



Photo Viewpoint 1: View south-east from Montgomery Canal (aquaduct over River Vyrnwy)



Photo Viewpoint 2: View east from Montgomery Canal (near residential properties)



Photo Viewpoint 1
Date & time of photo: 31.10.23 PM
Camera make & model, & sensor format:
Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Horizontal Field of View: 87°
Direction of View: 120°, South-east



Photo Viewpoint 2
Date & time of photo: 31.10.23 PM
Camera make & model, & sensor format:
Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Horizontal Field of View: 87°
Direction of View: 90°, East

Printing note: To give the correct viewing distance the sheet should be printed at a scale of 1:1 on A1. To be viewed at comfortable arms length.

Visualisation Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
Enlargement factor: 100%

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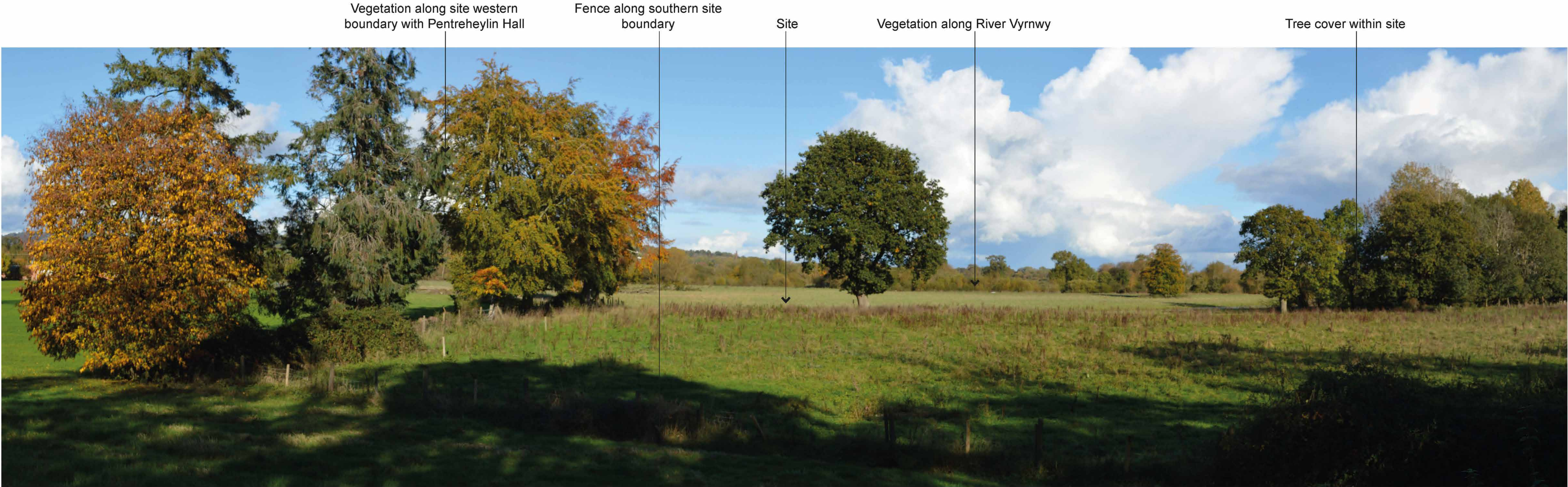


Photo Viewpoint 3: View north from Montgomery Canal



Photo Viewpoint 4: View west from Montgomery Canal



Photo Viewpoint 3
Date & time of photo: 31.10.23 PM
Camera make & model, & sensor format:
Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Horizontal Field of View: 87°
Direction of View: 30°, North



Photo Viewpoint 4
Date & time of photo: 31.10.23 PM
Camera make & model, & sensor format:
Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Horizontal Field of View: 87°
Direction of View: 300°, West

Printing note: To give the correct viewing distance the sheet should be printed at a scale of 1:1 on A1. To be viewed at comfortable arms length.

Visualisation Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
Enlargement factor: 100%

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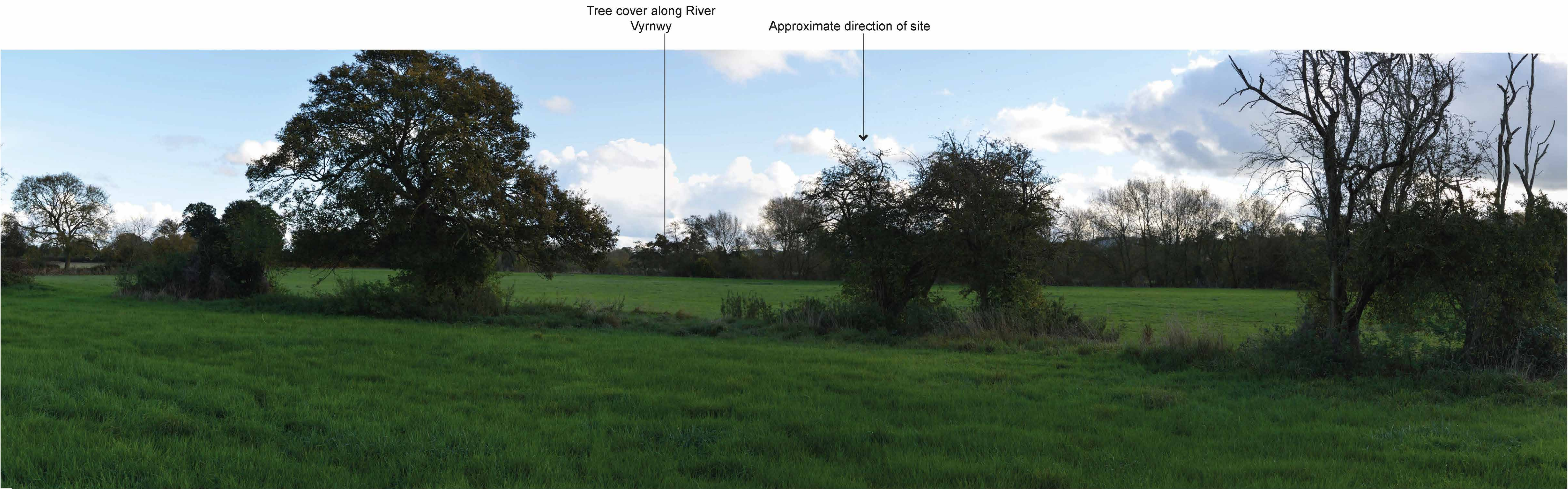


Photo Viewpoint 5: View south from Public Right of Way (Carreghofa Trail)



Photo Viewpoint 6: View west from within site towards Pentreheylin Hall



Photo Viewpoint 5
Date & time of photo: 31.10.23 PM
Camera make & model, & sensor format:
Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Horizontal Field of View: 87°
Direction of View: 150°, South

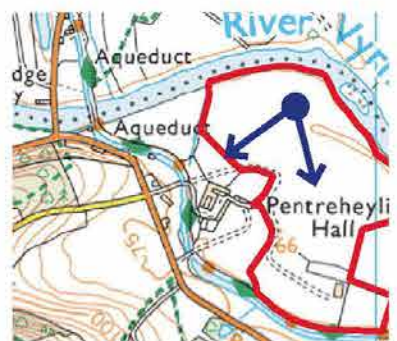


Photo Viewpoint 6
Date & time of photo: 31.10.23 PM
Camera make & model, & sensor format:
Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Horizontal Field of View: 87°
Direction of View: 210°, West

Printing note: To give the correct viewing distance the sheet should be printed at a scale of 1:1 on A1. To be viewed at comfortable arms length.

Visualisation Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
Enlargement factor: 100%

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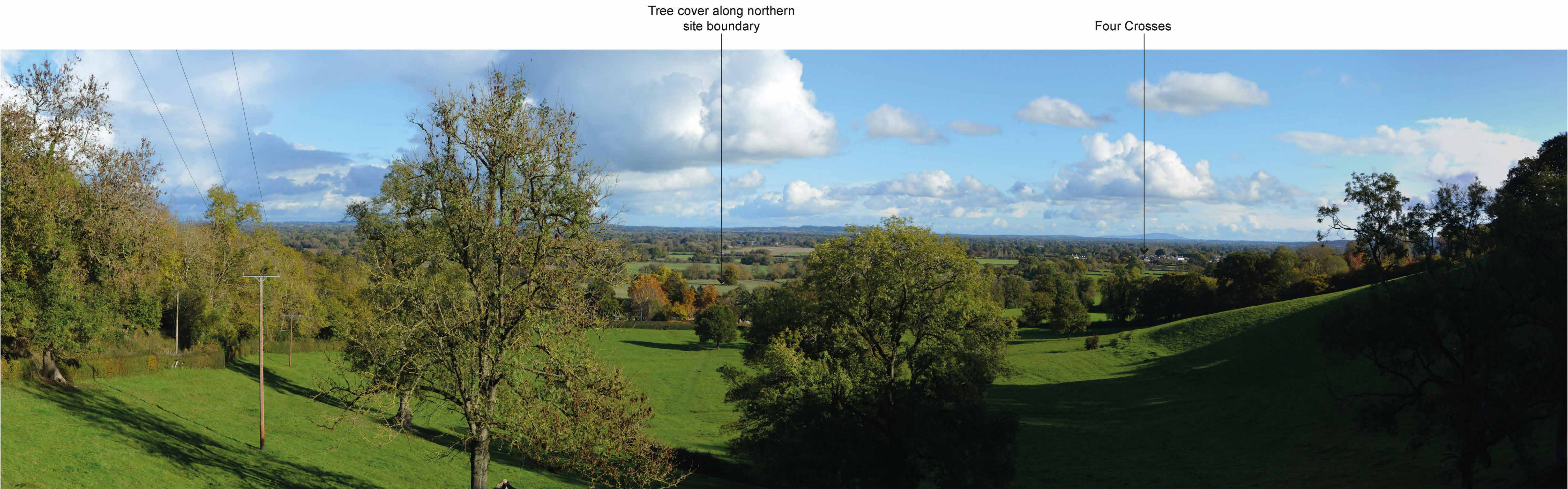


Photo Viewpoint 7: View east from unnamed lane

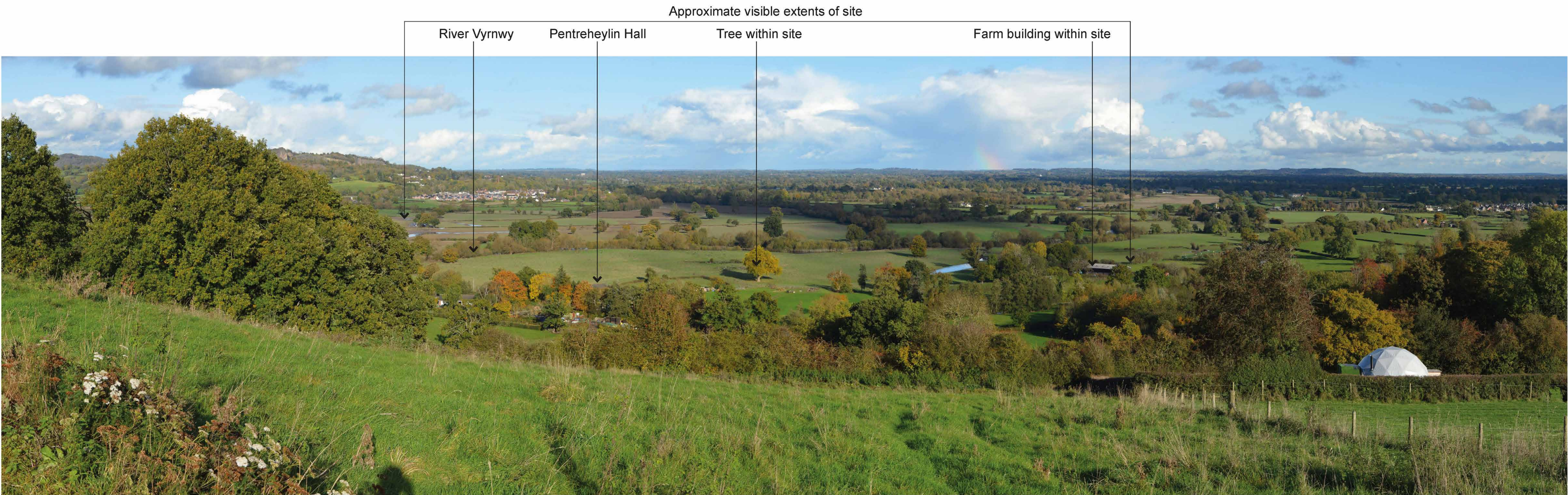


Photo Viewpoint 8: View north-east from Public Right of Way

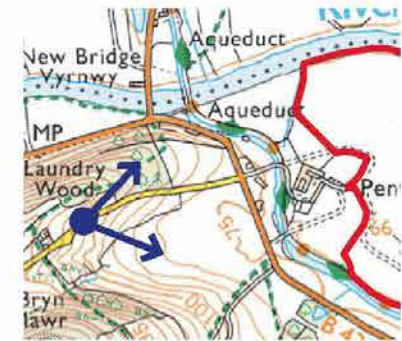


Photo Viewpoint 7
Date & time of photo: 31.10.23 PM
Camera make & model, & sensor format:
Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Horizontal Field of View: 87°
Direction of View: 90°, East

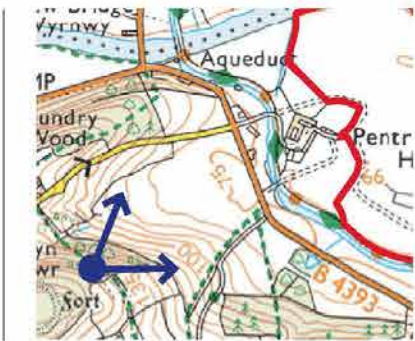


Photo Viewpoint 8
Date & time of photo: 31.10.23 PM
Camera make & model, & sensor format:
Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Horizontal Field of View: 87°
Direction of View: 60°, North-east

Printing note: To give the correct viewing distance the sheet should be printed at a scale of 1:1 on A1. To be viewed at comfortable arms length.

Visualisation Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
Enlargement factor: 100%

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Appendix A

Landscape and Visual Appraisal – Methodology and Assessment Criteria

Introduction

- 1.1 The methodology for the Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) undertaken for the proposed development is detailed in the LVA report. The following information should be read in conjunction with this methodology.
- 1.2 As advised in the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (3rd Edition) (GLVIA3), the judgements made in respect of both landscape and visual effects are a combination of an assessment of the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the landscape or visual effect. The following details the definitions and criteria used in assessing sensitivity and magnitude for landscape and visual receptors.
- 1.3 Where it is determined that the assessment falls between or encompasses two of the defined criteria terms, then the judgement may be described as High/ Medium or Moderate/ Minor etc. This indicates that the assessment lies between the respective definitions or encompasses aspects of both.

Landscape

Landscape Sensitivity

- 1.4 Landscape receptors are assessed in terms of their 'Landscape Sensitivity'. This combines judgements on the value to be attached to the landscape and the susceptibility to change of the landscape from the type of change or development proposed. The definition and criteria adopted for these contributory factors is detailed below.
- 1.5 There can be complex relationships between the value attached to landscape receptors and their susceptibility to change which can be especially important when considering change within or close to designated landscapes. For example, an internationally, nationally or locally valued landscape does not automatically or by definition have a high susceptibility to all types of change. The type of change or development proposed may not compromise the specific basis for the value attached to the landscape.

Landscape Value

- 1.6 Value can apply to a landscape area as a whole, or to the individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape. The following criteria have been used to categorise landscape value. Where there is no clear existing evidence on landscape value, an assessment is made based on the criteria/ factors identified below (based on the guidance in the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02/21 "Assessing landscape value outside national designations", (which provides more up to date guidance than Box 5.1 of GLVIA3).
 - Natural Heritage
 - Cultural Heritage
 - Landscape Condition
 - Associations
 - Distinctiveness
 - Recreational
 - Perceptual (scenic)
 - Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)
 - Functional

Landscape Value	Definition
High	Landscape receptors of high importance based upon factors of natural and cultural heritage, condition, associations, distinctiveness, recreational value, perceptual qualities and functional aspects.
Medium	Landscape receptors of medium importance based upon factors of natural and cultural heritage, condition, associations, distinctiveness, recreational value, perceptual qualities and functional aspects.
Low	Landscape receptors of low importance based upon factors of natural and cultural heritage, condition, associations, distinctiveness, recreational value, perceptual qualities and functional aspects.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

- 1.7 This means the ability of the landscape receptor (overall character type/ area or individual element/ feature) to accommodate the change (i.e. the proposed development) without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline position and/ or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies. The definition and criteria for the assessment of Landscape Susceptibility to Change is as follows:

Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Definition
High	A highly distinctive and cohesive landscape receptor, with positive characteristics and features with no or very few detracting or intrusive elements. Landscape features intact and in very good condition and/ or rare. Limited capacity to accept the type of change/ development proposed.
Medium	Distinctive and more commonplace landscape receptor, with some positive characteristics/ features and some detracting or intrusive elements. Landscape features in moderate condition. Capacity to accept well planned and designed change/ development of the type proposed.
Low	Landscape receptor of mixed character with a lack of coherence and including detracting or intrusive elements. Landscape features that may be in poor or improving condition and few that could not be replaced. Greater capacity to accept the type of change/ development proposed.

Magnitude of Landscape Effects

- 1.8 The magnitude of landscape effects is the degree of change to the landscape receptor in terms of its size or scale of change, the geographical extent of the area influenced and its duration and reversibility. The table below sets out the categories and criteria adopted in respect of the separate considerations of Scale or Size of the Degree of Change, Reversibility the geographical extent and duration of change are described where relevant in the appraisal.

Scale or Size of the Degree of Landscape Change

Scale or Size of the Degree of Landscape Change	Definition
High	Total loss of or substantial alteration to key characteristics / features and the introduction of new elements totally uncharacteristic to the receiving landscape. Overall landscape receptor will be fundamentally changed.
Medium	Partial loss of or alteration to one or more key characteristics / features and the introduction of new elements that would be evident but not necessarily uncharacteristic to the receiving landscape. Overall landscape receptor will be obviously changed.
Low	Limited loss of, or alteration to one or more key characteristics/ features and the introduction of new elements evident and/ or characteristic to the receiving landscape. Overall landscape receptor will be perceptibly changed.
Negligible	Very minor alteration to one or more key characteristics/ features and the introduction of new elements characteristic to the receiving landscape. Overall landscape receptor will be minimally changed.
None	No loss or alteration to the key characteristics/ features, representing 'no change'.

Geographical Extent

Geographical extent	Definition
Extensive	Notable change to an extensive proportion of the geographic area.
Moderate	Notable change to part of the geographic area.
Minimal	Change over a limited part of the geographic area.
Negligible	Change over a very limited part of the geographical area.

Duration

Duration	Definition
Short term	The change will occur for up to 5 years.
Medium Term	The change will occur for between 5 and 10 years.
Long term	The change will occur for over 10 years

Reversibility

Reversibility	Definition
Irreversible	The development would be permanent and the assessment site could not be returned to its current/ former use.
Reversible	The development could be deconstructed/ demolished and the assessment site could be returned to broadly its current/ historic use (although that may be subject to qualification depending on the nature of the development).

Visual

Sensitivity of Visual Receptors

- 1.9 Visual sensitivity assesses each visual receptor in terms of their susceptibility to change in views and visual amenity and also the value attached to particular views. The definition and criteria adopted for these contributory factors is detailed below.

Visual Susceptibility to Change

- 1.10 The susceptibility of different visual receptors to changes in views and visual amenity is mainly a function of; firstly, the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at particular locations; and secondly, the extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focussed on the views and visual amenity they experience.

Visual Susceptibility to Change	Definition
High	Residents at home with primary views from ground floor/garden and upper floors. Public rights of way/ footways where attention is primarily focussed on the landscape and on particular views. Visitors to heritage assets or other attractions whose attention or interest is likely to be focussed on the landscape and/ or on particular views. Communities where views make an important contribution to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents. Travellers on recognised scenic routes.
Medium	Residents at home with secondary views (primarily from first floor level). Public rights of way/ footways where attention is not primarily focussed on the landscape and/ or particular views. Travellers on road, rail or other transport routes.
Low	Users of outdoor recreational facilities where the view is less important to the activities (e.g. sports pitches). Travellers on road, rail or other transport where views are primarily focussed on the transport route. People at their place of work where views of the landscape are not important to the quality of the working life.

Value of Views

- 1.11 The value attached to a view takes account of any recognition attached to a particular view and/ or any indicators of the value attached to views, for example through guidebooks or defined viewpoints or references in literature or art.

Value of Views	Definition
High	A unique or identified view (e.g. shown as such on Ordnance Survey map, guidebook or tourist map) or one noted in literature or art. A view where a heritage asset makes an important contribution to the view.
Medium	A typical and/ or representative view from a particular receptor.
Low	An undistinguished or unremarkable view from a particular receptor.

Magnitude of Visual Effects

- 1.12 Magnitude of Visual Effects evaluates each of the visual effects in terms of its size or scale, the geographical extent of the area influenced and its duration and reversibility. The table below sets out the categories and criteria adopted in respect of the Scale or Size (including the degree of contrast) of Visual Change. The distance and nature of the view and whether the receptor's view will be stationary or moving are also detailed in the Visual Effects Table.

Scale or Size of the Degree of Visual Change	Definition
High	The proposal will result in a large and immediately apparent change in the view, being a dominant and new and/ or incongruous feature in the landscape.
Medium	The proposal will result in an obvious and recognisable change in the view and will be readily noticed by the viewer.
Low	The proposal will constitute a minor component of the wider view or a more recognisable component that reflects those apparent in the existing view. Awareness of the proposals will not have a marked effect on the overall nature of the view.
Negligible/ None	Only a very small part of the proposal will be discernible and it will have very little or no effect on the nature of the view.

Level of Effect

- 1.13 The final conclusions on effects, whether adverse or beneficial, are drawn from the separate judgements on the sensitivity of the receptors and the magnitude of the effects. This overall judgement is formed from a reasoned professional overview of the individual judgements against the assessment criteria.
- 1.14 GLVIA3 notes, at paragraphs 5.56 and 6.44, that there are no hard and fast rules with regard to the level of effects, therefore the following descriptive thresholds have been used for this appraisal:
- Major
 - Moderate
 - Minor
 - Negligible
- 1.15 Where it is determined that the assessment falls between or encompasses two of the defined criteria terms, then the judgement may be described as, for example, Major/ Moderate or Moderate/ Minor. This indicates that the effect is assessed to lie between the respective definitions or to encompass aspects of both.

APPENDIX B: LANDSCAPE EFFECTS TABLE (LET)									
Landscape Receptor and Reference	Judged Sensitivity of Landscape			Judged Magnitude of Landscape Effect		Description/ Notes	Overall Effect at Construction Phase	Overall Effect Upon Completion	Overall Effect at 15 Years Post Completion
	Susceptibility to Change	Landscape Value	Overall Sensitivity	Scale or Size of the Degree of Change including degree of contrast/ integration) at Stages of Project	Where applicable, are the Effects Reversible?		Major Moderate Minor Negligible None	Major Moderate Minor Negligible None	Major Moderate Minor Negligible None
	High Medium Low	High Medium Low	High Medium Low	High Medium Low Negligible None	Yes No N/A		Adverse Beneficial	Adverse Beneficial	Adverse Beneficial
National Landscape Character									
National Landscape Character Areas (NLCAs) NCLA 17 'Montgomeryshire Hills and Vales'	Medium	Medium	Medium	Construction: Negligible Completion: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	No	The proposed development would result in no discernible change to landscape character at this broad geographic scale.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape Character Assessment (LCA): County/District									
Landscape Character Assessment for the Powys Local Development Plan (LDP) Area (2022) LCA 8 'Severn Farmlands'	Medium-Low	High	High-Medium	Construction: Low-Negligible Completion: Negligible Year 15: Negligible	No	It is considered that the proposed development would have a direct effect upon a very limited part of the Landscape Character Area and result in some localised beneficial effects in the medium term once new wetlands and planting have established and matured. The proposals have been designed to contribute to the guidelines for LCA 8 by opening up and enhancing views of the Montgomery Canal and the enhanced management of existing retained trees and hedgerows.	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse / Negligible	Negligible / Minor Beneficial

APPENDIX B: LANDSCAPE EFFECTS TABLE (LET)									
Landscape Receptor and Reference	Judged Sensitivity of Landscape			Judged Magnitude of Landscape Effect		Description/ Notes	Overall Effect at Construction Phase	Overall Effect Upon Completion	Overall Effect at 15 Years Post Completion
	Susceptibility to Change	Landscape Value	Overall Sensitivity	Scale or Size of the Degree of Change including degree of contrast/ integration) at Stages of Project	Where applicable, are the Effects Reversible?		Major Moderate Minor Negligible None	Major Moderate Minor Negligible None	Major Moderate Minor Negligible None
	High Medium Low	High Medium Low	High Medium Low	High Medium Low Negligible None	Yes No N/A		Adverse Beneficial	Adverse Beneficial	Adverse Beneficial
Landscape Character: Site and Immediate Context									
Site and Immediate Context	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Construction: Medium-Low Completion: Low-Negligible Year 15: Low	No	<p>The site and its immediate context are considered to have a low – medium susceptibility to change to the type of development proposed. An analysis of landscape value has determined that the site and its immediate context has a medium landscape value overall. The nature and scale of the proposals and surrounding topography and vegetation would limit the spread of indirect landscape effects beyond the site boundaries and its immediate context. Whilst the proposed development would result in the loss of an area of vegetation along the border with the canal, to facilitate the creation of landscape bund, this vegetation would be replaced over time with the maturing of new planting in this area.</p> <p>Views of the site will be softened by the retention where possible of existing vegetation including boundary trees and hedgerows. Where it is necessary to remove a section of vegetation on the southern boundary with the canal, this will be mitigated by replacement planting in that area of the site.</p> <p>New wetland features will be carefully designed as semi-natural features which blend with surrounding landscape features. The gradient of the proposed bunds will reflect the surrounding naturally occurring topography, with naturalistic planting of wildflower and scrub to help assimilate the bunds with the surrounding landscape.</p>	Moderate – Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Beneficial

APPENDIX C: VISUAL EFFECTS TABLE (VET)												
Ref	Receptor Type, Location and photographs (including approx no. of dwellings where applicable)	Judged Sensitivity of Visual Receptor			Judged Magnitude of Visual Effects				Description/ Notes	Overall Effect at Construction Phase	Overall Effect Upon Completion	Overall Effect at 15 Years Post Completion
		Susceptibility to Change	Value	Overall Sensitivity	Distance from Site Boundary (or Built Development where stated) (approx. m/km)	Nature of View	Is the View Temporary or permanent?	Size/Scale of Visual Effect (including degree of contrast/ integration) at Stages of Project		Major Moderate Minor Negligible None	Major Moderate Minor Negligible None	Major Moderate Minor Negligible None
		High Medium Low	High Medium Low	High Medium Low		Full Partial Glimpse None		High Medium Low Negligible/ None		Adverse or Beneficial	Adverse or Beneficial	Adverse or Beneficial
A – RESIDENTIAL RECEPTORS												
A1	Pentreheylin Hall Farm (Viewpoints 2, 3 and 6)	High	Medium	High / Medium	Adjacent to site boundary at closest point	Full	Permanent	Construction: Medium-Low Completion: Negligible Year 15: Low	It was not possible to access Pentreheylin Hall, located adjacent to the western boundary of the site. Intervisibility is demonstrated by Viewpoint 6 from within the site which shows how views would be possible from the first-floor windows of the hall. Views of the site will be softened by the retention where possible of existing vegetation including boundary trees and hedgerows. Where it is necessary to remove a section of vegetation on the southern boundary with the canal, this will be mitigated by replacement planting in that area of the site. New wetland features will be carefully designed as semi-natural features which blend with surrounding landscape features. The gradient of the proposed bunds will reflect the surrounding naturally occurring topography, with naturalistic planting of wildflower and scrub to help assimilate the bunds with the surrounding landscape.	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Negligible	Minor Beneficial

A2	<p>Circa 6 residential properties</p> <p>(Viewpoints 1, 7 & 8)</p>	Medium	Medium	Medium	Circa 0.08km at closest point	Partial to Glimpse	Permanent	<p>Construction: Medium-Low</p> <p>Completion: Negligible</p> <p>Year 15: Low</p>	<p>Circa 6 residential properties, located along/accessed off the B4393, are in close proximity to the western boundary of the site. Views from these properties are varied and largely restricted by vegetation along the canal and within rear gardens. Viewpoints 1, 7 and 8 show glimpses of the residential properties, demonstrating their location in relation to the site and intervening vegetation.</p> <p>Views of the site will be softened by the retention where possible of existing vegetation including boundary trees and hedgerows. Where it is necessary to remove a section of vegetation on the southern boundary with the canal, this will be mitigated by replacement planting in that area of the site.</p> <p>New wetland features will be carefully designed as semi-natural features which blend with surrounding landscape features. The gradient of the proposed bunds will reflect the surrounding naturally occurring topography, with naturalistic planting of wildflower and scrub to help assimilate the bunds with the surrounding landscape.</p>	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Negligible	Minor Beneficial
B – PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY (PROW) RECEPTORS												
B1	<p>Users of the Montgomery Canal towpath 'Offas Dyke National Trail'</p> <p>(Viewpoints 1, 2, 3 & 4)</p>	Medium	Medium	Medium	Adjacent to site boundary at closest point	Partial to Glimpse	Temporary	<p>Construction: Low</p> <p>Completion: Negligible</p> <p>Year 15: Low</p>	<p>The Offa's Dyke National Trail extends along the Montgomery Canal towpath to the south and west of the site.</p> <p>Views towards the site are possible from the Montgomery Canal and Offa's Dyke National Trail where the canal crosses the River Vyrnwy (Viewpoint 1) and wraps around the western and southern boundaries of the site.</p> <p>Visibility of the site from the canal varies: where it is necessary to remove a section of vegetation on the southern boundary with the canal, this will be mitigated by replacement planting in that area of the site. Views along much of the remainder of the towpath are restricted by the hedgerow and tree cover. The most noticeable views are illustrated by Viewpoints 2 and 3 from close to Pentreheylin Farm and adjacent to the southern boundary respectively. These views show the pastoral fields of the site, Pentreheylin Farm and vegetation along the site boundary River Vyrnwy. The scattered mature trees are also noticeable features in these views.</p> <p>Views of the site will be softened by the retention where possible of existing vegetation and replacement planting along the southern boundary with the canal.</p> <p>New wetland features will be carefully designed as semi-natural features which blend with surrounding landscape features. The gradient of the proposed bunds will reflect the surrounding naturally occurring topography, with naturalistic planting of wildflower and scrub to help assimilate the bunds with the surrounding landscape.</p>	Minor Adverse	Negligible	Minor Beneficial

B2	Users of Carreghofa Trail (Viewpoints 1 & 5)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Circa 0.18km at closest point	Partial to Glimpse	Temporary	Construction: Low Completion: Negligible Year 15: Low	<p>River Vyrnwy is adjacent to the northern and eastern boundaries of the site, with the Carreghofa Trail to the north of the River Vyrnwy.</p> <p>Generally, visibility from the low-lying land to the north and east of the site is restricted as a result of the screening effects of tree and hedgerow cover along the River Vyrnwy and intervening field boundaries combined with the gently undulating topography. Viewpoint 5 shows how views towards the site from the Carreghofa Trail to the north of the River Vyrnwy are largely screened by overlapping belts of tree and hedgerow cover. Views would be possible only during winter.</p> <p>Views of the site will be softened by the retention where possible of existing vegetation including boundary trees and hedgerows. Where it is necessary to remove a section of vegetation on the southern boundary with the canal, this will be mitigated by replacement planting in that area of the site.</p> <p>New wetland features will be carefully designed as semi-natural features which blend with surrounding landscape features. The gradient of the proposed bunds will reflect the surrounding naturally occurring topography, with naturalistic planting of wildflower and scrub to help assimilate the bunds with the surrounding landscape.</p>	Minor Adverse	Negligible	Minor Beneficial
B3	Users of Public Rights of Way to west of site including PRoW '222/58/1' (Viewpoint 8)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Circa 0.5km at closest point	Full to Glimpse	Temporary	Construction: Low Completion: Negligible Year 15: Low	<p>Users of Public Rights of Way on higher ground to west of site include PRoW '222/58/1', on higher ground near Bryn Mawr Farm, circa 135 AOD. Viewpoint 8, taken from this PRoW, is looking north east towards the site, with the extent of the site visible in the middle distance, including tree cover within the site and glimpsed views of the farm building within the site boundary.</p> <p>It shows the site in the context of the River Vyrnwy and surrounding farmland with urban settlement at Four Crosses and Llanymynech also visible.</p> <p>Views of the site will be softened by the retention where possible of existing vegetation including boundary trees and hedgerows. Where it is necessary to remove a section of vegetation on the southern boundary with the canal, this will be mitigated by replacement planting in that area of the site.</p> <p>New wetland features will be carefully designed as semi-natural features which blend with surrounding landscape features. The gradient of the proposed bunds will reflect the surrounding naturally occurring topography, with naturalistic planting of wildflower and scrub to help assimilate the bunds with the surrounding landscape.</p>	Minor Adverse	Negligible	Minor Beneficial

C – ROAD USERS												
C1	Lane signposted for Brynmawr (viewpoint 7)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Circa 0.12km at closest point	Glimpse	Temporary	Construction: Low Completion: Negligible Year 15: Negligible-Low	<p>This lane, to the west of the site and sign-posted for Brynmawr, passes close to Laundry Wood on higher ground to the west of the site.</p> <p>Views are possible from sections of this minor road. For example, viewpoint 7 illustrates a view from this lane, looking east towards the site. From this position, tree cover along the site's northern boundary is visible in the middle distance, with tree and vegetation along the intervening field parcels.</p> <p>Views of the site will be softened by the retention where possible of existing vegetation including boundary trees and hedgerows. Where it is necessary to remove a section of vegetation on the southern boundary with the canal, this will be mitigated by replacement planting in that area of the site.</p> <p>New wetland features will be carefully designed as semi-natural features which blend with surrounding landscape features. The gradient of the proposed bunds will reflect the surrounding naturally occurring topography, with naturalistic planting of wildflower and scrub to help assimilate the bunds with the surrounding landscape.</p>	Minor Adverse	Negligible	Negligible-Minor Beneficial
D – OTHER RECEPTORS												
D1	Recreational users of the Montgomery Canal (Viewpoints 2 & 3)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Adjacent to site boundary at closest point	Partial to Glimpse	Temporary	Construction: Low Completion: Negligible Year 15: Negligible-Low	<p>Montgomery Canal runs west and south of the site in close proximity, including bordering the south western area of the site.</p> <p>Visibility of the site from the canal varies with views along much of the route restricted by the hedgerow and tree cover. The most noticeable views are illustrated by Viewpoints 2 and 3 from close to Pentreheylin Farm and adjacent to the southern boundary respectively. These views show the pastoral fields of the site, Pentreheylin Farm and vegetation along the site boundary River Vyrnwy. The scattered mature trees are also noticeable features in these views.</p> <p>Views of the site will be softened by the retention where possible of existing vegetation including boundary trees and hedgerows. New wetland features will be carefully designed as semi-natural features which blend with surrounding landscape features. The gradient of the proposed bunds will reflect the surrounding naturally occurring topography, with naturalistic planting of wildflower and scrub to help assimilate the bunds with the surrounding landscape.</p>	Minor Adverse	Negligible	Negligible-Minor Beneficial

D2	Recreational users of the River Vyrnwy (Viewpoints 1 & 2)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Adjacent to site boundary at closest point	Partial to Glimpse	Temporary	Construction: Low Completion: Negligible Year 15: Negligible-Low	River Vyrnwy is adjacent to the northern and eastern boundaries of the site, with full and partial views of the site possible depending on location, filtered by the tree and hedgerow cover along the River Vyrnwy. Views of the site will be softened by the retention where possible of existing vegetation including boundary trees and hedgerows. New wetland features will be carefully designed as semi-natural features which blend with surrounding landscape features. The gradient of the proposed bunds will reflect the surrounding naturally occurring topography, with naturalistic planting of wildflower and scrub to help assimilate the bunds with the surrounding landscape.	Minor Adverse	Negligible	Negligible-Minor Beneficial
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