the Llidi Hills. The compositional arrangement of the Tx Array is relatively balanced across the view, but the Rx Array is slightly more uneven. The proposed permanent buildings would occupy the stretch of skyline between the Rx and Tx Arrays and would be notable features in the view. The proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would be visible on the skyline between the Rx Array antennas. The Arrays would appear relatively small in this long-distance view but would be located within the focal point of the view, which is towards the Llidi Hills and therefore would be prominently positioned. There are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, but these are not of the same type as the Arrays. Given the relative proximity of the viewpoint to the application site, the proposed perimeter fencing associated would not be visible.
Level of effect in year 1	Substantial adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Substantial.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Medium magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Substantial adverse residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Substantial in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 6	**Roch (Figure 9.6.6 a to c)**
Grid reference	187365 - 221094
Elevation	95 m AOD
Distance to application site	3.6 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north west
In National Park	Not In National Park (but on boundary)
On National Trail	Not on National Trail

In Landscape Character Area	LCA 7: Pelcomb And Simpson Cross
In Seascape Character Area	N/A
Description of existing view	This viewpoint is located on the busy A487 road on the western edge of the village of Roch. It has been selected as it is on the edge of the National Park to the south-east of the application site. This open panoramic view looks north-west across rolling agricultural land towards the sea, the rugged cliffs of St Brides Bay and Ramsey Island and the Llidi hills in the long distance. In the foreground, several features including the A487, a hedge and telegraph posts break up the view. Beyond this, there are open panoramic views of rolling agricultural land with scattered farmsteads in the mid-ground, with the landform falling away to the cliffs with the open sea beyond. This contrasts with the panoramic long distance views of the rugged indented cliffs and inlets of St Brides Bay with dramatic views of the rocky Llidi hills on the skyline. Other features on the open undulating skyline include scattered trees and telegraph posts. A small number of buildings associated with the application site and a latticed building within Brawdy Business Park are also visible on the skyline. The focal direction of the view is towards St Brides Bay and the Llidi hills with the open skyline beyond, which are in the general direction of the site.
Receptors present	Residents
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	The viewpoint is located right on the edge of the National Park and looks across the National Park, LCA 12: St Brides Bay. It is representative of the landscape character of LCA 12. Given this, the viewpoint value would be high. The receptor susceptibility is high because residents take a particular interest in the views around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Medium magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx and Tx Arrays would be visible in the distance at a slightly higher elevation to the viewpoint on the crest of a hill against the backdrop of the skyline, which is scattered with field boundary trees, and buildings in this particular area. The compositional arrangement of the Tx Array is relatively balanced, but the Rx Array is slightly more uneven. The Arrays would appear on the horizon in this medium-distance view, and the Arrays would be located inland away from the principal direction of the view along the coastline towards St Brides Bay and the Llidi Hills. Nevertheless, views of the Arrays would be prominent in the view. The proposed permanent buildings would be visible features between the Arrays, in proximity of an existing large-scale building. The proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would be notable visible feature on the skyline between the Rx Array antennas. Given the distance of the viewpoint to the application site, the proposed perimeter fencing would not be visible. While there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays.
Level of effect in year 1	Substantial adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Substantial.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Medium magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen views of the Arrays at year 15.

Level of effect in year 15	Substantial adverse residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Substantial in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 7	**Nab Head (Figure 9.6.7 a to c)**
Grid reference	179476 - 211172
Elevation	28 m AOD
Distance to application site	13.8 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north east
In National Park	In National Park
On National Trail	On National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 9: Marloes Peninsula
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 23: St Brides Bay coastal waters south - The Nab Head
Description of existing view	The viewpoint has been selected due to its location on the coastal path National Trail on Nab Head. This elevated long-distance view looks north-east across St Brides Bay towards the southern coastline. There are open panoramic views of the sea and dramatic indentations of small rocky headlands and inlets along the coastline. A collection of rocky outposts in the sea are prominent in the view with the coastline opposite being visible in the distance beyond. Although no notable buildings or other features associated with the application site are visible in the view, in good visibility, the viewer is drawn towards the settlement of Newgale and the beach at Newgale Sands, which is in the same direction as the proposed development. The skyline is open and relatively undisturbed except for some scattered trees and hedgebanks and the occasional telegraph post, wind turbine and chimney in the distance.
Receptors present	Footpath users (National Trail)
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park, it would have a high viewpoint value. The receptor susceptibility is high because coastal path users take particular interest in views of the landscape around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx Array and the Tx Array would be partially visible in the distance. The lower parts of the Antennas would be located below the crest of a hill and not visible. The visible upper parts of the Antennas would be viewed against the backdrop of a skyline with field boundary trees in this particular area. The Arrays would be prominently positioned within the centre of the view close to the settlement of Newgale. However, the Arrays would appear very small on the horizon, thereby representing only a small proportion of the overall view, with the effect that the Arrays would be incidental within the view. While there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site, the proposed permanent buildings, proposed temporary integration structure and perimeter fencing are located too far away to be distinguishable within the view.

Level of effect in year 1	Slight adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Slight as even though the magnitude of change is Low due to the distance from the application site, the viewpoint is of High overall sensitivity due to its location on a public footpath within the National Park.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Low magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight adverse residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 8	**West of St Brides (Figure 9.6.8 a to c)**
Grid reference	180108 - 210976
Elevation	10 m AOD
Distance to application site	14 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north east
In National Park	In National Park
On National Trail	On National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 9: Marloes Peninsula
In Seascape Character Area	SCA23 St Brides Bay south coastal waters - The Nab Head
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located in front of a bench on the coastal path National Trail near St Brides. It has been selected to represent long-distance views from the coastal path National Trail to the south-west of the application site. This open panoramic view looks north-east across a small cove and sea towards St Brides Bay and the Llidi Hills in the distance. A tranquil and sheltered coastal character is created by the picturesque cove dotted with historic buildings and stone walls. The surrounding landscape features heathland, agricultural grassland and scattered tree cover. Although present, the indented cliffs and slopes are less pronounced in this location than on the more exposed part of the coast to the north. The existing application site is not visible in the view as it's located beyond the crest of a hill in the distance. The focal direction of the view is towards the picturesque cove in the mid-distance and out to a prominent collection of rocks in the sea close to Brandy Bay further along the coastline. The distant skyline is open, gently undulating and relatively undisturbed, except for the outline of a small number of farmsteads and scattered trees as well as the rocky summits of the Llidi Hills, which are barely perceptible on the horizon.
Receptors present	Footpath users (National Trail)
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present

Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park, it would have a high viewpoint value. The receptor susceptibility is high because coastal path users take particular interest in views of the landscape around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx and Tx Arrays would be partially visible in the distance. The lower parts of the Antennas would be located below the crest of a hill and not visible. The visible upper parts of the Antennas would be viewed against the backdrop of a skyline which is scattered with field boundary trees in this particular area. The compositional arrangement of the Tx Array is slightly uneven, and the Rx Array is uneven and there is a small overlap between the Arrays. The Arrays would be prominently positioned within the centre of the view close to a prominent collection of rocks in the sea which form a focal point. The Arrays would appear small on the horizon, would be located in the vicinity of tree cover, and appear in a small proportion of the overall view. The Arrays would be incidental within the view and appear small in comparison to the height of the cliffs. While there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. The proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter and proposed permanent buildings would not be visible. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site, the proposed perimeter fencing is located too far away to be distinguishable within the view.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Slight as even though the magnitude of change is Low due to the distance from the application site, the viewpoint is of High overall sensitivity due to its location on a public footpath within the National Park.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Low magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight adverse residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight adverse in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 9	**Brandy Bay (Figure 9.6.9 a to c)**
Grid reference	182063 - 212839
Elevation	34 m AOD
Distance to application site	11 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north east
In National Park	In National Park
On National Trail	On National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 9: Marloes Peninsula

In Seascape Character Area	SCA 22: St Brides Bay coastal waters south – Borough Head
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on the coastal path at Brandy Bay. It has been selected to represent views from the coastal path National Trail to the south-west of the application site. This long-distance open view looks north-east across the cliff edge and sea towards St Brides Bay and the Llidi Hills in the distance. A strong coastal character is created in the foreground by heath and grassland covered cliffs which slope steeply down to the sea. Beyond this, the open sea dominates the view, creating a sense of tranquillity. The focal direction of the view is across the open sea to St Brides Bay and the Llidi Hills in the long distance. The existing application site is not visible in the view. The distant skyline is long, low and open with an absence of interruptions. There is also an absence of vertical features on the open skyline except for the outline of a small number of farmsteads and settlements, scattered tree cover and the rocky summits of the Llidi Hills, which are barely perceptible on the horizon.
Receptors present	Footpath users (National Trail)
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park, it would have a high viewpoint value. The receptor susceptibility is high because coastal path users take particular interest in views of the landscape around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx and Tx Arrays would be partially visible in the distance. The lower parts of the Antennas would be located below the crest of a hill and not visible. The visible upper parts of the Antennas would be viewed against the backdrop of a skyline which is scattered with field boundary trees in this particular area. The Arrays would be prominently positioned within the centre of the view close to the settlement of Newgale. However, the Arrays would appear very small in the vicinity of field boundary trees on the long, open horizon, thereby representing only a small proportion of the overall view. The effect of this is that the Arrays would be incidental within the view. In addition, while there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site the proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter, proposed permanent buildings and perimeter fencing are located too far away to be distinguishable within the view.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Slight as even though the magnitude of change is Low due to the distance from the application site, the viewpoint is of High overall sensitivity due to its location on a public footpath within the National Park.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Low magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight adverse residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 10	**Borough Head (Figure 9.6.10 a to c)**
Grid reference	183736 - 212815
Elevation	78 m AOD
Distance to application site	11 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north
In National Park	In National Park
On National Trail	On National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 9: Marloes Peninsula
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 22: St Brides Bay coastal waters south - Borough Head
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on the coastal path on Borough Head. It has been selected to represent long distance views from the coastal path National Trail to the south of the application site. This elevated open view looks north across the sea to St Brides Bay and the Llidi Hills in the distance. A strong coastal character is created in the foreground by the heath and grassland covered cliffs, which slope steeply down to the sea and the surrounding hedges and fencing. Beyond this, the view becomes more open, with the sea dominating the mid-ground, creating a sense of tranquillity. There are dramatic long-distance views of St Brides Bay with its repeated pattern of shallow indentations of small rocky headlands and inlets, coastal settlements and beaches, notably at Newgale. This contrasts with the mosaic of undulating agricultural land, woodland, prominent hedgebanks and scattered farms and settlements that can be seen further inland. The existing application site is not visible in the view. The distant skyline is open, gently undulating and undisturbed. There is an absence of vertical features on the skyline except for a small number of farmsteads, scattered trees and the occasional settlement which are barely perceptible. The outline of the rocky Llidi Hills can also be seen faintly on the horizon. The main focal direction of the view is towards Newgale beach and settlement, which are in the direction of the development. Given this, the proposed development would be prominently positioned within the view.
Receptors present	Footpath users (National Trail)
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park, it would have a high viewpoint value. The receptor susceptibility is high because coastal path users take particular interest in views of the landscape around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx and Tx Arrays would be visible in the distance on the crest of a hill against the backdrop of the skyline, which is scattered with field boundary trees in this particular area. Array Antennas set further back would be partially visible, with the lower parts of the Antenna topographically screened from view. The compositional arrangement of the Tx Array is slightly uneven across the view, but the Rx Array is slightly clustered. The Arrays would be prominently positioned within the centre of the view close to the settlement and beach at Newgale. The Arrays would appear small, would be located in the vicinity of tree cover on the long, open horizon, and appear in a small proportion of the overall view. The Arrays would appear small in comparison to the height of the cliffs. The effect of this is that the Arrays would be incidental within the view. In addition, while there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. The

	proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter and proposed permanent buildings would be partially visible between the Rx Array and Tx Array antennas creating an uneven cluster of built forms. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site and the perspective, it is unlikely that the proposed perimeter fencing would be perceptible.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Slight.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Low magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight adverse residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 11	**Car Park South of Little Haven (Figure 9.6.11 a to c)**
Grid reference	185130 - 212348
Elevation	58 m AOD
Distance to application site	12 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north
In National Park	In National Park
On National Trail	On National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 12: St Brides Bay
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 21: St Brides Bay coastal waters east
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located in front of a bench close to a small car park on the coastal path. It has been selected to represent long distance views from the coastal path National Trail to the south of the application site. This elevated view looks north across a small cove towards the sea and dramatic rocky coastline to the Llidi Hills in the distance. A tranquil and sheltered coastal character is created by the heath and grassland covered cliffs and surrounding vegetation in the foreground. A repeated pattern of shallow indented headlands and inlets create a dramatic view along the coastline, notably towards the settlement and beach at Newgale. This contrasts with the gently undulating agricultural land and woodland with prominent hedgebanks, telegraph posts and scattered farms that can be seen in the middle and long distance. The landform rises again in the distance to a very open, long, low skyline on the opposite side of the bay. There is an absence of interrupting vertical elements on the skyline except for a small number of farmsteads, scattered trees and the faint outline of the rocky summits of the Llidi Hills on the horizon. Some buildings associated with the application site are also visible on the skyline. The main focal direction of the view is along the dramatic coastline, particularly towards Newgale and to the Llidi Hills, which are in the direction of the site.
Receptors present	Footpath users (National Trail), car park users

Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park, it is a high value viewpoint. The receptor susceptibility is high because coastal path users take particular interest in views of the landscape around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx and Tx Arrays would be visible in the distance on the crest of a hill against the backdrop of the skyline, which is scattered with field boundary trees in this particular area. Array Antennas set further back would be partially visible, with the lower parts of the Antenna topographically screened from view. The compositional arrangement of the Tx Array is clustered, and the Rx Array is slightly uneven. The Arrays would be prominently positioned within the centre of the view close to the beach and settlement at Newgale. However, the Arrays would appear small, would be located in the vicinity of tree cover on the long, open horizon, and would be located in a small proportion of the overall view. The Arrays would also appear small in comparison to the height of the cliffs. The effect of this is that the Arrays would be incidental within the view. In addition, while there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. The proposed permanent buildings and temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would be imperceptible behind the intervening Rx Arrays. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site and the perspective, it is unlikely that the proposed perimeter fencing would be perceptible.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Slight.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Low magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight adverse residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 12	**Haroldston Chins (Figure 9.6.12 a to c)**
Grid reference	186099 - 216160
Elevation	79 m AOD
Distance to application site	8 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north
In National Park	In National Park
On National Trail	On National Trail

In Landscape Character Area	LCA 12: St Brides Bay
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 21: St Brides Bay coastal waters east
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located in front of a viewing bench on the coastal path. It has been selected to represent long distance views of the coastal path National Trail to the south of the application site. This elevated view looks north across the sea and dramatic rocky coastline to the Llidi Hills on the opposite bay in the distance. A dramatic and exposed coastal character is created by the sea cliff heath and grassland and a small number of eroded, obelisk shaped rocks in the sea. These features dominate the foreground and provide a sense of partial enclosure. A repeated pattern of indented headlands and inlets in the mid-distance add to this sense of tranquillity and exposure. This contrasts with the mosaic of gently undulating agricultural land and woodland with prominent hedgebanks and scattered farms that can be seen slightly further inland in the distance. The landform rises again in the distance to an open, gently undulating and relatively undisturbed skyline, except for a small number of farmsteads, scattered trees and the rocky Llidi Hills, the outline of which can be seen faintly on the horizon. Some buildings associated with the application site are just discernible on the skyline. The main focal direction of the view is along the cliffs on the coastline, which coincides with the location of the application site.
Receptors present	Footpath users (National Trail)
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park, it would have a high viewpoint value. The receptor susceptibility is high because coastal path users take particular interest in views of the landscape around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Medium magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx and Tx Arrays would be visible in the distance on the crest of a hill against the backdrop of the skyline, which is scattered with field boundary trees in this particular area. Array Antennas set further back would be partially visible, with the lower parts of the Antenna topographically screened from view. Even though the Arrays would appear relatively small on the horizon in the vicinity of tree cover, the Arrays would be located within the focal point of the view along the coastline so would be prominently positioned. There are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, but these are not of the same type as the Arrays. The upper sections of the proposed permanent buildings and temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would be visible behind the intervening Rx Arrays on the horizon and increase the perception of additional visual complexity on the otherwise very simple and open skyline. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site and the perspective, it is unlikely that the proposed perimeter fencing would be visible.
Level of effect in year 1	Substantial adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Substantial.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Medium magnitude of change in year 15.
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any views of the Arrays at year 15.

Level of effect in year 15	Substantial residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Substantial in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 13	**Rickets Head (Figure 9.6.13 a to c)**
Grid reference	185528 - 219033
Elevation	64 mAOD
Distance to application site	4.8 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north
In National Park	In National Park
On National Trail	On National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 12: St. Bride's Bay
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 21: St Brides Bay coastal waters east
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on the coastal path at Rickets Head. It has been selected to represent long distance views from the coastal path National Trail to the south of the application site. This view looks north across the sea and dramatic rocky coastline to the Llidi Hills on the opposite bay in the distance. A dramatic and exposed coastal character is created by the sea cliff heath and grassland, creating a sense of partial enclosure in the foreground. In the mid-distance, there is a dramatic panoramic view along Newgale beach and settlement and of the indented rocky headlands and inlets on the opposite coast. This contrasts with the mosaic of gently undulating agricultural land and woodland with prominent hedgebanks and scattered farms further inland. The skyline in the distance is open and undulating with virtually no vertical elements. The horizon is long and low, which is vulnerable to being visually interrupted. Some buildings associated with the application site are visible on the skyline above the beach and settlement at Newgale. The main focal direction of the view is along Newgale beach and settlement, which are an important feature of the view and lie in the direction of the application site.
Receptors present	Footpath users (National Trail)
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park, it would have a high viewpoint value. The receptor susceptibility is high because coastal path users take particular interest in views of the landscape around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Medium magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx and Tx Arrays would be partially visible in the distance, just beyond the crest of a hill at a higher elevation to the viewpoint. The Rx Array Antennas would be set further back would be partially visible, with the lower parts of the Antenna topographically screened from view. The visible parts of the Arrays would be seen against the backdrop of a skyline which is scattered with tree lines in this particular area. The compositional arrangement of the Tx Array is slightly clustered and uneven, and the Rx Array is uneven. The Tx Array would appear larger as it is located closer to the viewpoint that the Rx Array. Both Arrays would appear relatively small on the horizon in the vicinity of tree cover and buildings and would appear small in comparison to the height of the cliffs. However, the

	Arrays would be located within the focal point of the view along Newgale beach so would be prominently positioned. There are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, but these are not of the same type as the Arrays. The proposed permanent buildings and temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would not be visible. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site and the perspective, it is unlikely that the proposed perimeter fencing would be noticeable.
Level of effect in year 1	Substantial adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Substantial.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Medium magnitude of change in year 15.
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Substantial residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Substantial in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 14	**Maidenhall Point Car Park (Figure 9.6.14 a to c)**
Grid reference	185771 - 220121
Elevation	74 m AOD
Distance to application site	3.8 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north west
In National Park	In National Park
On National Trail	Not On National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 12: St. Bride's Bay
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 21: St Brides Bay coastal waters east
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located at a bench adjacent to the Maidenhall National Trust Car Park. It has been selected to represent long distance views from the National Park to the south of the application site. This open view looks north-west across St Brides Bay coastline, particularly the beach and settlement at Newgale, to the Llidi Hills in the distance. An exposed coastal character is created by sea cliff heath and grassland in the foreground as well as shallow indented rocky headlands and inlets where the view opens up in the distance. The coastline appears relatively undeveloped except for Newgale village, creating a sense of tranquillity. This contrasts with the mosaic of gently undulating agricultural land and woodland with prominent hedgebanks and scattered farms slightly further inland. The main focal direction of the view is across the beach at Newgale Sands towards the dramatic cliffs and rocky Llidi Hills in the distance, partially distracting the viewer from the direction of the application site. The skyline is open, undulating and uninterrupted, except for a small number of buildings, scattered trees and an occasional telegraph post as well as the rocky Llidi Hills on the horizon. The existing application site is not visible in the view.
Receptors present	Car park users
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint

Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park (but set back from the National Trail), it would have a high viewpoint value. The receptor susceptibility is high because the viewpoint is located adjacent to a National Trust car park specifically for the purpose of giving visitors access to the coastal path National Trail.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx and Tx Arrays would be partially visible in the distance, just beyond the crest of a hill, at a higher elevation to the viewpoint, against the backdrop of a skyline with field boundary tree cover in this particular area. The Rx Array Antennas would be set further back would be partially visible, with the lower parts of the Antenna topographically screened from view. The Tx Array would appear slightly larger than the Rx Array from this perspective as these are located closer to the viewpoint. However, the Arrays would appear relatively small overall on the horizon in the vicinity of tree cover, thereby representing only a small proportion of the overall view. The Arrays would also be located slightly to the east of the main focal point of the view, which is across Newgale beach towards the cliffs and Llidi Hills. The effect of this is that the Arrays would be incidental within the view. In addition, while there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. The upper sections of the proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter and proposed permanent buildings would be imperceptible. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site and the perspective, it is unlikely that the proposed perimeter fencing would be noticeable.
Level of effect in year 1	Moderate adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Moderate.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Low magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Moderate residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Moderate adverse in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 15	**Maidenhall Point (Figure 9.6.15 a to c)**
Grid reference	185530 - 220410
Elevation	59 m AOD
Distance to application site	3.4 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north west
In National Park	In National Park
On National Trail	On National Trail

In Landscape Character Area	LCA 12: St. Bride's Bay
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 21: St Brides Bay coastal waters east
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on the coastal path at Maidenhall Point and has been selected to represent long distance views to the south of the application site. This relatively open view looks north-west across a valley and the St Brides coastline, particularly the settlement and village at Newgale, to the Llidi Hills in the distance. There is an exposed coastal character in the foreground, which contrasts with the gently undulating agricultural landscape that can be seen further inland. The main focal direction of the view is along the beach and village at Newgale Sands, towards the other side of the bay in the distance, which are in the direction of the application site. The coastline appears relatively undeveloped except for Newgale village, a static caravan park and glimpsed views of a camping site, creating a sense of tranquillity. The skyline is open, undulating and uninterrupted except for a small number of features. The existing application site is not visible in the view.
Receptors present	Footpath users (National Trail)
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park, it would have a high viewpoint value. The receptor susceptibility is high because coastal path users take particular interest in views of the landscape around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Tx Array would be partially visible just beyond the crest of a hill, against the backdrop of the distant skyline, which is scattered with field boundary trees in this particular area. The compositional arrangement of the Tx Array is slightly clustered. The Rx Array would be located below the crest of the hill, and the Antenna would be topographically screened from view. The Tx Array would appear relatively small on the horizon and would be located slightly inland away from the focal direction of the view towards Newgale settlement and beach. The Tx Array would also appear small in comparison to the height of the cliffs. Given this, views of the Tx Array would be incidental to the view. While there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Array. The proposed permanent buildings and temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would not be visible. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site and the perspective, it is unlikely that the proposed perimeter fencing would be perceptible.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Slight.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Low magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any views of the Tx Array at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight adverse in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 16	**Penycwm (Figure 9.6.16 a to d)**
Grid reference	184996 - 223207
Elevation	100 m AOD
Distance to application site	1 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north
In National Park	On boundary of National Park
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 1: Treffynnon
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 20: St Brides Bay coastal waters north
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on the A487, also National Cycle Route 4 (NCR 4), close to Penycym. It has been selected to represent close range views from NCR 4 to the south of the application site close to the edge of the National Park. This relatively enclosed, channelled view looks north across a shallow valley towards higher ground in the distance. The foreground is dominated by steep hedgebanks, obscuring views of the nearby coastline and creating a sense of enclosure. In addition, a number of residential properties and telegraph posts associated with Penycym in the mid-distance can be seen against the skyline and introduces visual complexity to otherwise very simple and open skylines. The landform slopes downwards in the mid-ground to a shallow valley before rising again to a more open view in the distance. Scrub and trees associated with the application site can be seen on the brow of a hill against the relatively busy skyline. However, no existing buildings associated with the application site are visible. Glimpses of a flat roofed building associated with Brawdy Business Park and linear tree belts can be seen against the distant skyline above the hedgebanks in the foreground.
Receptors present	Road users, residents, users of NCR 4
Viewpoint value	Medium value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	The viewpoint is not located in an area of national designation, but it is fairly representative of the LCA 01 character area, so the viewpoint value would be medium. The receptor susceptibility would be high as residents take particular interest in views of the landscape around them. This is an elevated viewpoint as you come into the village and is elevated above the residential housing. Also, the main road serves as an important tourist route.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Medium magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Tx and Rx Arrays would be partially visible in between and above the intervening vegetation and built form. The Arrays would be seen on the crest of a hill against the backdrop of a relatively busy skyline featuring other elements such as telegraph posts, trees and housing. The Tx Array would appear particularly large given its proximity to the viewpoint, but clustered together, and the Rx Array would appear smaller as its located further away. However, both Arrays would be prominently positioned within the view. While there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Array. The proposed permanent building and temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would not be visible due to intervening buildings and vegetation. Although the viewpoint is in close proximity to the application site, it is unlikely the proposed perimeter fencing would be visible above and in between the intervening buildings and vegetation.

Level of effect in year 1	Substantial adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Substantial.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Medium magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any views of the Array at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Substantial residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Substantial adverse in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 17	**Local Road to Brawdy (Figure 9.6.17 a to h)**
Grid reference	185192 - 224127
Elevation	104 m AOD
Distance to application site	0.2 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking west
In National Park	Not in National Park
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 1: Treffynnon
In Seascape Character Area	N/A
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on an unnamed country lane close to Brawdy. It has been selected to represent very close range views from a similar elevation immediately to the east of the application site. This relatively enclosed view looks west directly towards the application site. The foreground is dominated by a windswept hedge with post and wire fencing, which partially obscures views of the site application and creates a sense of partial enclosure and exposure to the elements. In between gaps in the hedge, you can see glimpses of a more open landscape comprising agricultural fields and scrub in the mid-distance. This contrasts with a more semi-industrial character in the distance. This is created by a collection of buildings and lighting columns associated with the application site, including two large hangers, a white flat roofed building and a brown flat roofed building, which can be partially seen in between gaps in the hedge against the relatively open skyline. Other elements that can be seen on the skyline include woodland blocks and scattered trees.
Receptors present	Road users
Viewpoint value	Low value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	Low susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	Low combined visual sensitivity

Rationale	The viewpoint is not located in an area of national designation and the prominent view of Cawdor Barracks is a significant detracting element in the overall view and makes the landscape more fragmented/discordant and lacking scenic quality. Given this, viewpoint value is low. The receptor susceptibility is low because road users only take a temporary interest in the views around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	High magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The full extent of the Tx Array would be visible at close range within the view. The Rx Array would be partially visible in between and above the intervening vegetation, proposed permanent buildings and proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter. The Arrays would be seen at a slightly higher elevation than the viewpoint against the backdrop of a relatively open skyline featuring other elements associated with the existing application site, which include tree lines, lighting columns and site buildings. The Arrays would appear large, particularly the Tx Array, given the close proximity of the viewpoint to the site, and both Arrays would be prominently positioned within the view. While there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Array. The proposed permanent buildings and proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would be noticeable within the view, visible behind the Tx Array antennas and in front of the Rx Array antennas and seen against the skyline in close proximity to existing site buildings. The proposed perimeter fencing may be noticeable but would not materially affect the magnitude of visual change level given its height.
Level of effect in year 1	Moderate adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Moderate as even though the overall sensitivity is Low, the viewpoint is in such close proximity to the Arrays that the change in the view would be High.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	High magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Moderate residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Moderate adverse in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 18	**A487 at Mount Farm (Figure 9.6.18 a to d)**
Grid reference	182497 - 224292
Elevation	77 m AOD
Distance to application site	2.5 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking east
In National Park	Not In National Park (but close to the edge)
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 1: Treffynnon
In Seascape Character Area	N/A

Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on a layby off the A487 road close to the boundary of the National Park and the entrance to Mount Farm Park camp site. It has primarily been selected as it is representative of the views of tourists who use the A487. The view looks east over a hedge across a predominantly agricultural landscape to rolling hills and valleys and the application site in the distance, which is the focal direction of the view. Beyond the A487 in the foreground, there are expansive, scenic views of rolling hills and valleys with agricultural fields bounded by trimmed hedges and hedgebanks which contribute to the open character of the view. There are also occasional traditional farmsteads dotted on the slopes and a caravan park near the crest of a hill in the long distance. The open undulating skyline features lines of trees and notable built form including existing application site buildings, security lighting, telegraph posts, a wind turbine and a number of farmsteads, which can be seen clearly on the horizon. These built elements introduce a semi-industrial character to the skyline.
Receptors present	Road users, residents/recreational users
Viewpoint value	Medium value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	Medium susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	Medium combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	The viewpoint is not located in an area of national designation, but it is representative of the character area. Given this, the viewpoint value would be medium. The receptor susceptibility is medium because tourists enjoy the view from their car.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The full extent of the Tx Array would be visible on the crest of a hill at a higher elevation to the viewpoint in between and above intervening vegetation and existing buildings associated with the site. The Rx Array would be located at a slightly lower elevation, just beyond the crest of a hill, and would be partially visible, screened by intervening topography, vegetation and existing site buildings. The Rx Array would also be seen in the context of the caravan park close to the summit. The compositional arrangement of the Tx Array is evenly balanced, but the Rx Array is more uneven. Even though the Arrays would be within the focal point of the view, they would be seen within the context of the existing buildings, lighting and trees. The view of the Arrays would represent a small proportion of the overall view. However, while there are existing features in the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same types as the Arrays. The majority of the proposed site buildings and the proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would be screened by intervening topography, vegetation and existing built form. Even though the viewpoint is in close proximity to the application site, it is unlikely that the proposed perimeter fencing would be perceptible due to the intervening vegetation and perspective.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Slight.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Medium magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight adverse in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 19	**Porthmynawyd (Figure 9.6.19 a to d)**
Grid reference	183038 - 222983
Elevation	82 m AOD
Distance to application site	2.1 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north east
In National Park	In National Park
On National Trail	On National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 12: St Brides Bay
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 20: St Brides Bay coastal waters north
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on the coastal path near Porthmynawyd and has been selected to represent mid-distance views from the coastal path National Trail to the south-west of the application site. This open view looks north-east across an undulating agricultural landscape and St Brides Bay in the distance. A dramatic and exposed coastal character is created by the sea cliff heath and grassland on the cliff edges in the foreground. This contrasts with the gently undulating agricultural land with prominent hedgebanks on the cliff tops. In the mid-distance, there is a dramatic panoramic view along Newgale beach and of the indented rocky headlands and inlets on the opposite side of St Brides Bay in the distance. The skyline in the distance is open, undulating and relatively undisturbed, except for scattered trees, telegraph posts and an occasional settlement. The outline of a collection of buildings, including a prominent pitch roofed hanger associated with the application site and a lattice building within Brawdy Business Park, can be seen on the skyline slightly inland in the mid-distance. The main focal direction of the view is along the coastline of St Brides Bay, which slightly detracts the viewer from the development, which would be located slightly further inland.
Receptors present	Footpath users (National Trail)
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park, it would have a high viewpoint value. The receptor susceptibility is high because coastal path users take particular interest in views of the landscape around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx Array would be partially visible in the distance above and in between intervening buildings and trees associated with the site. The Tx Array would be partially visible just beyond the crest of a hill in amongst tree cover and would appear slightly larger than the Rx Array as this is closer to the viewpoint. The compositional arrangement of the Tx Array is relatively evenly balanced across the view, but the Rx Array is slightly more uneven. The Arrays would partially be screened by intervening trees and existing buildings associated with the application site and would only represent a relatively small proportion of the overall view. The Arrays would also be located slightly further inland, away from the main focal point of the view, which is towards the coastline of St Brides Bay. The effect of this is that the Arrays would be incidental within the view. In addition, while there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. The proposed permanent buildings and the proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter, although partially visible, would be visually lost within existing built form and vegetation present within the view. Due to the viewpoint

	distance from the application site and the perspective, it is unlikely that the proposed perimeter fencing would be perceptible.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Slight, as even though the overall sensitivity is High, the Arrays are located slightly inland away from the main focal direction of the view, so the magnitude of change would be Low.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Low magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight adverse in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 20	**South of Lochvane (Figure 9.6.20 a to c)**
Grid reference	182141 - 223309
Elevation	83 m AOD
Distance to application site	2.9 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north east
In National Park	In National Park
On National Trail	On National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 12: St Brides Bay
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 20: St Brides Bay coastal waters north
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on the coastal path to the south of Lochvane and has been selected to represent mid-distance views looking inland from the coastal path National Trail to the south-west of the application site. This open view looks north-east across an undulating agricultural landscape towards rocky hills in the distance and along the cliffs of St Brides Bay towards Newgale. There is a dramatic coastal view along the indented cliffs and inlets towards Newgale settlement and beach in the distance. This contrasts with the gently undulating agricultural land with prominent hedgebanks and scattered agricultural buildings that feature prominently in the view further inland. There is also a caravan site near the crest of a hill in the distance. The skyline in the distance is open, undulating and relatively undisturbed with the exception of scattered lines of trees and buildings (including a latticed building within Brawdy Business Park) as well as a wind turbine. The outline of a collection of existing buildings associated with the application site can also be seen on the skyline. The main focal direction of the view is along the cliffs towards Newgale beach and settlement and therefore away from the direction of the application site, which is located further inland.
Receptors present	Footpath users (National Trail)
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint

Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park, it would have a high viewpoint value. The receptor susceptibility is high because coastal path users take particular interest in views of the landscape around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx Array, which would be located just beyond the crest of a hill at a slightly higher elevation than the viewpoint, would be partially visible in the distance. The Tx Array would be partially visible on the crest of a hill. The compositional arrangement of the Tx Array is relatively balanced across the view, but the Rx Array is more uneven. Both Arrays would be seen against the backdrop of the skyline, which is includes tree lines, a caravan park and existing site buildings. The Arrays, which would be partially screened by intervening topography vegetation and existing buildings associated with the site, would represent a relatively small proportion of the overall view. The Arrays would also be located further inland away from the main focal point of the view, which is along the indented cliffs and inlets towards Newgale settlement and beach. The effect of this is that the Arrays would be incidental within the view. In addition, while there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. The proposed permanent buildings, to be located centrally between the Rx and Tx Arrays, would be visible, would visually associate with existing built form, and would be partially screened by vegetation present within the view. The proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would be located beyond the crest of the hill and would been screened by the intervening topography and existing buildings. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site and the perspective, it is unlikely that the proposed perimeter fencing would be perceptible.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Slight.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Low magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight adverse in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 21	**Solva (Figure 9.6.21 a to c)**
Grid reference	179898 - 223765
Elevation	46 m AOD
Distance to application site	5 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north east
In National Park	In National Park

On National Trail	On National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 18: St David's Headland
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 20: St Brides Bay coastal waters north
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on the coastal path near Solva and has been selected to represent mid-distance views from the coastal path National Trail to the south-west of the application site. This relatively open view looks north-east across a river valley and along the cliffs of St Brides Bay. There is a picturesque relatively open view looking across a river valley with steep wooded sides in the foreground and mid-ground. A collection of characterful houses and a small harbour associated with Solva are nestled into the hillside. This contrasts with the gently undulating agricultural land with prominent hedgebanks on the cliff tops beyond the river valley. In the distance, there is a dramatic panoramic view along the indented rocky headlands and inlets of St Brides Bay. The skyline in the distance is open, undulating and relatively undisturbed, except for scattered areas of tree cover, a caravan park and a wind turbine. Several buildings associated with the site, including a pitched roofed hanger, can be seen on the skyline in the distance above an inlet. The focal directions of the view are across the river to Solva village and along the coastline of St Brides Bay.
Receptors present	Footpath users (National Trail)
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park, it would have a high viewpoint value. The receptor susceptibility is high because coastal path users take particular interest in views of the landscape around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The majority of the Rx Array would be partially visible in the distance just beyond the crest of a hill at a higher elevation than the viewpoint. This Array would be seen against the backdrop of the skyline, which is scattered with tree lines, a caravan park and existing site buildings in this particular area. The Tx Array would be located beyond the crest of a hill, leaving just glimpses of approximately half of the Array against the skyline, which is more sparce in this particular location. The compositional arrangement of the TX Array is evenly balanced, but the RX Array is uneven. The Arrays, located within the backdrop of the view towards Solva village, would represent a relatively small proportion of the overall view. Given this, the Arrays would be incidental to the view. In addition, while there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. The proposed permanent buildings and the proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would be located beyond and below the crest of a hill and would not be visible. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site and the perspective, it is unlikely that the proposed perimeter fencing would be perceptible
Level of effect in year 1	Moderate level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Moderate.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Low magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any views of the Arrays at year 15.

Level of effect in year 15	Moderate residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Moderate adverse in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 22	**Porthlysgi East (Figure 9.6.22 a to c)**
Grid reference	173339 - 223320
Elevation	20 mAOD
Distance to application site	12 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking east
In National Park	In National Park
On National Trail	On National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 18: St David's Headland
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 20: St Brides Bay coastal waters north
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on the coastal path close to a distinctive peninsula known as Carreg Fran. It has been selected to represent long distance coastal views from the coastal path National Trail looking east towards the application site. This view looks east predominantly across the sea and coastline towards the cliffs along St Brides Bay in the distance. A peaceful and isolated coastal character is created by heath and moor grassland on slopes in the foreground, which provides a sense of wildness and partial enclosure, as well as the absence of buildings and other man-made features in the foreground. Where the view opens up in the mid-distance, the landscape becomes more dramatic with a repeated pattern of tall, indented cliffs and inlets on steep slopes and a number of distinctive rocks jutting out into the sea. This contrasts with the rolling agricultural land scattered with farmsteads and caravan parks slightly further inland. Although no notable existing buildings or other features associated with the application site are visible in the view, the viewer's focus is along the rocky headlands and inlets to the cliffs of St Brides Bay across the water in the distance, which is in the direction of the application site. The skyline in the distance is open, gently undulating and relatively undisturbed, except for a small number of settlements and small areas of tree cover as well as a collection of small rocky islands, the outlines of which can be seen on the horizon.
Receptors present	Footpath users (National Trail)
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park, it would have a high viewpoint value. The receptor susceptibility is high because the viewpoint is located on the coastal path and public rights of way users take particular interest in views of the landscape around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The majority of the Rx Array would be located below the horizon except for the top of two antennas. The entire Tx Array would be visible in the distance on the crest of a hill against the backdrop of the skyline, which is scattered with tree lines, buildings and a caravan site in this particular area. The compositional arrangement of the TX Array is relatively balanced across the view. The Tx Array would be prominently positioned within the centre of the view

	above the cliffs on St Brides Bay. However, the Tx Array would appear small and partially screened by intervening tree cover and buildings on the long, open horizon, thereby representing only a small proportion of the overall view. The Array would also appear very small in comparison to the height of the cliffs. The effect of this is that the Array would be incidental within the view. In addition, while there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. The proposed permanent buildings and the proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would be located below the crest of a hill and would not be visible due to the intervening topography. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application the proposed perimeter fencing is located too far away to be distinguishable within the view.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Slight.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Low magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any view of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight adverse residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 23	**Summit Penberry (Figure 9.6.23 a to c)**
Grid reference	176647 - 229207
Elevation	174 m AOD
Distance to application site	9 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking south east
In National Park	In National Park
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 16: Carn Llidi
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 13: Penbwchdy to Penllechwen
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on the top of Summit Penberry in the Carn Llidi hills. It has been selected to represent higher ground to the north-west of the application site. This open, elevated panoramic 360 degree view from the rocky hilltop of Summit Penberry looks south-east towards two dramatic coastlines to the west and north. The bare rocky outcrops and moorland on top of the hill and upper slopes combined with a lack of tall vegetation provide a sense of remoteness. Derelict buildings scattered across the lower slopes and remnants of historic quarrying also add to the feeling of isolation. This contrasts with the mosaic of gently undulating agricultural land with prominent hedgebanks and scattered farms and caravan parks with small areas of woodland. Where the landform rises again in the distance some buildings associated with the application site are barely perceptible against the backdrop of hills on higher ground to the east. The skyline is open, gently undulating and relatively undisturbed except for a few areas of with tree cover and an occasional farmstead scattered across the landscape, which are barely perceptible

	on the horizon. As the view is panoramic with 360 degree views, the viewer's attention is drawn in all directions rather than being focussed on a particular direction.
Receptors present	Footpath users (permissible footpath only)
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint (though noted as not being a position on the PCPNT)
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park, it would have a high viewpoint value. The receptor susceptibility is high as walkers on the permissible footpath at the top of the summit would be taking a great interest in the view around them. It is nevertheless noted that the location is not on the PCPNT and would not be as frequently visited as other nearby locations.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Negligible magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx Array would be visible against the backdrop of hills in the distance. The Tx Array would be discernible in the distance near the crest of a hill in between and above existing site buildings and intervening vegetation. The Tx Array would be seen partially against the backdrop of landform and partially against the skyline. Both of the Arrays are set back from the coastline, which forms the most dramatic and valuable feature within the view. As this is a panoramic 360 degree view without a singular focal point, the Arrays would not be prominently positioned within the view. The Arrays would appear very small in an area with tree cover and existing site buildings, thereby representing only a small proportion of the overall view, with the effect that the Arrays would be incidental within the view. In addition, while there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. The proposed permanent buildings and proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would appear in the view, located between the Rx an Tx Arrays Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site, the proposed perimeter fencing is located too far away to be distinguishable within the view.
Level of effect in year 1	Negligible level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Negligible as the proposed development would be absorbed within the view and not seen against the skyline.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Negligible change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Negligible level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would be negligible.

Viewpoint 24	**The Green Caerfarchell (Figure 9.6.24 a to c)**
Grid reference	179487 - 227001
Elevation	79 m AOD

Distance to application site	6 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking east
In National Park	In National Park
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 15: Dowrog and Tretio Commons
In Seascape Character Area	N/A
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on a grass verge just opposite Caerfarchell village green. It has been selected to represent residents and road users to the west of the application site. This relatively enclosed view looks east across the village green to the rising agricultural landscape beyond. A strong sense of place and an element of enclosure is created by the characterful historic cottages with stone walls and mature trees which surround the village green with a prominent red letterbox in the foreground. Above and in between gaps in the trees and other vegetation on the green, the viewer can see a more open, gently rising agricultural landscape with a mosaic character in the distance with prominent hedgebanks, scattered farms, a caravan park, scattered trees and woodland. There is a partial, channelled view of the application site in the distance through a sizeable gap between two cottages and trees located adjacent to the green. Within this gap, the viewer can see the outline of a small number of existing buildings associated with the application site near the top of the slope against the horizon, which are partially obscured by intervening vegetation and caravan park. A single wind turbine at Maerdy is also visible. The gently undulating skyline, which can be seen in between gaps in vegetation and built form, is scattered with dense woodland and the outline of a number of buildings associated with the application site.
Receptors present	Residents (focus on views from The Green)
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park, it would have a high viewpoint value. The receptor susceptibility is high because residents take particular interest in views of the landscape around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx Array would be obscured by buildings and vegetation in the foreground from this specific viewpoint (but there may be glimpses as people move around the green). In this specific position, however, there may be barely perceptible glimpses of the Tx Array in the distance near the top of a hill in between and above gaps in the intervening vegetation. Within these gaps, the Tx Array would be seen against the backdrop of skyline with lines of tree. However, these glimpses would represent only a very small proportion of the overall view and given that the Tx Array is not located within the focal point of the view, then it would not be very noticeable. In addition, the direction of the application site is not important to the character of the green given that this is enclosed. While there are existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, they are not of the same type as the Arrays. The proposed permanent buildings and proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would not be visible due to the screening effects of intervening topography, vegetation and built form. The proposed perimeter fencing would not be visible in the view.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The level of effect would be Slight because even though the viewpoint is of High overall sensitivity, there is only a Low magnitude of change to the overall view.

Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Low magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any glimpses of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 25	**Waun Caerfarchell (Figure 9.6.25 a to c)**
Grid reference	179595 - 226428
Elevation	69 m AOD
Distance to application site	6 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking east
In National Park	In National Park
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 15: Dowrog and Tretio Commons
In Seascape Character Area	N/A
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on a public footpath (also the Dewisland Cycle Trail) close to a road junction near Waun Caerfarchell. It has been selected to represent views from the cycle trail to the west of the application site. This relatively open view looks east across an area of dominated by scattered scrub/vegetation and grassland and valley to the hills in the distance. An exposed, untamed character is created in the fore and middle ground by the relatively open and flat area of overgrown scrub and rough grassland with little built form except a farmhouse partially obscured by surrounding trees and a prominent telegraph pole which breaks up the view. This contrasts with the mosaic character of the rising agricultural landscape beyond the valley in the distance with prominent hedgebanks and more built form including, scattered farmsteads, hamlets, a caravan park and wind turbine. The main focal direction of the view is across the scrub/grassland and valley to the hills in the distance, which is in the direction of the application site. A number of buildings associated with the application site can be seen on the crest of a hill against the skyline beyond a caravan park with a pine tree, some residential buildings and mature trees, which partially obscure the lower part of these application site buildings. The gently undulating skyline is partially interrupted by dense woodland, individual trees, telegraph posts, a wind turbine, residential buildings and other buildings associated with the application site. There is also an absence of a long, open convex skyline in this location.
Receptors present	Footpath users, Dewisland cycle trail users
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity

Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park, it would have a high viewpoint value. The receptor susceptibility is high because users of public rights of way take particular interest in views of the landscape around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx and Tx Arrays would be partially visible on the crest of a hill in the distance at a higher elevation to the viewpoint in between and above intervening vegetation and existing buildings associated with the application site. The compositional arrangement of the Tx Array is relatively balanced, but the RX Array is more uneven. Even though the Arrays would be within the general focal direction of the view, which is towards the distant hills, this would partially be seen within the context of a skyline scattered with features, particularly buildings and tree cover in this particular area. This combined with the distance from the viewpoint would mean that the Arrays would only represent a small proportion of the overall view. However, while there are existing features in the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same types as the Arrays. The proposed permanent would be located just beyond, and sit below, the crest of a hill. The proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would not be visible between the Rx Array antennas due to the screening effects of intervening vegetation and buildings. The proposed perimeter fencing would not be visible due to intervening vegetation and perspective.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The level of effect would be Slight.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Low magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight adverse residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 26	**Ty Dewi (Figure 9.6.26 a to c)**
Grid reference	182416 - 225466
Elevation	81 m AOD
Distance to application site	2.5 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking east
In National Park	Not In National Park
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 1: Treffynnon
In Seascape Character Area	N/A
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on an unnamed country lane close to Ty Dewi holiday park. It has been selected to represent close range views from close to NCR 4 to the west of the application site. This relatively open rural view

	looks west across a shallow valley to higher ground in the distance. The foreground is dominated by a large agricultural field with no tree cover, which although enclosed by prominent hedgebanks, creates a sense of relative openness. The landform slopes downwards towards a shallow valley in the mid-ground, where the view is dissected by the presence of telegraph posts, scrub and hedgebanks. In contrast, the agricultural landscape rises again in the distance where a number of buildings associated with the application site, including a large hanger and a flat roofed building, as well as a lighting column can be seen on the brow of a hill against the undulating skyline, creating a semi-industrial character. A caravan park can also be seen prominently near the top of the hill in the distance. The skyline is generally open, but interrupted and relatively busy with telegraph posts, trees, a wind turbine, and buildings associated with Brawdy Business Park and the application site. The main focal direction of the view is across the open agricultural landscape towards the higher ground in the distance where the application site is located. The application site isn't particularly prominent within the overall view, but it is prominently positioned.
Receptors present	Road users, NCR 4 users, residents/recreational users
Viewpoint value	Low value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	Medium susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	Low combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	The viewpoint is not located in a designated area, so the viewpoint value would be lower. The receptor susceptibility is medium because NCR users take an interest in the views around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Medium magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx and Tx Arrays would be partially visible on the crest of a hill, at a higher elevation than the viewpoint, above and between the intervening vegetation and building. The Arrays would be seen against the backdrop of a relatively interrupted and busy skyline featuring other elements associated with the application site, including trees, lighting columns and existing buildings in this particular location. The compositional arrangement of the Tx Array is evenly spaced, and the Rx Array is more uneven. Even though the Arrays would be located in the general focal direction of the view towards the application site and would be noticeable, they would partially be seen within the context of the existing site infrastructure. Consequently, the Arrays would not be a defining feature of the overall view. However, while there are existing features in the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same types as the Array. The proposed permanent would be located just beyond, and sit below, the crest of a hill. The proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would not be visible between the Rx Array antennas due to the screening effects of intervening vegetation. The proposed perimeter fencing would not be visible due to intervening vegetation and perspective.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The level of effect would be Slight.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Medium magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight adverse residual level of effect in year 15

Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 27	**Country Lane Curlew's Rise (Figure 9.6.27 a to c)**
Grid reference	184281 - 226179
Elevation	103 mAOD
Distance to application site	1 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking east
In National Park	Not In National Park
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 1: Treffynnon
In Seascape Character Area	N/A
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located on a junction of an unnamed country lane and has been selected to represent very close range views from slightly lower ground immediately to the west of the application site. The foreground is dominated by the hedgebanks that line the roadside, creating enclosure. The view is channelled towards some gaps in the hedgebank beyond which more open, higher agricultural land can be seen in the distance. Within this channelled view, the outline of a number of buildings associated with the application site, including offices and a hanger, as well as a lighting column can be seen on the brow of a hill against the skyline, creating a semi-industrial character in contrast to the foreground. The presence of a number of other features on the skyline, including prominent hedgebanks and scattered trees makes the skyline appear interrupted and less simple and open. The main focal direction of the view is towards the channelled view of slightly higher ground in the distance, where the site is located. However, due to the intervening hedgebanks, the partial view of the application site in the distance is only a very small element of the overall view.
Receptors present	Road users
Viewpoint value	Low value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	Low susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	Low combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	The view is on a road junction, so it isn't particularly scenic. It is not in an area of national designation and doesn't have any notable cultural associations or other features. This is why the value associated with the view is low. The receptor susceptibility is low because road users only take a temporary interest in the views around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx Array would be partially visible, due to the screening effects of intervening vegetation, on the crest of a hill against the skyline at a slightly higher elevation than the viewpoint. The Tx Array would be almost entirely obscured by the intervening vegetation (i.e. there may be glimpses). Part of the Rx Array would be seen against the backdrop of an open skyline in between and above the intervening trees and hedgebanks that dominate the foreground. The Rx Array would be situated away from the existing site buildings that form the focal point of the view. However, due to the proximity of the viewpoint to the application site, this part of the Rx Array would appear relatively large and therefore noticeable within the view. While there are existing features in the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same types as the Arrays. The proposed permanent buildings would

	be screened by intervening topography and vegetation and would not be visible. The proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would be located centrally within the Rx Array area and would be partially visible through the gap in the intervening vegetation. Even though the viewpoint is in close proximity to the application site, it is unlikely that the proposed perimeter fencing would be noticeable due to the intervening vegetation and perspective.
Level of effect in year 1	Negligible level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The level of effect would be Negligible.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Low magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Negligible residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Negligible in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 28	**St Brides Bay Coastal Waters East (Figure 9.6.28 a to c)**
Grid reference	182885 - 215532
Elevation	2 m AOD
Distance to application site	9 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north
In National Park	Not in National Park
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	N/A
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 21: St Brides Bay coastal waters east
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located in the sea in the south-eastern part of St Brides Bay with Ticklas Point to the south and Haroldston Bridge to the east. It has been selected to represent long distance views from the sea to the south of the application site. This open view looks north across the sea to the northern coastline of St Brides Bay and the Llidi Hills in the distance. The vast expanse of sea in the view creates a sense of openness, isolation and exposure. There are dramatic long distance views towards the steep cliffs on the northern coast of St Brides Bay and its settlements and beaches, notably at Newgale and St Brides. Some buildings associated with the application site can be seen faintly on the skyline. The distant concave skyline is long, open, gently undulating and undisturbed. There is an absence of vertical features that can be seen on the skyline except for a small number of scattered trees and the outline of the rocky Llidi Hills. The main focal direction of the view is towards Newgale beach and settlement, which are in the direction of the application site. Given this, the proposed development would be prominently positioned within the view.
Receptors present	People working on the sea, recreational users of the sea
Viewpoint value	Medium value viewpoint

Receptor susceptibility	Medium susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	Medium combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	The viewpoint is not located in an area of national designation, but it is fairly representative of the character area. Given this, the viewpoint value would be medium. The receptor susceptibility is medium because tourists on the sea for recreational activities take an interest in the views around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Tx Array would be partially visible in the distance on the crest of a hill at a much higher elevation than the viewpoint. This would be seen against the backdrop of the skyline, which is scattered with lines of trees and existing site buildings in this particular area. The Rx Array is located further away beyond the crest of a hill and would be imperceptible. The compositional arrangement of the Tx Array appears as two separate groups. The Array would be prominently positioned within the centre of the view close to the settlement of Newgale. However, the Array would appear small on the horizon in the vicinity of tree cover and existing site buildings, thereby representing a small proportion of the overall view. The Array would also appear small compared to the height of the cliffs. Given this, the Array would be incidental within the view. While there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. The proposed permanent buildings and proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would not be visible. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site and the perspective, the proposed perimeter fencing would not be visible.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Slight.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Medium magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight adverse in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 29	**St Brides Bay 8km (Figure 9.6.29 a to c)**
Grid reference	178643 - 218155
Elevation	2 m AOD
Distance to application site	9 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north east
In National Park	Not in National Park
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	N/A

In Seascape Character Area	SCA 24: St Brides Bay
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located in the sea in the central part of St Brides Bay with Upper Solva to the north and Nolton Haven to the east. It has been selected to represent long distance views from the sea to the south west of the application site. This open view looks north east across the sea to the northern coastline of St Brides Bay. The large expanse of sea in the view creates a sense of openness, isolation and exposure. There are dramatic long distance views towards the steep cliffs on the northern coast of St Brides Bay and its settlements and beaches, notably at Newgale and Solva. The distant skyline is open, gently undulating and undisturbed. There is an absence of vertical features that can be seen on the skyline except for a small number of scattered trees and a small, latticed building associated with Brawdy Business Park, which is barely perceptible on the distant horizon. The main focal direction of the view is towards Newgale beach and settlement, which due to the perspective, is visible slightly away from where the proposed development is located in the view
Receptors present	People working on the sea, recreational users of the sea
Viewpoint value	Medium value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	Medium susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	Medium combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	The viewpoint is not located in an area of national designation, but it is representative of the character area. Given this, the viewpoint value would be medium. The receptor susceptibility is medium because tourists on the sea for recreational activities take an interest in the views around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Tx Array would be partially visible in the distance just beyond the crest of a hill at a much higher elevation than the viewpoint. The majority of Rx Array would be screened by the landform. However, there would be partial glimpses of the upper sections of a small number of antennas with the RX Array. The Arrays would be seen against the backdrop of the skyline, which is scattered with trees and buildings in this particular area. The compositional arrangement of the Tx Array is relatively even whilst the Rx Array is more uneven and clustered. Due to the perspective, the Arrays would be visible slightly away from the focal point of the view, which is at Newgale settlement and beach. As the Arrays would appear small on the horizon in the vicinity of woodland and buildings, they would only represent a small proportion of the overall view. The Arrays would also appear small compared to the height of the cliffs. Given this, the Arrays would be incidental within the overall view. While there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. The proposed permanent buildings and proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would not be visible. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site and the perspective, the proposed perimeter fencing would be imperceptible.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Slight.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Medium magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight residual level of effect in year 15

Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight adverse in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 30	**St Brides Bay 5km (Figure 9.6.30 a to c)**
Grid reference	180936 - 220380
Elevation	2 m AOD
Distance to application site	5 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north east
In National Park	Not in National Park
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	Not in National Park
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 24 - St Brides Bay
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located in the sea in the northern-eastern part of St Brides Bay with Solva to the north and Maidenhall Point to the east. It has been selected to represent mid-distance views from the sea to the south west of the application site. This open view looks north east across the sea to the northern coastline of St Brides Bay. The expanse of sea in the view creates a sense of relative openness, isolation and exposure without feeling too far from the coastline. There are dramatic mid-distance views towards the steep cliffs on the northern coast of St Brides Bay as well as the settlement and beach at Newgale and Roch further inland. The distant skyline is open, gently undulating and undisturbed. There is an absence of vertical features that can be seen on the skyline except for a small number of scattered trees and buildings. These include Roch Castle and a small number of buildings associated with the application site which can be seen faintly on the horizon. The main focal direction of the view is towards Newgale beach and settlement, which due to the perspective, is visible slightly away from where the proposed development is located in the view.
Receptors present	People working on the sea, recreational users of the sea
Viewpoint value	Medium value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	Medium susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	Medium combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	The viewpoint is not located in an area of national designation, but it is representative of the character area. Given this, the viewpoint value would be medium. The receptor susceptibility is medium because tourists on the sea for recreational activities take an interest in the views around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx Array would be located beyond and below the crest of a hill and would be screened from view by the topography. The upper section of two Tx Array antennas would be visible in the distance just beyond the crest of a hill at a much higher elevation than the viewpoint. This would be seen against the backdrop of the skyline, which is scattered with trees in this particular area. Due to the perspective, the Tx Array antenna would be visible slightly away from the focal point of the view, which is at Newgale settlement and beach. As the Tx Array would appear relatively small on the horizon in the vicinity of trees, and small compared to the height of the cliffs. Given this, the Tx Array would be incidental within the overall view. While there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Array. The proposed permanent buildings, the

	proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter and the proposed perimeter fencing would be screened from view by the topography and would not be visible.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Slight.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Medium magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any views of the TX Array at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight adverse in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 31	**St Brides Bay Coastal Waters North (Figure 9.6.31 a to c)**
Grid reference	174303 - 221271
Elevation	2 m AOD
Distance to application site	11 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north east
In National Park	Not in National Park
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	N/A
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 20: St Brides Bay coastal waters north
Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located in the sea in the northern-western part of St Brides Bay with Porthlysgi East to the north and Newgale Sands further to the east. It has been selected to represent long-distance views from the sea to the south west of the application site. This open view looks north east across the sea to the northern coastline of St Brides Bay. The vast expanse of sea in the view creates a sense of openness, isolation and exposure. There are dramatic long-distance views towards the steep cliffs on the northern coast of St Brides Bay as well as Roch and the settlement and beach at Newgale on a clear day. The distant skyline is long, open, gently undulating and undisturbed. There is an absence of vertical features that can be seen on the skyline except for a small number of scattered trees and buildings. A small number of existing buildings associated with the application site are barely perceptible on the horizon. The main focal direction of the view is towards Newgale beach and settlement, which due to the perspective, is visible slightly away from where the proposed development is located in the view.
Receptors present	People working on the sea, recreational users of the sea
Viewpoint value	Medium value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	Medium susceptibility receptors present

Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	Medium combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	The viewpoint is not located in an area of national designation, but it is representative of the character area. Given this, the viewpoint value would be medium. The receptor susceptibility is medium because tourists on the sea for recreational activities take an interest in the views around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx Array would be partially visible in the distance just beyond the crest of a hill at a much higher elevation than the viewpoint. It would be seen against the backdrop of the skyline. A single Tx Array Antenna would be visible with the other Tx Array Antenna screened from view by the topography. The compositional arrangement of the Rx Array is uneven. Due to the perspective, the Array would be visible slightly further away from the focal point of the view, which is at Newgale settlement and beach. The Array would appear small on the horizon, would be located in the vicinity of trees and buildings, and would appear in a small proportion of the overall view. The Array would also appear small compared to the height of the cliffs. Given this, the Array would be incidental within the overall view. While there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. The proposed permanent buildings and the proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would not be visible due to the screening effects of topography. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site and the perspective, the proposed perimeter fencing would not be visible.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Slight.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Medium magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight adverse in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.

Viewpoint 32	**Ramsey Island Coastal Waters (Figure 9.6.32 a to c)**
Grid reference	170594 - 221198
Elevation	2 m AOD
Distance to application site	15 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north east
In National Park	Not in National Park
On National Trail	Not on National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	N/A
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 18: Ramsey Island coastal waters

Description of existing view	The viewpoint is located in the sea on the northern-western edge of St Brides Bay with Ramsey Island directly to the north and Newgale Sands further to the east. It has been selected to represent very long-distance views from the sea to the south west of the application site. This open view looks north east across the sea to the northern coastline of St Brides Bay and the Llidi Hills in the distance. The vast expanse of sea in the view creates a strong sense of openness and isolation as well as a high level of exposure. There are dramatic long-distance views towards the steep cliffs on the northern coast of St Brides Bay and the rocky Llidi Hills. The village of Roch and the settlement and beach at Newgale can also be seen on a clear day. The distant skyline is long, open, gently undulating and relatively undisturbed. There is an absence of vertical features that can be seen on the skyline except for a small number of scattered trees and buildings as well as the Llidi Hills. A small number of buildings associated with the application site are barely perceptible on the distant horizon. The main focal direction of the view is towards Newgale beach and settlement, which due to the perspective, is visible slightly away from where the proposed development is located in the view.
Receptors present	People working on the sea, recreational users of the sea
Viewpoint value	Medium value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	Medium susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	Medium combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	The viewpoint is not located in an area of national designation, but it is relatively representative of the character area. Given this, the viewpoint value would be medium. The receptor susceptibility is medium because tourists on the sea for recreational activities take an interest in the views around them.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Negligible magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The Rx Array and two of the Tx Array Antenna and would be partially visible faintly in the distance at a much higher elevation than the viewpoint. The Rx Array would be seen on the crest of a hill, whilst the Tx Array would be seen just beyond and slightly below the crest of a hill. The Tx Array would be seen against the backdrop of the skyline, which is scattered with trees and existing site buildings in that particular area. However, the backdrop is more sparce where the Rx Array is located. The compositional arrangement of the Rx Array is more uneven. Due to the perspective, the Arrays would be visible slightly further away from the focal point of the view, which is at Newgale settlement and beach. As the Arrays would appear very small on the horizon and partially situated in the vicinity of trees and buildings, they would only represent a very small proportion of the overall view. The Arrays would also appear very small compared to the height of the cliffs. Given this, it would be difficult to identify the Arrays in the view, with the effect that the view would be regarded as unaltered as a whole. While there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. The proposed permanent buildings would be located beyond and just below the crest of the hill with visibility restricted by topography to the roofline of two of the proposed permanent buildings. The proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter and proposed perimeter fencing would not be visible.
Level of effect in year 1	Negligible adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Negligible.
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Negligible magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen any views of the Arrays at year 15 and the level of effect is Negligible anyway.

Level of effect in year 15	Negligible residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Negligible adverse in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect, which is Negligible anyway.

Viewpoint 33	**The Point at Little Haven (Figure 9.6.33 a to c)**
Grid reference	185551 - 213022
Elevation	12 m AOD
Distance to application site	11 km to the closest antenna
Direction of view	Looking north
In National Park	In National Park
On National Trail	On National Trail
In Landscape Character Area	LCA 12: St Brides Bay
In Seascape Character Area	SCA 21: St Brides Bay coastal waters east
Description of existing view	This viewpoint is located at a National Trust viewpoint on the coastal path close to Little Haven. It has been selected to consider the visual effect on the large number of visitors to Little Haven, many of whom would make the short walk to this National Trust viewpoint extending a little out to sea. The viewpoint is slightly elevated above the beach, but less elevated than nearby sections of the National Trail which passes close by. This open panoramic view looks north along St Brides Bay coastline and across to the other side of the bay to the Llidi Hills in the distance. The foreground and mid-ground feature a repeated pattern of shallow indented headlands and inlets, which create a dramatic panoramic view along the coastline, including towards the settlement and beach at Newgale. A collection of characterful houses associated with Little Haven can be seen perched on top of the cliffs in the foreground. There is a very open, long, low skyline on the opposite side of the bay. There is also an absence of interrupting vertical elements on the skyline except for a small number of settlements, scattered trees/woodland and the outline of the rocky summits of the Llidi Hills on the horizon. Some buildings associated with the application site are also visible on the skyline. The main focal direction of the view is along the dramatic coastline, particularly towards Newgale and to the Llidi Hills, which are in the general direction of the site.
Receptors present	Footpath users (National Trail)
Viewpoint value	High value viewpoint
Receptor susceptibility	High susceptibility receptors present
Overall sensitivity of viewpoint	High combined visual sensitivity
Rationale	Due to the viewpoint being located within the National Park, it is of high value. The receptor susceptibility is high because users of public rights of way take particular interest in views of the landscape around them, particularly in this coastal location promoted by the National Trust. This is a viewpoint that is likely to be visited by large numbers of visitors to the National Park including those of lower mobility unable to walk the National Trail.
Magnitude of visual change in year 1	Low magnitude of visual change in year 1
Rationale	The majority of the Tx Array and the upper sections of the Rx Array would be partially visible in the distance at an elevated position to the viewpoint just beyond the crest of a hill against the backdrop of the skyline, which is scattered with tree cover in this vicinity. The compositional arrangement of the TX Array is slightly clustered, and

	the Rx Array is spread out and uneven. The Tx Array would appear larger than the RX Array as this is located closer to the viewpoint and the Arrays would visually overlap. The Arrays would be prominently positioned within the centre of the view close to the beach and settlement at Newgale. The Arrays would appear small, would be located in amongst scattered tree cover on the long, low open horizon, and would appear in a small proportion of the overall view. The Arrays would appear small in comparison to the height of the cliffs. The effect of this is that the Arrays would be incidental within the view. In addition, while there are other existing features within the view that are engineered/man-made, these are not of the same type as the Arrays. The proposed permanent buildings and proposed temporary Antenna Integration Shelter would not be visible. Due to the viewpoint distance from the application site and the perspective, it is unlikely that the proposed perimeter fencing would be perceptible.
Level of effect in year 1	Slight adverse level of effect in year 1
Rationale	The visual effect would be Slight. Although there would be a low magnitude of change at a high sensitivity viewpoint the prominence and extent of the proposed development in this localised position would be limited (a similar view does not exist within the main footprint of the settlement).
Proposed mitigation type	Refer to drawing 65208061-SWE-XX-XX-D-X-0003 Proposed Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Map.
Mitigation description	Planting is proposed to soften visual effects.
Magnitude of visual change in year 15	Low magnitude of change in year 15
Rationale	The proposed planting would not be tall enough to screen views of the Arrays at year 15.
Level of effect in year 15	Slight adverse residual level of effect in year 15
Rationale	The visual effect would still be Slight in year 15 as the proposed planting will not make a material difference to the level of effect.