

# MONA OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT

## Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 8, annex 26.3: Visual baseline technical report



April 2023  
FINAL

Image of an offshore wind farm

**Document status**

Version	Purpose of document	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Review date
Rev01	For client review	RPS	bp/EnBW		13/09/2022
Rev02	Addressing Clint comments	RPS	bp/EnBW		16/02/2023
Rev03	Final	RPS	bp/EnBW	bp/EnBW	07/03/2023

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## Glossary

Term	Meaning
Landfall	The area in which the offshore export cables make contact with land and the transitional area where the offshore cabling connects to the onshore cabling.
Maximum design scenario	The scenario within the design envelope with the potential to result in the greatest impact on a particular topic receptor, and therefore the one that should be assessed for that topic receptor.
Mona Offshore Wind Project Boundary	The area containing all aspects of the Mona Offshore Wind Project, both offshore and onshore.
Offshore Substation Platform (OSP)	The offshore substation platforms located within the Mona Array Area will transform the electricity generated by the wind turbines to a higher voltage allowing the power to be efficiently transmitted to shore.
Visual receptors	People within the study area with potential views of the Project
Wind turbines	The wind turbine generators, including the tower, nacelle and rotor.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, a development is theoretically visible.

## Acronyms

Acronym	Description
GPS	Global Positioning System
HFoV	Horizontal Field of View
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
NP	National Park
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
OS	Ordnance Survey
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PRoW	Public Right of Way
SLR	Single Lens Reflex
SLVIA	Seascape Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
TGN	Technical Guidance Note
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

## Units

Unit	Description
A1	Paper size 594mm x 841mm
A3	Paper size 297mm x 420mm
km	Kilometres
m	Metres

Unit	Description
mm	Millimetres
%	Percentage
km <sup>2</sup>	Square kilometres

# 1 VISUAL RESOURCES BASELINE

## 1.1 Introduction

1.1.1.1 This Seascape, landscape and visual resources technical report provides visual baseline information and analysis for the Mona Offshore Wind Project, that will form part of the seascape, landscape and visual assessment (SLVIA) presented at volume 4, chapter 26: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

## 1.2 Study area

1.2.1.1 The Mona Offshore Wind Project seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment (SLVIA) study area has been based on the findings of an analysis of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and is described below:

- The area of land to be temporarily and permanently occupied during construction, operations and maintenance and decommissioning of the Mona Offshore Wind Project, including the following buffer distances:
  - 50 kilometre (km) buffer from the Mona Array Area. This buffer incorporates the Mona Offshore Cable Corridor. This distance threshold aligns with recommendations set out in section 9.19 of the White Consultants report for Natural Resources Wales (NRW) ‘Seascape and Visual Buffer Study for Offshore Wind Farms’ (Whit Consultants, 2020)
  - 1km buffer from the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area (i.e. the area landward of Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS)) to be temporarily or permanently occupied during the construction, operations and maintenance and decommissioning of the Mona Offshore Wind Project
  - 10km buffer from the Mona Onshore Substation.

1.2.1.2 The buffers used to define the SLVIA study area are based on the maximum design scenario set out in volume 4, chapter 26: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the PEIR.

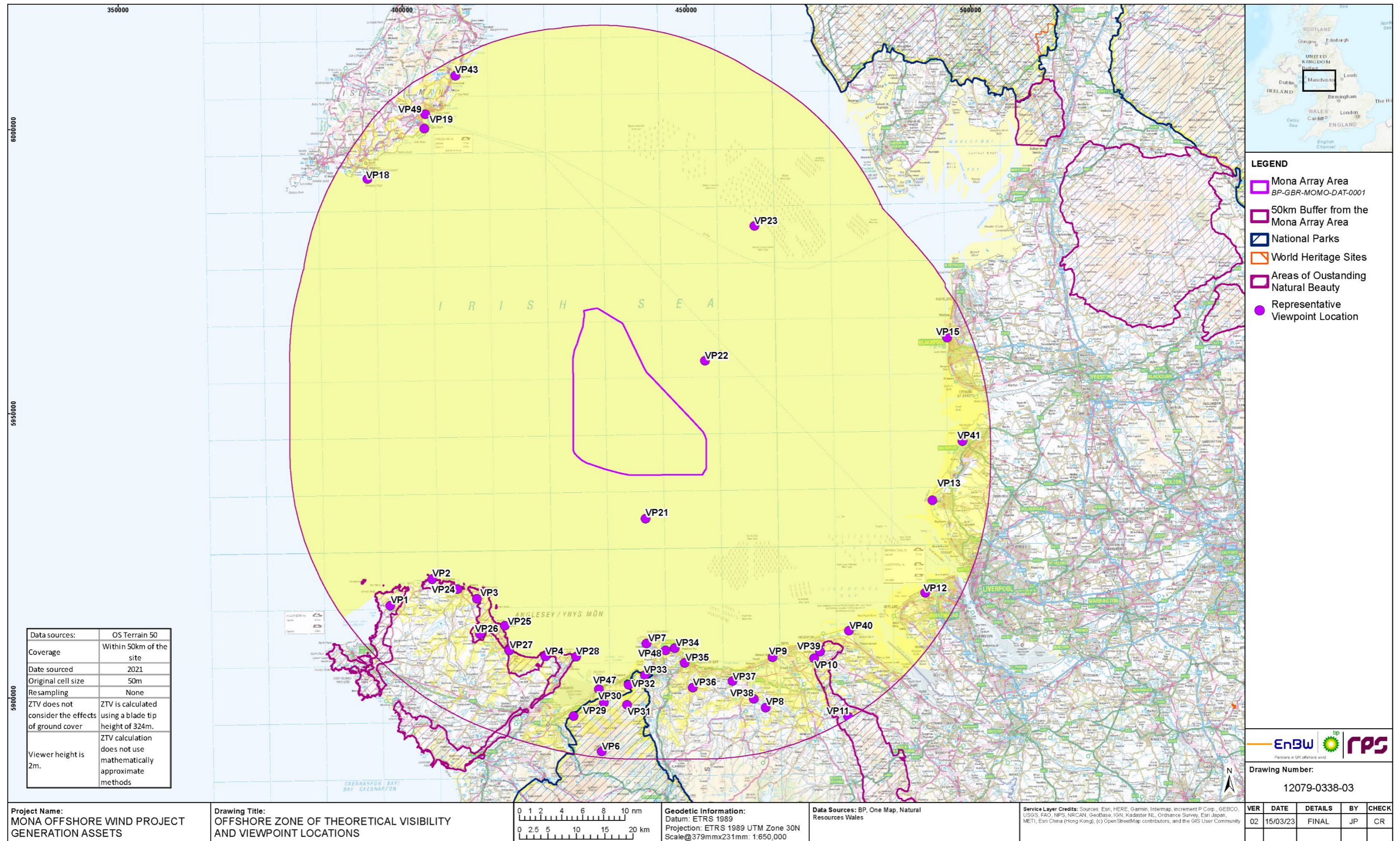


Figure 1.1: Mona Array Area ZTV and representative viewpoint locations.

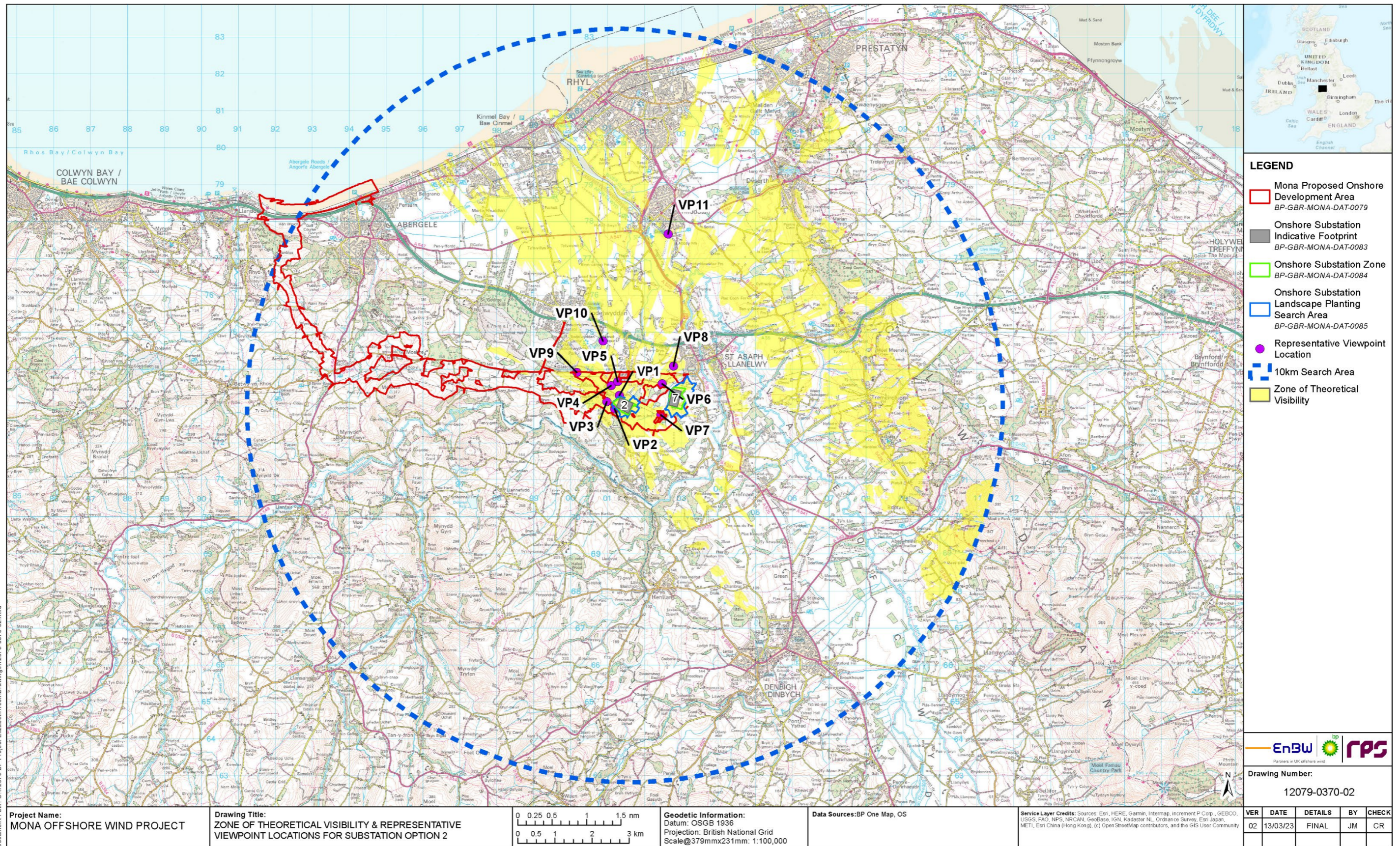


Figure 1.2: Mona Onshore Substation Option 2 ZTV and representative viewpoint locations (zoomed out).

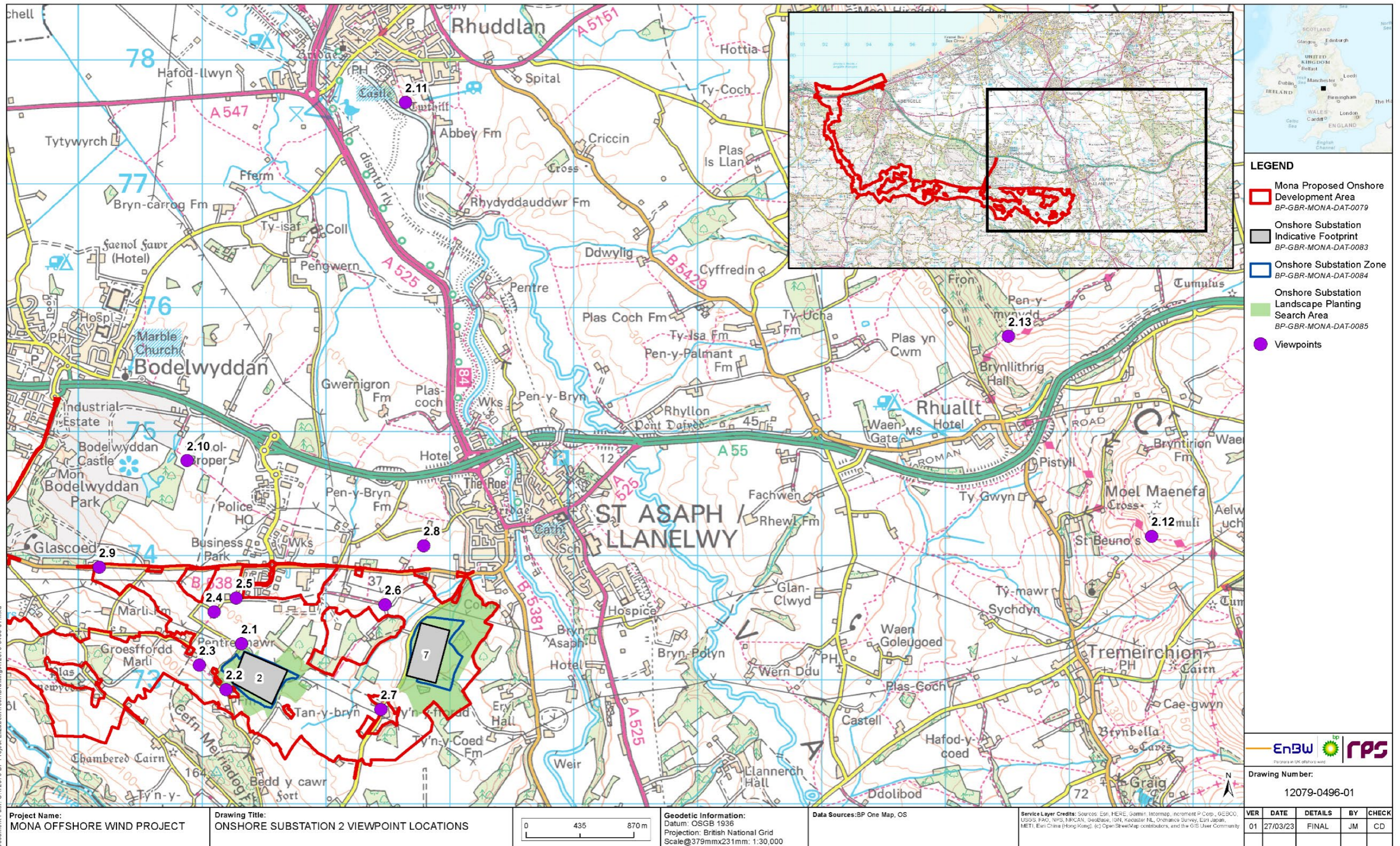


Figure 1.3: Mona Onshore Substation Option 2 ZTV and representative viewpoint locations (zoomed in).



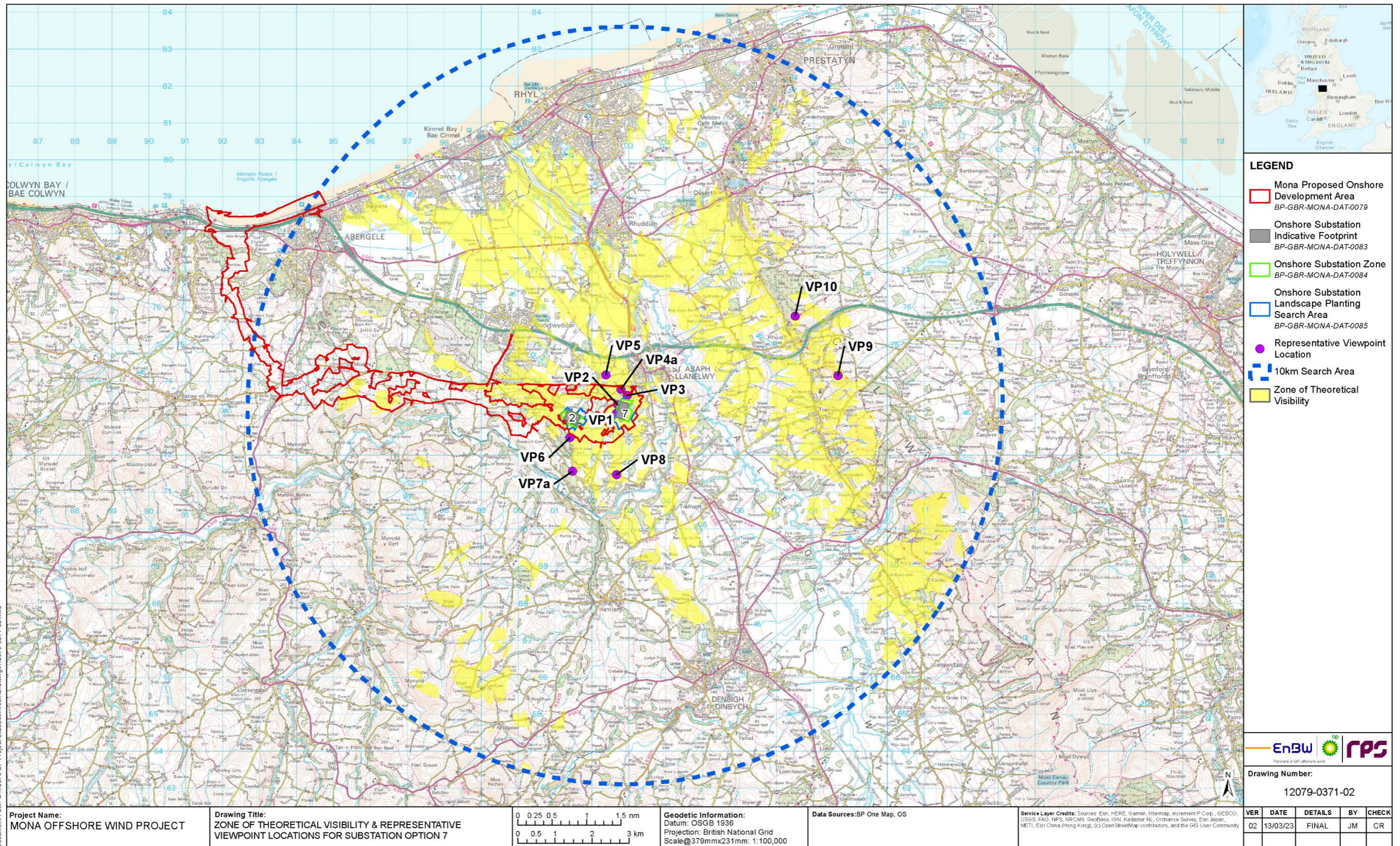


Figure 1.4: Mona Onshore Substation Option 7 ZTV and representative viewpoint locations (zoomed out).

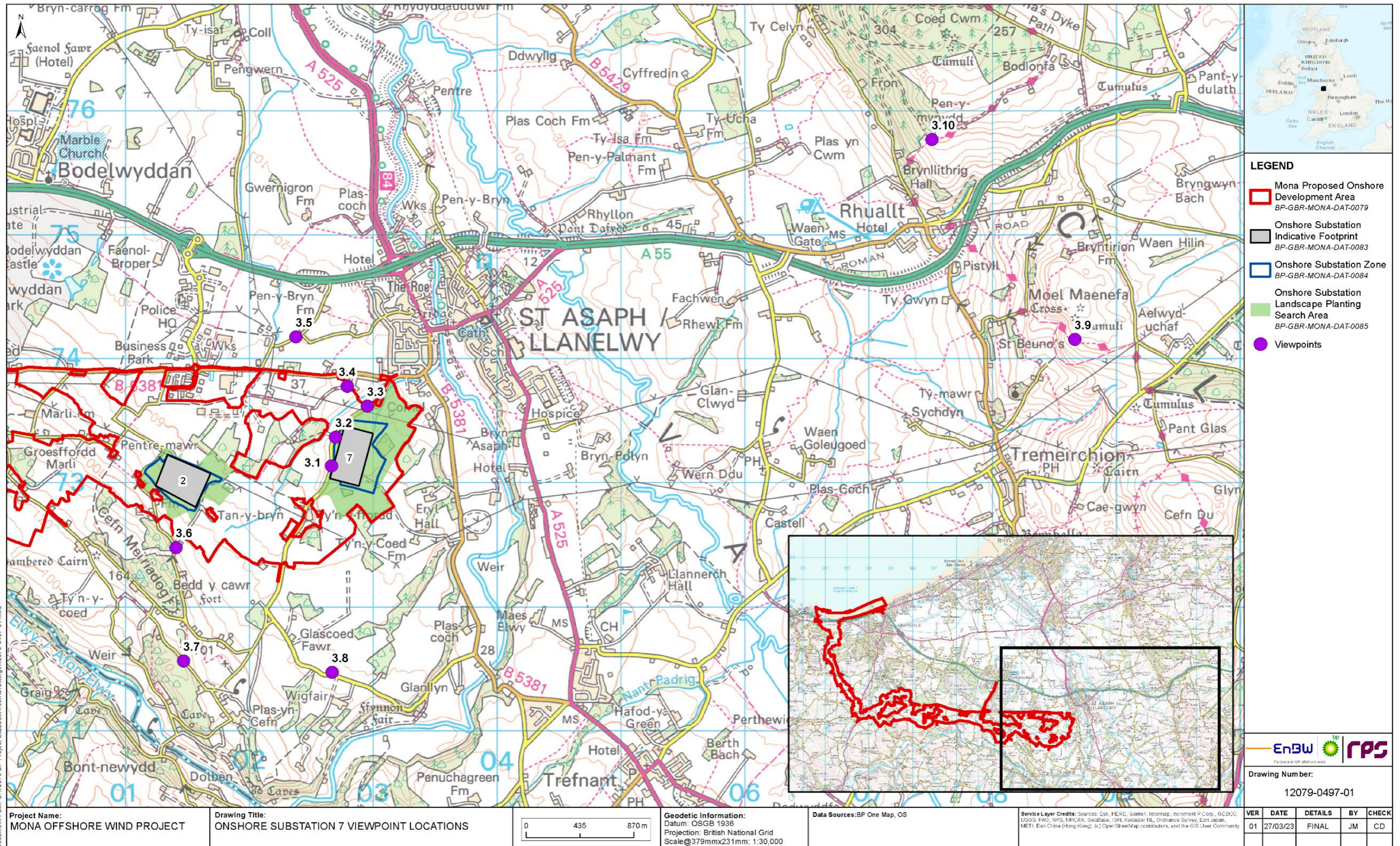


Figure 1.5: Mona Onshore Substation Option 7 ZTV and representative viewpoint locations (zoomed in).

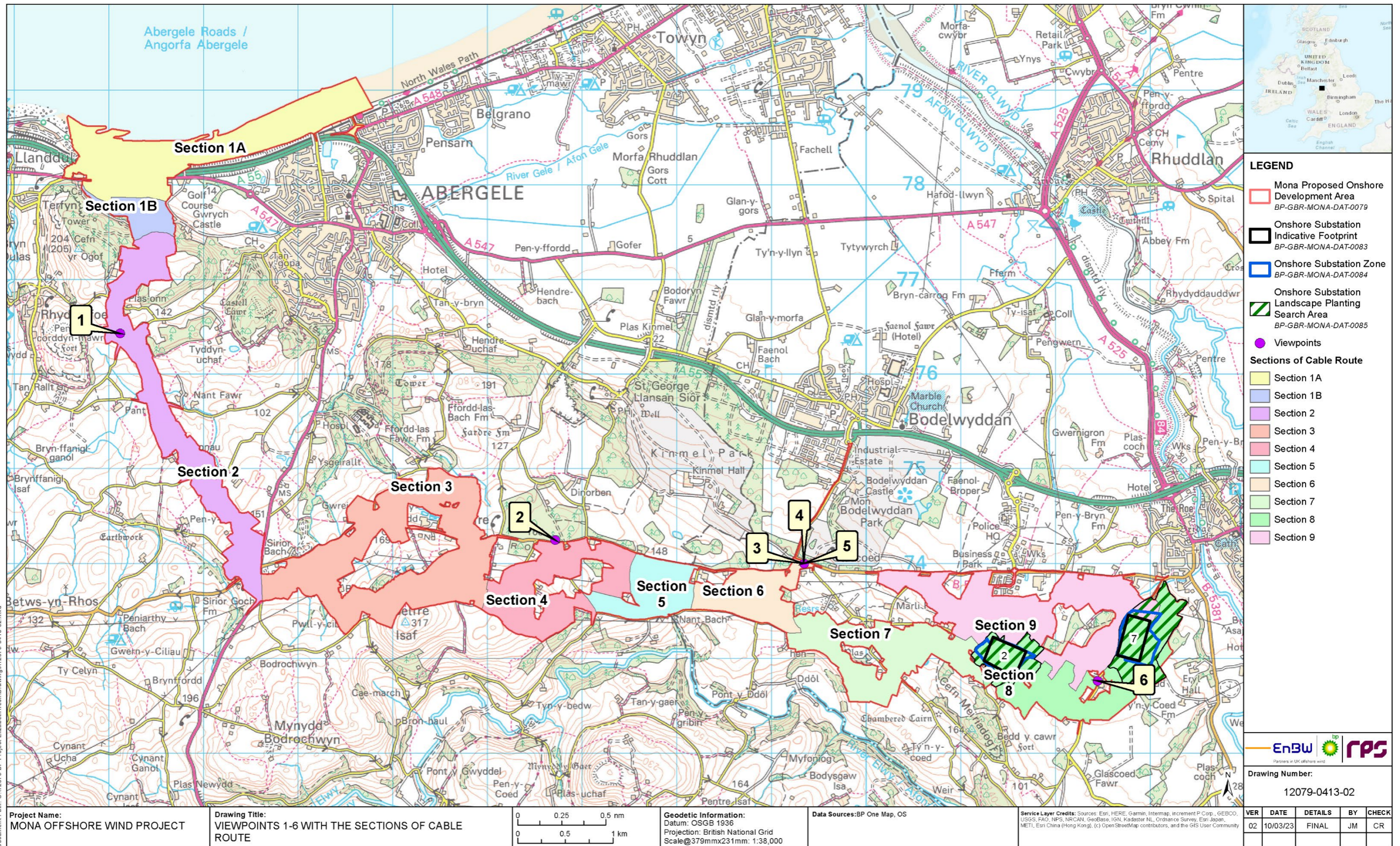


Figure 1.6: Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area representative viewpoint locations.

### 1.3 Consultation

- 1.3.1.1 A summary of the key issues raised during consultation activities undertaken to date specific to seascape, landscape and visual resources is presented in Table 1.1 below.
- 1.3.1.2 RPS undertook a desktop exercise to identify candidate representative viewpoint locations within the SLVIA study area to form the basis for consultation with consultees. At the time it was sent to consultees for both projects, as some consultees have interests/remits in both. Initially 40 candidate representative viewpoints were identified for the Mona Array Area (see Appendix A to this annex). At the time of this preliminary consultation, seven candidate representative viewpoints were also identified for the Mona Onshore Substation Option 2 and 7 (see Appendix A to this annex). These onshore candidate representative viewpoints were chosen using ZTVs generated based on the height of the Mona Onshore Substation.
- 1.3.1.3 Consultees responded with additional offshore and onshore representative viewpoint locations which were combined to form a comprehensive list of representative viewpoint locations. This list has formed the basis of the site survey work and photography, see Figure 1.1 which illustrates the revised representative viewpoint list for the Mona Array Area. Figure 1.2 to Figure 1.5 illustrate the candidate representative viewpoints for the two Mona Onshore Substation options. Figure 1.6 illustrates the candidate representative viewpoints for the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Consultation responses are recorded in Table 26.7, volume 4, chapter 26: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the PEIR.

**Table 1.1: Summary of key consultation topics raised during consultation activities undertaken for the Mona Offshore Wind Project relevant to seascape, landscape and visual resources.**

Date	Consultee and type of consultation	Topics
17 February 2022	Natural England: Email from Applicant	Requesting discussion on the candidate representative viewpoints for the landscape photography. Feedback pending - will be provided following submission of the PEIR.
22 February 2022	Anglesey Council: Email from RPS	Request for agreement on RPS suggested candidate representative viewpoints for landscape photography. Feedback pending.
22 February 2022	Blackpool Council: Email from RPS	
22 February 2022	Chorley Council: Email from RPS	
22 February 2022	Clwydian Range and Dee Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (Loggerheads Country Park): Email from RPS	
22 February 2022	Conwy Council: Email from RPS	
22 February 2022	Denbighshire County Council: Email from RPS	
22 February 2022	Eryri National Park Authority: Email from RPS	

Date	Consultee and type of consultation	Topics
22 February 2022	Fylde Council: Email from RPS	
22 February 2022	Gwynedd Council: Email from RPS	
22 February 2022	Lake District National Park Authority: Email from RPS	
22 February 2022	Lancashire County Council: Email from RPS	
22 February 2022	Natural England: Email from RPS	
22 February 2022	NRW: Email from RPS	
22 February 2022	Preston Council: Email from RPS	
22 February 2022	Sefton Council: Email from RPS	
22 February 2022	West Lancashire Council: Email from RPS	
23 February 2022	Isle of Man Government: Email from RPS	
28 September 2022	Mona Generation Assets SLVIA Workshop. RPS invited the following consultees to an online workshop to consult on two wind turbine array options. The revised set of representative viewpoint locations was also tabled at the workshop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conwy County Borough Council</li> <li>• Denbighshire County Council</li> <li>• Eryri National Park</li> <li>• Gwynedd County Council (</li> <li>• Isle of Anglesey County Council</li> <li>• Isle of Man Government (Emma Rowan, Ken Milne, Steve Forden).</li> <li>• National Resources</li> <li>• Welsh Government.</li> </ul>	Requested feedback on which of the two layout options presented (by means of wireline visualisations from four key representative viewpoints) were likely to give rise to worst-case seascape, landscape and visual impacts taking existing operational wind farms and future cumulative schemes into consideration. Feedback pending.

### 1.4 Methodology

- 1.4.1.1 The fieldwork photography follows the Landscape Institute guidance set out in Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/19: Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Landscape Institute, 2019).

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1.4.1.2 Following consultation, 50 offshore representative viewpoint locations were identified for combined Mona and Morgan Array Areas. The representative viewpoints formed the basis for the site surveys and photography. Locations have been identified which coincide with nationally designated landscapes, access land, national trails, public rights of way and public open spaces to ensure the most sensitive visual receptors form the basis for the PEIR. During the photographic fieldwork, detailed in Table 25.2, an additional four representative viewpoint locations were added to the Mona offshore representative viewpoint list.

1.4.1.3 Two locations for the Mona Onshore Substation (Options 2 and 7) have been identified for assessment within the PEIR. Seven representative viewpoints locations for Mona Onshore Substation Option 2 and 7 have been identified and six for the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area, based on analysis of the ZTV and Ordnance Survey (OS) base mapping within a 10km radius of the SLVIA study area (see Figure 1.2 to Figure 1.6). The representative viewpoints formed the basis for the onshore transmission assets site surveys and photography. The representative viewpoints for the Mona Onshore Substations and Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are listed and described in Table 1.4, Table 1.5 and Table 1.6, below. Appendices B1, B2, B3 and B4 contain those representative viewpoints panoramas used in the assessment. Some of the representative viewpoints for the Mona Onshore Substations, will be the same as each other.

## 1.5 Site-specific surveys

1.5.1.1 A summary of the surveys undertaken to inform the Seascape, Landscape and Visual Resources visual baseline situation is outlined in Table 1.2 below.

**Table 1.2: Summary of survey undertaken to inform Seascape, Landscape and Visual Resources.**

Title	Extent of survey	Overview of survey	Survey contractor	Date
SLVIA Photography	Mona Onshore Substation	Onshore representative viewpoint photography	RPS	17 to 18 March 2022
	North Wales	Offshore representative viewpoint photography	RPS	22 to 23 March 2022
	Isle of Man and Irish Sea	Offshore representative viewpoint photography	RPS	22 to 24 March 2022
	North Wales	Offshore representative viewpoint photography	RPS	21 to 22 April 2022
SLVIA Photography	North Wales	Offshore representative viewpoint photography	RPS	20 June 2022

Title	Extent of survey	Overview of survey	Survey contractor	Date
	Mona Onshore Substation	Onshore representative viewpoint photography	Paul Owens	21 June 022
	Eryri National Park	Offshore representative viewpoint photography	Paul Owens	12 July 2
	Mona Onshore Substation	Onshore representative viewpoint photography	Paul Owens	2627 July 2022
	Isle of Man and Irish Sea	Offshore representative viewpoint photography	Katie Hegmann	27 to 28 July 2022
	North Wales	Onshore representative viewpoint photography	Gavin David	13 to 15 September 2022

## 1.5.2 Methodology

### Procedure for taking Photographs at representative viewpoints

1.5.2.1 Photograph locations are shown on Figure 1.1 and have been selected to inform the baseline situation for assessment within the PEIR.

1.5.2.2 The photographs were taken in favourable weather conditions and clear visibility, where possible. This photography has been used as the baseline for the annotated photographs. Where visibility was not sufficiently clear when photography was undertaken, these photographs will be retaken (see Table 1.7). Meteorological Office criteria regarding favourable weather conditions and clear visibility are reproduced at paragraph 26.2.5.8 of volume 4, chapter 26: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the PEIR. Volume 8, annex 26.1: Methodology, Appendix B, sets out Meteorological Office data relevant to the Mona Offshore Wind Project.

1.5.2.3 A fixed 50mm lens on a digital Single Lens Reflex (SLR) camera was used for the photography in a format equivalent to 35mm at eye level, approximately 1.75m above ground level from publicly accessible viewpoints. A full frame sensor was used (as recommended in the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19: Visual Representation of Development Proposals, September 2019). The same exposure setting was used for all the frames. representative viewpoint locations were recorded using a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS).

1.5.2.4 Photography was undertaken for a full 360° horizontal field of view (HFOV) for most representative viewpoint locations to ensure the maximum landscape context was captured. The panoramas were photographed with the horizon in the centre using a

- level tripod that was rotated on the same grid co-ordinate to ensure individual frames were aligned.
- 1.5.2.5 The HFoV for photomontage and photowireline purposes is 39.6°. However, wide panoramas were photographed to provide broad coverage of the seascape and landscape to be assessed. The panoramas are produced by splicing the photos together with specialist software. A 50% overlap was taken between frames to allow the sides of each photo to be removed when splicing, to minimise distortion.
- 1.5.2.6 The panoramas are generated using Adobe Photoshop imaging software. The digital photographs are put directly into the computer program and each frame combined cylindrically to form a panoramic view. They show 180° for context and up to 90° HFoV, as recommended in TGN 06/09 and follow best practice. Photographs are corrected for colour, brightness and/or contrast to ensure that the image quality was optimised. Where possible, the representation of the Mona Offshore Wind Project is at the centre of the image and should be viewed at a comfortable reading distance printed on A1 paper, or at arms' length if printed at A1 width x A3 height.

**1.5.3 Results**

**Offshore**

- 1.5.3.1 Following the consultation process, 37 Mona Array Area representative viewpoint locations were identified for the baseline study. During the site survey process, a further three representative viewpoint locations were identified and photography undertaken. These representative viewpoints are located at Llanfairfechan, Llandudno and Douglas in coastal beach locations, where high concentrations of sensitive visual receptors are located. The total of 40 representative viewpoints (excluding representative viewpoints that only relate to the Morgan Generation Assets or those scoped out following feedback received during consultation) is considered to provide a balance of locations both at centres of population on the coast and in elevated locations on hills and mountains, where very low levels of receptors are present. Several representative viewpoints were selected for night-time photography focussing on main coastal settlement seafronts, where large groups of people are likely to congregate at night, as identified in Table 1.8 below.

**Onshore**

- 1.5.3.2 Following the initial consultation process in February 2022, seven representative viewpoint locations were identified within the 10km radius study area for Mona Onshore Substation Options 2 and 7. Photography was undertaken during winter when deciduous vegetation within the landscape was not in leaf, enabling the most open views to be identified and a maximum design scenario baseline to be established.
- 1.5.3.3 The design evolution of the Mona Onshore Substation identified different locations for the Mona Onshore Substation options at Bodelwyddan (Options 2 and 7). ZTV have been generated for Mona Onshore Substation Options 2 and 7 and representative viewpoint locations identified (see Figure 1.2 to Figure 1.5). Further site visits and photography were undertaken for Mona Onshore Substations Option 2 and Option 7 during the summer months of 2022.

- 1.5.3.4 Additional site visits and photography were undertaken in September 2022 with respect to the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area and candidate representative viewpoint locations identified (see Figure 1.6).

**Photography**

- 1.5.3.5 The photography undertaken during site surveys is presented as a series of panoramas in Appendix B Figure series B1 (Mona Array Area), B2 (Mona Onshore Substation Option 2), B3 (Mona Onshore Substation Option 7) and Appendix B4 (Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area), two for each representative viewpoint. The first 180° panorama shows the wider context of the landscape and/or seascape, whilst the second 90° panorama focuses on the Mona Array Area and immediate context (in Appendix B1), Mona Onshore Substation Option 2 (in Appendix B2), Mona Onshore Substation Option 7 (in Appendix B3), and Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area (Appendix B4). The approximate locations of the Mona Array Area and the Mona Onshore Substations are identified on the photos.

**representative viewpoint Descriptions**

- 1.5.3.6 Table 1.3, Table 1.4 and Table 1.5 provide details of the representative viewpoint location and status, the visual receptor type and the nature and character of the view.

**Table 1.3: Mona Offshore Windfarm Project offshore representative viewpoints.**

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
1 Mynydd y Garn trig point Appendix B1 Figures B1.1 and B1.1a	Walkers using AONB, National Trust, Open Country Land	This is a panoramic view looking north-east over farmland and distant coastline from an elevated location marked with a trig point and stone monument. Rough grassland and gorse scrub cover the hill feature and foreground landscape. The gently undulating landform dips down towards the coast. Upland grazing land and scrub is interspersed with irregular pasture fields defined by hedgerows and stone walls. Farmsteads and agricultural buildings are scattered throughout the landscape. The rocky coastline is deeply indented extending into the distance. The large scale, mass and rectangular forms of the Wylfa Nuclear Power Station although distant, sit prominently in the centre of the view where it creates contrast with the natural forms of the coastline. The coastal settlement of Cemaes is visible to the right of the power station. This is an attractive view of rugged, coastal agricultural land punctuated by distinctive development.
2 Llanlleiana Head Appendix B1 Figures B1.2 and B1.2a	Walkers using Wales Coast Path, National Trust, Open Country Land	This is a panoramic view looking north-east from the high rugged cliffs which define the northern coast of Anglesey. Rough grassland, moorland and scrub extends over the clifftops which form a series of steeply undulating headlands to the right of the view. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance within the centre of the view and to the left. The ruined, clifftop monument to King Edward VII forms a local landmark behind the viewer. This attractive seascape view is wild and natural in character.
3 Mynydd Eilian Appendix B1 Figures B1.3 and B1.3a	Walkers using Public Rights of Ways (PRoW), AONB land	This is a panoramic view looking north-east over farmland and distant coastline from an elevated location marked with a trig point. Rough grassland with rocky outcrops and gorse scrub covers the hill feature and foreground landscape. The undulating landform dips down towards the coast where low ridges extend out to sea at Moelfre to form shallow headlands and peninsulas. Rough grazing land, small woodland copses and scrub is interspersed with large scale, irregular shaped pasture fields defined by hedgerows and stone walls. Farmsteads and agricultural buildings are scattered throughout the landscape. The long, low promontory

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
		of Penmon Point is visible to the right with the distant outline of the rocky headland of the Great Orme on the horizon. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance within the centre of the view and to the left with large commercial vessels visible. This is an attractive view of rugged, coastal agricultural land with a backdrop of the sea.
4 Bwrdd Arthur trig. point Appendix B1 Figures B1.4 and B1.4a	Walkers using Access Land, AONB	This is an open view looking north from a clearing within dense scrub within an elevated location. Rough grassland with scrub and low bushy trees covers the hill feature and foreground landscape. The landform dips down towards the coast where a narrow sliver of sea is visible above the intervening vegetation. The ends of low coastal headlands are visible on the right of the view. Foreground vegetation contains wider views to the left. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance within the centre of the view. This is an attractive view of coastal vegetation with a backdrop of the sea.
5 Yr Wyddfa summit Candidate representative viewpoint Discarded	Feedback during consultation with NRW enabled this candidate representative viewpoint location to be scoped out of the SLVIA due to distance from the Mona Array Area (refer to Table 26.7 volume 4, chapter 26: SLVIA of the PEIR).	
6 Carnedd Llewelyn Appendix B1 Figures B1.5 and B1.5a	Walkers using Access Land, National Park	This is a panoramic view looking north across mountain peaks to the Irish Sea from the summit of Carnedd Llewelyn, within the northern part of Eryri National Park. The rugged landscape and simple forms of the summit comprise a boulder strewn ridge with rough grassland and rocky outcrops. Undulating ridges of scree and grassland radiate from this location towards the coast forming an upland landscape of massive scale and wild character. The low-lying island of Anglesey and the small Puffin Island on its western tip are visible within the seascape beyond the Menai Straits on the left side of the view. The patchwork of farmed fields and woodland contrasting with the mountain scenery. The distinctive headlands of Great and Little Orme and the low-lying settlement of Llandudno are partially visible on the coast beyond the estuary of the River Conway. The wooded valleys and undulating farmland extend into the distance on the right side of the view. The elevated location enables distant views over the surface of the Irish Sea and an understanding of the coastal form and mountainous interior of North Wales. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance within the centre of the view. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr, Burbo Bank and North Hoyle Offshore Wind Farms are distantly visible in the sea on the right side of the view as slender pale forms off the coast. Large vessels are barely discernible crossing the seascape. This is an attractive view of rugged uplands, coastal headlands, islands and seascape.
7 Great Orme, Llandudno Appendix B1 Figures B1.6 and B1.6a	Visitors using Access Land	This is a panoramic view looking north from the summit of the Great Orme. The summit complex at the Great Orme Country Park sits prominently at the centre of the headland. Car parks, visitor facilities, seating areas and post and wire fences lie on the right side of the view. The complex and the tramway access provide a focus for a large number of visitors to this elevated viewing location. An undulating landform of sheep grazed grass, rocky outcrops and stone walls extends over the foreground, sloping down to the plateau edge, before descending steeply to the sea. A collection of buildings at Parc Farm sit within the centre of this exposed, farmed landscape. A broad expanse of open sea extends into the distance. The low-lying landform of Anglesey is visible in the distance to the left. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr and North Hoyle Offshore Wind Farms are prominent or distantly visible, forming a distinctive element of the seascape where it extends east along the North Wales coast.

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
8 Mynydd y Gaer Appendix B1 Figures B1.7 and B1.7a	Walkers using Access Land	This is a panoramic view looking north-west from an open plateau top of grazing land. The foreground of undulating landform extends across the middle distance down towards the low lying coastal plain in the distance with the extensive ribbon of development at Rhyl. Land use is mixed arable and pasture farmland divided by hedgerows with scattered farmsteads and blocks of woodland, plantation and scrub. The rugged peaks and ridges of Eryri form a distant and dramatic backdrop on the left of the view. A narrow sliver of the Irish Sea extends across the distant horizon and forms a backdrop to the view. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr, North Hoyle and Burbo Bank Offshore Wind Farms are recognisable or distantly visible, forming a distinctive element of the seascape. The vertical forms of pylon towers crossing farmland are visible on the horizon. This is a typical view of rolling farmland, settled coastal plain and mountain peaks.
9 Rhyl Appendix B1 Figures B1.8 and B1.8a	Visitors to public beach	This is a panoramic view looking north-west from the long straight beach at Rhyl. Shingle and pebbles slope down to the sea with sand and marram grasses in slightly more elevated locations. The rounded forms of the rocky headlands at Little and Great Orme rise out of the sea on the left of the view. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr, North Hoyle and Burbo Bank Offshore Wind Farms are prominent on a large section of the horizon, forming a distinctive element of the seascape where it extends east along the North Wales coast. This is a typical view of the settled coast of north Wales.
10 Graig Fawr Appendix B1 Figures B1.9 and B1.9a	Walkers using Access Land	This is a panoramic view looking north-west from an elevated location set back from the North Wales coast. The escarpment edge above the coastal plain forms the location for a recognised viewing point. The flat farmed landscape of a patchwork of mixed arable and pasture fields within a network of low managed hedgerows and scattered trees extends over a vast expanse of land which extends from the base of the escarpment to the coastline. The settlements of Prestatyn to the right and Rhyl to the left contrast with the rural landscape. The headlands of the Great Orme are distantly visible on the left of the view. The broad expanse of sea extends across the majority of the view. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr, North Hoyle and Burbo Bank Offshore Wind Farms are visible within the distant seascape, forming a distinctive element of the seascape where it extends along the North Wales coast. This is an attractive, elevated view of farmland and settled coastline.
11 Moel y Parc Appendix B1 Figures B1.10 and B1.10a	Walkers using Access Land, AONB	This is a panoramic view looking north-west from the ridge of high land that forms the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley AONB. The location is set approximately 17km back from the coastline and has rural upland character. A series of grass and moorland covered ridges form an undulating, upland topography. The farmed coastal plain of fields and hedgerows extends in the distance beyond towards the coastline. The sea forms a barely visible, narrow sliver of water in the distance. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr, North Hoyle and Burbo Bank Offshore Wind Farms are visible within the distant seascape, forming a distinctive element of the seascape where it extends along the North Wales coast. This is an attractive, elevated view of farmland and upland hill tops.
12 Wallasey embankment, Leasowe Common Appendix B1 Figures B1.11 and B1.11a	Walkers using Access Land	This is a panoramic view looking north-west from the long straight coastline. The engineered shoreline feature of sloping concrete panels and geometric blocks define this severe section of the English coast near the Birkenhead conurbation. A more natural landscape of grassland and sand dunes extend back from the coast to scattered trees and scrub. The vertical form of the Leasowe Lighthouse rises above the flat coastline, forming a distinct landmark. The clusters of turbines at Burbo Bank, North Hoyle and Gwynt y

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
		Môr Offshore Wind Farms are visible on a section of the horizon, forming a distinctive element of the seascape of North Wales. This is a typical view of the engineered coastline of the Wirral peninsula.
13 Formby Appendix B1 Figures B1.12 and B1.12a	Walkers using Sefton Coastal Footpath	This is a panoramic view looking west from the beach. A broad, shallow shelving, sandy beach is backed by a large sand dune system. The sea at low tide forms a narrow sliver of water extending to the horizon. This is an open view of a simple, natural coastal landscape. The clusters of wind turbines at Burbo Bank Offshore Wind Farm are visible on a section of the horizon, forming a distant element of the seascape of England. This is an attractive view from near sea level of a wild seascape/landscape.
14 Walney Island	Morgan Generation Assets only	
15 Blackpool North Pier Appendix B1 Figures B1.13 and B1.13a	Visitors to public pier	This is an open view from an elevated location approximately 17m above the sea, on the end of the North Pier at Blackpool. Metal railings and buildings on the pier frame the view and form a developed, leisure context for the sea view. The representative viewpoint is located approximately 350m out to sea, away from the intensely developed promenade and provides a popular vantage point for visitors to Blackpool. The clusters of turbines at Barrow and West of Duddon Sands Offshore Wind Farms are visible on a section of the horizon, forming a distant element of the seascape of England.
16 Cumbria Coastal Way	Morgan Generation Assets only	
17 Buck Barrow, Lake District National Park	Morgan Generation Assets only	
18 Herring Tower Trig Point, Langness Peninsula, Isle of Man Appendix B1 Figures B1.14 and B1.14a	Walkers on PRoW at local landmark and Trig	<p>This view was relocated slightly north from the previously agreed location at the Panoramic Viewpoint at the Dreswick Point to allow a more open view of the sea.</p> <p>This is a panoramic, slightly elevated view from the Trig Point at the registered building "Herring Tower" (1823) on the Langness Peninsula, in the south of the Isle of Man. The view looks out over the rugged and heathy coastline of this part of the island, with rocky outcrops, patches of heather and grassland forming the foreground to the view. There are likely to be views available in extremely clear weather to wind turbines at Walney Windfarm and West of Duddon Sands, but these would be very long distance. Much of the middle distance and far distance view is open seascape, although punctuated by passing sea traffic and infrastructure. The lighthouse at Dreswick Point forms a feature within the view, as does the coastline of the island to the north.</p>
19 Panoramic Viewpoint at Arch Southwest of Douglas Head, Isle of Man Appendix B1 Figures B1.15 and B1.15a	Visitors to the binocular viewpoint, walkers and vehicle users	<p>This view was relocated slightly north from the previously agreed location at the Panoramic Viewpoint at the Dreswick Point to allow a more open view of the sea.</p> <p>This is a panoramic, slightly elevated view from the Trig Point at the registered building "Herring Tower" (1823) on the Langness Peninsula, in the south of the Isle of Man. The view looks out over the rugged and heathy coastline of this part of the island, with rocky outcrops, patches of heather and grassland forming the foreground to the view. There are likely to be views available in extremely clear weather to wind turbines at Walney Windfarm and West of Duddon Sands, but these would be very long distance. Much of the middle distance and far distance view is open seascape, although punctuated by passing sea traffic and infrastructure.</p>

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
		The lighthouse at Dreswick Point forms a feature within the view, as does the coastline of the island to the north.
20 Snaefell, Isle of Man	Morgan Generation Assets only	
21 Liverpool to Dublin Ferry	Passengers on ferry	<p>No photography undertaken. representative viewpoint to be represented by an illustrative wireline for the purposes of assessment within the PEIR. This approach was proposed in the consultee workshop held on the 28 September /09/2022, detailed in Table 25.1 (see Consultation Report). The most open view from the ferry to the sea is from the upper level decks to the rear of the ferry accessed through the reserved lounges. There are also views from the ferry through windows surrounding the vessel, and a more visually restricted deck accessed from the standard lounges at the rear of the ferry.</p> <p>When departing from Liverpool Port on the car ferry, turbines and other port side infrastructure feature on the coastline. The existing offshore turbines at Burbo Bank and, at a further distance, Gwynt y Mor are present within views once the ferry is out of the estuary and into the open sea. The formal rows of turbines with the coastline behind, provide a distinctive feature to the views from the moving vessel, with many passengers watching the views here. The fumes from the ferry adds a brown haze to views. Multiple other fixed sea infrastructure elements, and transient vessels, feature within views almost continuously within a journey on both sides of the ferry. Approximately half way within a journey, the offshore turbines at Duddan Sands and Walney Wind Farms begin to feature on the left-hand side of the rear view in clear weather conditions, and continue to feature in the middle distance. Where the proposed Mona Array Area is located to the south/west of the ferry route, there are long distance views to turbines off the north Wales coast, and middle to long distance views to static sea infrastructure, although less influential than earlier within the journey.</p> <p>When departing from Douglas, the jagged/varied coastline of the island and the promenade architecture of Douglas, along with other landmarks, create an attractive existing scene in views from the ferry. Occasional small vessels and passing ferrys approaching Douglas form isolated features in views from the rear of the ferry decks where the sea is mostly open and undeveloped. Offshore wind turbines off the Cumbrian coast become visible approximately 45 to 60 minutes into a journey. At this point structures are discernible within views on clear days and the Isle of Man is barely discernible on the horizon. This location within the sea coincides with the northern part of the Mona Array Area.</p>
22 Liverpool to Douglas Ferry Appendix B1 Figures B1.16 and B1.16a	Passengers on ferry	<p>The most open view from the ferry to the sea is from the upper level decks to the rear of the ferry accessed through the reserved lounges. There are also views from the ferry through windows surrounding the vessel, and a more visually restricted deck accessed from the standard lounges at the rear of the ferry.</p> <p>When departing from Liverpool Port on the car ferry, turbines and other port side infrastructure feature on the coastline. The existing offshore turbines at Burbo Bank and, at a further distance, Gwynt y Mor are present within views once the ferry is out of the estuary and into the open sea. The formal rows of turbines with the coastline behind, provide a distinctive feature to the views from the moving vessel, with many passengers watching the views here. The fumes from the ferry adds a brown haze to views. Multiple other fixed sea infrastructure elements, and transient vessels, feature within views almost continuously within a journey on both sides of the ferry. Approximately half way within a journey, the offshorewind turbines at</p>



representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
		<p>Duddan Sands and Walney Wind Farms begin to feature on the left-hand side of the rear view in clear weather conditions, and continue to feature in the middle distance. Where the proposed Mona aArray aArea is located to the south/west of the ferry route, there are long distance views to turbines off the north Wales coast, and middle to long distance views to static sea infrastructure, although less influential than earlier within the journey.</p> <p>When departing from Douglas, the jagged/varied coastline of the island and the promenade architecture of Douglas, along with other landmarks, create an attractive existing scene in views from the ferry. Occasional small vessels and passing ferries approaching Douglas form isolated features in views from the rear of the ferry decks where the sea is mostly open and undeveloped. Offshore wind turbines off the Cumbrian coast become visible approximately 45 to 60 minutes into a journey. At this point structures are discernible within views on clear days and the Isle of Man is barely discernible on the horizon. This location within the sea coincides with the northern part of the Mona aArray aArea. The Heysham Ferry has an open top deck with seating however, the sides are relatively high which restrict views across the seascape. More open views can be gained from the rear deck at the next level down. These decks are accessible to all passengers as opposed to reserved lounge users on the Liverpool Ferry. There are windows all around the vessel with sea views available.</p> <p>When departing from Heysham Port on the car ferry, there is one small onshore turbine that features alongside the large-scale buildings at Heysham Nuclear Power Plant on the other side of the port exit. The nuclear power plant due to its large scale forms a noticeable feature on the English coastline within the ferry views for some time. As the ferry travels further the coastline at Blackpool also features, with Blackpool Tower being a noticeable landmark within views. Views from within the ferry looking forwards, or on the top deck through the screens, would include offshore turbines with first a small cluster at Barrow, with the more substantial west of Duddon Sands and Walney Wind Farms behind. From the deck with a rear view, turbines feature as a sequence within the seascape, forming a constant feature for much of the middle section of the ferry journey, particularly on clear days. Static marine infrastructure form distant features within views to the south however, turbines to the north draw the eye due to their proximity. Where the proposed Mona array is to be located there are views to the existing static infrastructure as the ferry passes existing turbines to the north. Turbines off the north Wales and Liverpool coastlines would only be discernible in very clear conditions and at a very long distance. On arrival at the Isle of Man, passengers experience minimal static infrastructure and occasional vessels. The rugged coastline of the Isle of Man, and upland interior, form a significant focus within the view at this point, drawing attention away from the wider open seascape.</p> <p>The return journey was undertaken at night, during the hours of darkness. All stationary and moving sea infrastructure had lit elements. Lighting on existing turbines nearest the ferry route consisted of red flashing lighting on the nacelles and green / white lighting on the associated infrastructure structures. During the section of the journey where the ferry passes close to the proposed Mona Array Area there is visible lighting at offshore turbines and marine structures off the coast of Cumbria. Lighting on turbines off the coast of North Wales and Liverpool would only be visible within extremely clear weather.</p>
23 Heysham to Douglas Ferry	Passengers on ferry	The Heysham Ferry has an open top deck with seating however, the sides are relatively high which restrict views across the seascape. More open views can be gained from the rear deck at the next level down. These decks are accessible to all passengers as opposed to reserved lounge users on

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
Appendix B1 Figures B1.17 and B1.17a		<p>the Liverpool Ferry. There are windows all around the vessel with sea views available.</p> <p>When departing from Heysham Port on the car ferry, there is one small onshore wind turbine that features alongside the large-scale buildings at Heysham Nuclear Power Plant on the other side of the port exit. The nuclear power plant due to its large scale forms a noticeable feature on the English coastline within the ferry views for some time. As the ferry travels further the coastline at Blackpool also features, with Blackpool Tower being a noticeable landmark within views. Views from within the ferry looking forwards, or on the top deck through the screens, would include offshore wind turbines with first a small cluster at Barrow, with the more substantial west of Duddon Sands and Walney Wind Farms behind. From the deck with a rear view, turbines feature as a sequence within the seascape, forming a constant feature for much of the middle section of the ferry journey, particularly on clear days. Static marine infrastructure form distant features within views to the south however, wind turbines to the north draw the eye due to their proximity. Where the proposed Mona array is to be located there are views to the existing static infrastructure as the ferry passes existing turbines to the north. Turbines off the north Wales and Liverpool coastlines would only be discernible in very clear conditions and at a very long distance. On arrival at the Isle of Man, passengers experience minimal static infrastructure and occasional vessels. The rugged coastline of the Isle of Man, and upland interior, form a significant focus within the view at this point, drawing attention away from the wider open seascape.</p> <p>The return journey was undertaken at night, during the hours of darkness. All stationary and moving sea infrastructure had lit elements. Lighting on existing turbines nearest the ferry route consisted of red flashing lighting on the nacelles and green / white lighting on the associated infrastructure structures. During the section of the journey where the ferry passes close to the proposed Mona Array Area there is visible lighting at offshore turbines and marine structures off the coast of Cumbria. Lighting on turbines off the coast of North Wales and Liverpool would only be visible within extremely clear weather. This is a panoramic view looking north-east from the low rugged cliffs which define a large part of Bull Bay on the northern coast of Anglesey. Rough grassland and scrub with rocky outcrops and patches of moorland vegetation extends over the clifftops which form a series of gently rolling ridges to the right of the view. The dark, steep rocky cliffs form a jagged coastline. The small rocky island of Ynys Amlwch is visible in the sea. The built form of the settlement of Amlwch is visible above the cliffs, particularly the distinctive shape of the concrete water tower. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance within the centre of the view and to the left. This attractive seascape view has elements of wild and natural in character combined with costal development.</p>
24 Bull Bay, Amlwch Appendix B1 Figures B1.18 and B1.18a	Walkers using Wales Coast Path, AONB	This is a panoramic view looking north-east from the low rugged cliffs which define a large part of Bull Bay on the northern coast of Anglesey. Rough grassland and scrub with rocky outcrops and patches of moorland vegetation extends over the clifftops which form a series of gently rolling ridges to the right of the view. The dark, steep rocky cliffs form a jagged coastline. The small rocky island of Ynys Amlwch is visible in the sea. The built form of the settlement of Amlwch is visible above the cliffs, particularly the distinctive shape of the concrete water tower. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance within the centre of the view and to the left. This attractive seascape view has elements of wild and natural in character combined with costal development. This is a panoramic view looking north-east from the low rocky cliffs and pebble beaches which define the headland at Moelfre on the east coast of Anglesey. Rough grassland with rocky

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
		outcrops and patches of scrub extends down to the beaches. The rocky island of Ynys Moelfre sits prominently out to sea. The right side of the view is framed by houses on the fringes of the settlement of Moelfre. The distant landform of Anglesey at Penmon Point rises out of the sea with the distinctive mountains of Eryri/Snowdonia forming a towering backdrop. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance within the centre of the view and to the left, where large commercial vessels can be seen. This attractive seascape view is generally natural in character with settlement edges visible inland.
25 Moelfre headland Appendix B1 Figures B1.19 and B1.19a	Walkers using Wales Coast Path, AONB	This is a panoramic view looking north-east from the low rocky cliffs and pebble beaches which define the headland at Moelfre on the east coast of Anglesey. Rough grassland with rocky outcrops and patches of scrub extends down to the beaches. The rocky island of Ynys Moelfre sits prominently out to sea. The right side of the view is framed by houses on the fringes of the settlement of Moelfre. The distant landform of Anglesey at Penmon Point rises out of the sea with the distinctive mountains of Eryri/Snowdonia forming a towering backdrop. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance within the centre of the view and to the left, where large commercial vessels can be seen. This attractive seascape view is generally natural in character with settlement edges visible inland. This is a panoramic view looking north-east over a rural landscape and distant coastline from an elevated location marked with a trig point. The summit of the landform in the foreground is defined by rocky outcrops and low scrub. Either side of the view the land slopes down through rough grassland, moorland and belts of mixed woodland to the farmland on the lower lying, undulating coast. Fields of rough grazing pasture defined by hedgerows are interspersed within this landscape. Scattered farmsteads and settlements and caravan parks at Brynrefail are visible within the view. The coastline of low rocky platforms, with sand and gravel beaches is deeply indented and partially visible in the distance. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance where large commercial vessels can be seen. This is an attractive view of rugged, agricultural land with coastal farmland and scattered small scale development.
26 Yr Arwydd trig point, near Mynydd Bodafon Appendix B1 Figures B1.20 and B1.20a	Walkers using Access Land, AONB	This is a panoramic view looking north-east over a rural landscape and distant coastline from an elevated location marked with a trig point. The summit of the landform in the foreground is defined by rocky outcrops and low scrub. Either side of the view the land slopes down through rough grassland, moorland and belts of mixed woodland to the farmland on the lower lying, undulating coast. Fields of rough grazing pasture defined by hedgerows are interspersed within this landscape. Scattered farmsteads and settlements and caravan parks at Brynrefail are visible within the view. The coastline of low rocky platforms, with sand and gravel beaches is deeply indented and partially visible in the distance. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance where large commercial vessels can be seen. This is an attractive view of rugged, agricultural land with coastal farmland and scattered small scale development. This is an open view looking north-east from the pavement beside the coast road which defines the coastline within the settlement. The wide sandy beach is contained by a horseshoe of low rocky cliffs either side. The seawall and railings separate the sea from the car park and seafront buildings within Benllech. Low, linear rock formations extend out to sea and people are scattered over the beach. The right side of the view is framed by the cliffs and headland which extends out to Penmon Point. The high point of Bwrdd Arthur is visible on the skyline. The distinctive form of the Great Orme is partially visible beyond forming a distant backdrop. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance where large commercial vessels can be seen. This is a popular and busy

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
		destination where attractive seascape views are available to a large number of people living in the town and visiting the coast.
27 Benllech Appendix B1 Figures B1.21 and B1.21a	Walkers using seafront within settlement	This is an open view looking north-east from the pavement beside the coast road which defines the coastline within the settlement. The wide sandy beach is contained by a horseshoe of low rocky cliffs either side. The seawall and railings separate the sea from the car park and seafront buildings within Benllech. Low, linear rock formations extend out to sea and people are scattered over the beach. The right side of the view is framed by the cliffs and headland which extends out to Penmon Point. The high point of Bwrdd Arthur is visible on the skyline. The distinctive form of the Great Orme is partially visible beyond forming a distant backdrop. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance where large commercial vessels can be seen. This is a popular and busy destination where attractive seascape views are available to many people living in the town and visiting the coast. This is a panoramic view looking north from the low rocky cliffs, wave cut platforms and pebble beaches which define the headland at Penmon Point on the eastern most point of Anglesey. Rough grassland with scrub extends down to the coastline around car parks and access tracks. The steep sided form of Puffin Island/Ynys Seiriol rises out of the sea just offshore and together with the light houses on rocky shelves at Trwyn Du and Perch Rock form a diverse, coastal seascape view. The right side of the view is framed by scattered houses. The distant landform of the Great Orme rises out of the sea on the right of the view. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance within the centre of the view where large commercial vessels can be seen. This is a popular destination for visitors where attractive seascape views are available to a number of people. This view is generally natural in character with elements of coastal development.
28 Penmon Point Appendix B1 Figures B1.22 and B1.22a	Walkers using Wales Coast Path, beach, AONB	This is a panoramic view looking north from the low rocky cliffs, wave cut platforms and pebble beaches which define the headland at Penmon Point on the eastern most point of Anglesey. Rough grassland with scrub extends down to the coastline around car parks and access tracks. The steep sided form of Puffin Island/Ynys Seiriol rises out of the sea just offshore and together with the light houses on rocky shelves at Trwyn Du and Perch Rock form a diverse, coastal seascape view. The right side of the view is framed by scattered houses. The distant landform of the Great Orme rises out of the sea on the right of the view. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance within the centre of the view where large commercial vessels can be seen. This is a popular destination for visitors where attractive seascape views are available to a number of people. This view is generally natural in character with elements of coastal development. This is a panoramic view looking north across the Menai Strait from the base of the foothills on the northern edge of Eryri the Snowdonia National Park. Sheep grazed pasture and plantation woodland slope down steeply to the narrow coastal plain. The A55 and railway line form main transport corridors which cut through an agricultural landscape of large rectangular fields defined by hedgerow boundaries. The steep sided profile of Ffridd Ddu forms a distinctive landmark and frames the right side of the view. The rounded headland of the Great Orme forms a distant, hazy landmark extending into the sea beyond. The island of Anglesey forms a low- lying land mass extending across the view from the left, defining the seascape of shallow waters and sand banks at the mouth of the Menai Strait. Settlements at Beaumaris and Llandegfan are clearly visible on the coastline. Puffin Island is also clearly visible in the sea. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance within the centre of the view where large commercial vessels can be seen. This is an attractive view of rugged, agricultural land, coastal

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
		farmland, scattered small scale development and a varied seascape with multiple coastlines.
29 Base of Moel Wnion Appendix B1 Figures B1.23 and B1.23a	Walkers using North Wales Path, Eryri National Park	This is a panoramic view looking north across the Menai Strait from the base of the foothills on the northern edge of Eryri/Snowdonia National Park. Sheep grazed pasture and plantation woodland slope down steeply to the narrow coastal plain. The A55 and railway line form main transport corridors which cut through an agricultural landscape of large rectangular fields defined by hedgerow boundaries. The steep sided profile of Ffridd Ddu forms a distinctive landmark and frames the right side of the view. The rounded headland of the Great Orme forms a distant, hazy landmark extending into the sea beyond. The island of Anglesey forms a low-lying land mass extending across the view from the left, defining the seascape of shallow waters and sand banks at the mouth of the Menai Strait. Settlements at Beaumaris and Llandegfan are clearly visible on the coastline. Puffin Island is also clearly visible in the sea. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance within the centre of the view where large commercial vessels can be seen. This is an attractive view of rugged, agricultural land, coastal farmland, scattered small scale development and a varied seascape with multiple coastlines. This is a wide view looking north-west across the Menai Strait from the foothills on the northern edge of Eryri/Snowdonia National Park. Sheep grazed, rough pasture slopes down steeply to the curving coastline of north Wales. The rugged slopes of Garreg Fawr rise up on the right side of the view, curtailing a wider panorama out to sea. A dry stone wall partially obscures views to the west. The coastal settlement of Llanfairfechan is partially visible in the centre of the view. Anglesey forms a low-lying island extending across the view from the left, defining the seascape of shallow waters and sand banks at the mouth of the Menai Strait. Settlements are visible on the coastline. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance beyond Puffin Island within the centre of the view where large commercial vessels can be seen. This is an attractive view of rugged, agricultural upland, scattered small scale development and a varied seascape with enclosing coastlines.
30 Garreg Fawr Appendix B1 Figures B1.24 and B1.24a	Walkers using North Wales Path, Access Land	This is a wide view looking north-west across the Menai Strait from the foothills on the northern edge of Eryri/Snowdonia National Park. Sheep grazed, rough pasture slopes down steeply to the curving coastline of north Wales. The rugged slopes of Garreg Fawr rise up on the right side of the view, curtailing a wider panorama out to sea. A dry stone wall partially obscures views to the west. The coastal settlement of Llanfairfechan is partially visible in the centre of the view. Anglesey forms a low-lying island extending across the view from the left, defining the seascape of shallow waters and sand banks at the mouth of the Menai Strait. Settlements are visible on the coastline. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance beyond Puffin Island within the centre of the view where large commercial vessels can be seen. This is an attractive view of rugged, agricultural upland, scattered small scale development and a varied seascape with enclosing coastlines. This is a panoramic view looking north across Conwy Bay from the trig point on the rocky ridge of land which forms the summit of Tal y Fan, within the northern part of the Eryri/Snowdonia National Park. Rough grassland, low scrub and rocky outcrops cover the foreground, which falls away steeply to reveal views of open plains and foothills in the middle distance. The series of hills and outcrops which rise above the coastline form a distinctive horizon against the distant seascape beyond. The distinctive headland of Great Orme and the low-lying settlement of Llandudno extend out into the sea beyond the estuary of the River Conway. The low-lying island of Anglesey and the small Puffin Island on its western tip are visible within the seascape on the left side of the view. The open

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
		expanse of sea extends into the distance within the centre of the view. Turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt- yY -Môr, North Hoyle and Burbo Bank Offshore Wind Farms are distantly visible in the sea beyond the outlines of Great and Little Orme. This is an attractive view of rugged uplands, coastal headlands and islands.
31 Tal y Fan, summit Appendix B1 Figures B1.25 and B1.25a	Walkers using Access Land	This is a panoramic view looking north across Conwy Bay from the trig point on the rocky ridge of land which forms the summit of Tal y Fan, within the northern part of the Eryri/Snowdonia National Park. Rough grassland, low scrub and rocky outcrops cover the foreground, which falls away steeply to reveal views of open plains and foothills in the middle distance. The series of hills and outcrops which rise above the coastline form a distinctive horizon against the distant seascape beyond. The distinctive headland of Great Orme and the low-lying settlement of Llandudno extend out into the sea beyond the estuary of the River Conway. The low-lying island of Anglesey and the small Puffin Island on its western tip are visible within the seascape on the left side of the view. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance within the centre of the view. Wind Turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt- yY -Môr, North Hoyle and Burbo Bank Offshore Wind Farms are distantly visible in the sea beyond the outlines of Great and Little Orme. This is an attractive view of rugged uplands, coastal headlands and islands. This is a panoramic view looking north across Conwy Bay from the gently rounded summit of Foel Lus which forms distinctive landform rising up from the coastal settlement of Penmaenmawr, on the northern edge of Eryri/Snowdonia National Park. Heather moorland forms a distinct, dark vegetation cover in the foreground, which falls away steeply to reveal views of the distant seascape. The rugged landforms of Allt Wen and Penmaenbach rise above the coastline and frame the right side of the view. The distinctive headlands of Great Orme and Little Orme either side of the low-lying settlement of Llandudno form a distant feature beyond extending into the centre of the view. The steep sided slopes of the quarried hillside at Penmaenmawr frame the left side of the view. The distant form of Anglesey is visible beyond, extending out into the sea beyond the mouth of the Menai Strait. Puffin Island and large commercial vessels are visible within a seascape of changing colours and patterns. Turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt- y- Môr and North Hoyle Offshore Wind Farms are distantly visible in the sea beyond the rugged uplands on the right side of the view. This is an attractive view of rugged uplands and coastal headlands and islands.
32 Foel Lus, summit Appendix B1 Figures B1.26 and B1.26a	Walkers using Access Land	This is a panoramic view looking north across Conwy Bay from the gently rounded summit of Foel Lus which forms distinctive landform rising up from the coastal settlement of Penmaenmawr, on the northern edge of Eryri/Snowdonia National Park. Heather moorland forms a distinct, dark vegetation cover in the foreground, which falls away steeply to reveal views of the distant seascape. The rugged landforms of Allt Wen and Penmaenbach rise above the coastline and frame the right side of the view. The distinctive headlands of Great Orme and Little Orme either side of the low-lying settlement of Llandudno form a distant feature beyond extending into the centre of the view. The steep sided slopes of the quarried hillside at Penmaenmawr frame the left side of the view. The distant form of Anglesey is visible beyond, extending out into the sea beyond the mouth of the Menai Strait. Puffin Island and large commercial vessels are visible within a seascape of changing colours and patterns. Wind Turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt- y- Môr and North Hoyle Offshore Wind Farms are distantly visible in the sea beyond the rugged uplands on the right side of the view. This is an attractive view of rugged uplands and coastal headlands and islands. This is a panoramic view looking north across Conwy Bay from the rocky ridge of land which forms the summit of Conwy Mountain, on the northern edge of

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
		Eryrthe Snowdonia National Park. Rough grassland, rocky outcrops and patches of heather cover the foreground, which falls away steeply to reveal views of the distant seascape and complex coastline of this part of north Wales. The rugged landform of Conwy Mountain continues and frames the left side of the view. The distinctive headlands of Great Orme and Little Orme either side of the low- lying settlement of Llandudno extend out into the sea between the sinuous estuary of the River Conway and the wider seascape of the Irish Sea beyond. Development lines the banks of the River Conway and together with the large town of Llandudno, form a more settled section of the north Wales coast. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance within the centre of the view where large commercial vessels can be seen. Turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr and North Hoyle Offshore Wind Farms are distantly visible in the sea beyond the outlines of Great and Little Orme. This is an attractive view of rugged uplands, coastal headlands and settled estuary.
33 Conwy Mountain, summit Appendix B1 Figures B1.27 and B1.27a	Walkers using Access Land	This is a panoramic view looking north across Conwy Bay from the rocky ridge of land which forms the summit of Conwy Mountain, on the northern edge of Eryrthe Snowdonia National Park. Rough grassland, rocky outcrops and patches of heather cover the foreground, which falls away steeply to reveal views of the distant seascape and complex coastline of this part of north Wales. The rugged landform of Conwy Mountain continues and frames the left side of the view. The distinctive headlands of Great Orme and Little Orme either side of the low- lying settlement of Llandudno extend out into the sea between the sinuous estuary of the River Conway and the wider seascape of the Irish Sea beyond. Development lines the banks of the River Conway and together with the large town of Llandudno, form a more settled section of the north Wales coast. The open expanse of sea extends into the distance within the centre of the view where large commercial vessels can be seen. Turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr and North Hoyle Offshore Wind Farms are distantly visible in the sea beyond the outlines of Great and Little Orme. This is an attractive view of rugged uplands, coastal headlands and settled estuary. This is a panoramic view looking north from the elevated location at Little Orme. The undulating grassy slopes and rocky outcrops define the foreground, dipping dramatically to the sea below. The left side of the view is framed by the distinctive headland of Great Orme rising out of the Irish Sea and linked to the land by the narrow, low- lying strip occupied by the coastal resort of Llandudno. The low- lying landform of Anglesey is visible in the distance to the left. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr and North Hoyle Offshore Wind Farms are prominent, forming a distinctive element of the seascape where it extends east along the North Wales coast. This is an attractive view of coastal headlands and settlement.
34 Little Orme, Llandudno Appendix B1 Figures B1.28 and B1.28a	Walkers using Access Land	This is a panoramic view looking north from the elevated location at Little Orme. The undulating grassy slopes and rocky outcrops define the foreground, dipping dramatically to the sea below. The left side of the view is framed by the distinctive headland of Great Orme rising out of the Irish Sea and linked to the land by the narrow, low- lying strip occupied by the coastal resort of Llandudno. The low- lying landform of Anglesey is visible in the distance to the left. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr and North Hoyle Offshore Wind Farms are prominent, forming a distinctive element of the seascape where it extends east along the North Wales coast. This is an attractive view of coastal headlands and settlement. This is a panoramic view looking north from the elevated location at a local nature reserve. The grass clearing in the mainly wooded location enables views out to sea. The landform falls away steeply to the coastal plain in the middle distance and the settlements of Rhos on Sea and Penrhyn Bay.

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
		Farmland and a golf course wrap around the settlements and extend towards the coast. The distinctive headland of Little Orme forms a rugged backdrop of woodland and rocky outcrops, extending inland as the undulating ridge at Mynydd Pant and Nant-y-Gamar. The top of the headland at Great Orme is visible in the distance. A narrow section of the sea extends into the distance and includes turbines at the Rhyl Flats and Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farms which characterise this seascape.
35 Bryn Euryn Nature Reserve Appendix B1 Figures B1.29 and B1.29a	35 Bryn Euryn Nature Reserve	This is a panoramic view looking north from the elevated location at a local nature reserve. The grass clearing in the mainly wooded location enables views out to sea. The landform falls away steeply to the coastal plain in the middle distance and the settlements of Rhos on Sea and Penrhyn Bay. Farmland and a golf course wrap around the settlements and extend towards the coast. The distinctive headland of Little Orme forms a rugged backdrop of woodland and rocky outcrops, extending inland as the undulating ridge at Mynydd Pant and Nant-y-Gamar. The top of the headland at Great Orme is visible in the distance. A narrow section of the sea extends into the distance and includes turbines at the Rhyl Flats and Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farms which characterise this seascape. This is a panoramic view looking north from a public right of way crossing farmland. The undulating landform extends from this elevated location down towards the coast in the distance. Land use is mixed arable and pasture farmland divided by hedgerows with scattered farmsteads and blocks of woodland and plantation. The undulating rocky headlands at Great Orme and Little Orme and associated wooded ridges inland form a distant and recognisable part of the North Wales coastline in the centre of the view. Rounded hills frame the view to the right and the rugged foothills of Eryri/Snowdonia frame the view to the left. The island of Anglesey is visible extending into the sea on the left of the view. The expanse of Irish Sea wraps around these features and forms a backdrop to the view. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats and Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farms are recognisable emerging from behind intervening landforms, forming a distinctive element of the seascape. This is an attractive view of rolling farmland, coastal headlands and mountain fringes.
36 Bryn y Maen Appendix B1 Figures B1.30 and B1.30a	Walkers using public right of way	This is a panoramic view looking north from a public right of way crossing farmland. The undulating landform extends from this elevated location down towards the coast in the distance. Land use is mixed arable and pasture farmland divided by hedgerows with scattered farmsteads and blocks of woodland and plantation. The undulating rocky headlands at Great Orme and Little Orme and associated wooded ridges inland form a distant and recognisable part of the North Wales coastline in the centre of the view. Rounded hills frame the view to the right and the rugged foothills of Eryri/Snowdonia frame the view to the left. The island of Anglesey is visible extending into the sea on the left of the view. The expanse of Irish Sea wraps around these features and forms a backdrop to the view. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats and Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farms are recognisable emerging from behind intervening landforms, forming a distinctive element of the seascape. This is an attractive view of rolling farmland, coastal headlands and mountain fringes. This is a panoramic view looking north-west from an elevated location set back from the North Wales coast. The earthworks and grassland slope down through dense scrub to the valley below. Rugged, steep sided hills covered by woodland and scrub frame each side of the view, focussing attention on the narrow section of sea. Houses within trees at the settlement of Llandulas are visible on the coastal plain. The western turbines at Rhyl Flats and Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farms are clearly visible emerging from behind intervening landform,

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
		forming a distinctive element of the seascape. This is an attractive view of rugged uplands and settled coastline.
37 Pen-y-Corrdyn-Mawr Appendix B1 Figures B1.31 and B1.31a	Walkers using Access Land	This is a panoramic view looking north-west from an elevated location set back from the North Wales coast. The earthworks and grassland slope down through dense scrub to the valley below. Rugged, steep sided hills covered by woodland and scrub frame each side of the view, focussing attention on the narrow section of sea. Houses within trees at the settlement of Llandulas are visible on the coastal plain. The western turbines at Rhyl Flats and Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farms are clearly visible emerging from behind intervening landform, forming a distinctive element of the seascape. This is an attractive view of rugged uplands and settled coastline. This is a panoramic view looking north-west from an elevated location set back from the North Wales coast. Rough grassland in the foreground slopes down to a wide expanse of gently undulating farmland of predominantly pasture fields with hedgerow boundaries and small blocks and strips of woodland. Farmsteads, villages and pylon towers are visible within this rural landscape. The land rises up in the distance to form a low undulating ridge topped with blocks of woodland, separating the coastline from the inland areas. Glimpses of the settlement at Abergele are possible over these hills whilst the extensive settled coastline at Rhyl is visible extending east on the right side of the view. The sea to the north and north-east is visible, extending into the far distance. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr, North Hoyle and Burbo Bank Offshore Wind Farms are visible within the distant seascape, forming a distinctive element of the seascape where it extends along the North Wales coast. This is an attractive, elevated view of farmland and settled coastline.
38 Moelfre Isaf Appendix B1 Figures B1.32 and B1.32a	Walkers using public right of way	This is a panoramic view looking north-west from an elevated location set back from the North Wales coast. Rough grassland in the foreground slopes down to a wide expanse of gently undulating farmland of predominantly pasture fields with hedgerow boundaries and small blocks and strips of woodland. Farmsteads, villages and pylon towers are visible within this rural landscape. The land rises up in the distance to form a low undulating ridge topped with blocks of woodland, separating the coastline from the inland areas. Glimpses of the settlement at Abergele are possible over these hills whilst the extensive settled coastline at Rhyl is visible extending east on the right side of the view. The sea to the north and north-east is visible, extending into the far distance. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr, North Hoyle and Burbo Bank Offshore Wind Farms are visible within the distant seascape, forming a distinctive element of the seascape where it extends along the North Wales coast. This is an attractive, elevated view of farmland and settled coastline. This is a panoramic view looking north-west from an elevated location set back from the North Wales coast. The escarpment edge above the coastal plain forms the location for a series of views out to sea. The flat farmed landscape of a patchwork of mixed arable and pasture fields within a network of low managed hedgerows and scattered trees extends over a vast expanse of land which extends from the base of the escarpment to the coastline. The settlements of Prestatyn at the base of the escarpment and Rhyl in the distance define the character of this view. The headland of the Great Orme is distantly visible on the left of the view with the mountains of Eryri/Snowdonia beyond. The broad expanse of sea extends across the majority of the view. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr, North Hoyle and Burbo Bank Offshore Wind Farms are visible within the distant seascape, forming a distinctive element of the seascape where it extends along the North Wales coast. This is an attractive, elevated view of farmland and settled coastline.

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
39 Prestatyn Hills Appendix B1 Figures B1.33 and B1.33a	Walkers using Offa's Dyke Path	This is a panoramic view looking north-west from an elevated location set back from the North Wales coast. The escarpment edge above the coastal plain forms the location for a series of views out to sea. The flat farmed landscape of a patchwork of mixed arable and pasture fields within a network of low managed hedgerows and scattered trees extends over a vast expanse of land which extends from the base of the escarpment to the coastline. The settlements of Prestatyn at the base of the escarpment and Rhyl in the distance define the character of this view. The headland of the Great Orme is distantly visible on the left of the view with the mountains of Eryri/Snowdonia beyond. The broad expanse of sea extends across the majority of the view. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr, North Hoyle and Burbo Bank Offshore Wind Farms are visible within the distant seascape, forming a distinctive element of the seascape where it extends along the North Wales coast. This is an attractive, elevated view of farmland and settled coastline. This is a panoramic view looking west from the beach at the mouth of the River Dee. A broad, shallow shelving, sandy beach is backed by a large sand dune system. The sea at low tide forms a wide expanse of water extending to the horizon. This is an open view of a simple, natural coastal landscape. The clusters of turbines at Burbo Bank, Gwynt y Môr, North Hoyle and Rhyl Flats Offshore Wind Farms are visible on a wide section of the horizon, forming a distant element of the seascape of North Wales. This is an attractive view from near sea level of a wild seascape/landscape.
40 Point of Ayr Appendix B1 Figures B1.34 and B1.34a	Walkers using Wales Coast Path	This is a panoramic view looking west from the beach at the mouth of the River Dee. A broad, shallow shelving, sandy beach is backed by a large sand dune system. The sea at low tide forms a wide expanse of water extending to the horizon. This is an open view of a simple, natural coastal landscape. The clusters of turbines at Burbo Bank, Gwynt y Môr, North Hoyle and Rhyl Flats Offshore Wind Farms are visible on a wide section of the horizon, forming a distant element of the seascape of North Wales. This is an attractive view from near sea level of a wild seascape/landscape. This is an open view from an elevated location approximately 10m above the sea, on the end of the pier at Southport. The representative viewpoint is located approximately 500m out to sea, away from the leisure developments at Southport and provides a popular vantage point for visitors to the town. The clusters of turbines at Burbo Bank Offshore Wind Farm are visible on a section of the horizon, forming a distant element of the seascape of England. An offshore platform lies within the centre of the view forming a small focal point on the horizon.
41 Southport Pier Appendix B1 Figures B1.35 and B1.35a	Visitors to public pier	This is an open view from an elevated location approximately 10m above the sea, on the end of the pier at Southport. The representative viewpoint is located approximately 500m out to sea, away from the leisure developments at Southport and provides a popular vantage point for visitors to the town. The clusters of turbines at Burbo Bank Offshore Wind Farm are visible on a section of the horizon, forming a distant element of the seascape of England. An offshore platform lies within the centre of the view forming a small focal point on the horizon.
42 Maughold Head, Isle of Man	Morgan Generation Assets only	
43 Car Park/Beach Front at Old Laxey, Isle of Man Day:	Walkers using pavement at entrance to the beach	This is a mostly open view looking eastwards from the pavement at the stepped entrance down to the beach at the village of Laxey, next to the main car park for visitors. Laxey Head and associated lighthouses form prominent built elements within the far left of the view, as does the sea wall within the foreground to the view. The seafront of Laxey is quiet, feels local

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
Appendix B1 Figures B1.36 and B1.36a  Night:  Appendix B1 Figures B1.37 and B1.37a		and less developed for tourism compared to the larger town of Douglas. The coastline of the Isle of Man to the south of Laxey at Clay Head frames the right -hand side of the view with buildings at the elevated villages of Baldrine also featuring. A large section of the view incorporates the open sea with some local boats and passing large vessels visible. The existing turbines at Walney Windfarm are discernible within the left- hand side of the long- distance view only during extremely clear conditions.  At night- time, lighting columns with downward angled light fittings are visible along the pavement and along Laxey Head pier. The small light houses provide flashing lit elements within the view. During clear nights the flashing red lights from the existing Walney Windfarm feature within the night-time view. There is also residential and street lighting at Laxey and Boldrine within the view. Morgan Generation Assets only
44 Sileau Ruy, Isle of Man	Morgan Generation Assets only	
45 South Barrule, Isle of Man	Morgan Generation Assets only	
46 Port St Mary Point, Isle of Man	Morgan Generation Assets only	
47 Llanfairfechan Appendix B1 Figures B1.38 and B1.38a	Walkers using Promenade	This is a panoramic view looking north from the broad concrete promenade behind the sea wall at the coastal settlement of Llanfairfechan and forms a focus for the local community and visitors to the coast. The steep, rocky form and scree slopes of Penmaen Mawr rises out of the sea and frames the right side of the view. A series of rocky headlands at Conway Mountain, Little Orme and Great Orme extend into the seascape beyond, forming a distinctive profile of the North Wales coastline. The low- lying form of Anglesey and the outlying Puffin Island form a distant backdrop on the left side of the view. The shallow sloping beach comprises bands of pebbles and sand, intersected by groynes and a stepped concrete launch way. This is a typical view of the settled coast of north Wales. This is a panoramic view looking north from the broad promenade at the popular coastal resort of Llandudno and forms a focus for the local community and visitors to the coast. The view is framed by the characteristic, rocky headlands of the Great Orme to the left and Little Orme to the right which contrast with the flat, open coastal plain which is occupied by the settlement. The grand Victorian hotels and pier are visible at the base of the Great Orme, with houses and the tramway extending up the steep sides. Play equipment and the disused lido are set within the promenade to the right of the view. A curving shingle beach and crescent of sea within Llandudno Bay define the view in this busy location. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats and Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farms are recognisable out to sea emerging from behind the rocky headland at Little Orme on the right side of the view.
48 Llandudno Appendix B1 Figures B1.39 and B1.39a	Walkers using Promenade/North Wales Path	This is a panoramic view looking north from the broad promenade at the popular coastal resort of Llandudno and forms a focus for the local community and visitors to the coast. The view is framed by the characteristic, rocky headlands of the Great Orme to the left and Little Orme to the right which contrast with the flat, open coastal plain which is occupied by the settlement. The grand Victorian hotels and pier are visible at the base of the Great Orme, with houses and the tramway extending up the steep sides. Play equipment and the disused lido are set within the promenade to the right of the view. A curving shingle beach and crescent of sea within Llandudno Bay define the view in this busy location. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats and Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farms are recognisable out to

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
		sea emerging from behind the rocky headland at Little Orme on the right side of the view.  At night- time, lighting columns with downward angled light fittings are visible along the promenade towards Little Orme which is visible flood-lit in the background right of frame. The well-lit Llandudno waterfront emphasises the sweeping crescent the bay curving round to Great Orme's Head in background left of frame. The wide shingle beach is visible in the foreground with the red aviation lighting of Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farm visible across Llandudno Bay on the horizon beyond. This is a panoramic view looking south-east from Douglas Bay beach promenade in Douglas, the largest town on the Isle of Man. It is a wide promenade used by walkers, cyclists and roller skaters/skateboarders. The promenade also adjoins the main road which has a tram way in the centre between the lanes. The wide sand and shale beach, with some very limited rock outcrops, forms the foreground to the view. The view is framed either side by the coastline of the island, with the manmade structures at the port, and Tower of Refuge on St Marys Rock, featuring within the right of the view and the rocky edge of Onchan Head on the left of the view. The view includes the urban elements of the town on the edges but the focus off the view is out to the open sea. The existing turbines at Walney Windfarm are discernible within the left- hand side of the long- distance view during extremely clear weather conditions. The ferries servicing Douglas, along with other vessels in the distance, provide intermittent movement in the view. Further regular beachside activity including swimmers, dog walkers, and the occasional small sailboat/dinghy, provide movement within the foreground and middle distance of the view.  At night -time the promenade is well lit with downward light fittings on lighting columns. Lighting at the ferry port and at Douglas Head provide prominent lit elements within the night-time view. The lighting at the existing turbine clusters within the view provide a twinkling or shimmering effect during clear nights, as the blades sweep past the navigation lights turn on and off in sequence across the width of the arrays. With the exception of the turbines and passing ferries, much of the open sea is in darkness.
49 Douglas Bay, Isle of Man  Day:  Appendix B1 Figures B1.40 and B1.40a  Night:  Appendix B1 Figures B1.41 and B1.41a	Visitors using Promenade	This is a panoramic view looking southeast from Douglas Bay beach promenade in Douglas, the largest town on the Isle of Man. It is a wide promenade used by walkers, cyclists and roller skaters/skateboarders. The promenade also adjoins the main road which has a tram way in the centre between the lanes. The wide sand and shale beach, with some very limited rock outcrops, forms the foreground to the view. The view is framed either side by the coastline of the island, with the manmade structures at the port, and Tower of Refuge on St Marys Rock, featuring within the right of the view and the rocky edge of Onchan Head on the left of the view. The view includes the urban elements of the town on the edges but the focus off the view is out to the open sea. The existing turbines at Walney Windfarm are discernible within the left- hand side of the long- distance view during extremely clear weather conditions. The ferries servicing Douglas, along with other vessels in the distance, provide intermittent movement in the view. Further regular beachside activity including swimmers, dog walkers, and the occasional small sailboat/dinghy, provide movement within the foreground and middle distance of the view.  At night -time the promenade is well lit with downward light fittings on lighting columns. Lighting at the ferry port and at Douglas Head provide prominent lit elements within the night-time view. The lighting at the existing turbine clusters within the view provide a twinkling or shimmering effect during clear nights, as the blades sweep past the navigation lights turn on

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
		and off in sequence across the width of the arrays. With the exception of the turbines and passing ferries, much of the open sea is in darkness.
50 Coast Path at Chasm / Sugarloaf, Isle of Man	Morgan Generation Assets only	

**Table 1.4: Mona Onshore Substation Option 2 representative viewpoint descriptions.**

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
2.1 Local road north of the Proposed Onshore Development Area Appendix B2 Figures B2.1 and B2.1a	Occupiers of vehicles	This is a near, filtered view looking south-east from the local road which passes through the landscape around the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area, at the junction of a farm track with the lane. The metal gate and timber fence at the access to the Gwynt y Môr sealing end compound allow views through to the base of the steel lattice pylon tower, which forms the dominant element in the view. Existing bushy hedgerows and replanted sections of hedgerow screen and filter views into the compound and beyond towards the Mona Onshore Substation locations. Mature hedgerow trees provide further sporadic vegetation across the view. The land rises to the right of the view at Cefn Meiriadog, visible as glimpses of pasture fields, hedgerows and trees. Distant glimpses of the uplands of the Clwydian Range are visible along the farm track on the left side of the view. This is a distinctive view of energy infrastructure within farmland.  The representative viewpoint location lies within the centre of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area.
2.2 Local road at Hedy Farm south of the Proposed Onshore Development Area Appendix B2 Figures B2.2 and B2.2a	Occupiers of vehicles	This is a panoramic view looking north from a local road in an elevated location at the base of Cefn Meiriadog. Pasture fields contained by hedgerows and scattered mature trees slope down to the wide-open landscape of the coastal plain where a patchwork of mixed farmland, trees and dispersed settlements extend to the coast with a narrow sliver of sea on the horizon. The steel lattice pylon tower adjacent to the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area is prominent in the centre of the view. Lower-level pylons carry overhead power lines to the Gwynt y Môr offshore wind farm substation, partially visible beyond intervening trees as a cluster of pale grey buildings. In the distance the rugged, undulating profile of the Clwydian Range rises up as woodland and moorland covered uplands. This is an attractive rural view with recognisable elements of energy infrastructure.  The representative viewpoint location lies immediately south of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Approximately 200m to 300m of the Mona Offshore Cable Corridor are visible from this location.

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
2.3 Public right of way at Pentremawr Appendix B2 Figures B2.3 and B2.3a	Walkers using public right of way	This is a panoramic view looking east from a public footpath which crosses a slightly elevated area of farmland. Pasture fields contained by low managed hedgerows and post and wire fences and scattered mature trees slope down to the gently undulating landscape of mixed farmland and small woodland blocks. The steel lattice pylon tower adjacent to the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area is prominent in the centre of the view, with further pylons extending across the landscape away from the view. Lower-level pylons carry overhead power lines to the Gwynt y Môr offshore wind farm substation, partially visible beyond intervening trees as a cluster of pale grey buildings. The group of farm buildings at Tyddyn Meredydd lies at the base of the slope to the right of the view. The settlement of St Asaph if visible in the distance in the centre of the view. In the distance the rugged, undulating profile of the Clwydian Range rises up as woodland and moorland covered uplands. This is an attractive rural view with recognisable elements of energy infrastructure.  The representative viewpoint location lies south of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Approximately 400m to 500m of the Mona Offshore Cable Corridor are visible from this location.
2.4 Public right of way at Waen-Meredydd Appendix B2 Figures B2.4 and B2.4a	Walkers using public right of way	This is an open view looking south-east from a public footpath crossing farmland. An open pasture field occupies the foreground. Low managed hedgerows with scattered mature oak trees form field boundaries. The pasture farmland extends over the landscape as it rises towards the fringes of Cefn Meiriadog. The row of pylon towers and overhead power lines cross the landscape as prominent features. Lower-level pylons carry overhead power lines to the Gwynt y Môr offshore wind farm substation, partially visible beyond intervening trees as a cluster of pale grey buildings on the left side of the view. The tops of mature trees within the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are visible above intervening hedgerows. In the distance the tops of the Clwydian Range rise up above intervening woodland. This is an attractive rural view with recognisable elements of energy infrastructure.  The representative viewpoint location lies within the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area.
2.5 Farm track south of St Asaph Business Park Appendix B2 Figures B2.5 and B2.5a	Walkers using track	This is a partially restricted view looking south from the junction of the local road and farm access track on the edge of the St Asaph Business Park. A low managed hedgerow and field gate entrance extend across the foreground of the view. Part of the pasture field is visible through the gate, extending up to a line of bushy hedgerow vegetation and trees in front of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. The pasture farmland and woodland blocks extend over the landscape as it rises up Cefn Meiriadog. The row of pylon towers and overhead power line cross the landscape as prominent features. Lower-level pylons carry overhead power lines to the Gwynt y Môr offshore wind farm substation left of the view. Timber poles carry further overhead power lines in the foreground. This is a typical rural edge view over farmland with recognisable elements of energy infrastructure.  The representative viewpoint location lies on the edge of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Views of the Mona Offshore Cable Corridor are largely screened.

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
2.6 Bridleway at Coed Esgob Appendix B2 Figures B2.6 and B2.6a	Equestrians using bridleway	<p>This is an open view looking southwest from Lon Coed Esgob, a local road at the access to a farm track and bridleway (blocked to the south and inaccessible). A pasture field extends over most of the foreground with hedgerows either side of a field gate framing the view. Hedgerows with scattered mature oak trees and blocks of mature woodland extend across the gently undulating middle distance. The land rises to the low, wooded ridge of Cefn Meiriadog in the centre of the view. The row of pylon towers which lie adjacent to the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are prominent crossing the landscape, together with lower-level timber pole mounted overhead lines. Glimpses of farm buildings can be gained through gaps in the trees. The tops of mature trees within the site are visible in the distance, although not distinguishable from surrounding vegetation. This is a typical rural view with recognisable elements of energy infrastructure.</p> <p>The representative viewpoint location lies north of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Views of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are largely screened.</p>
2.7 Local road at Ty'n-y-ffordd-bach Appendix B2 Figures B2.7 and B2.7a	Occupiers of vehicles	<p>This is an open view looking west from a local road at the access to Ty'n-y-ffordd-bach farm. A pasture field extends over the majority of the foreground with farm buildings framing the right side of the view. Hedgerows with scattered mature oak trees and blocks of mature woodland extend across the gently undulating middle distance. The land rises to the low ridge of Cefn Meiriadog on the left side of the view. The row of pylon towers which lie adjacent to the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are prominent crossing the landscape. The tops of mature trees within the site are visible in the distance. This is a typical rural view with recognisable elements of energy infrastructure.</p> <p>The representative viewpoint location lies on the edge of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Views of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are largely screened.</p>
2.8 Public right of way west of St Asaph Appendix B2 Figures B2.8 and B2.8a	Walkers using public right of way	<p>This is an open view looking south-west from a public footpath crossing farmland. An open, flat pasture field occupies the foreground. Low managed hedgerows with scattered mature oak trees form field boundaries. Farm and commercial buildings are scattered throughout the landscape. The farmland extends over the landscape as it rises towards Cefn Meiriadog. A row of timber pole overhead power lines crosses the foreground of the view with a row of pylon towers beyond, forming prominent features in the landscape. The tops of mature trees within the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are potentially visible above intervening hedgerows. This is a typical rural view with recognisable elements of energy infrastructure.</p> <p>The representative viewpoint location lies north of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Views of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are screened.</p>

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
2.9 Glacoed Road at Bryn-celyn Appendix B2 Figures B2.9 and B2.9a	Occupiers of vehicles	<p>This is an open view looking south-east from the Glacoed Road over a foreground of field gate and timber fences. Pasture fields contained by low managed hedgerows extend up the landform on the edge of Cefn Meiriadog on the right of the view. Clusters of farm buildings set within mature trees cloth the skyline. The landform slopes down to the left towards low lying, mixed farmland. In the distance the rugged, undulating profile of the Clwydian Range rises up as woodland and moorland covered uplands. The row of pylon towers which lie adjacent to the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are prominent crossing the landscape. The tops of mature trees within the site are visible in the distance. This is an attractive rural view with prominent elements of energy infrastructure.</p> <p>The representative viewpoint location lies within the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Approximately 200m to 300m of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are visible from this location.</p>
2.10 Bridleway east of Bodelwyddan Park Appendix B2 Figures B2.10 and B2.10a	Equestrians using bridleway	<p>This is a mid-distance, framed view looking south-east from a bridleway crossing farmland on the edge of the parkland estate, defined by the wall on the right. An open, flat pasture field occupies the foreground between tall bushy hedgerows with dense mature oak trees. Vegetation frames a view of flat farmland with low hedgerows and trees which rises in the distance to the low ridge of Cefn Meiriadog. A row of pylon towers crosses the landscape at the base of the ridge, forming recognisable features. The tops of mature trees within the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are visible above intervening hedgerows. This is a typical rural view with recognisable elements of energy infrastructure.</p> <p>The representative viewpoint location lies north of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Views of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are screened.</p>
2.11 Rhuddlan Castle Appendix B2 Figures B2.11 and B2.11a	Walkers using public right of way/visitors to heritage asset	<p>This is a panoramic view from open space on the southern edge of the settlement of Rhuddlan, near the castle. The location is elevated above the River Clwyd and forms the location for the Pleasant View Caravan Park, on the left side of the view. The majority of the view is occupied by land at a lower level where the river and tributaries meander through a series of meadows with flood banks, hedgerows and scattered trees. Farmsteads are visible within this farmed landscape. The settlement of St Asaph is partially visible within mature trees in the distance. The landform extends to the low, wooded ridge at Cefn Meiriadog, which forms a backdrop in the centre of the view. The landform rises to a higher and more dramatic ridge of the Clwydian Range AONB on the left side of the view. This is an attractive, rural view from a settlement edge.</p> <p>The representative viewpoint location lies north of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Views of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are screened.</p>



representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
2.12 Offa's Dyke Path Moel Maenefa Appendix B2 Figures B2.12 and B2.12a	Walkers using national trail in Clwydian Range AONB	<p>This is a panoramic view looking west from the national trail which crosses the uplands of the Clwydian Range. The elevated location and low moorland vegetation in the foreground allows views over the whole study area for the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. The steep sided hills slope down to the gently undulating farmed landscape below. A patchwork of mixed arable and pasture fields is defined by hedgerows, scattered mature trees and blocks of woodland. In the distance, to the right of the view, lies the farmed coastal plain, extending to the sea beyond. The land rises in the distance and the distinctive headland of the Great Orme is visible extending out to sea. The mountains of Eryri are shrouded in low cloud. Several overhead power lines are visible crossing the landscape. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr and North Hoyle Offshore Wind Farms are visible within the distant seascape, forming a distinctive element of the seascape where it extends along the North Wales coast. This is an attractive, elevated view of farmland and settled coastline.</p> <p>The representative viewpoint location lies east of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area in a distant elevated location. Several kilometres of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are distantly visible within this wide panorama.</p>
2.13 Offa's Dyke Path Pen-y-Mynydd Appendix B2 Figures B2.13 and B2.13a	Walkers using national trail in Clwydian Range AONB	<p>This is a panoramic view looking west from the national trail which crosses the uplands of the Clwydian Range. The elevated location and low scrubby vegetation in the foreground allow for views over the whole study area for the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. A line of mature trees and woodland cross the steep sided hills which partially filter views of the gently undulating farmed landscape below. A patchwork of mixed arable and pasture fields is defined by hedgerows, scattered mature trees and blocks of woodland. Scattered farmsteads are in the rural landscape. In the distance, to the right of the view, lies the farmed coastal plain, extending to filtered views of the sea beyond. The land rises in the distance to form an undulating ridge of upland farmland. The mountains of Eryri are partially visible within cloud. Several overhead power lines are visible crossing the landscape. The clusters of turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr and North Hoyle Offshore Wind Farms are visible within the distant seascape, forming a distinctive element of the seascape where it extends along the North Wales coast. This is an attractive, elevated view of farmland and distant mountains.</p> <p>The representative viewpoint location lies east of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area in a distant elevated location. Several kilometres of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are distantly visible within this wide panorama.</p>

**Table 1.5: Mona Onshore Substation Option 7 representative viewpoint descriptions.**

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
3.1 Local road south of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area Appendix B3 Figures B3.1 and B3.1a	Occupiers of vehicles	<p>This is a near, open view from a local road which defines the western edge of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. The access track to Ty'n-y-Coed Farm with timber post and rail fences allows an open view into the pasture field of the site area. Bushy, managed hedgerows with scattered mature oak trees and a woodland belt along the course of a stream define the field boundaries. Timber pole mounted overhead power lines cross this foreground landscape. In the distance the rugged outline of the Clwydian Range is partially visible rising above treetops. This is a typical rural, agricultural view with recognisable elements of energy infrastructure.</p> <p>The representative viewpoint location lies within the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Approximately 100m to 200m of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are visible from this location.</p>
3.2 Local road west of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area Appendix B3 Figures B3.2 and B3.2a	Occupiers of vehicles	<p>This is a near, framed view looking east from a local road which defines the western edge of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. The pasture field of the site area is visible through a gap in the boundary hedgerow. Bushy, managed hedgerows with scattered mature oak trees and a woodland belt along the course of a stream define the field boundaries. Overhead power lines cross the foreground of the view. In the distance the glimpses of the Clwydian Range are visible through gaps in trees. This is a typical rural view with recognisable elements of energy infrastructure.</p> <p>The representative viewpoint location lies within the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Approximately 100m of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are visible from this location.</p>
3.3 Local road north of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area on southern edge of St Asaph Appendix B3 Figures B3.3 and B3.3a	Occupiers of vehicles	<p>This is a near, open view looking south from a local road which defines the western edge of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. A field access with timber post and wire fences allows an open view into the pasture field immediately north of the site area. Low clipped and taller bushy hedgerows with scattered mature, predominantly oak trees define the field boundaries. A steel lattice pylon tower lies in close proximity and is prominent in the farmland. In the distance glimpses of the Cefn Meiriadog hills are visible through gaps in trees. This is a typical rural, agricultural view with recognisable elements of energy infrastructure.</p> <p>The representative viewpoint location lies within the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Approximately 50m to 100m of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are visible from this location.</p>

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
3.4 Bridleway west of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area Appendix B3 Figures B3.4 and B3 4a	Equestrians using bridleway	<p>This is a mid-distance, framed view looking south-east from the local road of Lon Coed Esgob which emerges from a cluster of residential and commercial development north of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Field gates and timber post and rail fencing in a break in the roadside vegetation allows a framed view. The slightly elevated location enables views over a gently undulating landform of pasture fields defined by a combination of low managed hedgerows and taller bushy hedgerows with scattered mature trees. The pasture fields of the site area are partially visible through gaps in the intervening tree cover. Timber pole mounted overhead power lines in the foreground and a line of pylon towers in the middle distance are prominent in the view. In the distance glimpses of the Cefn Meiriadog hills are visible through gaps in trees. This is a typical rural, agricultural view with recognisable elements of energy infrastructure. This is a typical rural view with prominent elements of energy infrastructure.</p> <p>The representative viewpoint location lies on the edge of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Approximately 100m to 200m of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are visible from this location.</p>
3.5 Cwttir Lane Appendix B3 Figures B3.5 and B3 5a	Occupiers of vehicles	<p>This is a mid-distance, open view looking south-east from Cwttir Lane near the St Asaph Business Park. A field access gate with timber post and rail fences allows an open view into a pasture field surrounded by bushy hedgerows with many mature oak trees. Mixed farmland lies beyond with clusters of farm buildings. Timber pole mounted overhead power lines in the foreground are prominent in the view. The tops of steel lattice pylon tower are visible in the distance. On the right side of the view the wooded slopes of the Cefn Meiriadog hills are visible on the horizon. This is a typical rural, agricultural view with recognisable elements of energy infrastructure.</p> <p>The representative viewpoint location lies north of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Views of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are screened.</p>
3.6 Local road at Isfryn Farm Appendix B3 Figures B3.6 and B3 6a	Occupiers of vehicles	<p>This is a mid-distance, framed view looking northeast from the local road which crosses Cefn Meiriadog south of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. A break in the roadside vegetation at the access track to Isfryn Farm allows a glimpsed view. The elevated location enables views over a gently undulating landform of pasture fields defined by a combination of low managed hedgerows and taller bushy hedgerows with scattered mature trees and blocks of mature woodland south of the St Asaph Business Park. Settlement of St Asaph is visible as a narrow sliver of development above the treetops. The tops of trees within the site area are partially visible although indistinguishable from their surroundings. The row of steel lattice tower pylons which cross the landscape south of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are visible. In the distance the rugged outline of the Clwydian Range and the woodland and moorland land cover is an attractive and distinctive backdrop. This is an attractive rural view of farmland and uplands with recognisable elements of energy infrastructure.</p> <p>The representative viewpoint location lies south of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Views of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are screened.</p>

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
3.7 Public right of way/local road at Bedd-y-cawr Appendix B3 Figures B3.7 and B3 7a	Walkers using public right of way	<p>This is a mid-distance, framed view looking northeast from the local road which crosses Cefn Meiriadog south of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. A small gap in the roadside vegetation allows a brief glimpsed view over a gently undulating landform from this elevated location. Pasture fields, woodland belts and clusters of farm buildings occupy the foreground. As the landscape extends into the distance tree belts, pasture and the sliver of development at St Asaph are visible. The tops of trees within the site area are partially visible although indistinguishable from their surroundings. The row of steel lattice tower pylons which cross the landscape south of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are visible and a timber mounted overhead line in the foreground. In the distance the Clwydian Range rises up covered with an attractive mosaic of woodland, moorland and farmland. This is an attractive rural view of farmland and uplands with recognisable elements of energy infrastructure.</p> <p>The representative viewpoint location lies south of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Views of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are screened.</p>
3.8 Local road at Wigfair Hall Appendix B3 Figures B3.8 and B3 8a	Occupiers of vehicles	<p>This is a mid-distance, open view looking north through a gap in the roadside hedgerow of a local road. The gently undulating farmed landscape comprises pasture fields defined by low managed hedgerows with scattered mature, remnant oak trees. Woodland copses to the left and right focus the eye into the distance towards the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area where trees are partially visible. The tops of steel lattice pylon towers are visible crossing the view. In the distance the glimpses of the Clwydian Range are visible through gaps in trees. This is a typical rural view with recognisable elements of energy infrastructure.</p> <p>The representative viewpoint location lies south of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. Views of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area are screened.</p>
3.9 Offa's Dyke Path Moel Maenefa Appendix B3 Figures B3.9 and B3 9a	Walkers using national trail in Clwydian Range AONB	Duplicate viewpoint – refer 2.12 description above
3.10 Offa's Dyke Path Pen-y-Mynydd Appendix B3 Figures B3.10 and B3 10a	Walkers using national trail in Clwydian Range AONB	Duplicate viewpoint – refer 2.13 description above

1.5.3.7 An initial photographic survey of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area was undertaken in September 2022. The initial representative viewpoint panoramas are described in Table 1.6, below.

**Table 1.6: Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area representative viewpoint descriptions.**

representative viewpoint Ref	Location/ Receptor	representative viewpoint Description
4.1 Public right of way/Tan y Gopa Road Appendix B4 Figures B4.1 and B4.1a	People using the PRow and road users (cyclists and people in motor vehicles)	A slightly elevated, open view from the public right of way interception with Tan y Gopa Road, located within Conwy Special Landscape Area (SLA) 2 Rhyd Y Foel to Abergele, looking south-east along section 2 of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area towards the A548/B5383 intersection with Moel Isaf (315m AOD) on the skyline. The view encompasses the varied, sloping farmland of Visual and Sensory Area CNWVS023 Dulas Lowlands, which lies within National Landscape Character Area (NLCA) 9 Rhos Hills.
4.2 Roman Road/B5381 east of Moelfre Appendix B4 Figures B4.2 and B4.2a	Road users (cyclists and people in motor vehicles)	An open view from Roman Road/B5381 near Bryn Tirion, located within Conwy SLA 2 Rhyd Y Foel to Abergele, looking east along section 4 the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area towards Mona Onshore Substation options 2 and 7. The view encompasses the rolling, wooded landscape of Visual and Sensory Area CNWVS020 Kinmel Manor environs, Mosaic Rolling Lowland, which lies within NLCA 9 Rhos Hills.
4.3 Roman Road/B5381 at Glascoed Road junction Appendix B4 Figures B4.3 and B4.3a	Road users (cyclists and people in motor vehicles)	A partially restricted view from Roman Road/B5381 at Glascoed Road junction opposite Bodelwyddan Park entrance looking west (away from Mona Onshore Substation options 2 and 7) along the northern boundary of section 6 of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area. The view encompasses the wooded landscape of Visual and Sensory Area DNBGHVS037 Limestone Valley-Cefn, which lies within NLCA 9 Rhos Hills.
4.4 Roman Road/B5381 at Glascoed Road junction Appendix B4 Figures B4.4 and B4.4a	Road users (cyclists and people in motor vehicles)	A partially restricted view from Roman Road/B5381 at Glascoed Road junction (at the northern boundary of section 6 of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area) looking northwest towards opposite Bodelwyddan Park and Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area access point. The view encompasses the wooded landscape of Visual and Sensory Area DNBGHVS037 Limestone Valley-Cefn, which lies within NLCA 9 Rhos Hills.
4.5 Roman Road/B5381 at Glascoed Road junction Appendix B4 Figures B4.5 and B4.5a	Road users (cyclists and people in motor vehicles)	A reciprocal view to section 3 from opposite Bodelwyddan Park entrance at Glascoed Road junction looking west towards section 9 of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area (not in view) and Mona Onshore Substation options 2 and 7. The view encompasses the wooded landscape of Visual and Sensory Area DNBGHVS037 Limestone Valley-Cefn, which lies within NLCA 9 Rhos Hills.
4.6 Cefn Lane at Ty'n-y-coed access road junction Appendix B4 Figures B4.6 and B4.6a	Road users (cyclists and people in motor vehicles)	A partially restricted view from Cefn Lane at the junction with Ty'n-y-coed access road to looking west along section 8 of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area towards Mona Onshore Substation Option 2. The view encompasses the wooded landscape of Visual and Sensory Area DNBGHVS033 Cefn Estate Mosaic Rolling Lowland, which lies within NLCA 11 Dyffryn Clwyd/Vale of Clwyd.

1.5.3.8 The photography was undertaken when Meteorological Office forecasts for visibility were very good or excellent. However, occasionally when the representative viewpoint location was reached, the atmospheric conditions were not as forecast. Table 1.7, below records the time and atmospheric conditions.

**Table 1.7: Mona baseline photographic data at representative viewpoint locations.**

representative viewpoint Ref	Date and Time	Atmospheric Conditions	Project (Morgan/Mona/Both)
<b>Baseline representative viewpoint photographic information for Mona Array Area</b>			
1 Mynydd y Garn trig point	22/03/2022 13:58	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
2 Llanlleiana Head	22/03/2022 13:03	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
3 Mynydd Eilian	22/03/2022 16:32	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
4 Bwrdd Arthur trig point	23/03/2022 08:06	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
5 Yr Wyddfa summit	Viewpoint not used following consultation		
6 Carnedd Llewelyn	13/07/2022 16:01	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
7 Great Orme, Llandudno	21/04/2022 13:43	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
8 Mynydd y Gaer	22/04/2022 15:13	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
9 Rhyl	18/03/2022 10:02	Excellent Greater than 40km visibility	Mona
10 Graig Fawr	21/06/2022 09:53	Excellent Greater than 40km visibility	Mona
11 Moel y Parc	21/06/2022 11:05	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
12 Wallasey embankment, Leasowe Common	20/06/2022 15:10	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
13 Formby	20/06/2022 13:31	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
14 Cistercian Way, Walney Island	15/09/2022 15:00	Excellent Greater than 40km visibility	Morgan
15 Blackpool North Pier	20/06/2022 10:08	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona and Morgan
16 Cumbria Coastal Way, Lake District NP	16/09/2022 13:00	Excellent Greater than 40km visibility	Morgan
17 Buck Barrow, Lake District NP	16/09/2022 15:00	Excellent Greater than 40km visibility	Morgan
18 Herring Tower Trig Point, Langness Peninsula, Isle of Man	21/07/2022 13:39	Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility	Mona and Morgan

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representative viewpoint Ref	Date and Time	Atmospheric Conditions	Project (Morgan/Mona/Both)
19 Panoramic Viewpoint at Arch Southwest of Douglas Head, Isle of Man	20/07/2022 19:12	Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility	Mona and Morgan
20 Snaefell, Summit Station Trig Point, Isle of Man	20/07/2022 14:35	Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility	Morgan
21 Liverpool to Dublin Ferry	No photography undertaken		Mona and Morgan
22 Liverpool to Douglas Ferry	19/07/2022 19:21	Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility	Mona and Morgan
23 Heysham to Douglas Ferry	22/03/2022 16:30	Good 10.1 km to 20 km	Mona and Morgan
24 Bull Bay, Amlwch	22/03/2022 11:07	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
25 Moelfre headland	22/03/2022 10:15	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
26 Yr Arwydd trig point, near Mynydd Bodafon	22/03/2022 16:28	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
27 Benllech	22/03/2022 16:59	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
28 Penmon Point	23/03/2022 08:32	Excellent Greater than 40km visibility	Mona
29 Base of Moel Wnion	23/03/2022 10:14	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
30 Garreg Fawr	23/03/2022 11:43	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
31 Tal y Fan, summit	22/04/2022 10:22	Good 10.1km to 20km	Mona
32 Foel Lus, summit	21/04/2022 09:22	Good 10.1km to 20km	Mona
33 Conwy Mountain, summit	21/04/2022 11:50	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
34 Little Orme, Llandudno	21/04/2022 14:42	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
35 Bryn Euryn Nature Reserve	21/04/2022 15:47	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
36 Bryn y Maen	22/04/2022 13:02	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
37 Pen-y-Cordyn-Mawr	22/04/2022 14:10	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona

representative viewpoint Ref	Date and Time	Atmospheric Conditions	Project (Morgan/Mona/Both)
38 Moelfre Isaf	17/03/2022 17:16	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
39 Prestatyn Hills	21/06/2022 09:02	Excellent greater than 40km visibility	Mona
40 Point of Ayr	20/06/2022 16:40	Excellent greater than 40km visibility	Mona
41 Southport Pier	20/06/2022 12:23	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
42 Maughold Head / Maughold Brooghs, Isle of Man	20/07/2022 13:16	Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility	Morgan
43 Car Park/Beach Front at Old Laxey, Isle of Man	20/07/2022 15:49	Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility	Mona and Morgan
44 Sileau Ruy Cairn / Trig Point, Isle of Man	20/07/2022 17:33	Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility	Morgan
45 South Barrule Cairn / Trig Point, Isle of Man	21/07/2022 14:06	Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility	Morgan
46 TSS Mona's Queen III Anchor Memorial at Port St. Mary Point, Isle of Man	21/07/2022 11:50	Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility	Morgan
47 Llanfairfechan	21/04/2022 10:20	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
48 Llandudno	21/04/2022 14:08	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
49 Douglas Bay, Isle of Man	20/07/2022 19:43	Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility	Mona and Morgan
50 Coast Path at Chasm/Sugarloaf, Isle of Man	21/07/2022 10:54	Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility	Morgan

**Baseline representative viewpoint photographic information for Mona Onshore Substation Option 2**

2.1 Local road north of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area	26/07/2022 16:21	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
2.2 Local road at Hendy Farm south of  Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area	26/07/2022 16:02	Excellent Greater than 40km visibility	Mona
2.3 Public right of way at Pentre-mawr	17/03/2022 16:39	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona

representative viewpoint Ref	Date and Time	Atmospheric Conditions	Project (Morgan/Mona/Both)
2.4 Public right of way at Waen-Meredydd	26/07/2022 16:37	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
2.5 Farm track south of St Asaph Business Park	26/07/2022 16:49	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
2.6 Bridleway at Coed Esgob	27/07/2022 10:21	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
2.7 Local road at Ty'n-y-ffordd-bach	26/07/2022 14:30	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
2.8 Public right of way west of St Asaph	17/03/2022 15:25	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
9 Glacoed Road at Bryncelyn	26/07/2022 17:37	Excellent Greater than 40km visibility	Mona
2.10 Bridleway east of Bodelwyddan Park	27/07/2022 11:39	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
2.11 Rhuddlan Castle	21/06/2022 07:49	Excellent Greater than 40km visibility	Mona
2.12 Offa's Dyke Path Moel Maenefa	27/07/2022 08:43	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
2.13 Offa's Dyke Path Pen-y-Mynydd	18/03/2022 12:45	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona

**Baseline representative viewpoint photographic information for Mona Onshore Substation Option 7**

3.1 Local road south of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area	26/07/2022 14:05	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
3.2 Local road west of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area	26/07/2022 14:14	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
3.3 Local road north of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area on southern edge of St Asaph	27/07/2022 09:37	Very good 20. km to 40km visibility	Mona
3.4a Bridleway west of Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area	27/07/2022 10:34	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
3.5 Cwttir Lane	27/07/2022 11:02	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
3.6 Local road at Isfryn Farm	26/07/2022 15:49	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona

representative viewpoint Ref	Date and Time	Atmospheric Conditions	Project (Morgan/Mona/Both)
3.7a Public right of way/local road at Bedd-y-cawr	26/07/2022 15:35	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
3.8 Local road at Wigfair Hall	26/07/2022 14:43	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
3.9 Offa's Dyke Path Moel Maenefa	27/07/2022 08:43	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona
3.10 Offa's Dyke Path Pen-y-Mynydd	18/03/2022 12:45	Very good 20.1km to 40km visibility	Mona

**Baseline representative viewpoint photographic information for Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area**

4.1 Public right of way/Tan y Gopa Road	14/09/2022 10:05	Good 10.1km to 20km	Mona
4.2 Roman Road/B5381 east of Moelfre	14/09/2022 10:52	Good 10.1km to 20km	Mona
4.3 Roman Road/B5381 at Glascoed Road junction (looking west)	14/09/2022 11:12	Good 10.1km to 20km	Mona
4.4 Roman Road/B5381 at Glascoed Road junction (looking north west)	14/09/2022 11:12	Good 10.1km to 20km	Mona
4.5 Roman Road/B5381 at Glascoed Road junction (looking east)	14/09/2022 11:12	Good 10.1km to 20km	Mona
4.6 Cefn Lane at Ty'n-y-coed access road junction	14/09/2022 11:35	Good 10.1km to 20km	Mona

**1.6 Summary**

1.6.1.1 Following a desktop exercise and consultation process representative viewpoint locations have been identified. This has enabled a broad range of typical sensitive visual receptors within the SLVIA study area to be identified for consideration within the assessment process of the PEIR. Site surveys have been undertaken and photography captured at these representative viewpoint locations.

1.6.1.2 Table 1.8 below sets out the full range and origin of representative viewpoints. Initial analysis of the photography and site-based observations have informed recommendations for a preferred list of representative viewpoints and receptors to take through the assessment process within the PEIR, to provide a robust and balanced overview of potential effects on visual amenity as a result of the Mona Offshore Wind Project.

**Table 1.8: Summary and analysis of offshore representative viewpoints.**

Candidate representative viewpoint ref	Candidate representative viewpoints for consultation	Agreed representative viewpoints following consultation	Additional representative viewpoints identified during surveys	Recommended Representative viewpoints for assessment within PEIR	Further Work
1 Mynydd y Garn trig point	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
2 Llanlleiana Head	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
3 Mynydd Eilian	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
4 Bwrdd Arthur trig point	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
5 Yr Wyddfa summit	Yes	Viewpoint scoped out following consultation	No	No	No
6 Carnedd Llewelyn	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
7 Great Orme, Llandudno	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Revisit viewpoint to undertake night-time photography.
8 Mynydd y Gaer	Yes	Yes	No	No. Intervening landform screens views out to sea towards Mona Array Area. Use as onshore viewpoint for substation assessment.	No
9 Rhyl	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Revisit viewpoint to undertake night-time photography.
10 Graig Fawr	Yes	Yes	No	No. Duplicated by viewpoint 39 located close by. Very similar views.	No
11 Moel y Parc	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
12 Wallasey embankment, Leasowe Common	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Revisit viewpoint to undertake night-time photography.
13 Formby	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
14 Walney Island	Morgan Generation Assets only				
15 Blackpool North Pier	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
16 Cumbria Coastal Way	Morgan Generation Assets only				
17 Buck Barrow, Lake District National Park	Morgan Generation Assets only				
18 Dreswick Point, Isle of Man 18 Herring Tower Trig Point, Langness Peninsula, Isle of Man	Yes	Yes	Yes - this was Relocated north to allow more open view	Yes	No
19 Douglas Head, Isle of Man 19 Panoramic Viewpoint at Arch Southwest of Douglas Head, Isle of Man	Yes	Yes	Yes - this was relocated slightly south to allow more open view	Yes	Revisit viewpoint to undertake photography in better light conditions
20 Snaefell, Isle of Man	Morgan Generation Assets only				
21 Liverpool to Dublin ferry	Yes	Yes	No	No. Location will be used to generate wirelines only for assessment purposes.	No
22 Liverpool to Douglas Ferry	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

Candidate representative viewpoint ref	Candidate representative viewpoints for consultation	Agreed representative viewpoints following consultation	Additional representative viewpoints identified during surveys	Recommended Representative viewpoints for assessment within PEIR	Further Work
23 Heysham to Douglas Ferry	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
24 Bull Bay, Amlwch	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
25 Moelfre headland	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
26 Yr Arwydd trig point, near Mynydd Bodafon	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
27 Benllech	No	Yes	No	Yes	Revisit viewpoint to undertake night-time photography.
28 Penmon Point	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
29 Base of Moel Wnion	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
30 Garreg Fawr	No	Yes	No	No. Intervening landform screens views out to sea towards Mona Array Area. viewpoint's 29, 31 and 32 are more representative of views from the edge of Eryri NP.	No
31 Tal y Fan, summit	No	Yes	No	Yes	Revisit viewpoint to undertake photography in clearer atmospheric conditions.
32 Foel Lus, summit	No	Yes	No	Yes	Revisit viewpoint to undertake photography in clearer atmospheric conditions.
33 Conwy Mountain, summit	No	Yes	No	Yes	Revisit viewpoint to undertake photography in clearer atmospheric conditions.
34 Little Orme, Llandudno	No	Yes	No	No. This viewpoint largely duplicates viewpoint7 Great Orme. viewpoint48 added to capture large numbers of receptors within the settlement.	No
35 Bryn Euryn Nature Reserve	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
36 Bryn y Maen	No	Yes	No	No. Difficult to access and no evidence of PRow use. Location better represented by nearby viewpoint's 35 and 37	No
37 Pen-y-Corddyn-Mawr	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
38 Moelfre Isaf	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
39 Prestatyn Hills	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
40 Point of Ayr	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
41 Southport Pier	No	Yes	No	Yes	Revisit viewpoint to undertake night time photography.
42 Maughold Head, Isle of Man	Morgan Generation Assets only				
43 Old Laxey, Isle of Man	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

**MONA OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT**

Candidate representative viewpoint ref	Candidate representative viewpoints for consultation	Agreed representative viewpoints following consultation	Additional representative viewpoints identified during surveys	Recommended Representative viewpoints for assessment within PEIR	Further Work
44 Sileau Ruy, Isle of Man	Morgan Generation Assets only				
45 South Barrule, Isle of Man	Morgan Generation Assets only				
46 Port St Mary Point, Isle of Man	Morgan Generation Assets only				
47 Llanfairfechan	No	No	Yes	Yes	Revisit viewpoint to undertake night time photography.
48 Llandudno	No	No	Yes	Yes	Revisit viewpoint to undertake night time photography.
49 Douglas Bay, Isle of Man	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
50 Coast Path at Chasm/Sugarloaf, Isle of Man	Morgan Generation Assets only				



## MONA OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT

1.6.1.3 It is considered that 15 representative viewpoint locations should be discarded at this stage due to lack of visibility of the Mona Array Area, after consultation, or duplication of a similar nearby representative viewpoint receptor.

### 1.6.2 Further Work

1.6.2.1 In addition to the night-time photography undertaken at the Isle of Man, eleven further representative viewpoint locations have been identified where night-time photography would be most appropriate due to their location on the edges of settlements where receptors are most likely to be during the hours of darkness.

1.6.2.2 All photography was undertaken on days when the Meteorological Office forecast was for Very Good or Excellent visibility. However, when certain viewpoints were reached, the atmospheric conditions were not as forecast. One photograph was taken with sub-optimal light. Night-time photography has yet to be taken for all main coastal towns. Consequently, a few representative viewpoint locations have been identified where visibility was not sufficiently clear when photography was undertaken and therefore need to be revisited, see Table 1.7 and Table 1.8.

1.6.2.3 Although site surveys and photography has been undertaken for the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area, further surveys of the Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area will be undertaken to inform the Environmental Statement. This is to ensure that key visual receptors likely to experience temporary effects on visual amenity during the construction phase have been identified.

### 1.7 References

Landscape Institute (2019) Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/19: Visual Representation of Development Proposals.

White Consultants (2020) Seascape and Visual Buffer Study for Offshore Wind Farms. Natural Resources Wales.

## Appendix A: Candidate representative viewpoint Locations Issued to Consultees

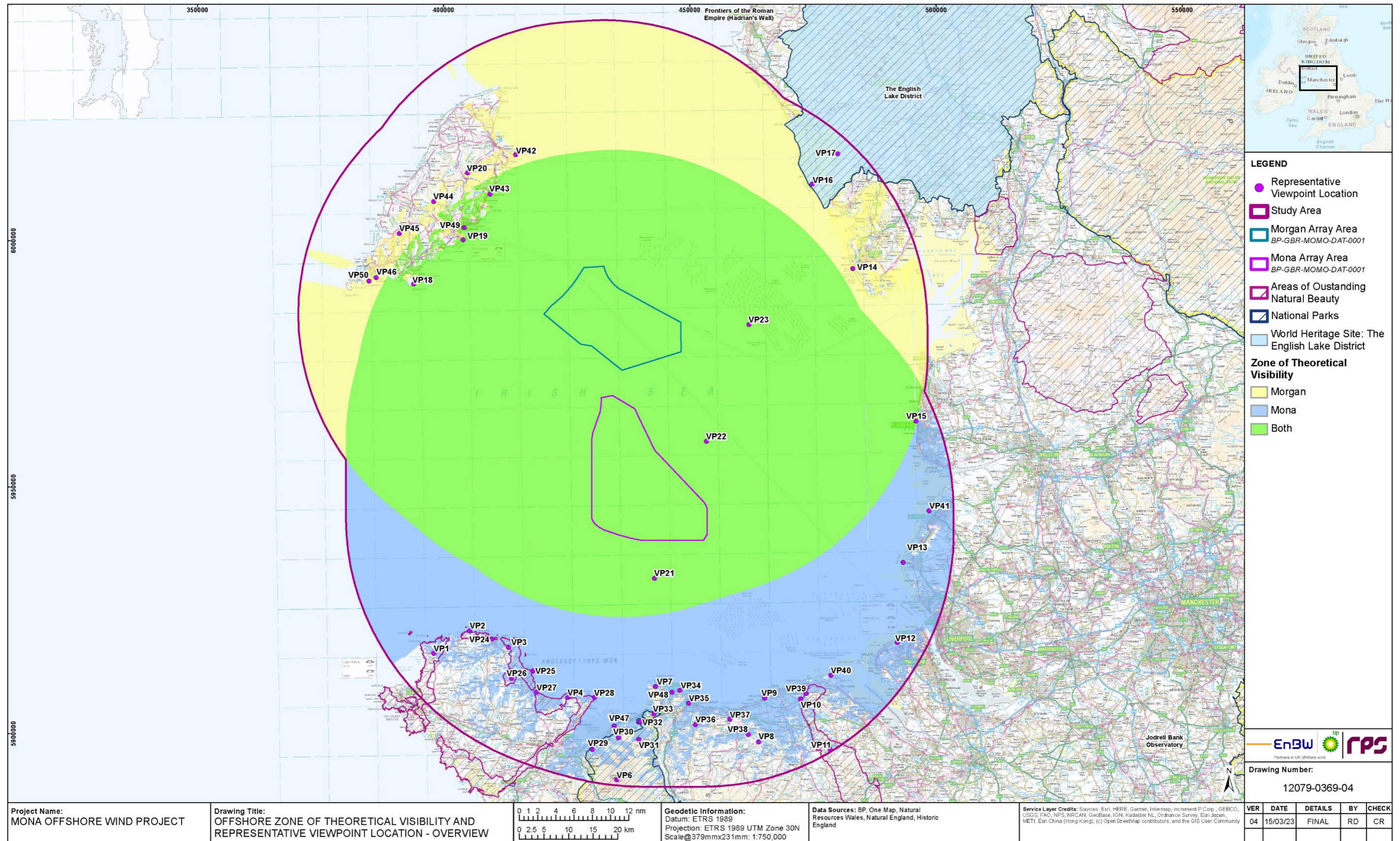


Figure A 1: Initial offshore candidate representative viewpoint locations issued to consultees (February 2022).

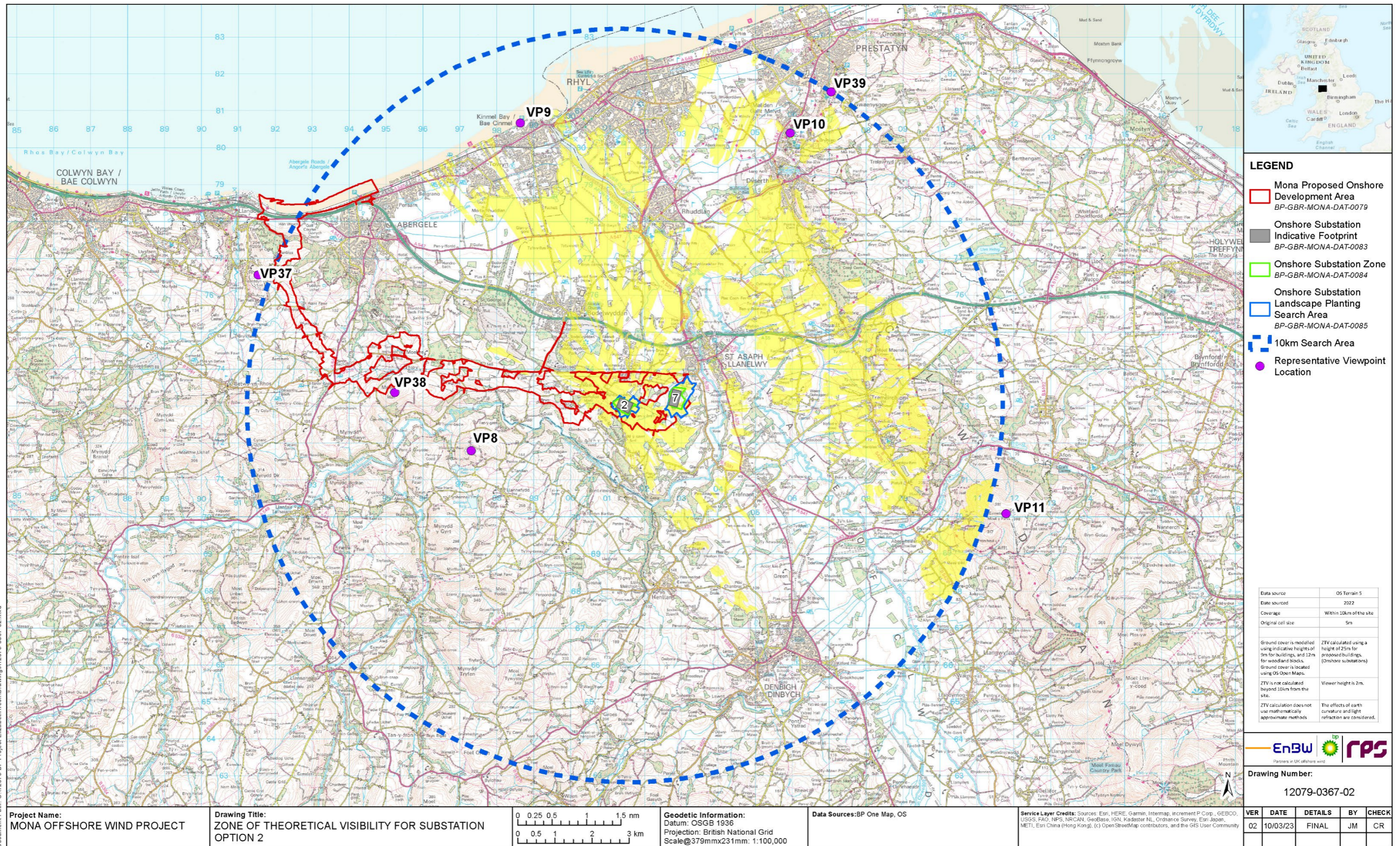


Figure A 2: Initial onshore candidate representative viewpoint locations of Mona Onshore Substation Option 2, issued to consultees (February 2022).

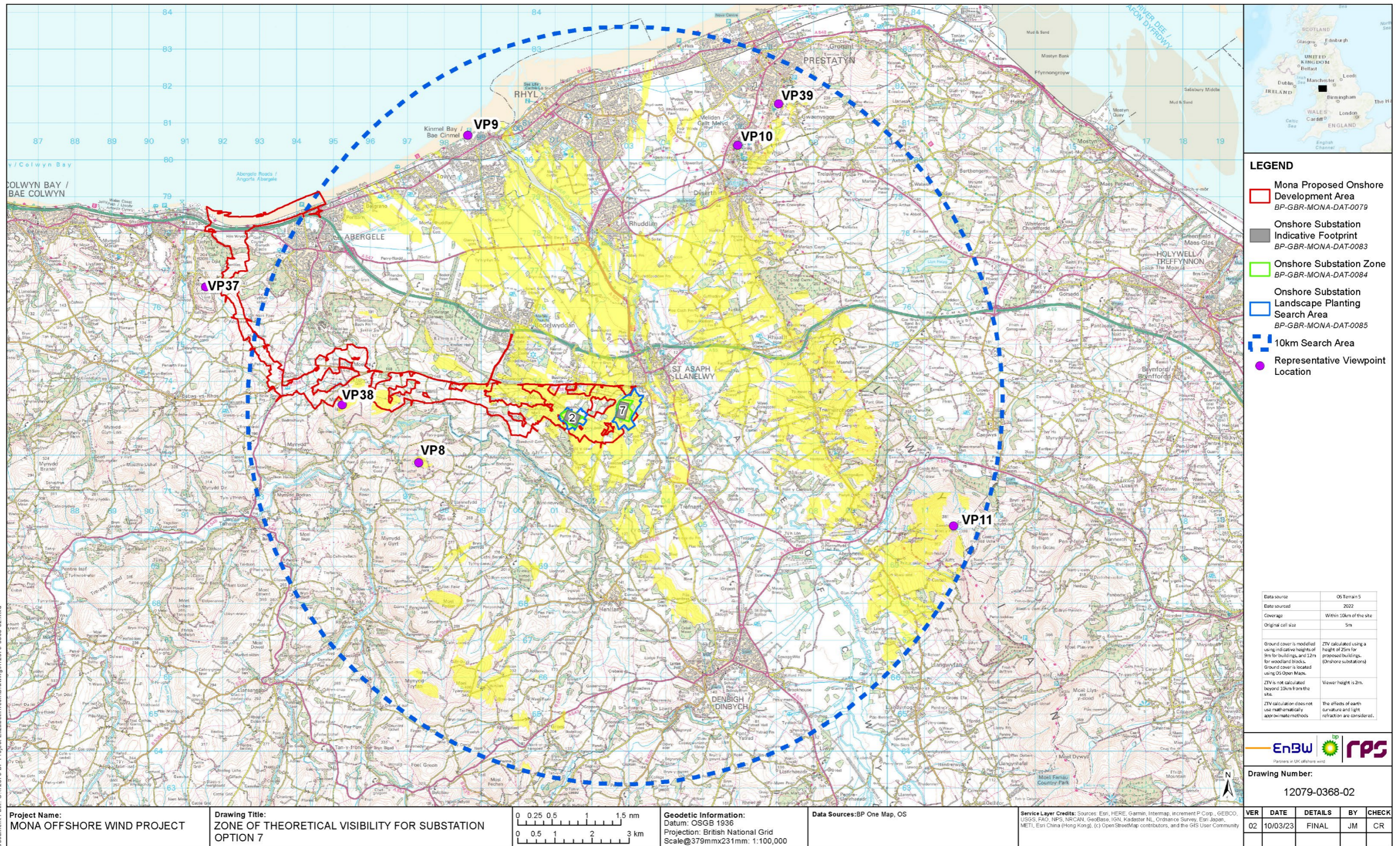
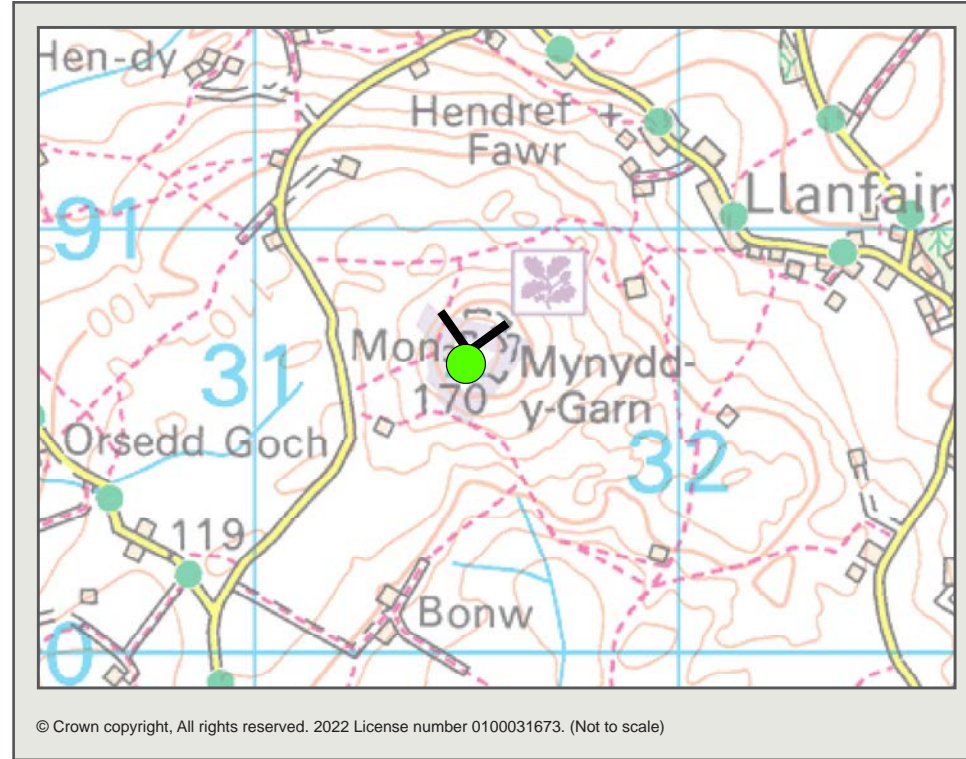


Figure A 3: Initial onshore candidate representative viewpoint locations of Mona Onshore Substation Option 7, issued to consultees (February 2022).

## Appendix B1: Baseline Photography for Mona Array Area

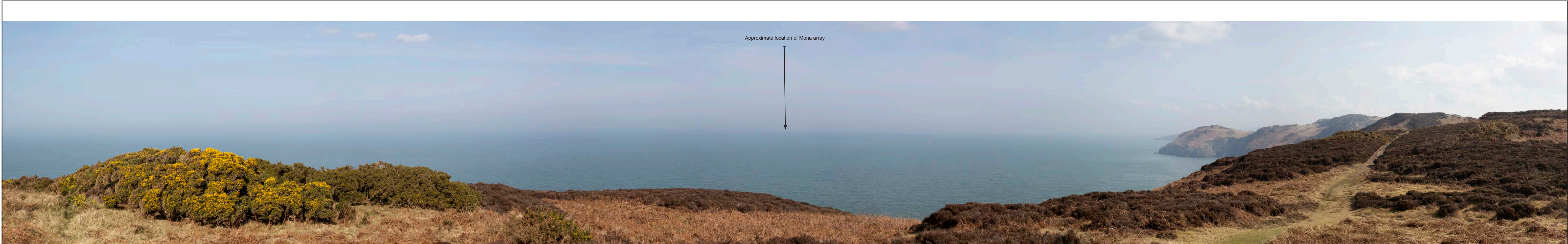



 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint

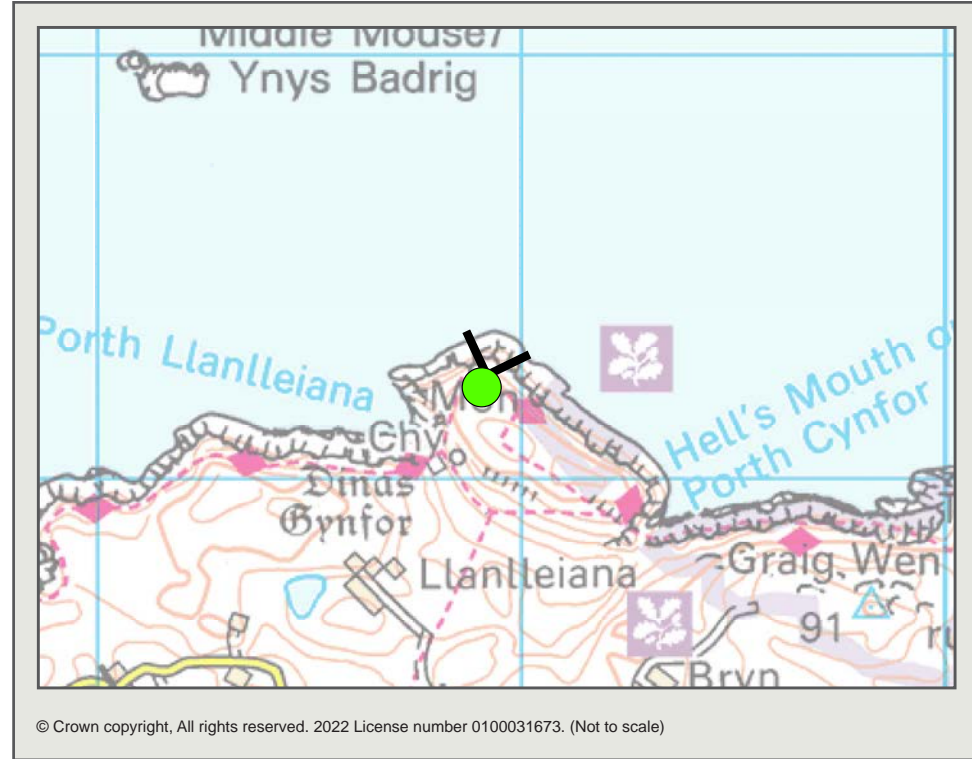








Approximate location of Mona array

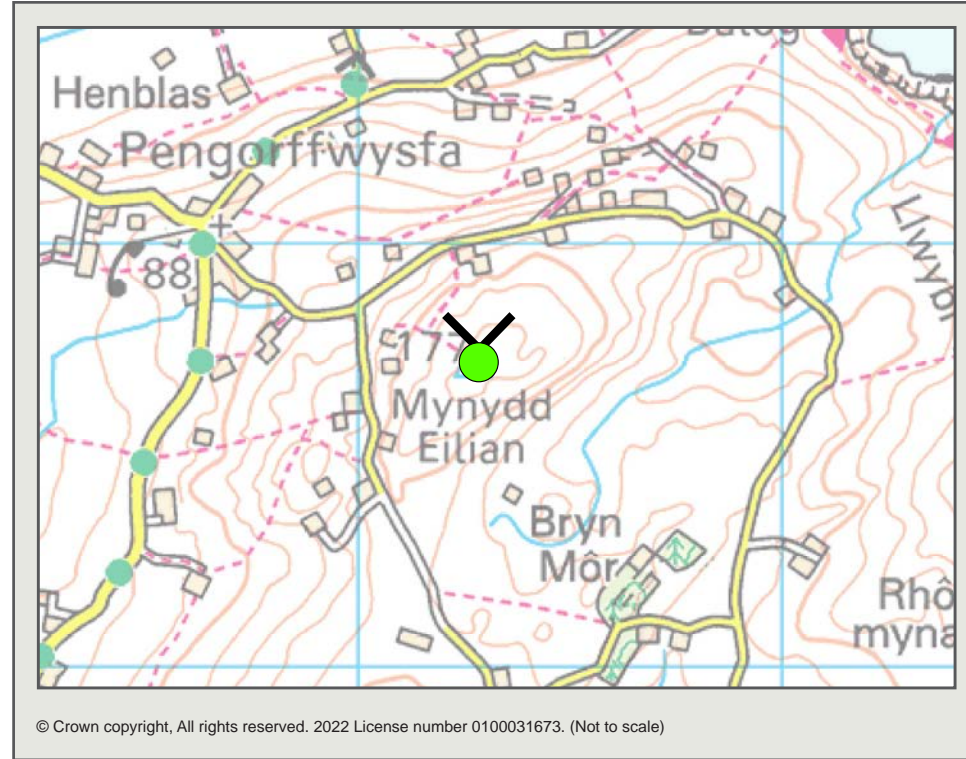


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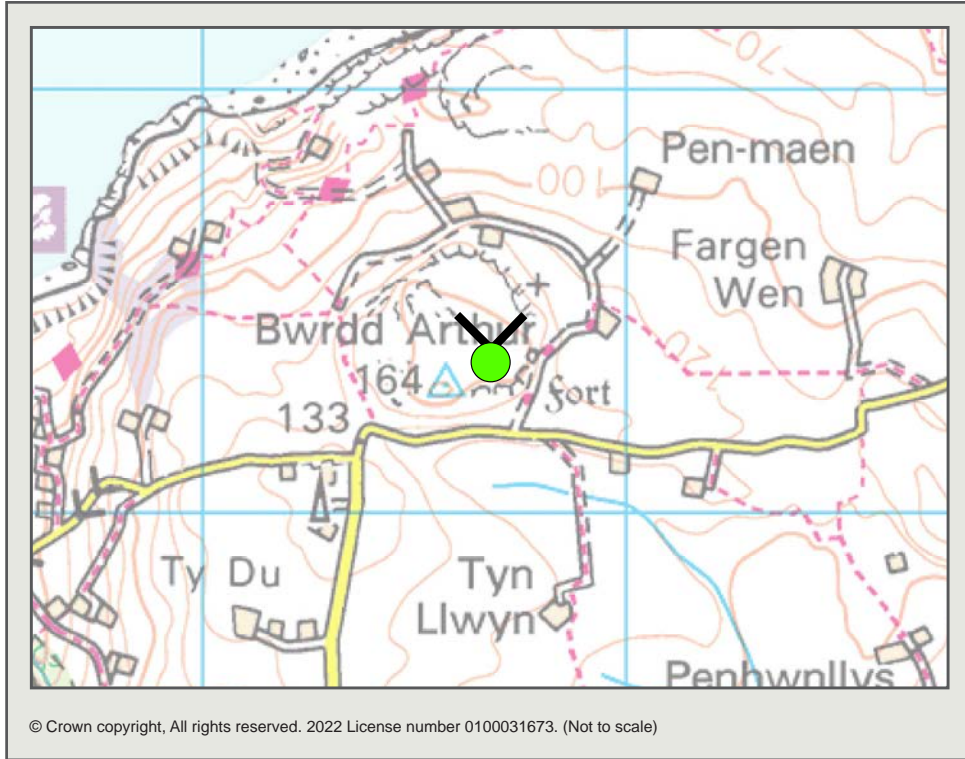
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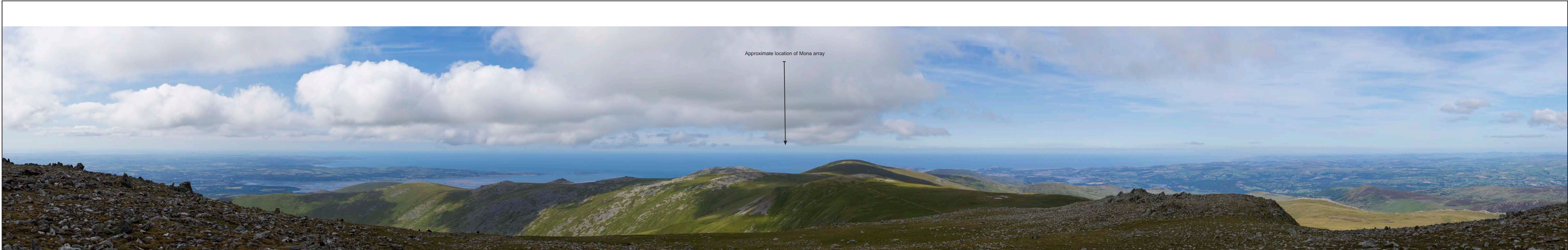


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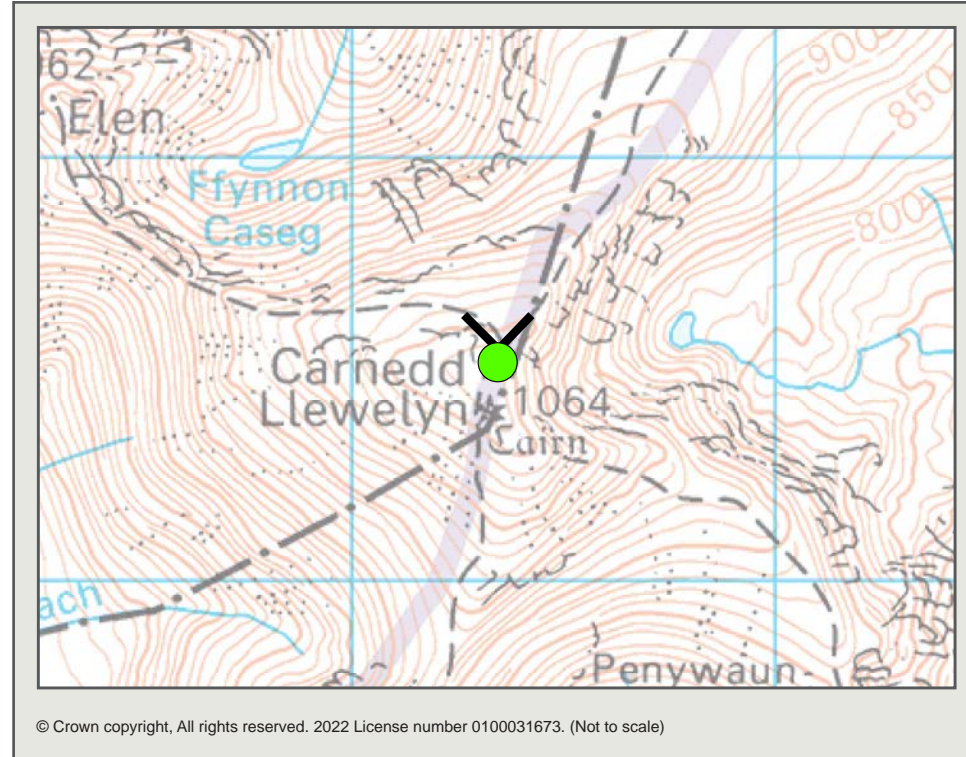
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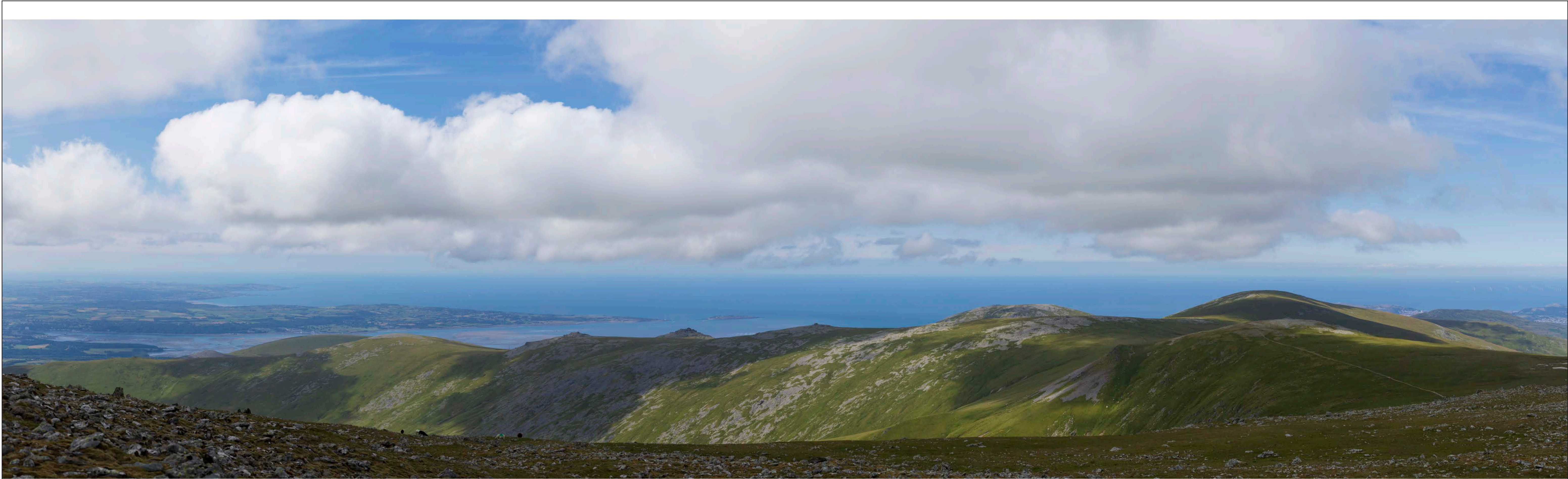
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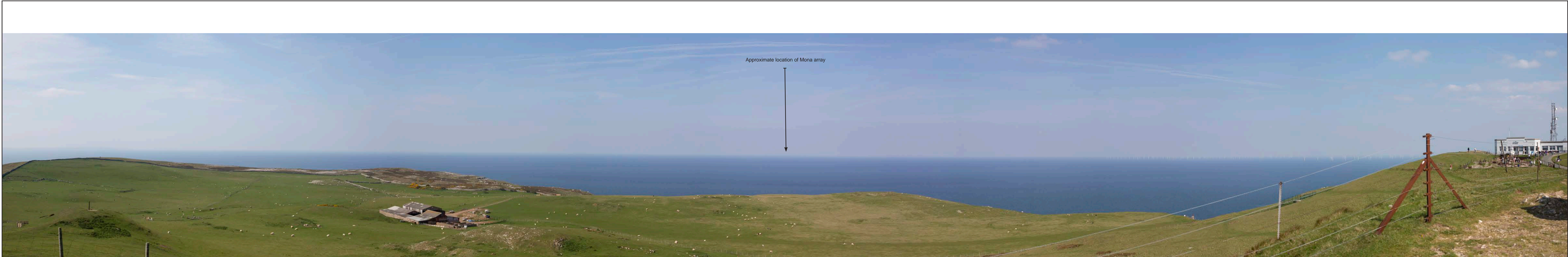
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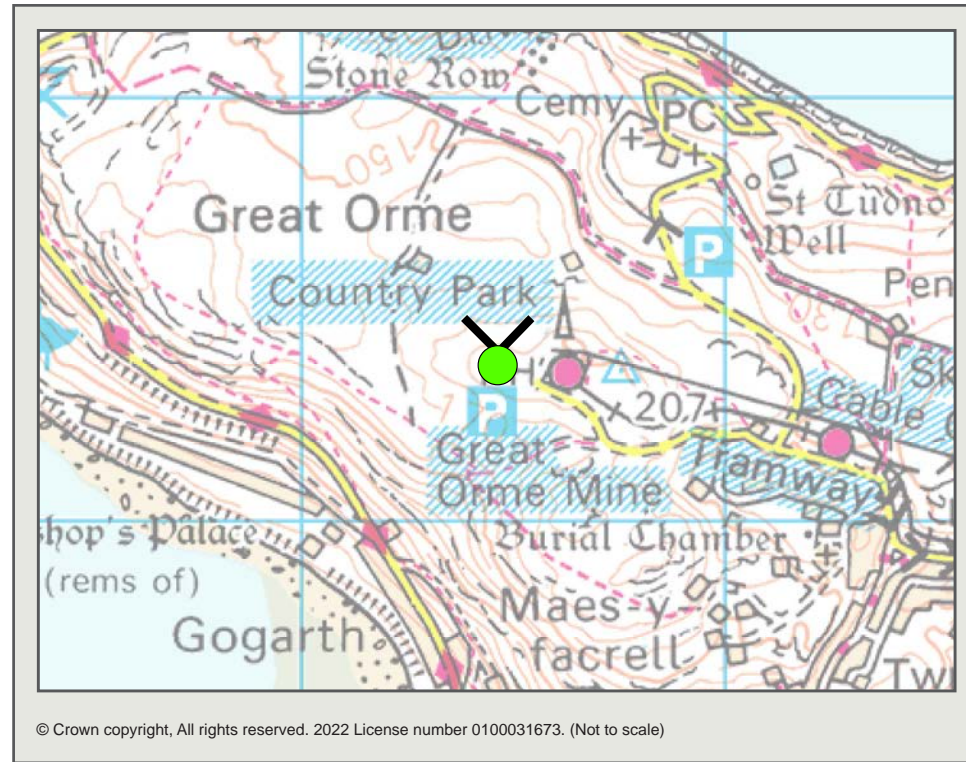








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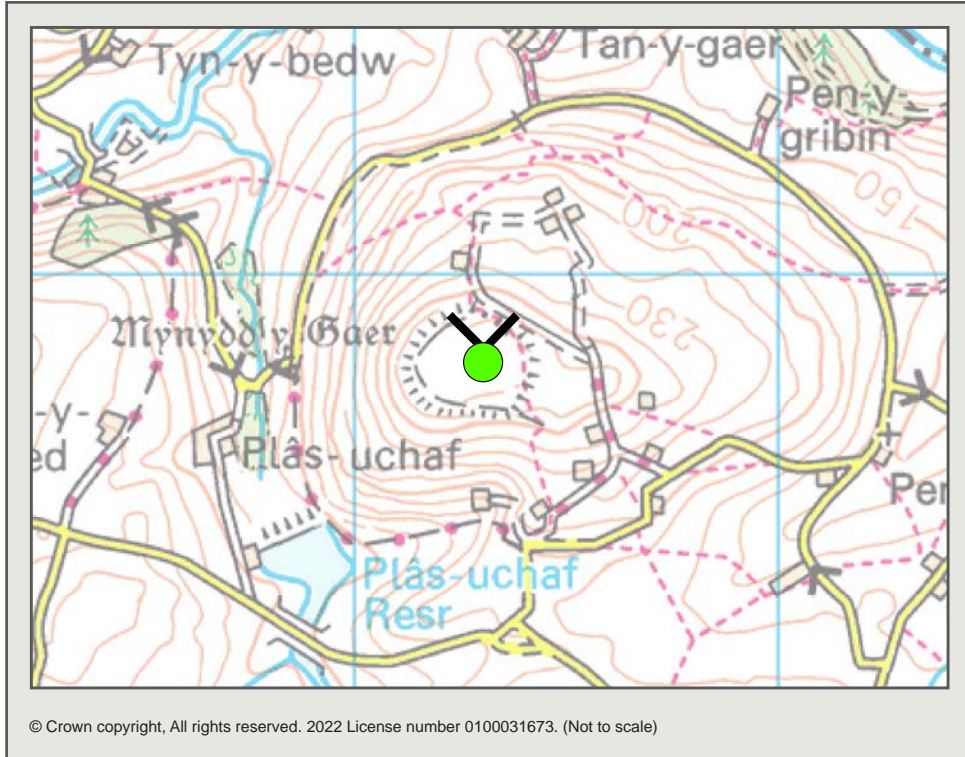
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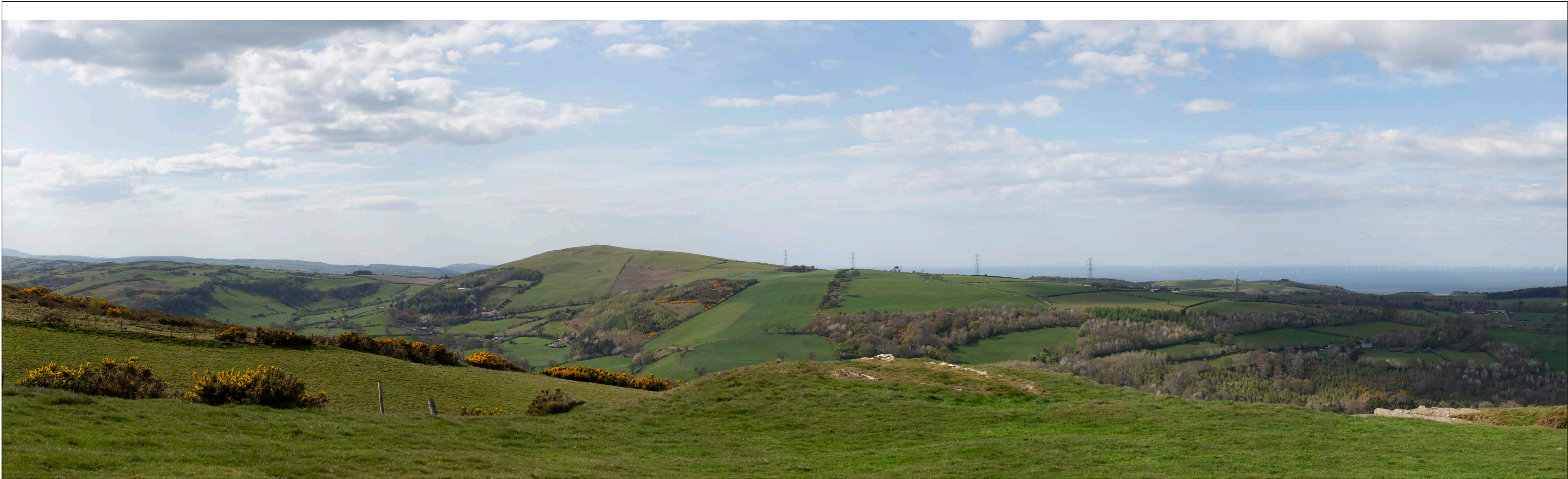
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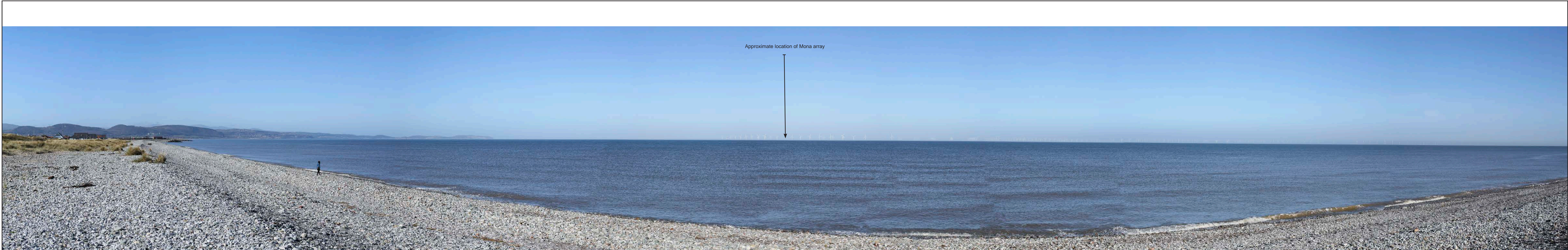


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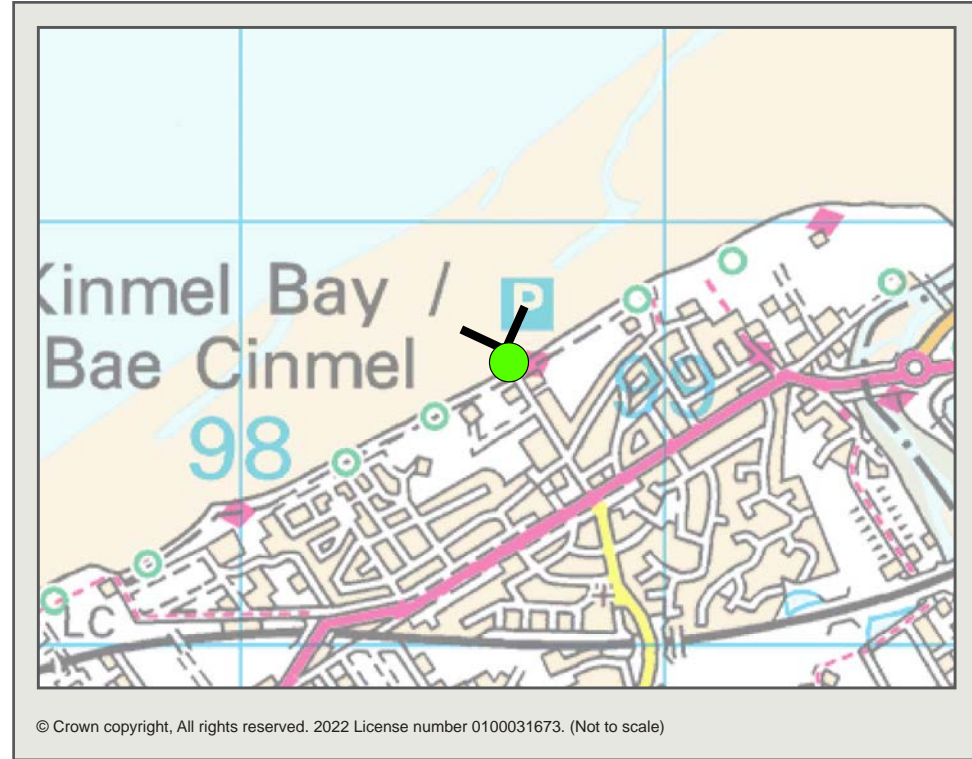
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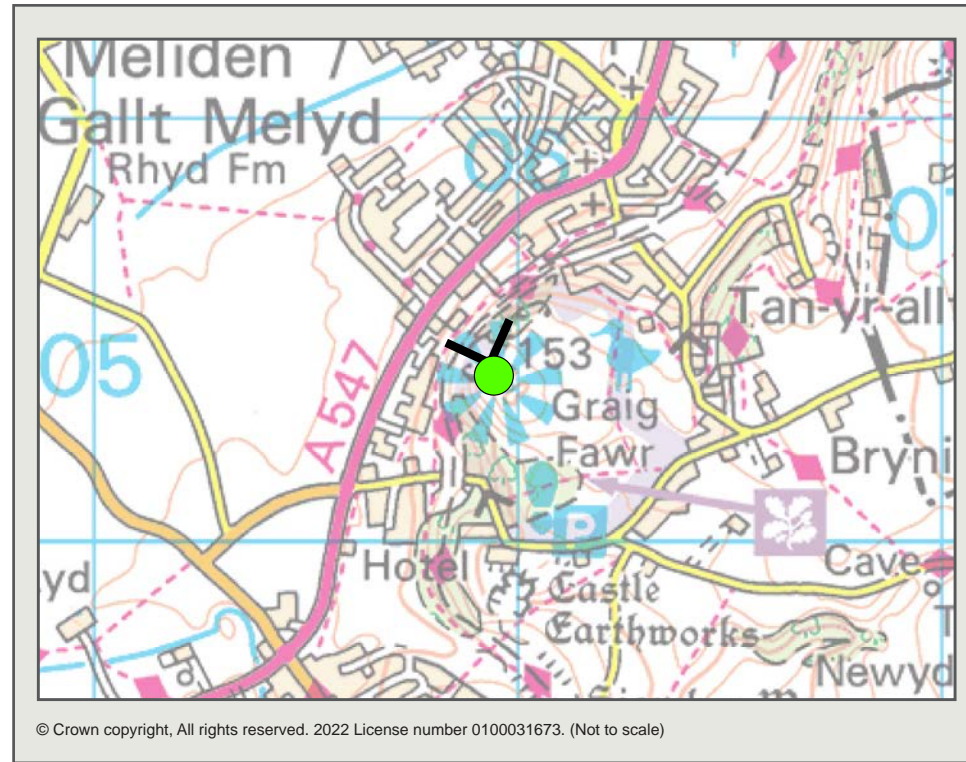
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 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint



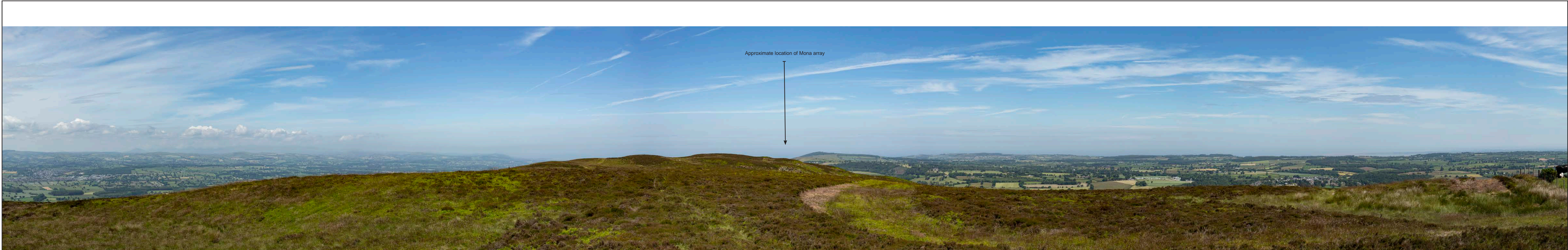


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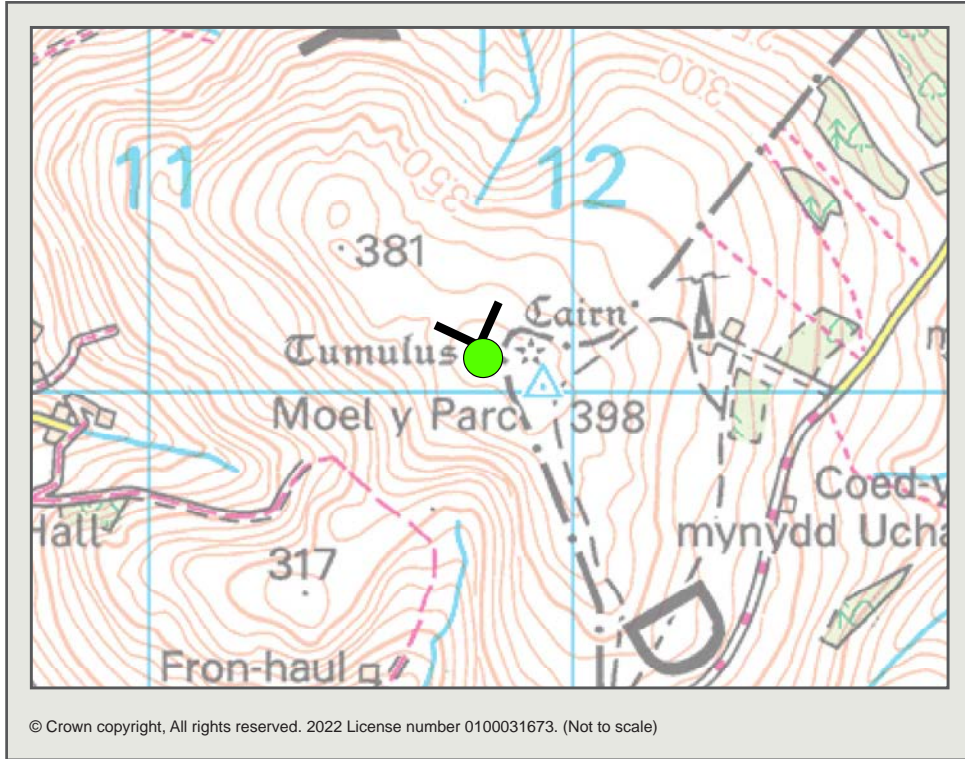








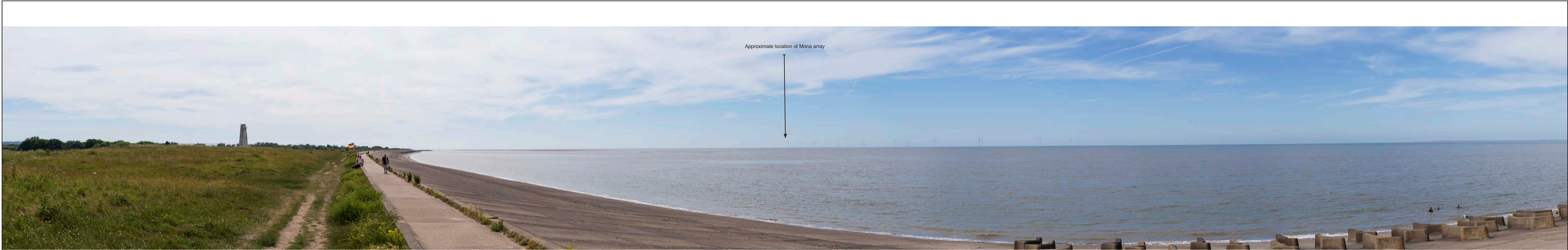
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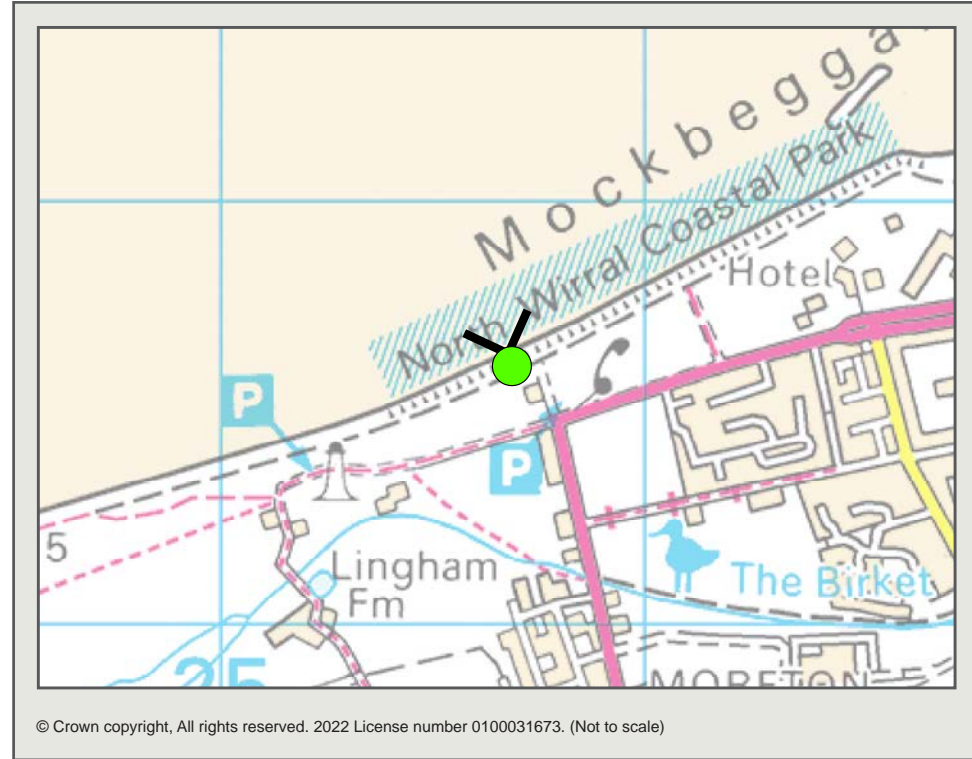
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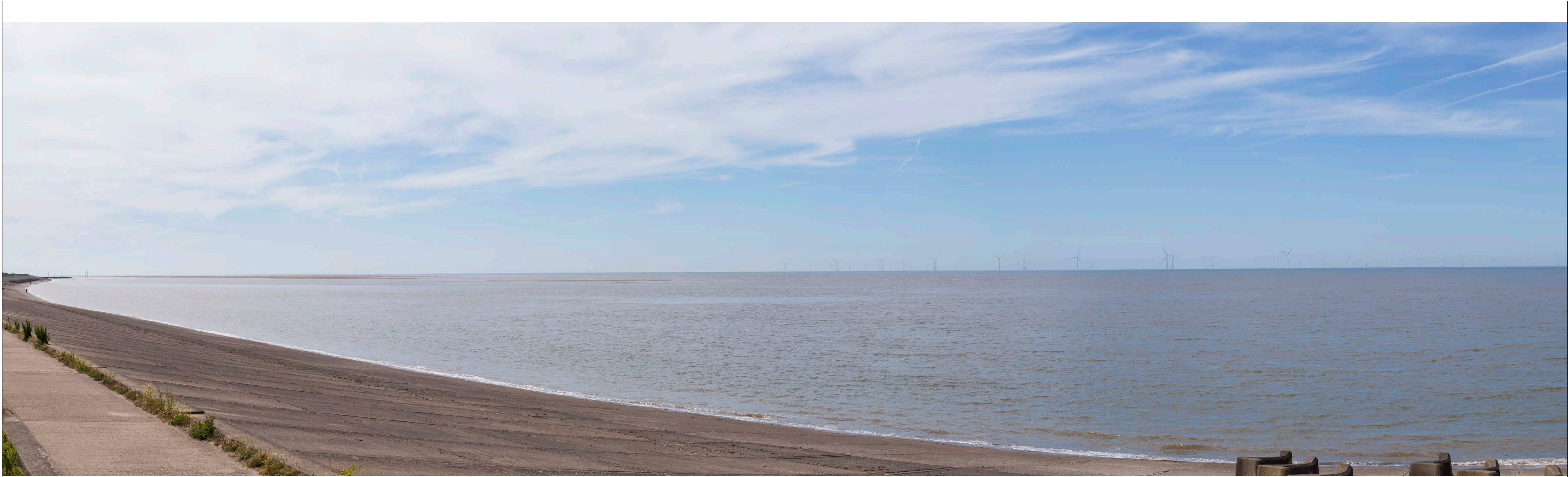


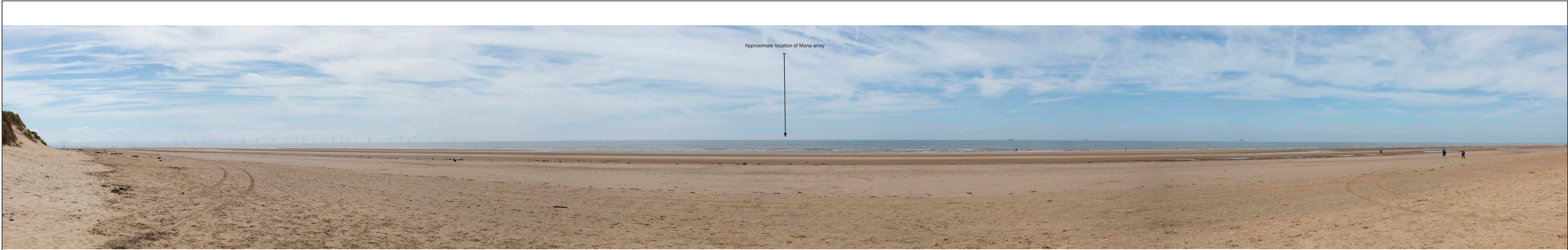
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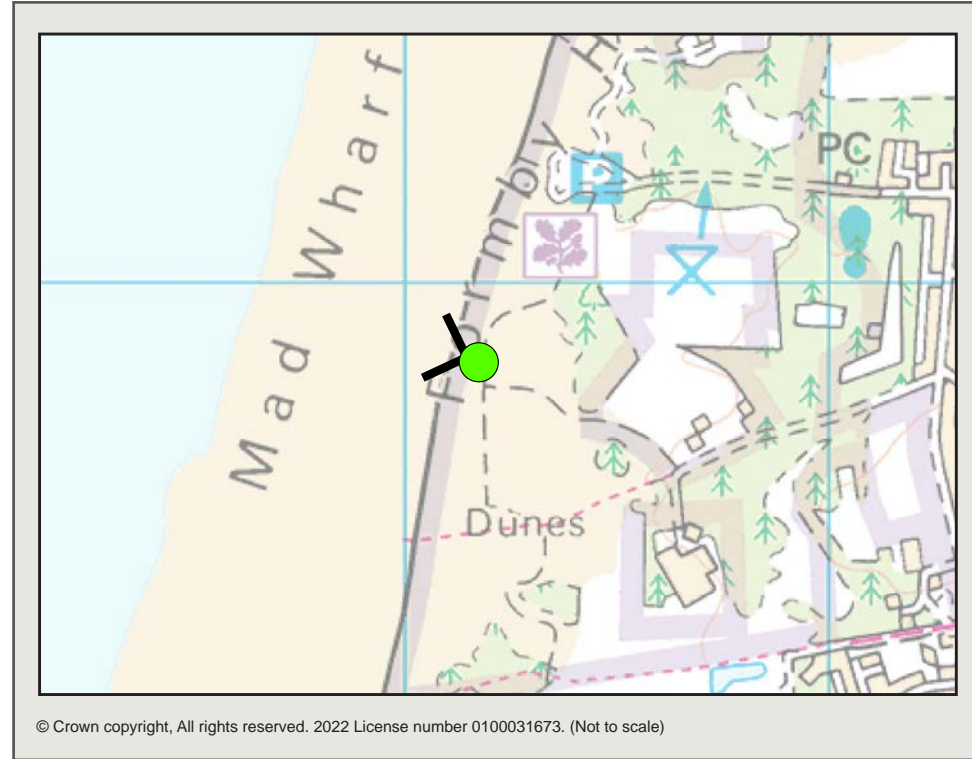
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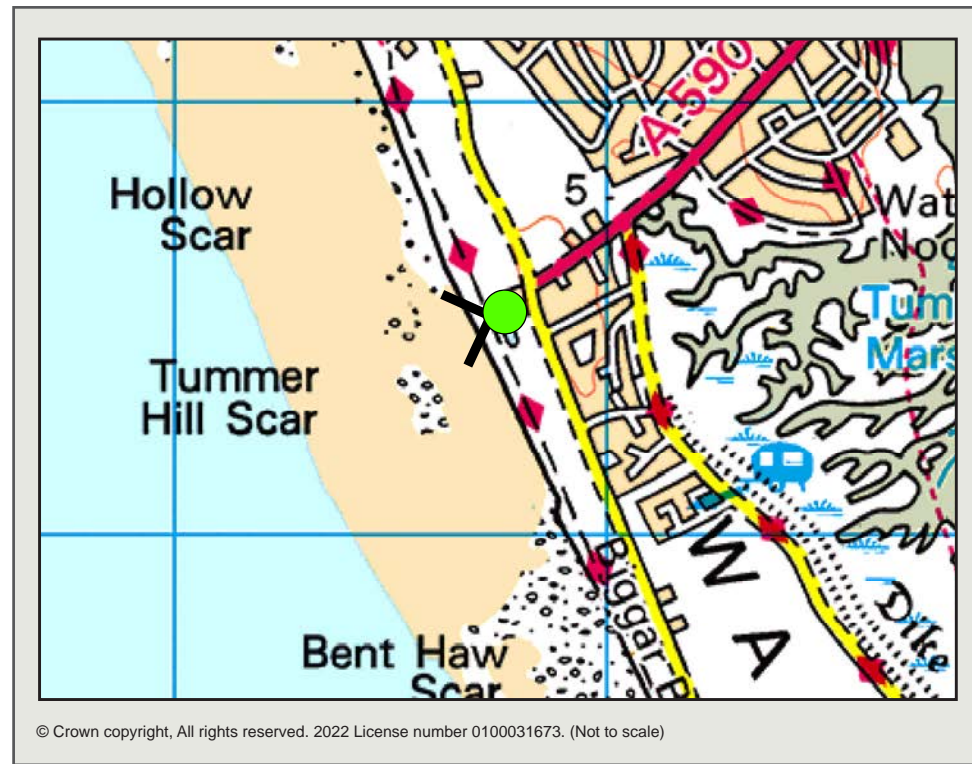
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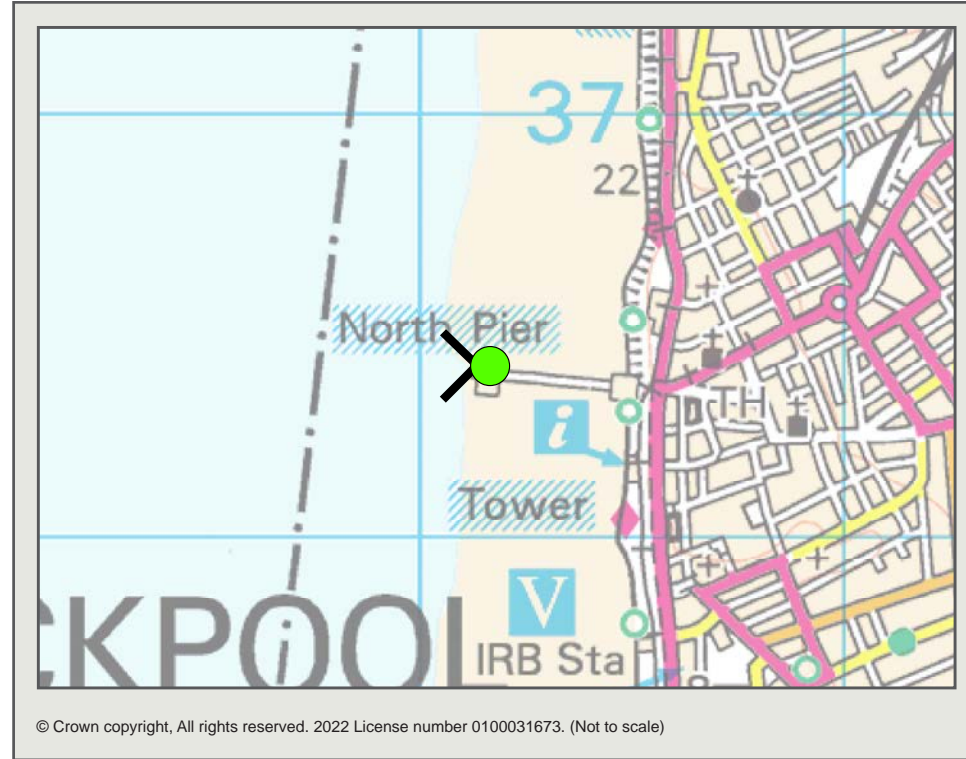
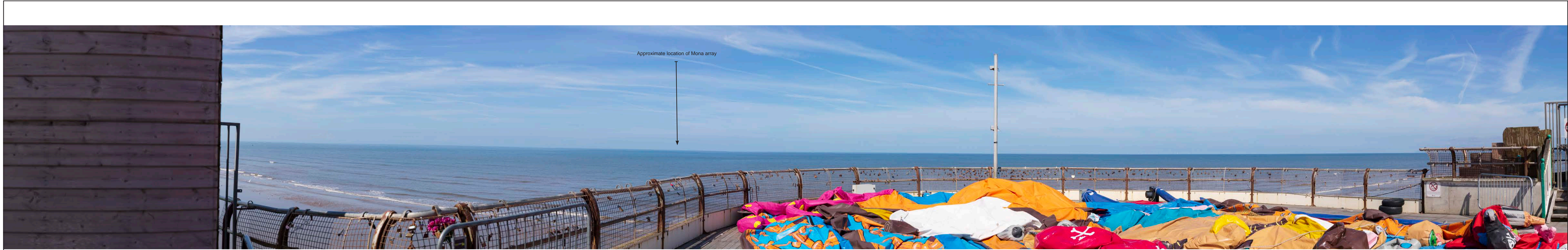


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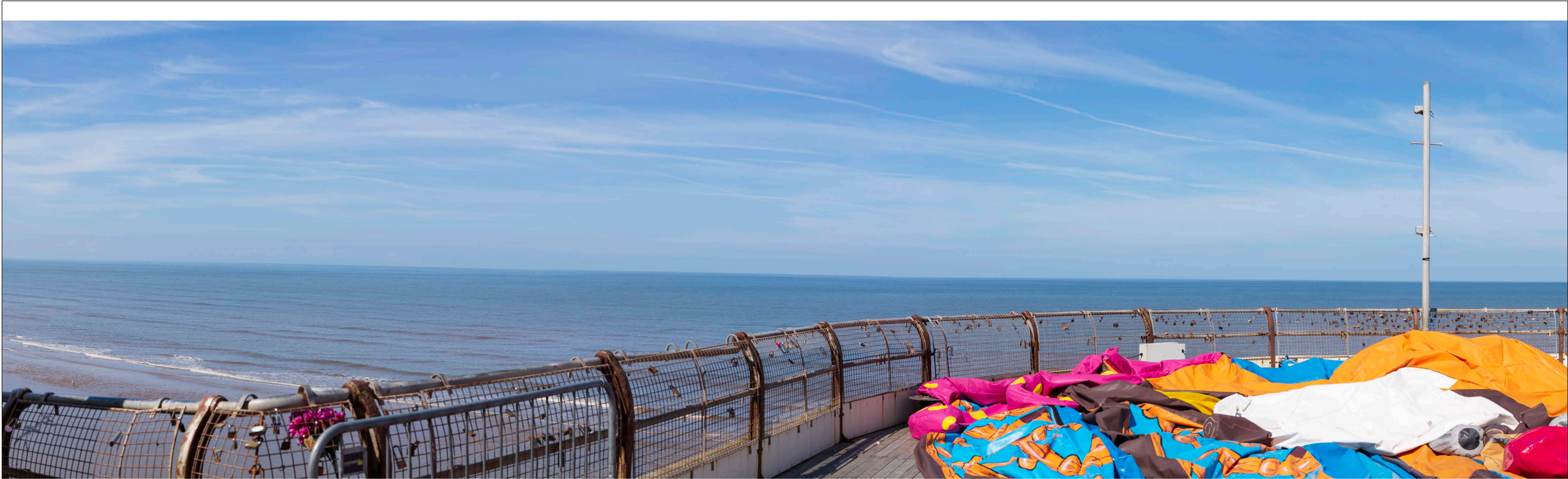
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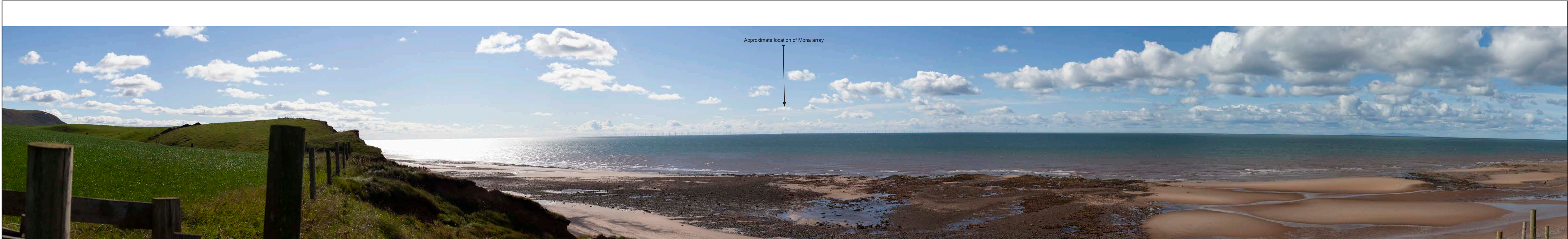




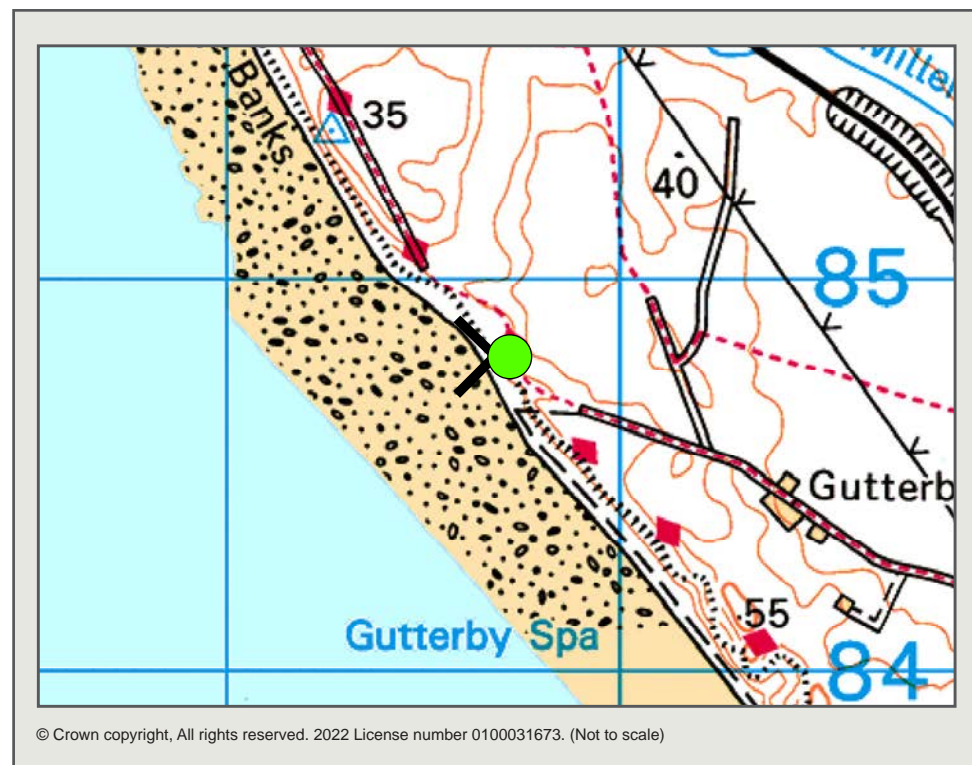


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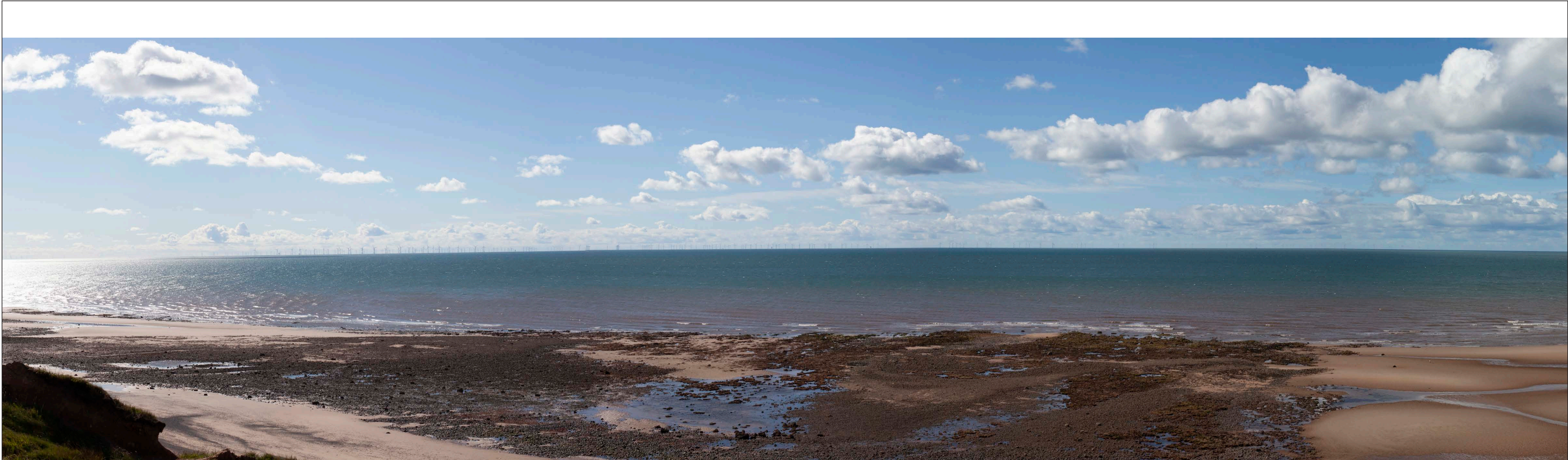


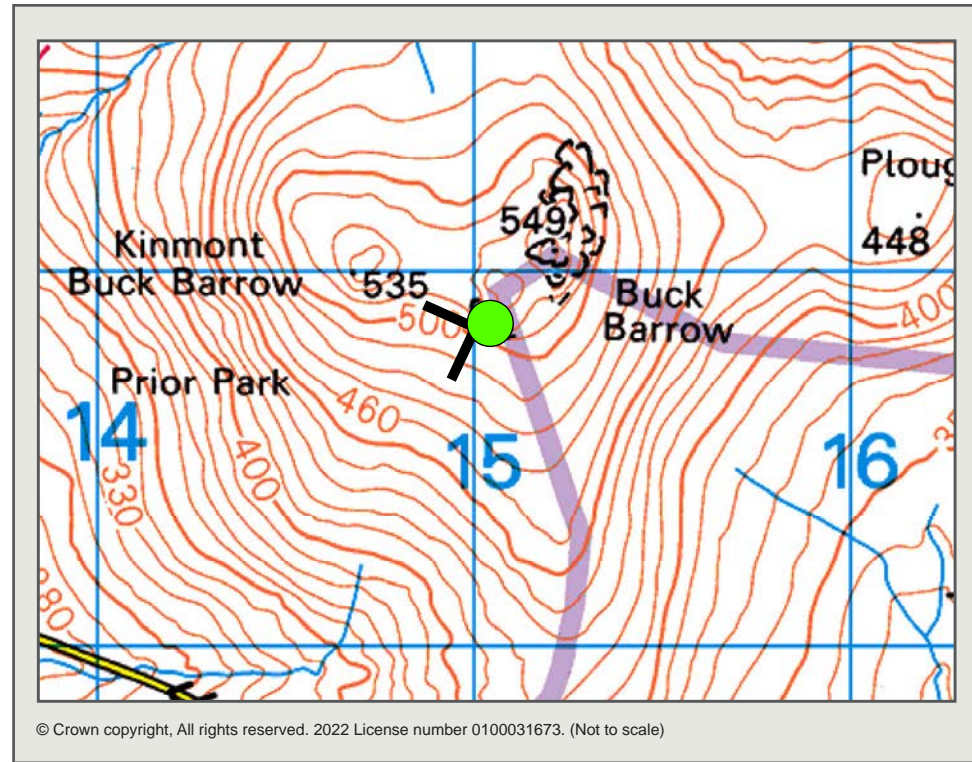
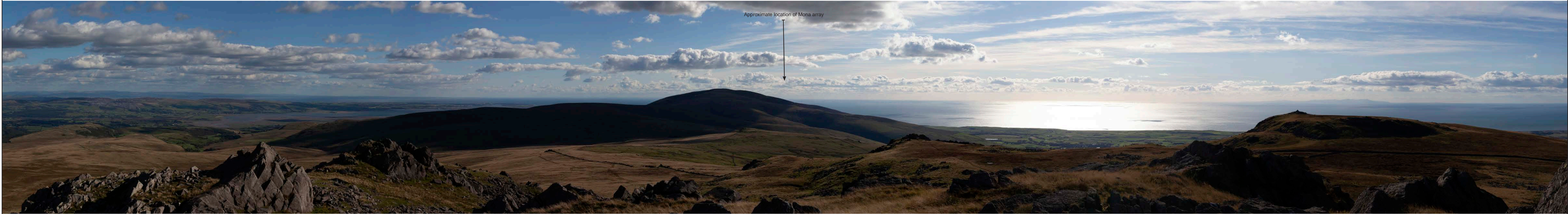


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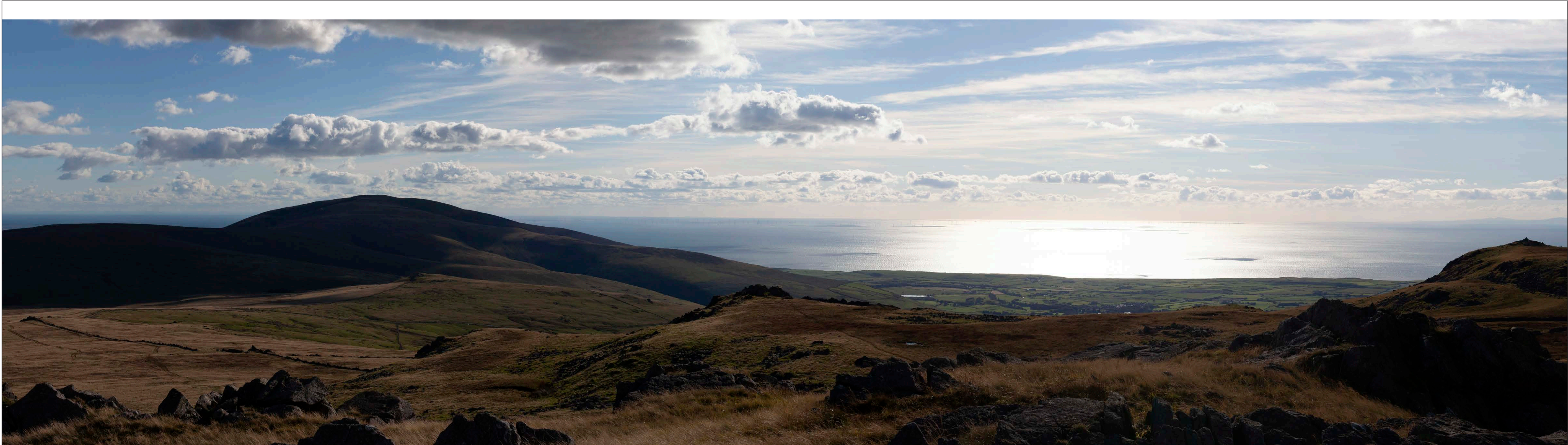
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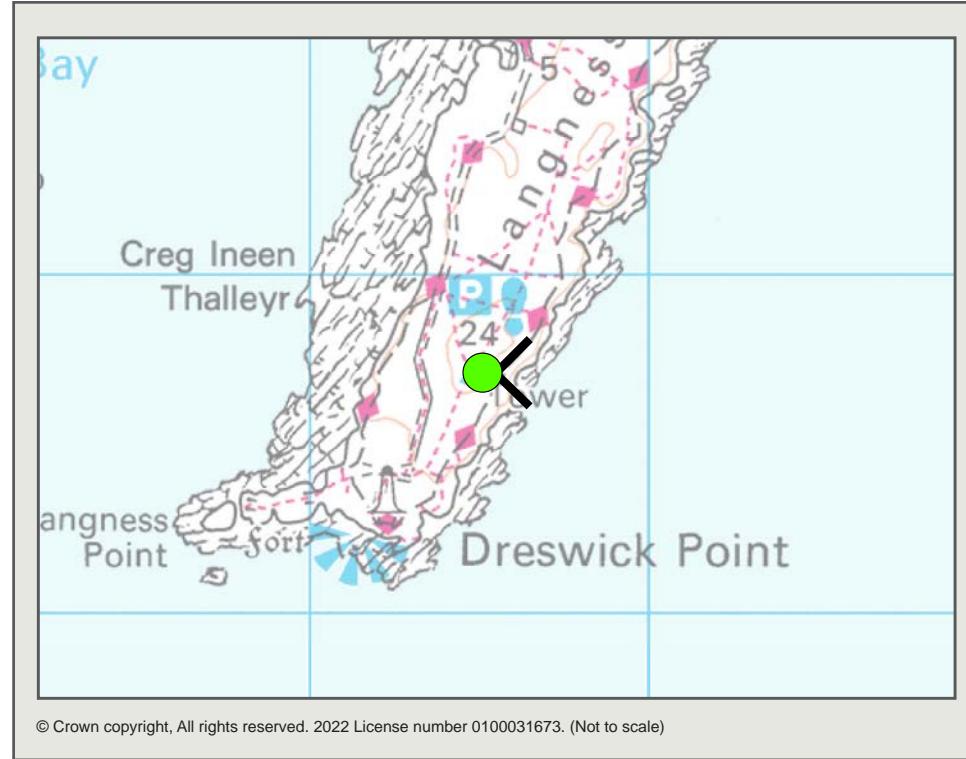

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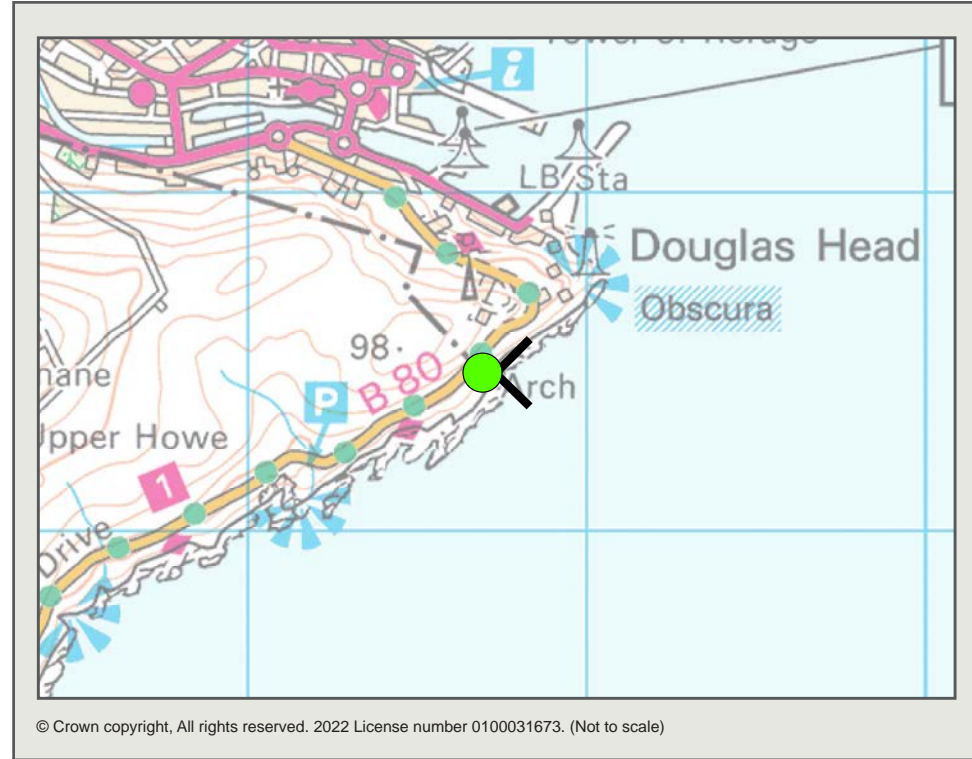
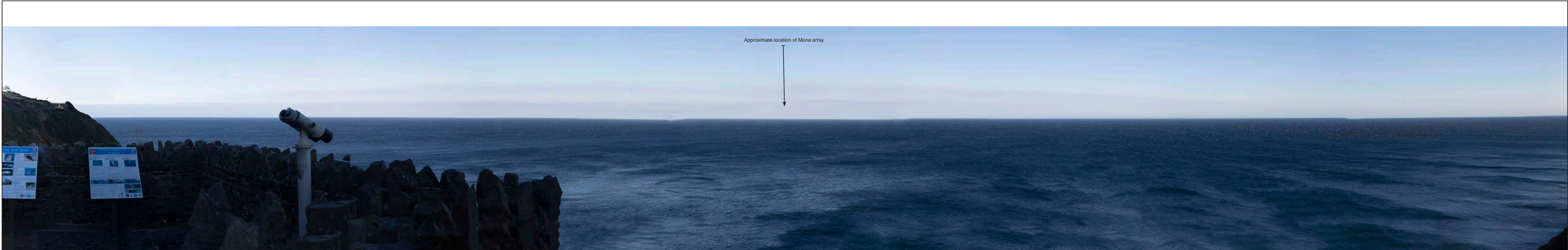


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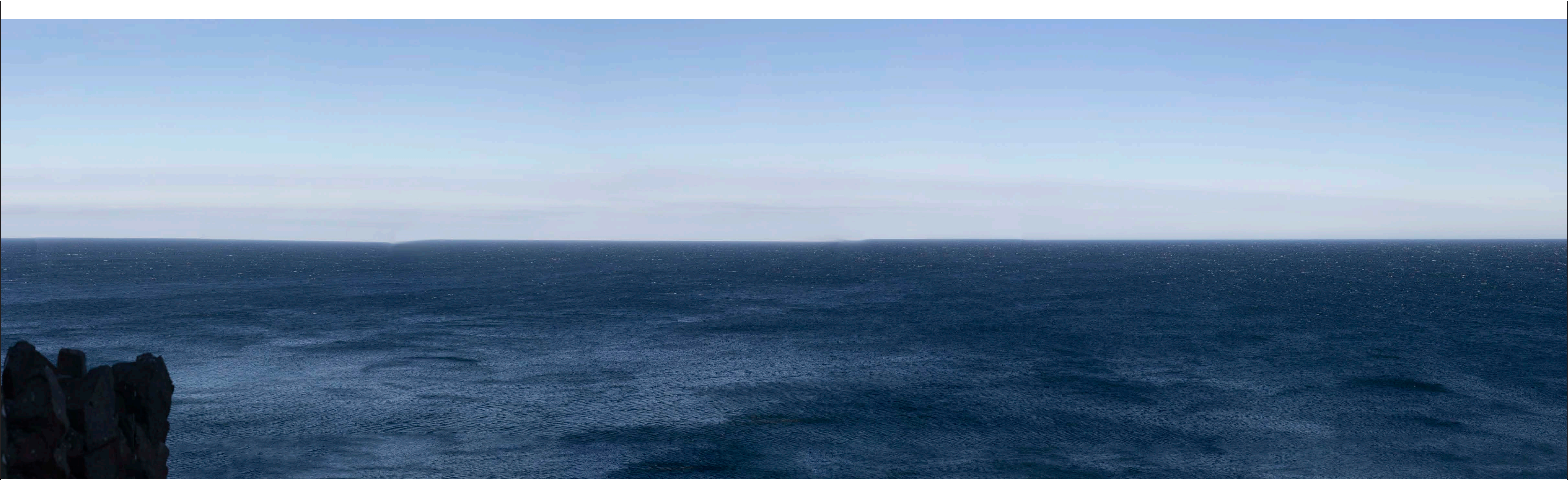


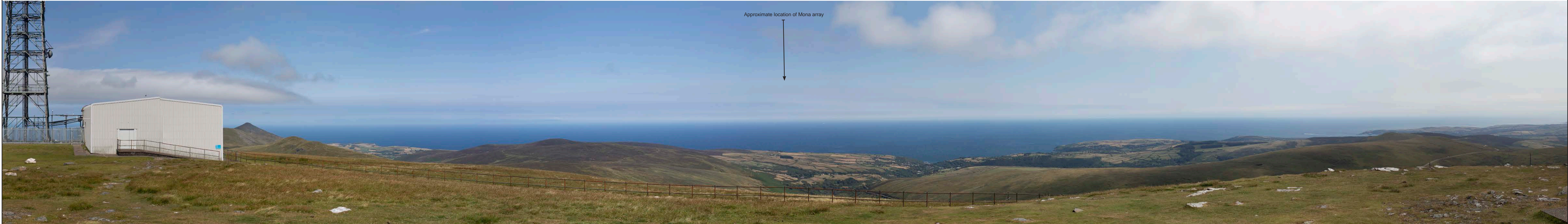


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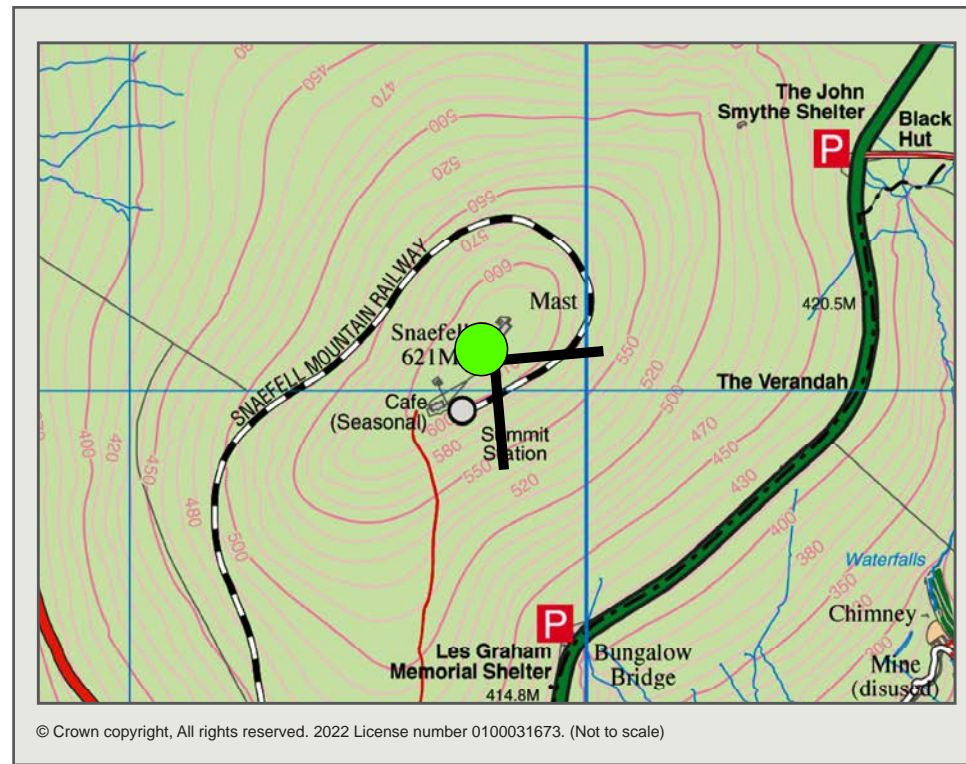
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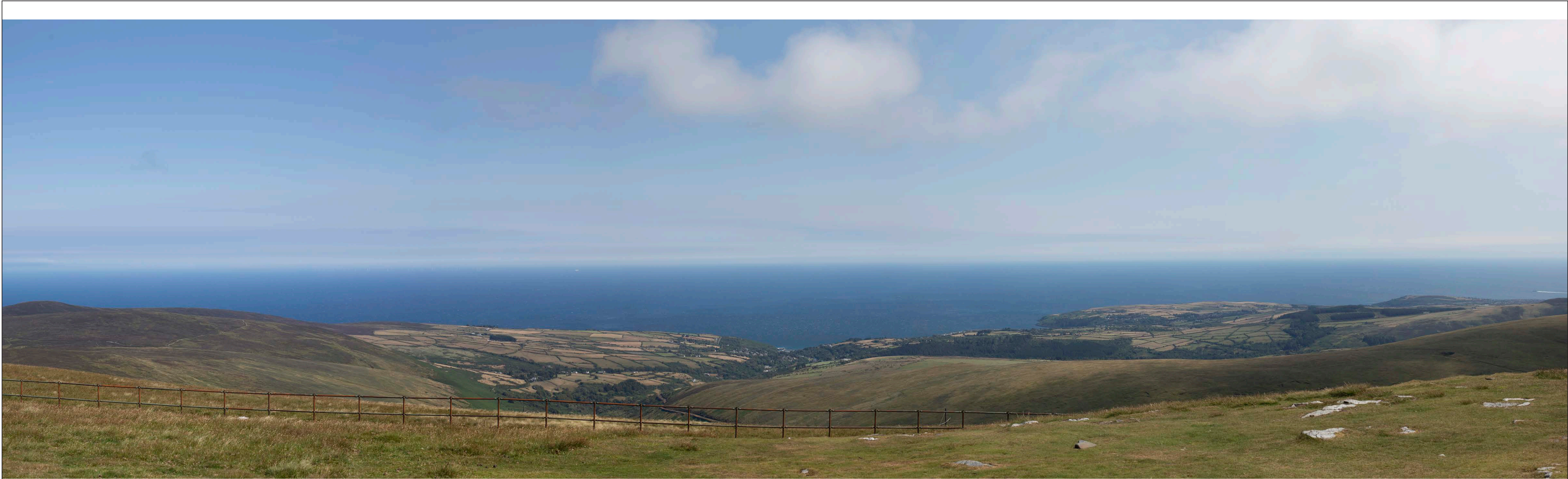


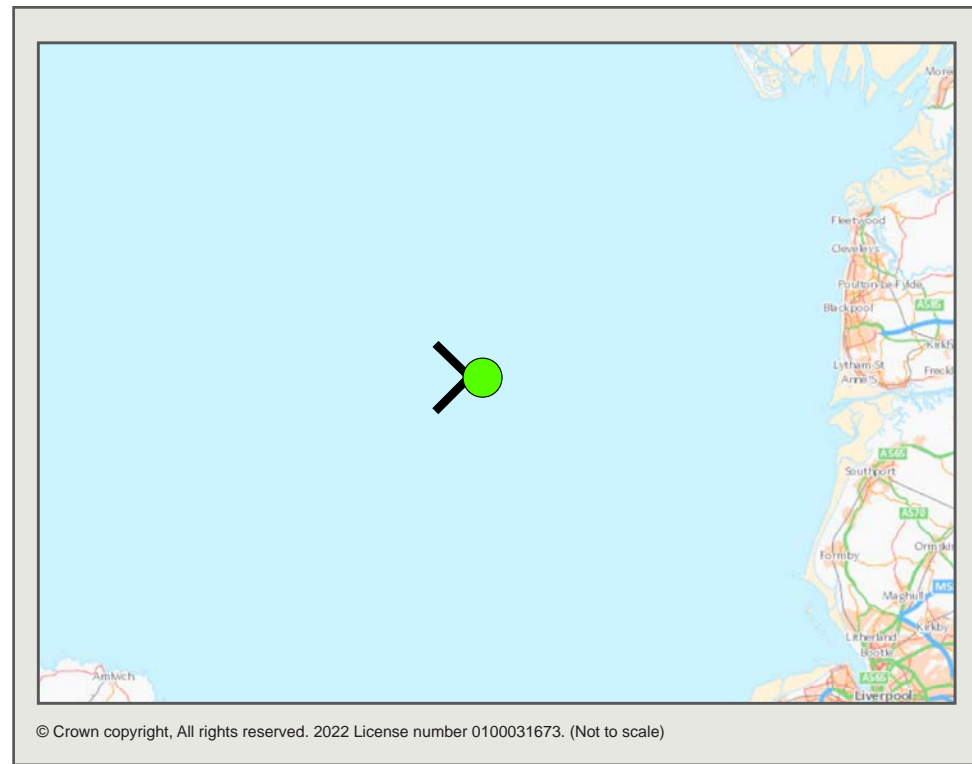
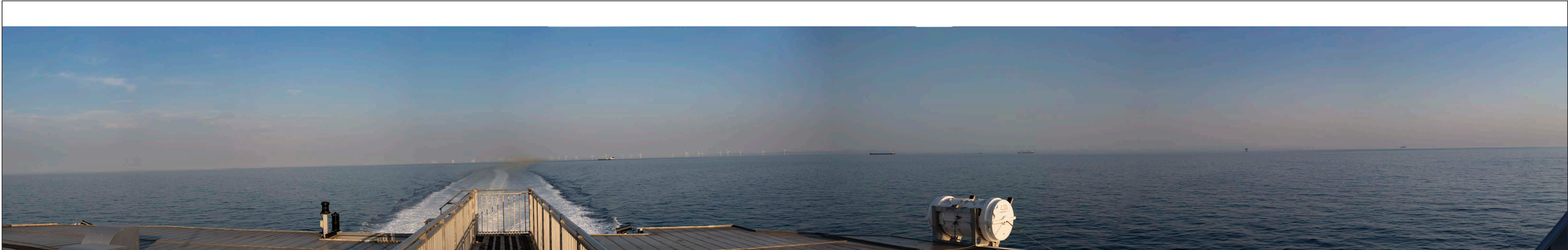


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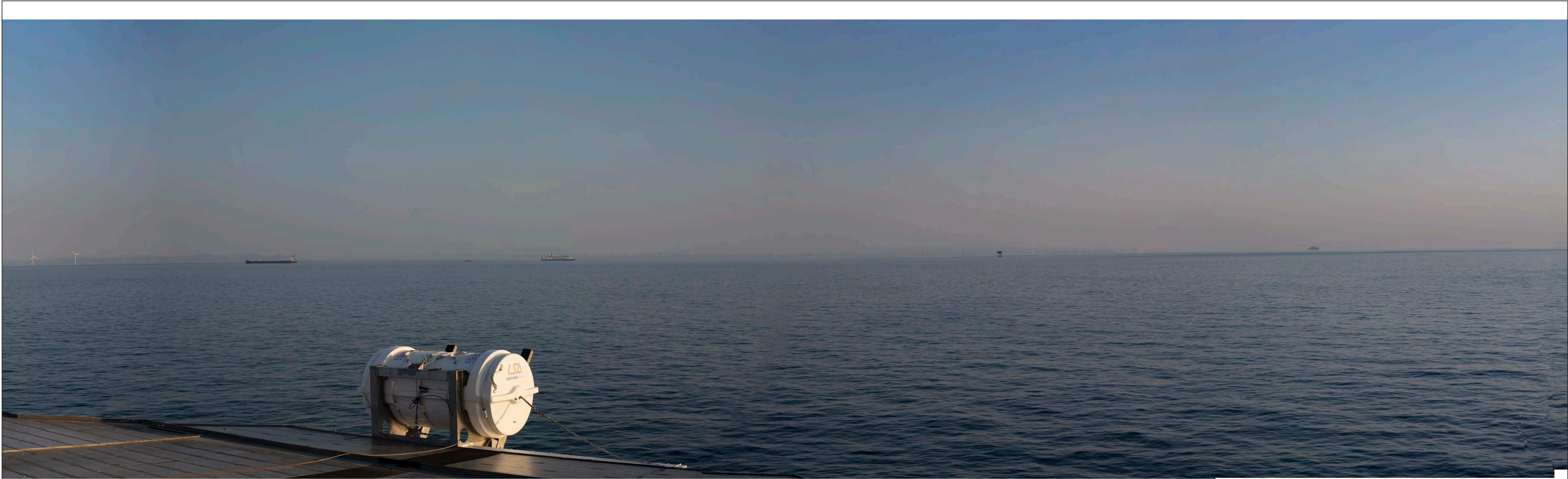
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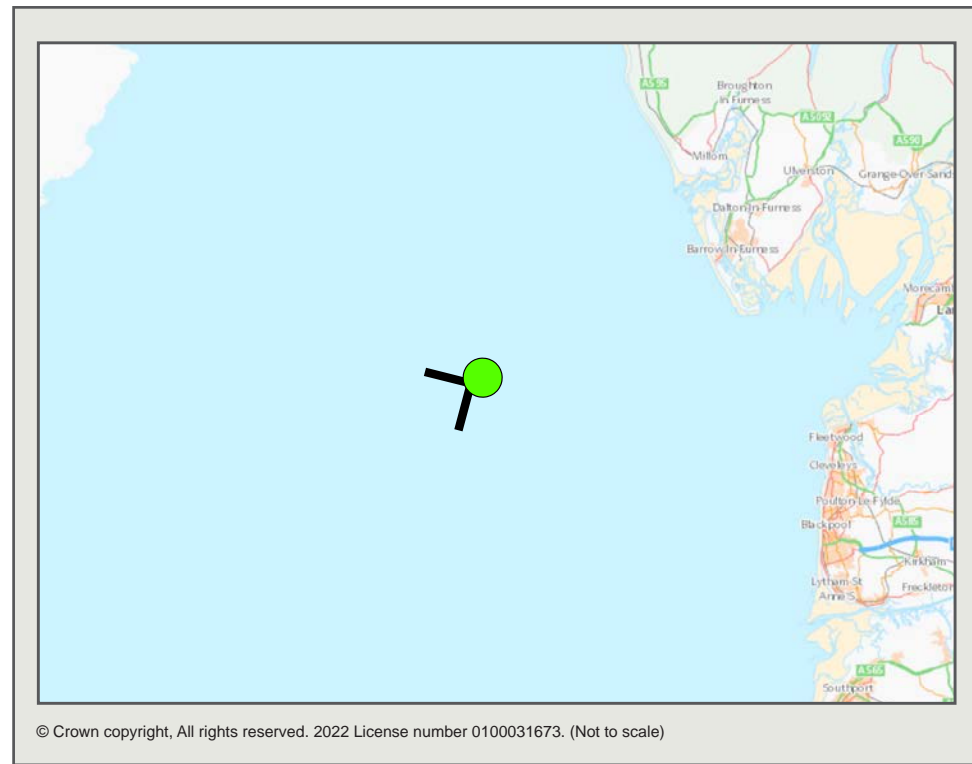
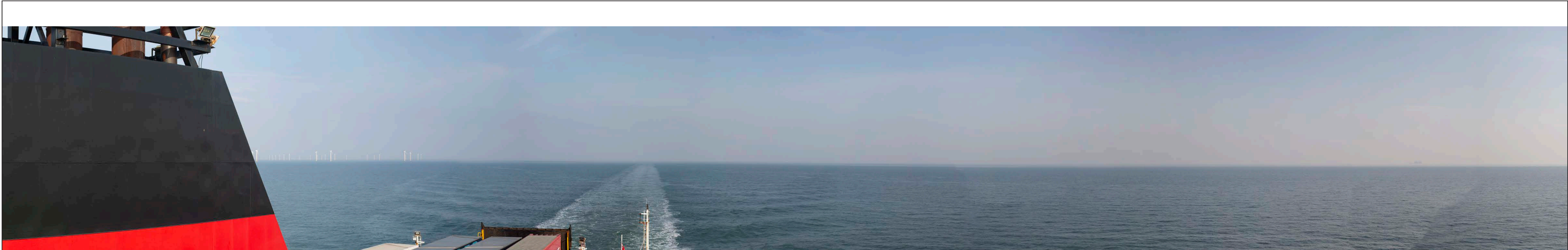




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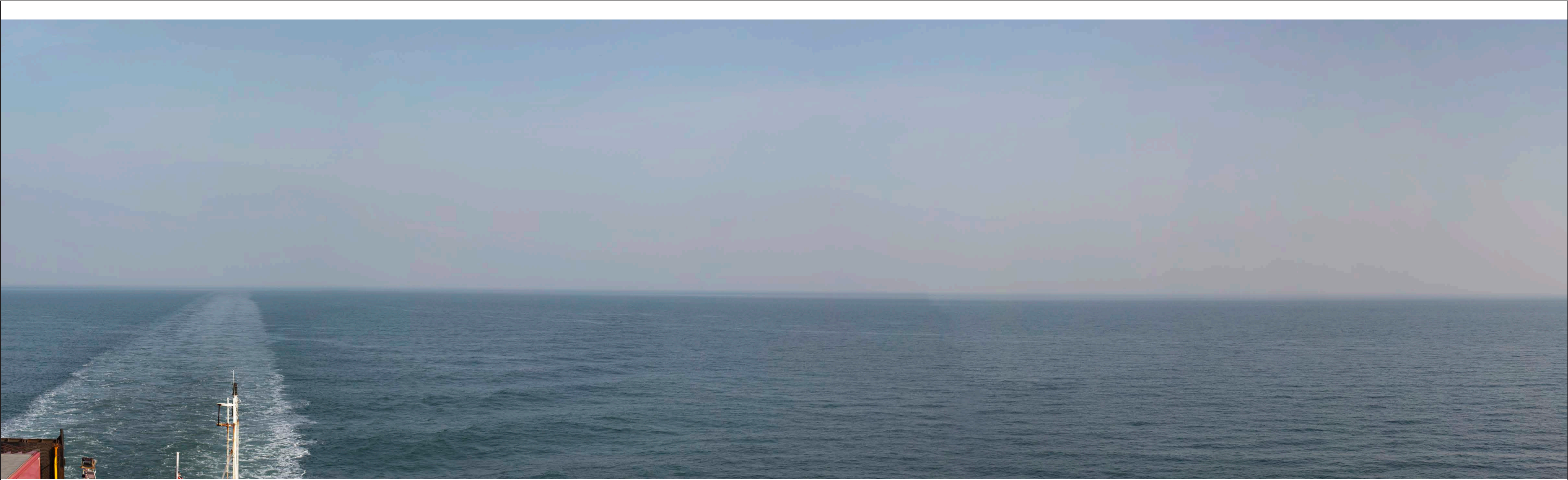




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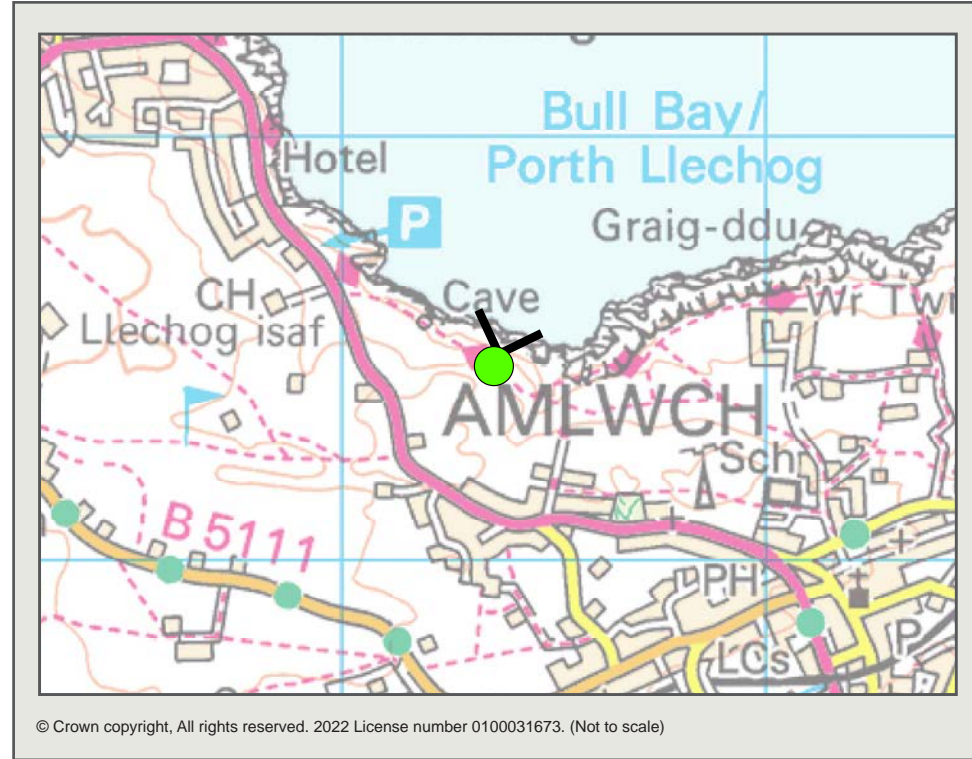
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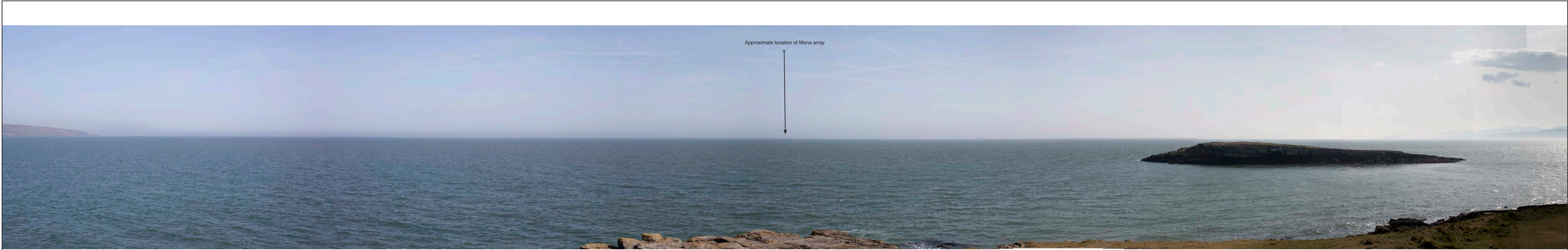


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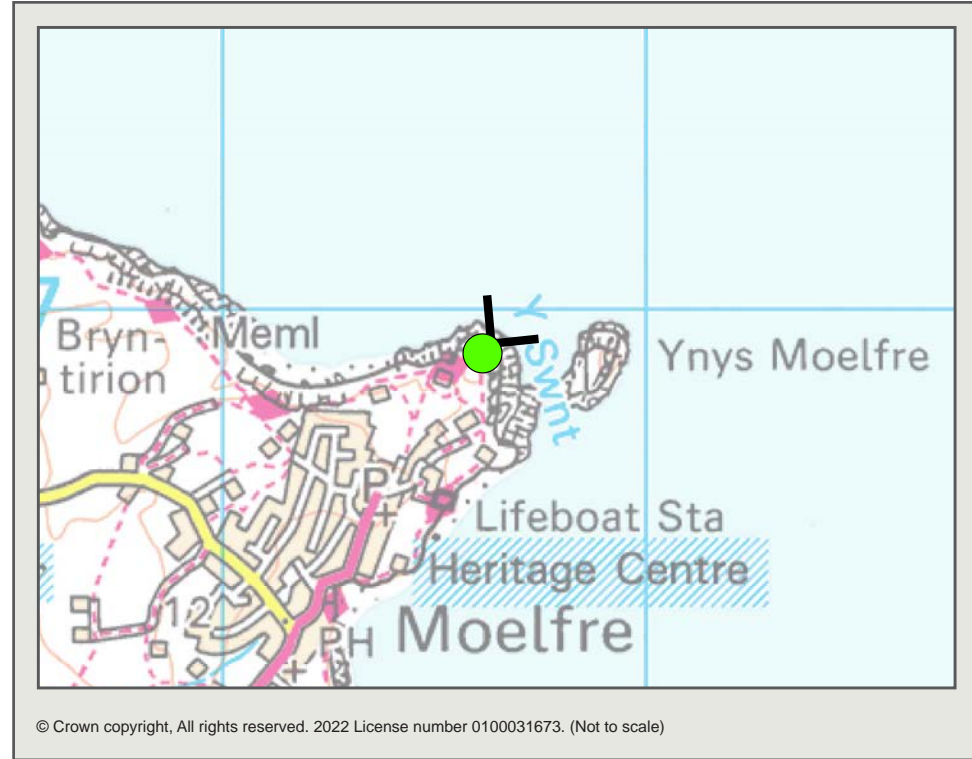


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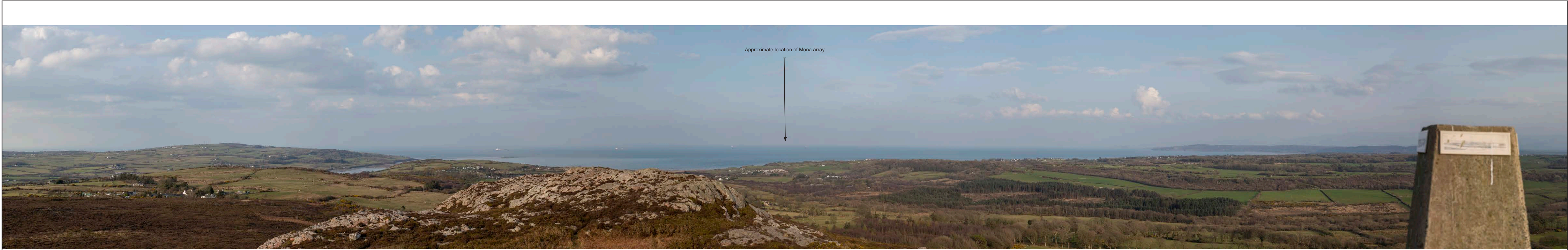


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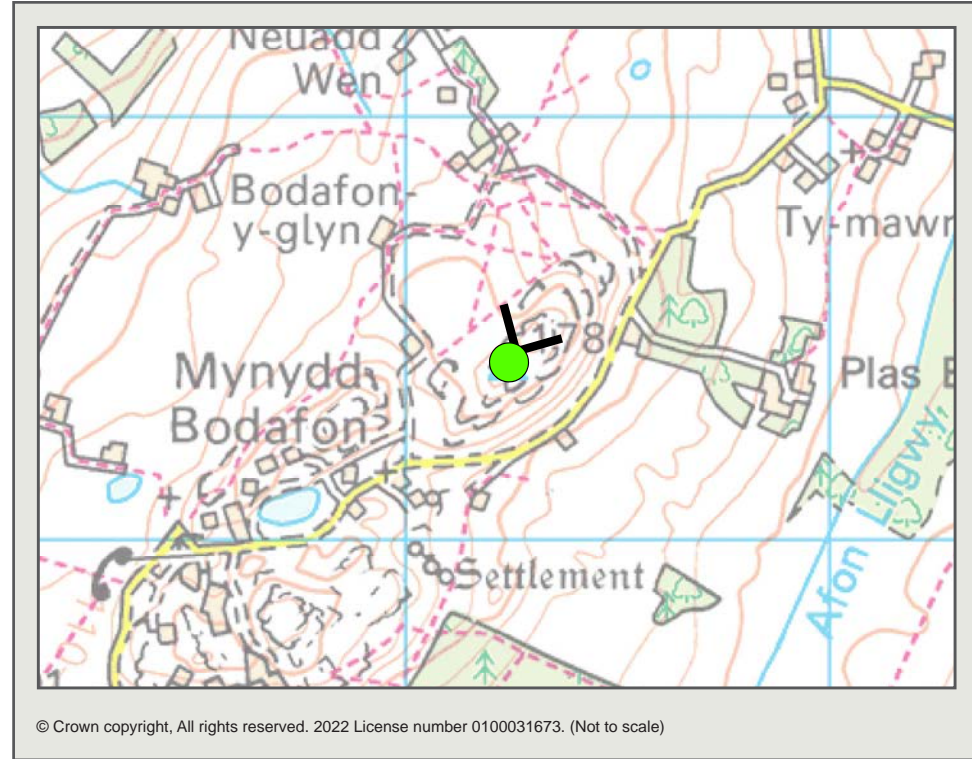


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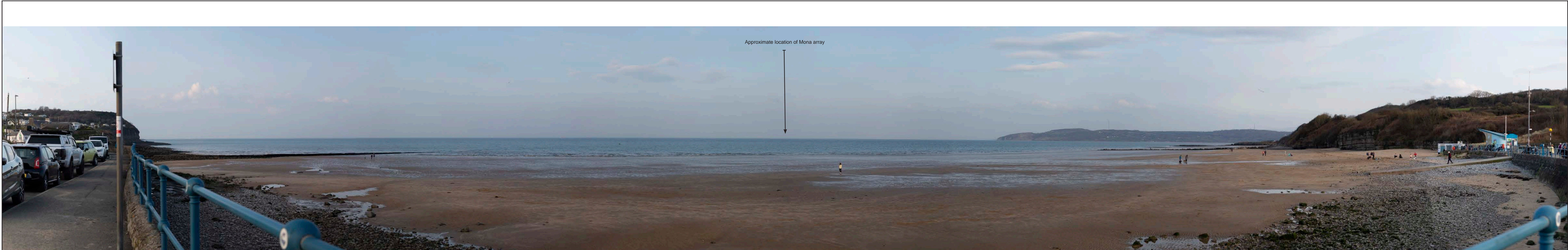
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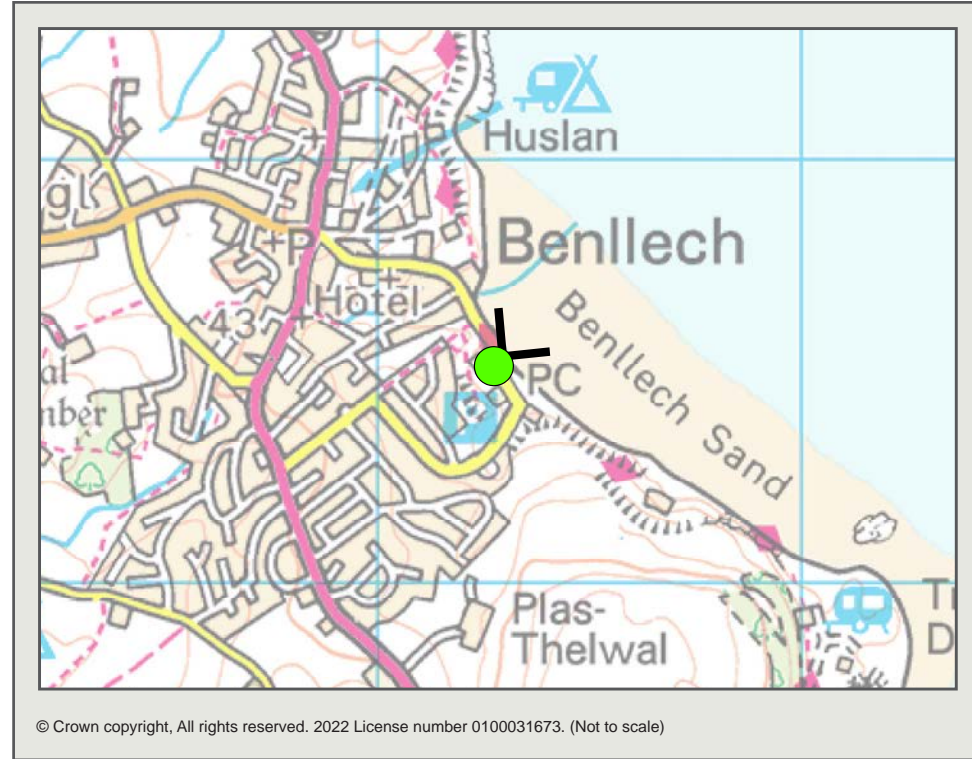
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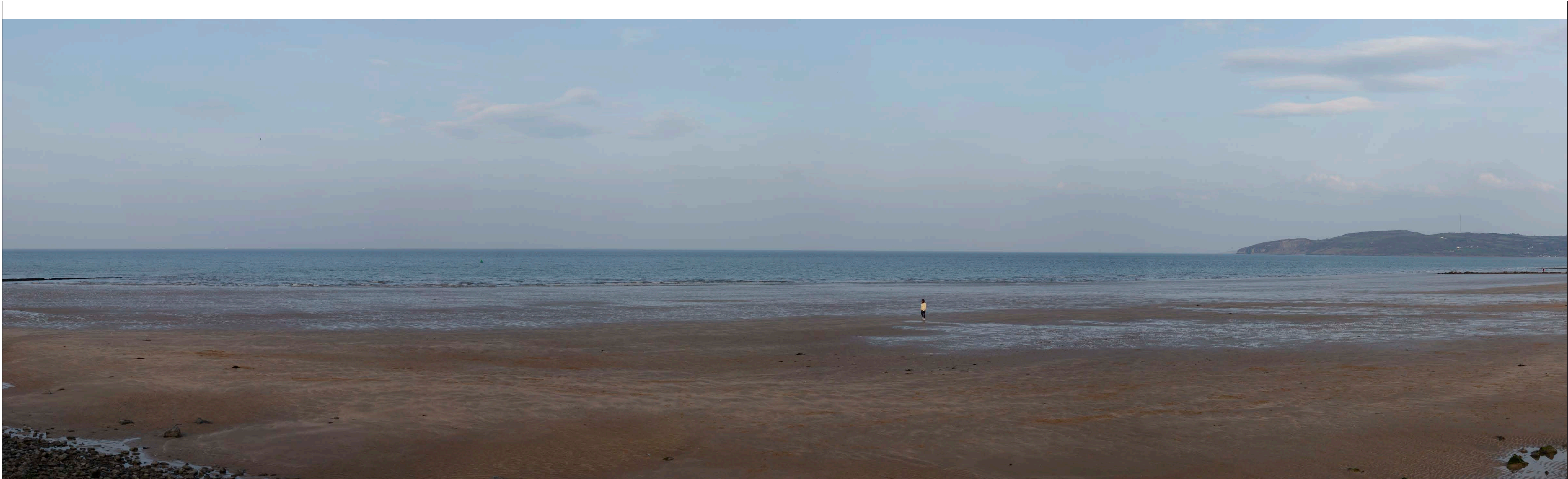




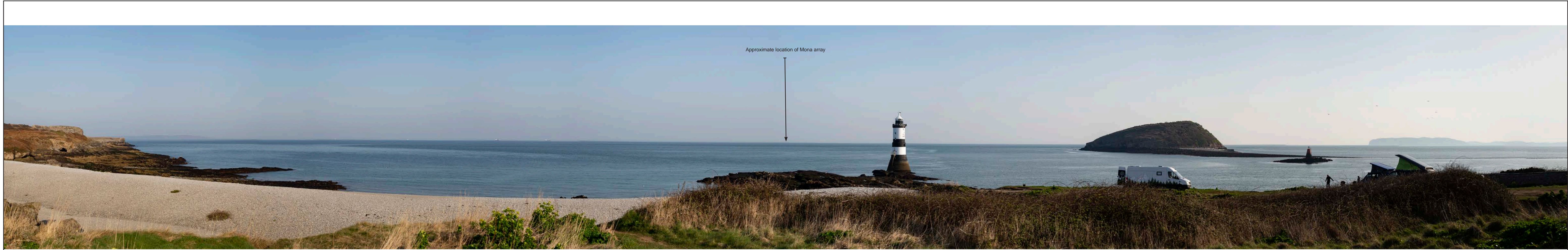
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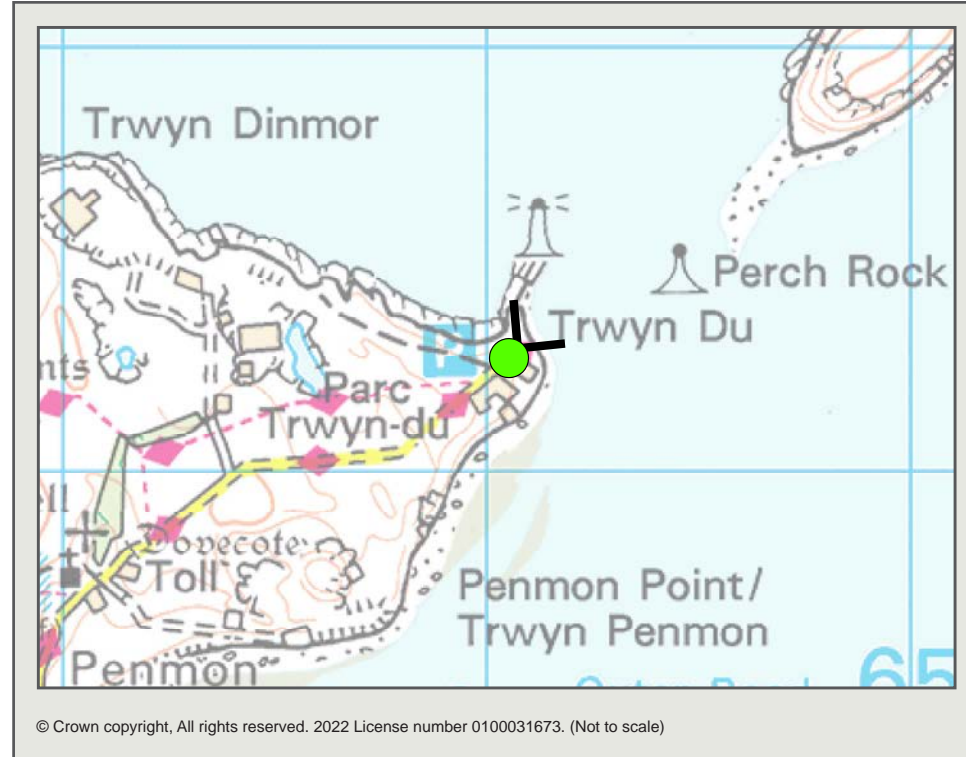
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





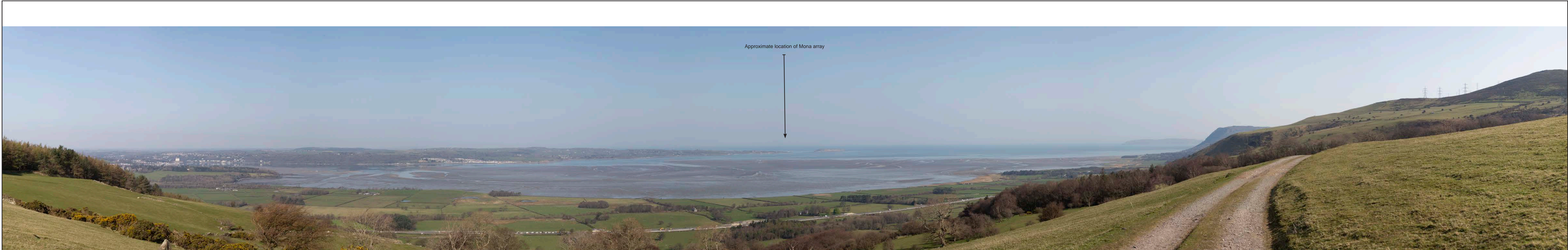


Approximate location of Mona array

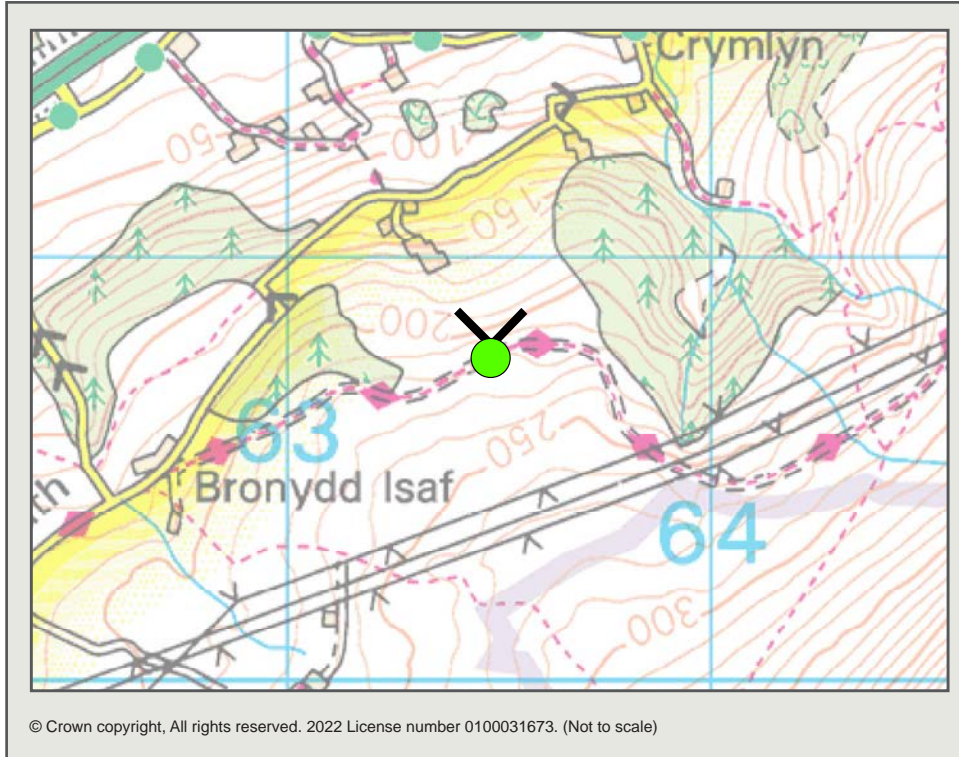


 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





Approximate location of Mona array

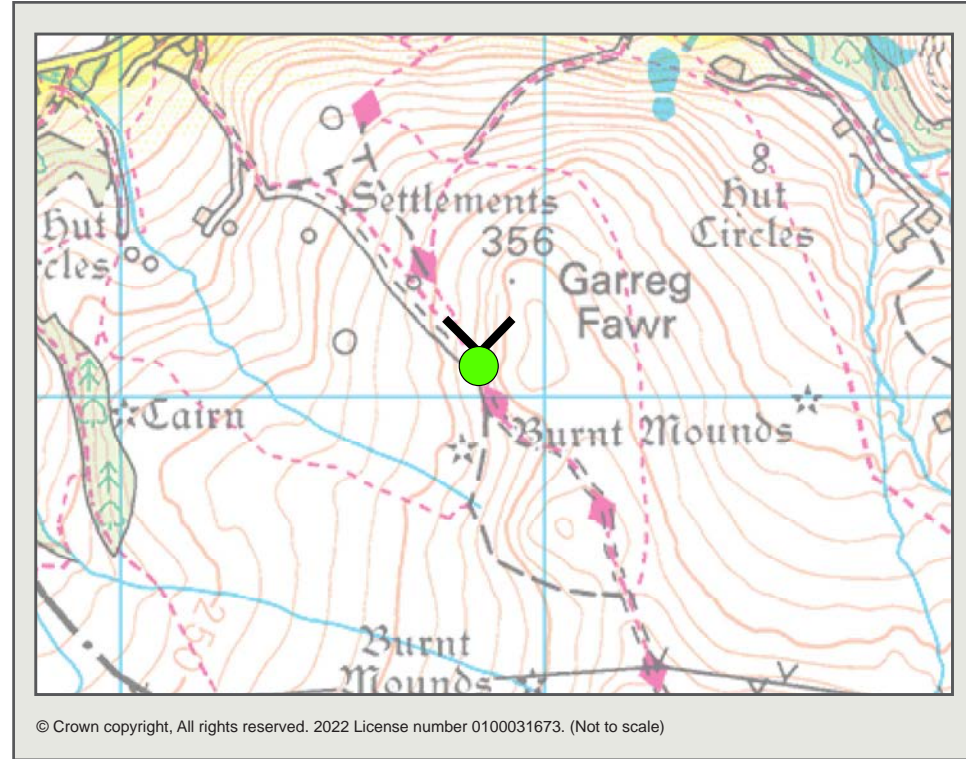


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 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint

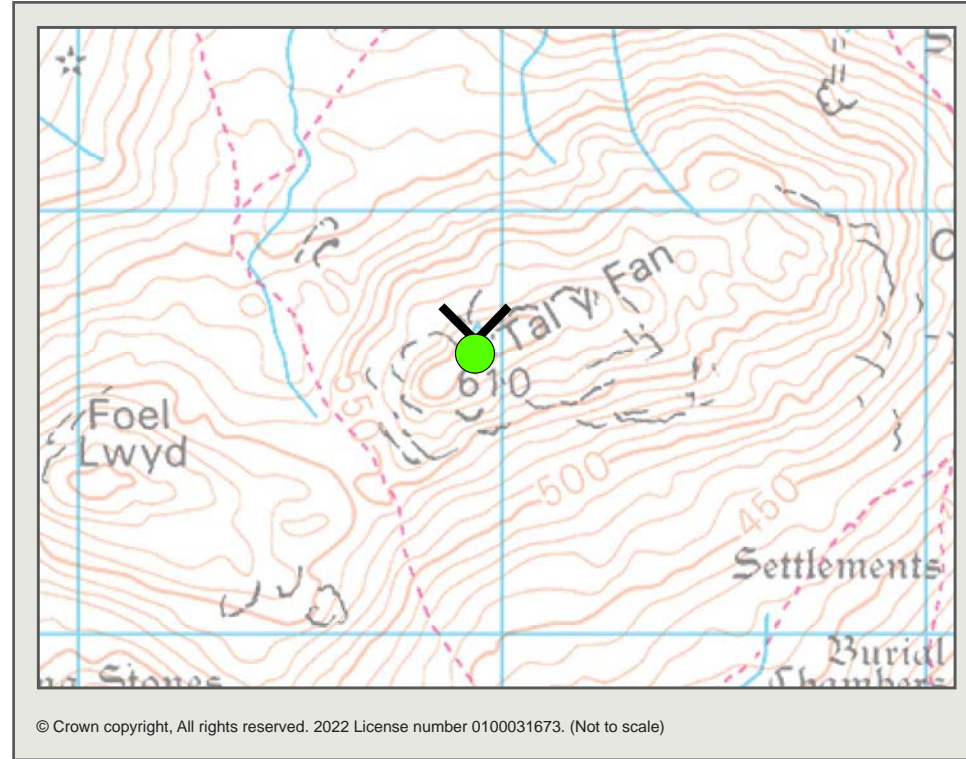
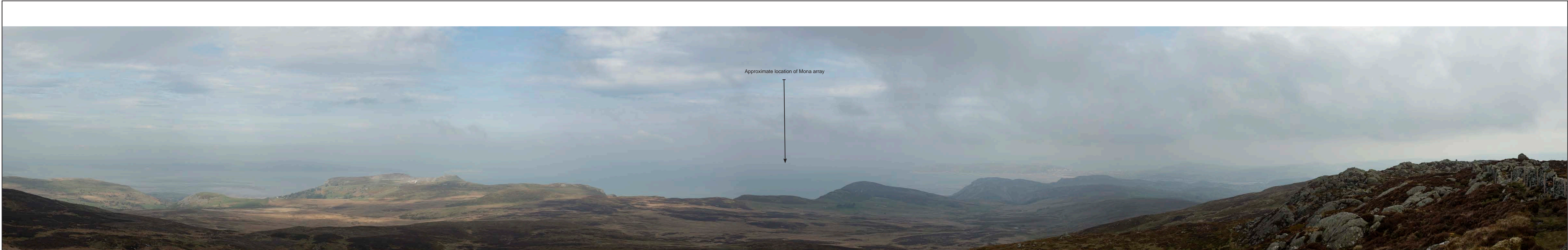






 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint

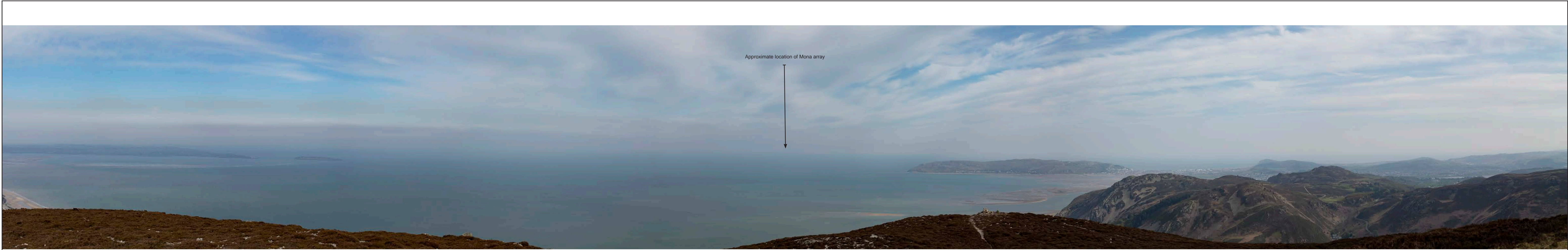




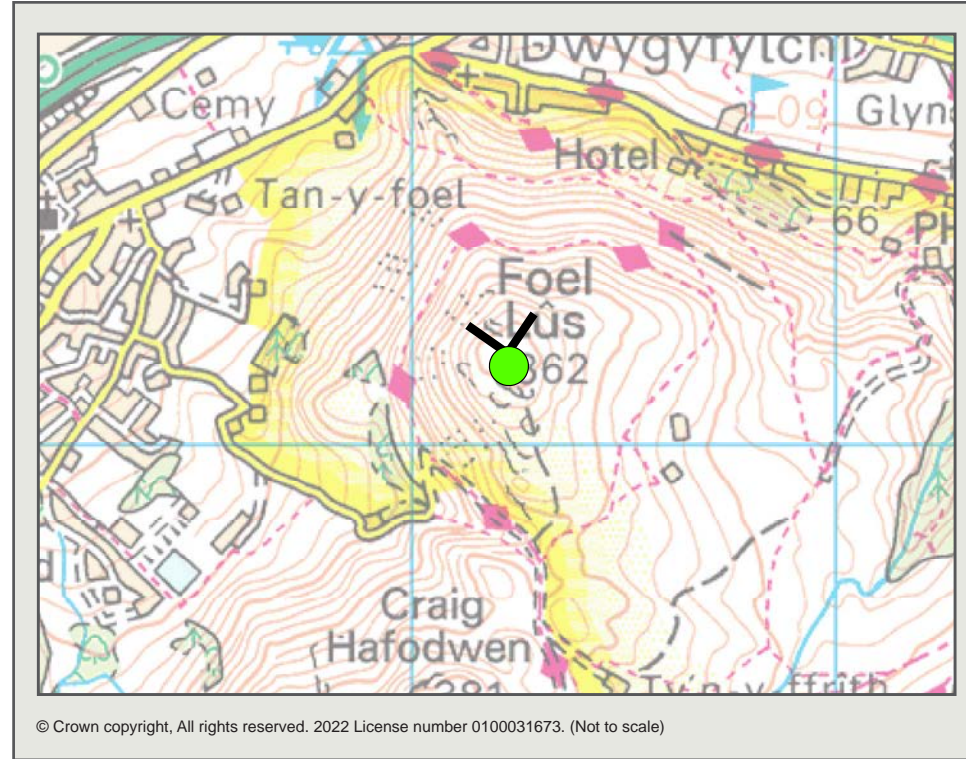

 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





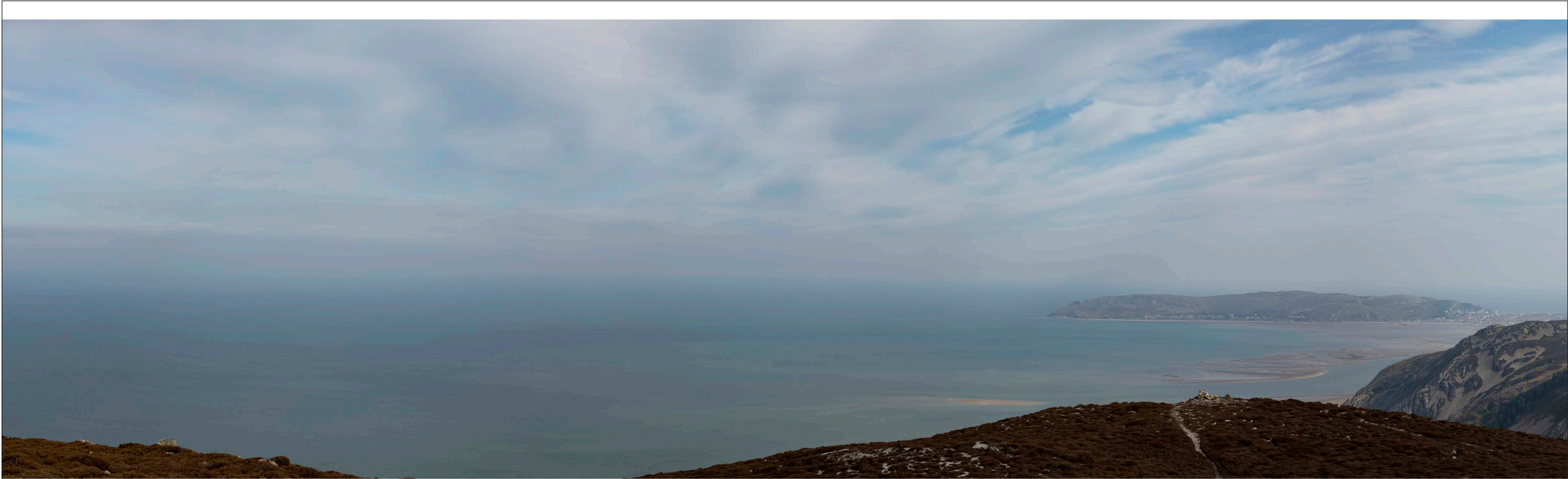


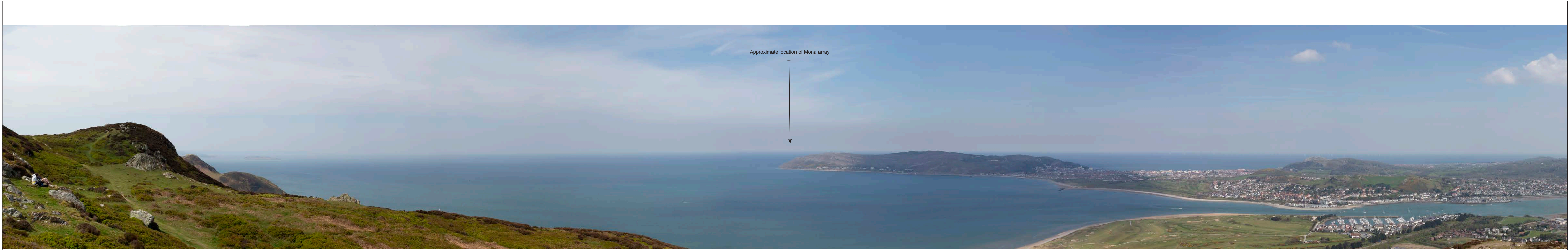
Approximate location of Mona array



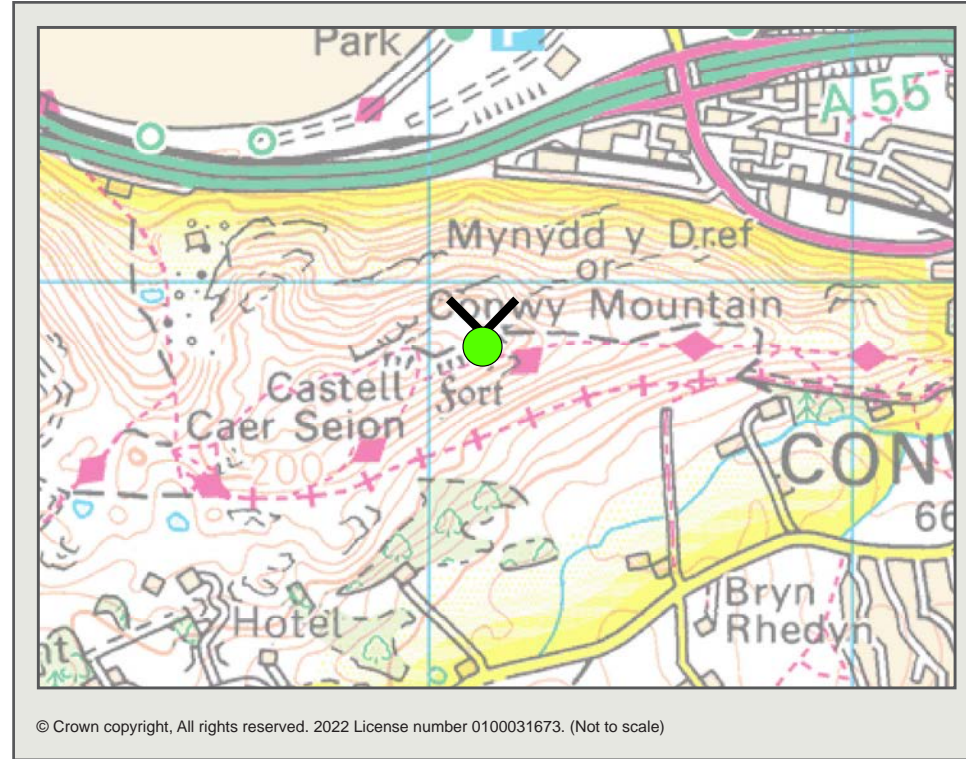
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





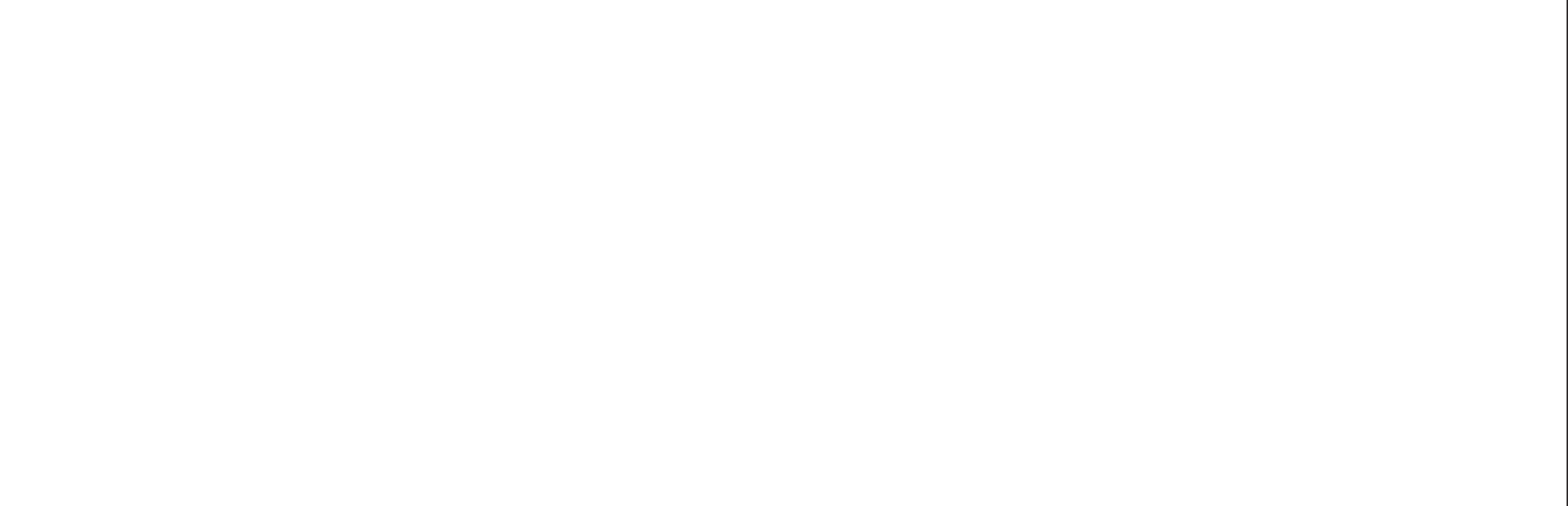


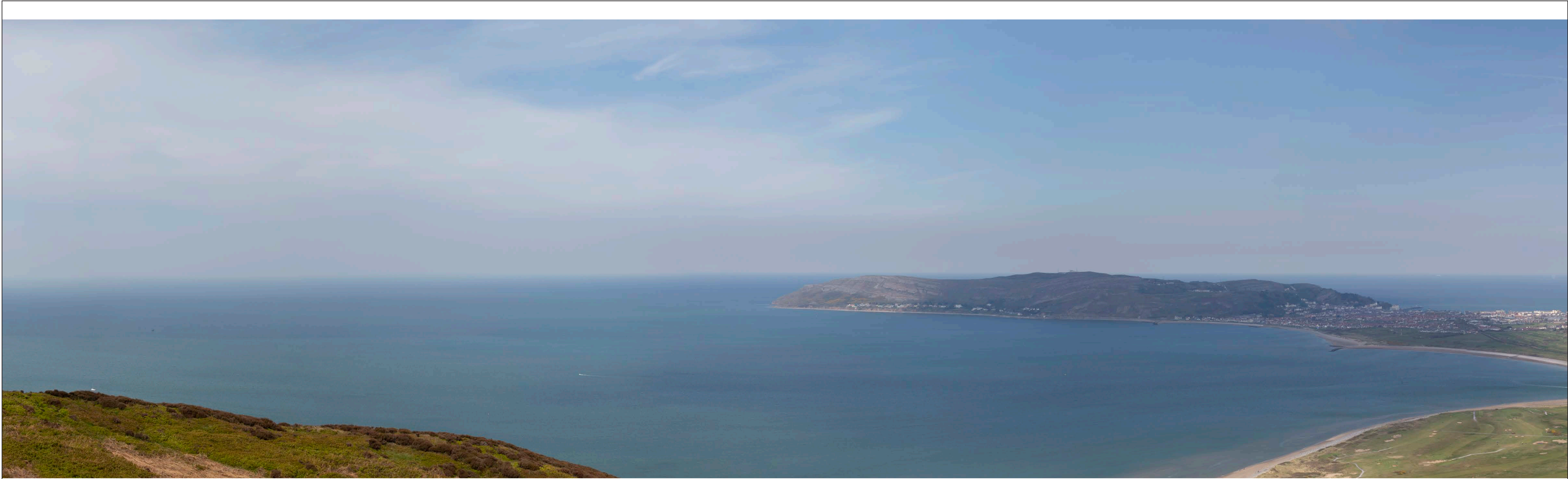
Approximate location of Mona array

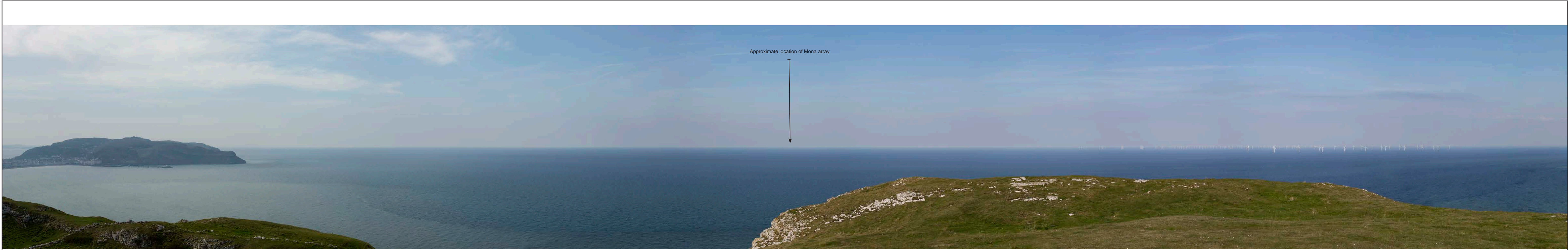


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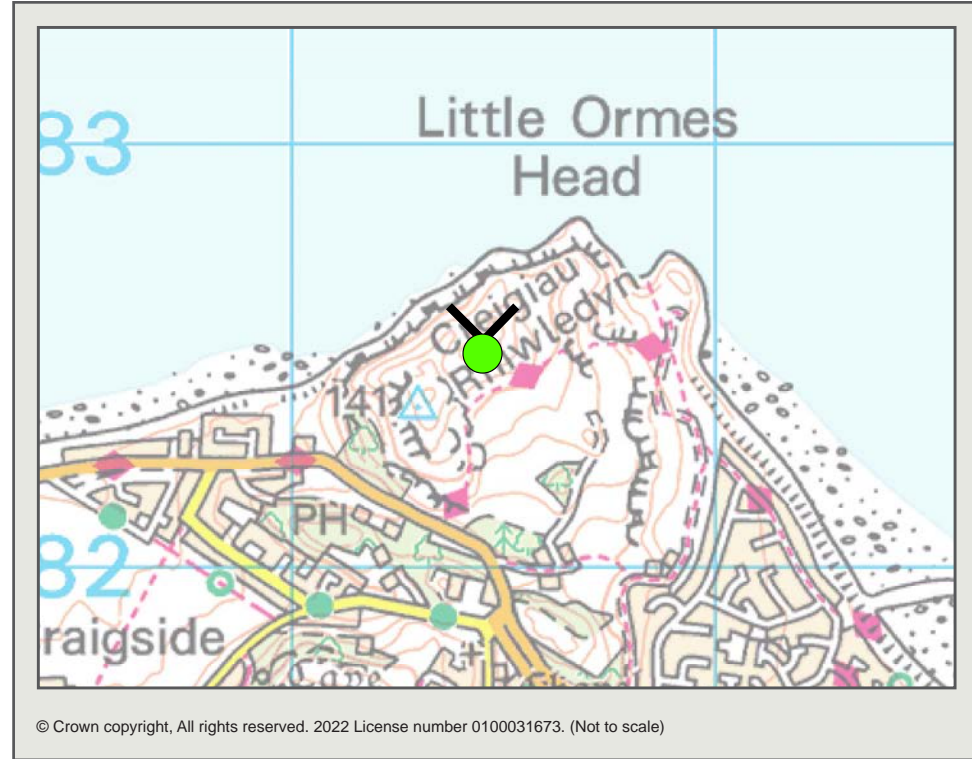
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







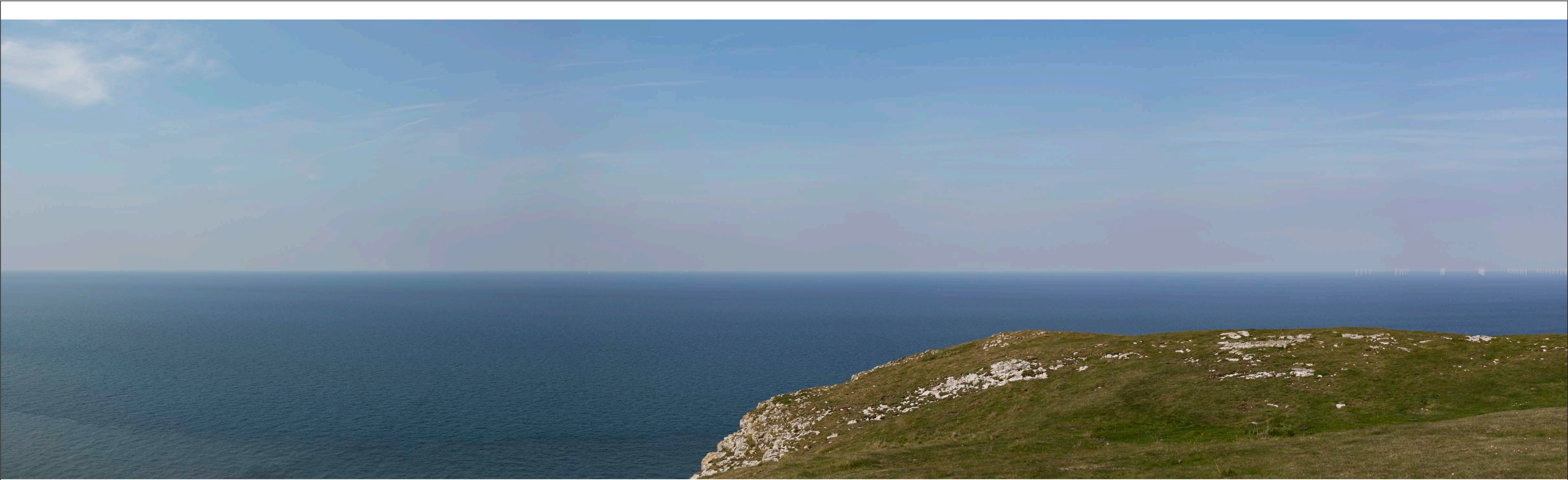
Approximate location of Mona array

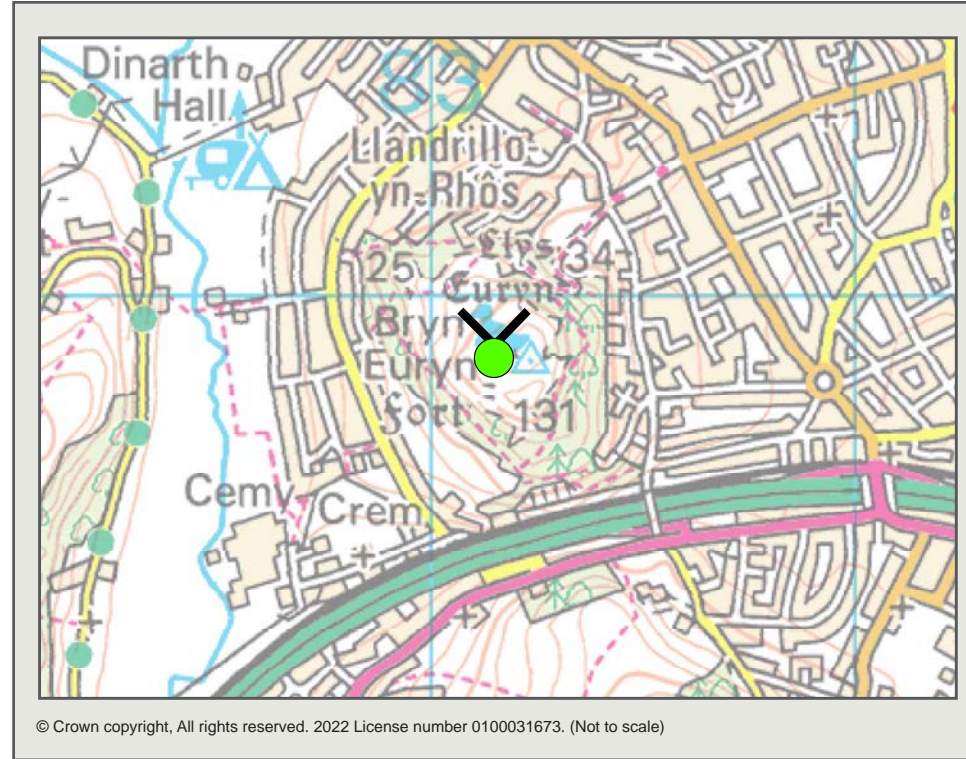
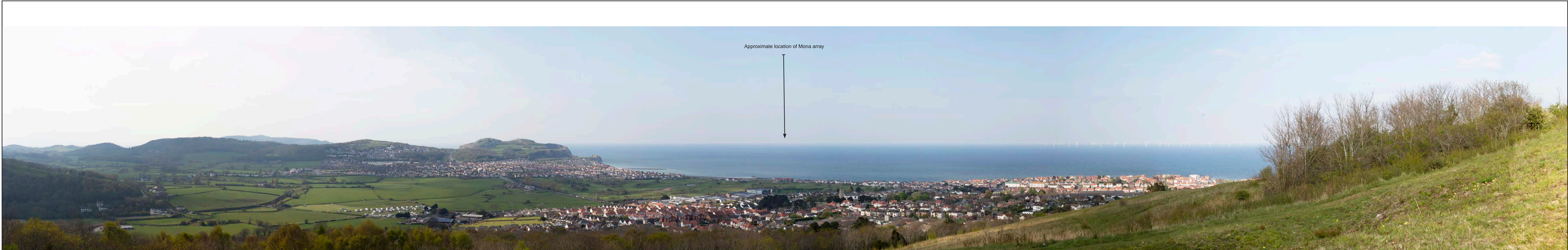


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< indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





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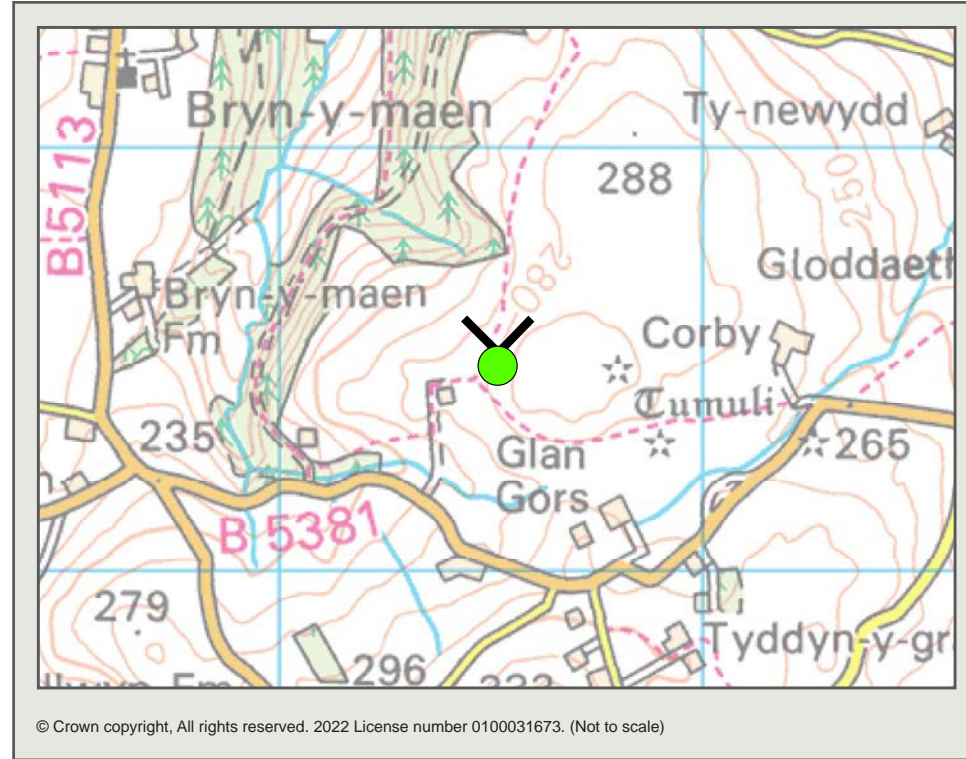
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







Approximate location of Mona array



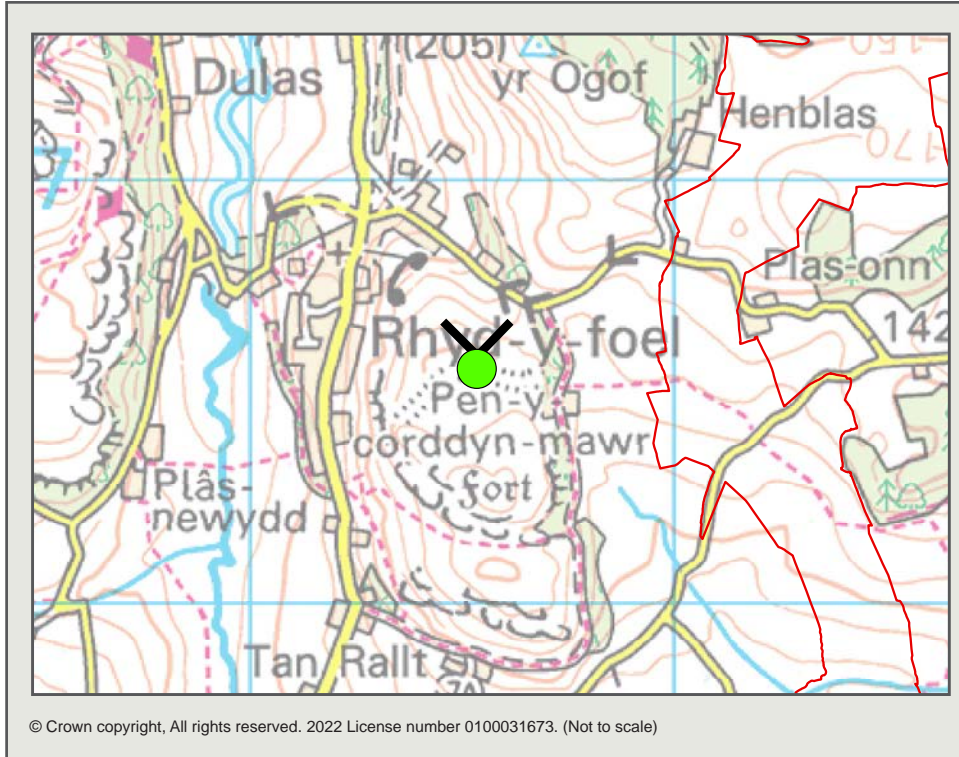
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







Approximate location of Mona array



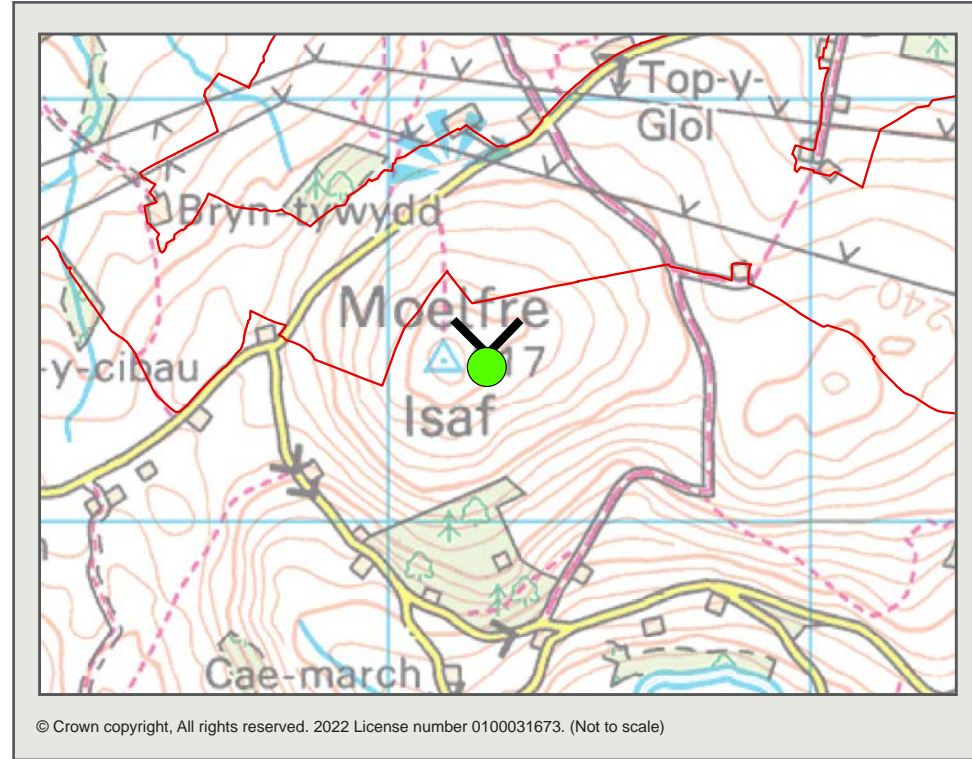
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 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint



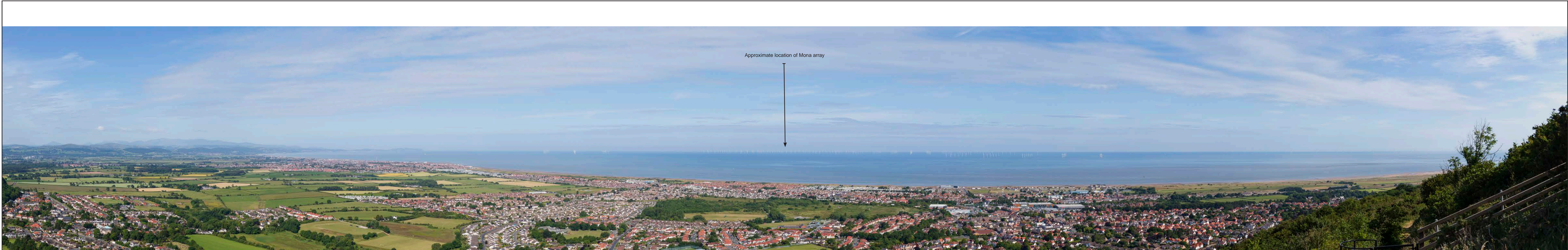


Approximate location of Mona array

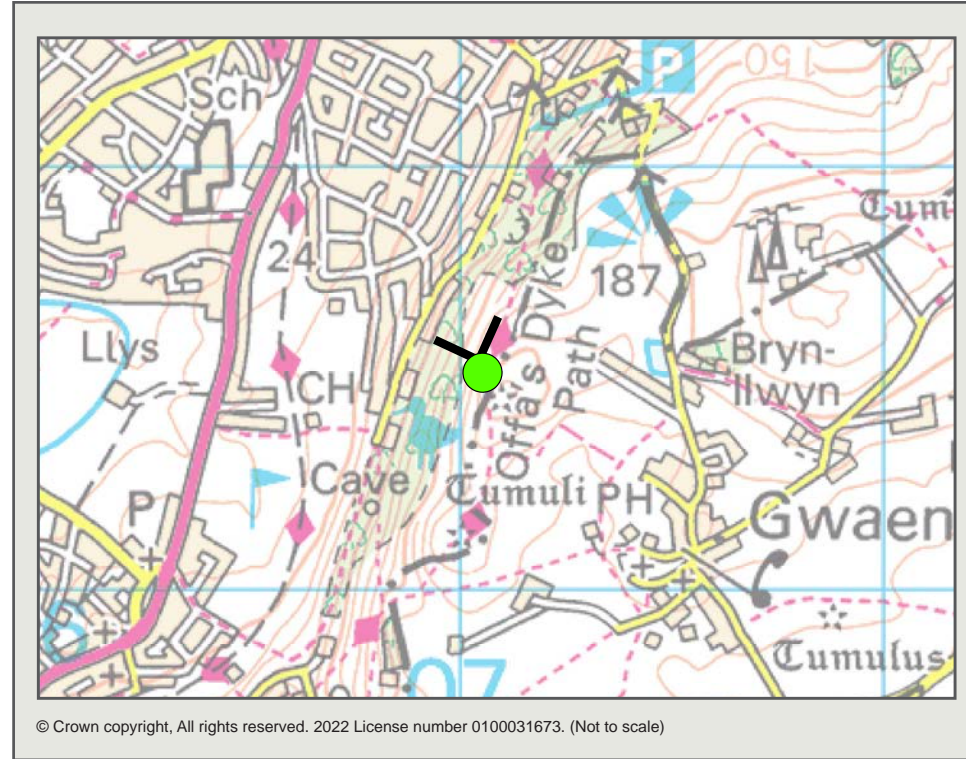


 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





Approximate location of Mona array

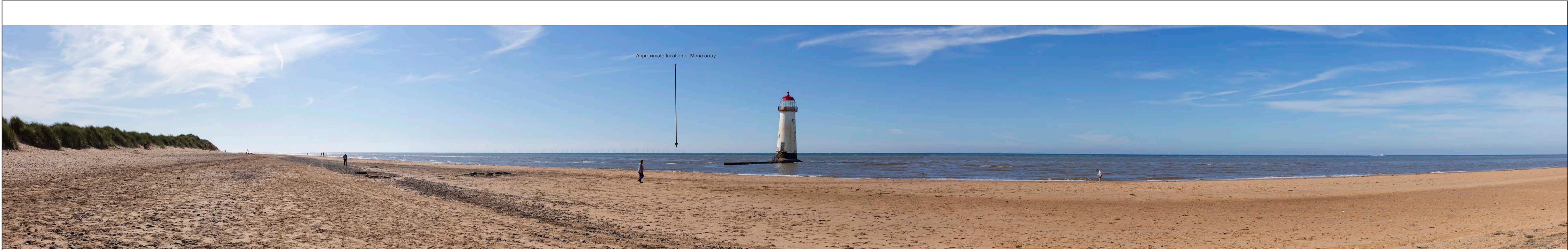


 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint

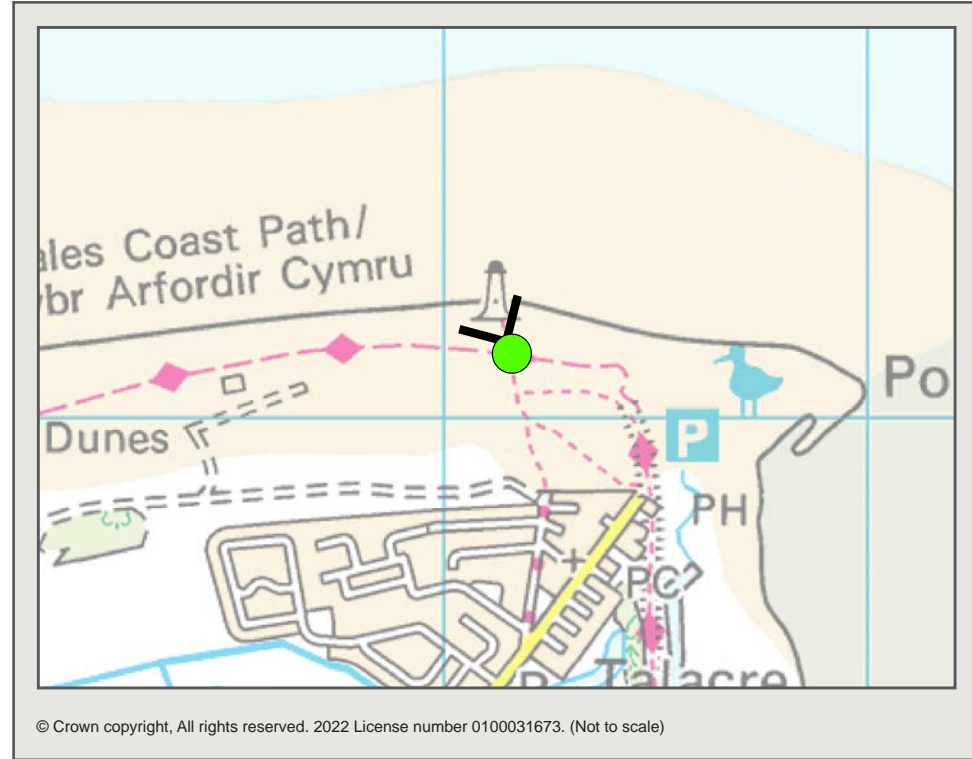






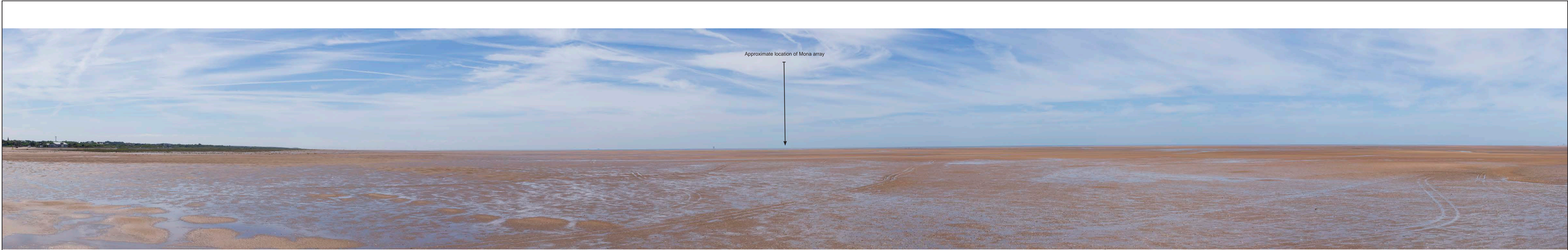


Approximate location of Mona array

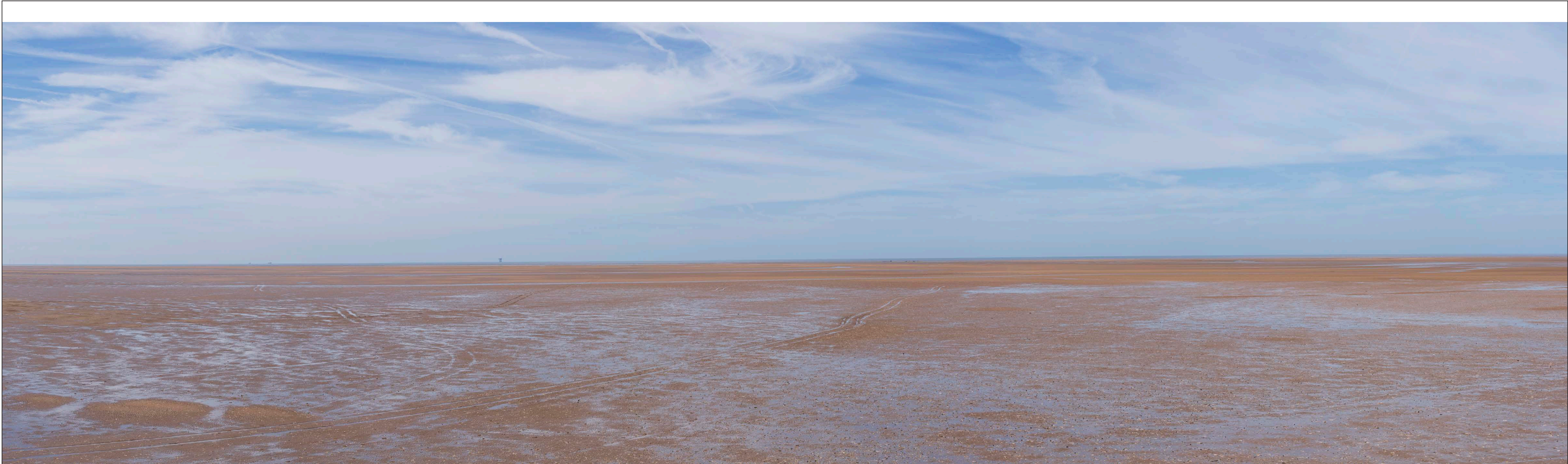


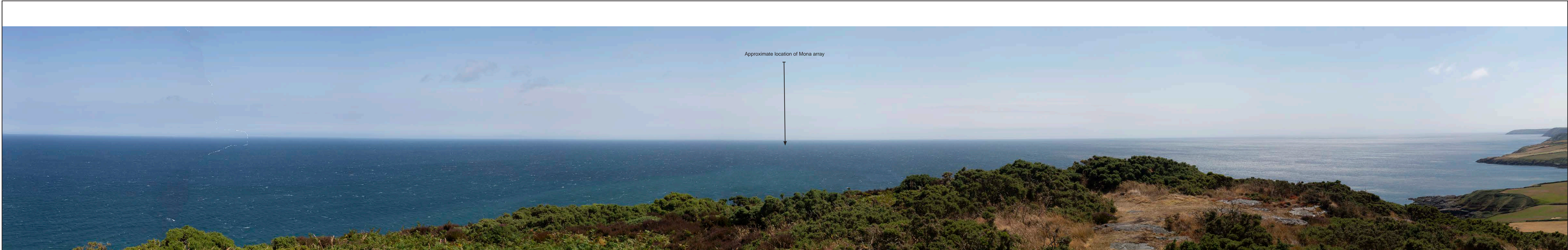
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





Approximate location of Mona array

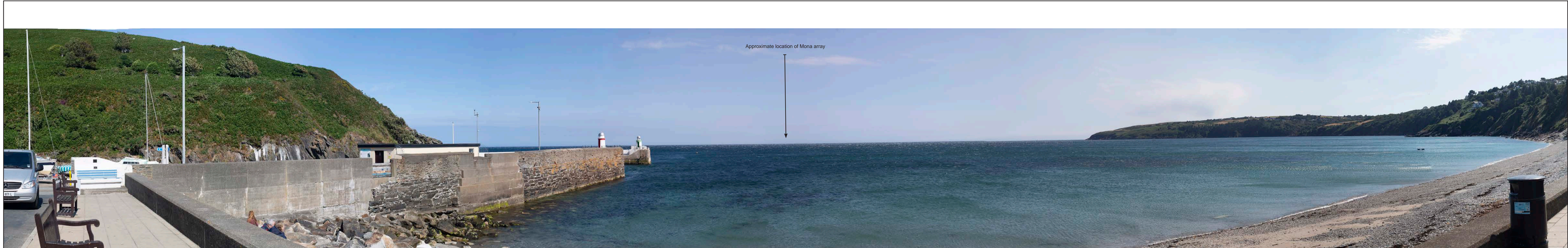


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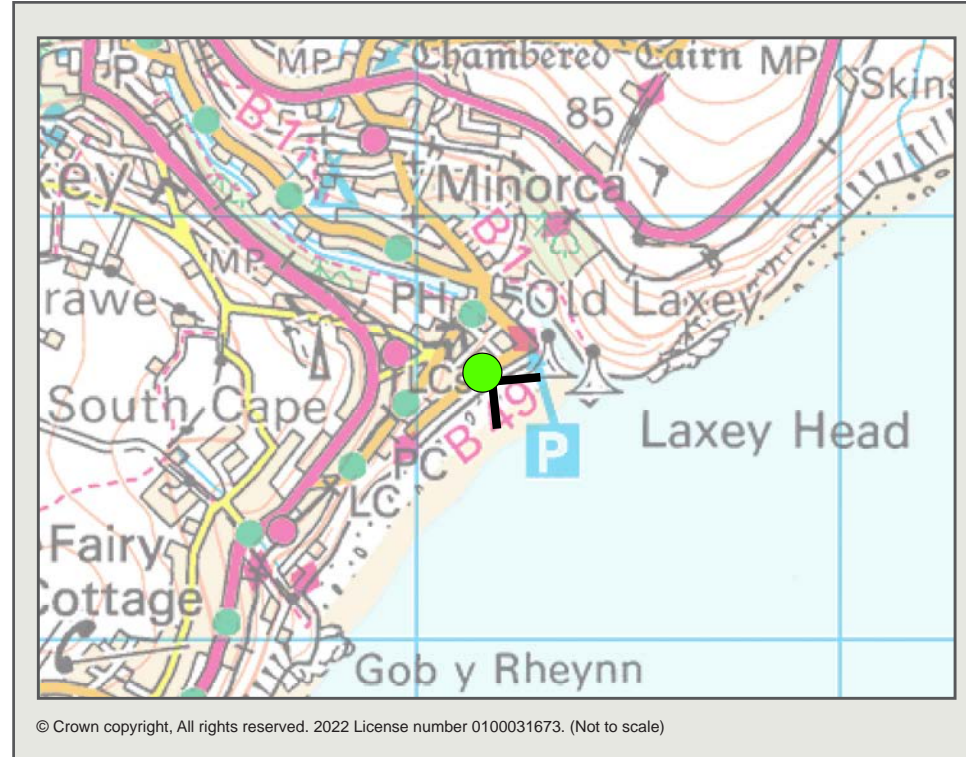
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







Approximate location of Mona array



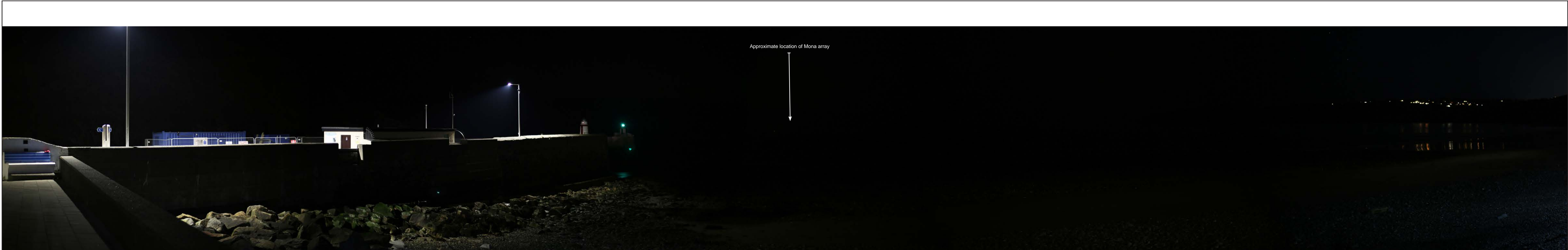
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 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





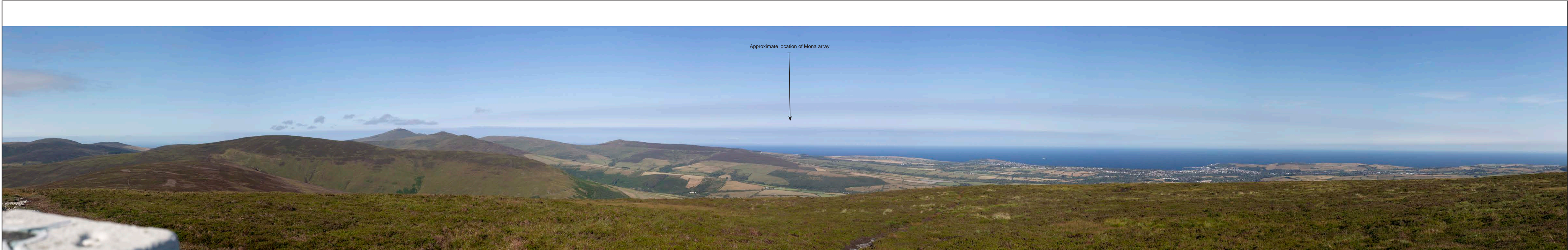




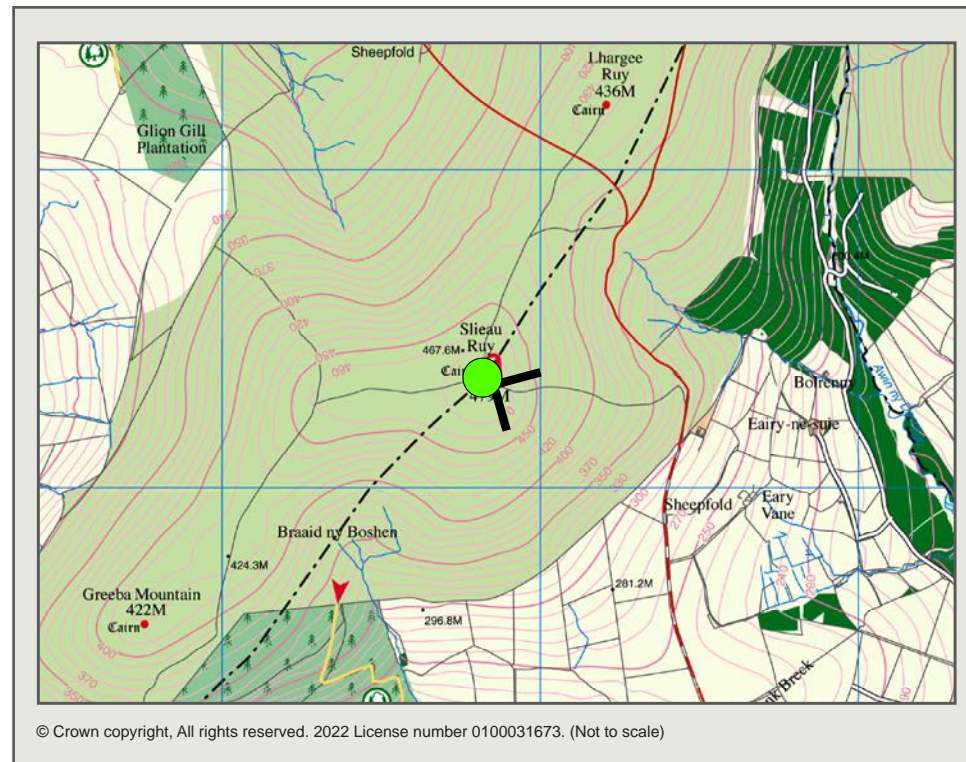
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





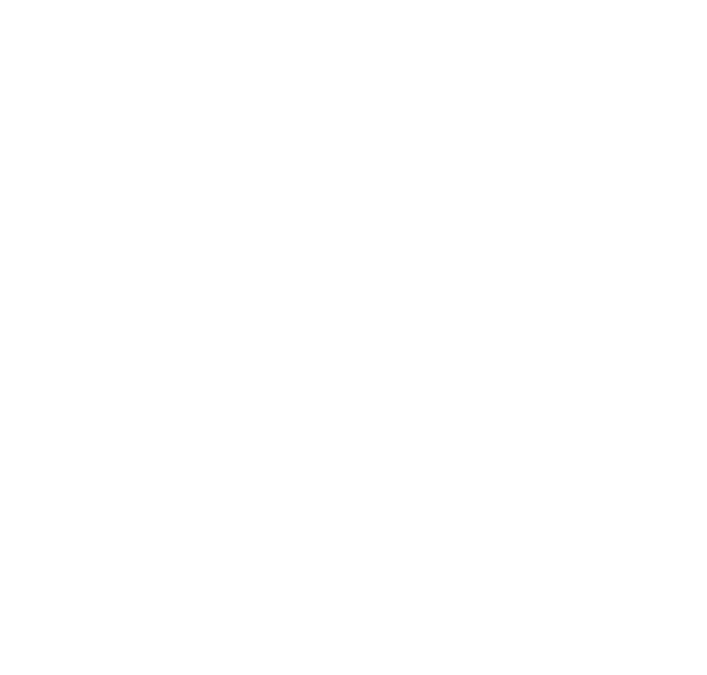


Approximate location of Mona array



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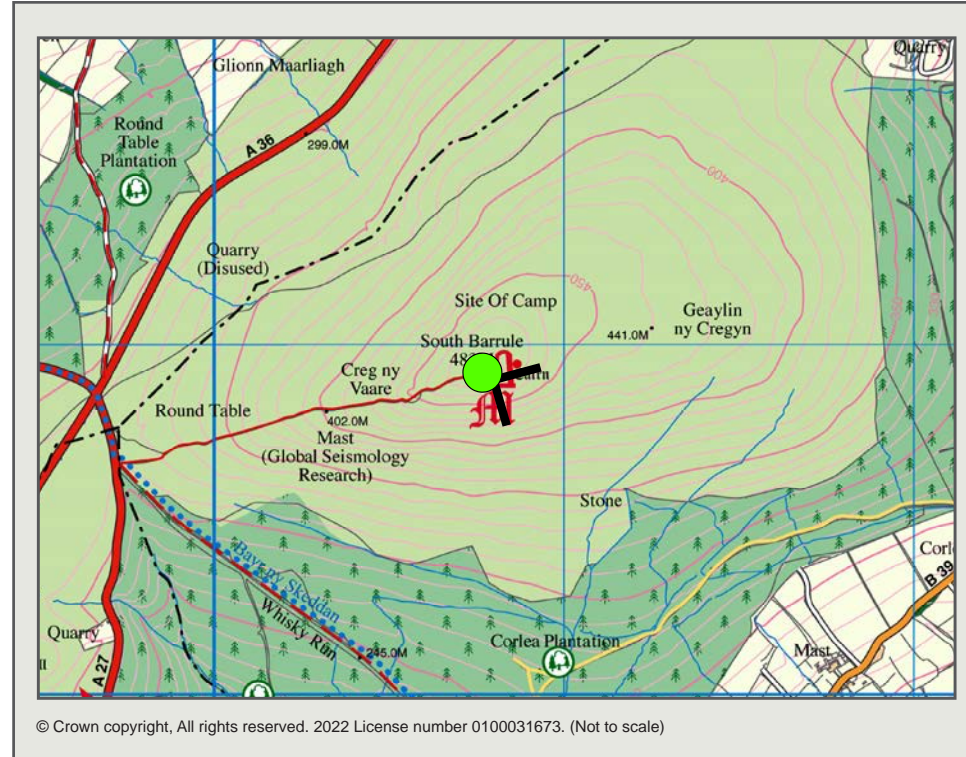
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







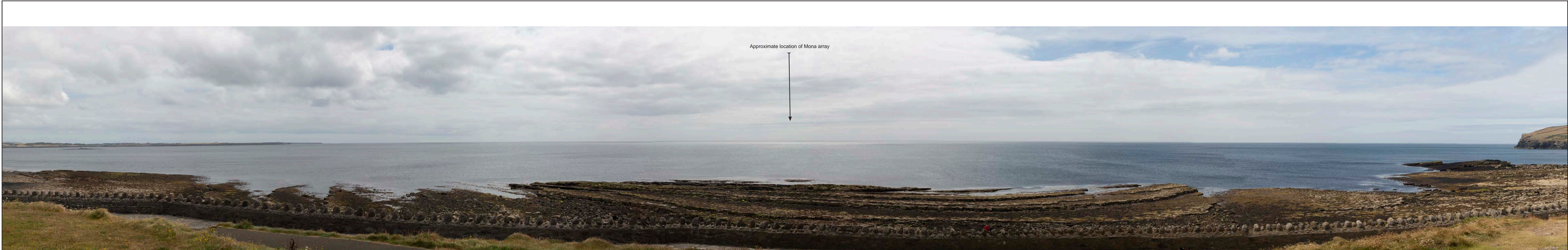
Approximate location of Mona array



 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







Approximate location of Mona array



 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







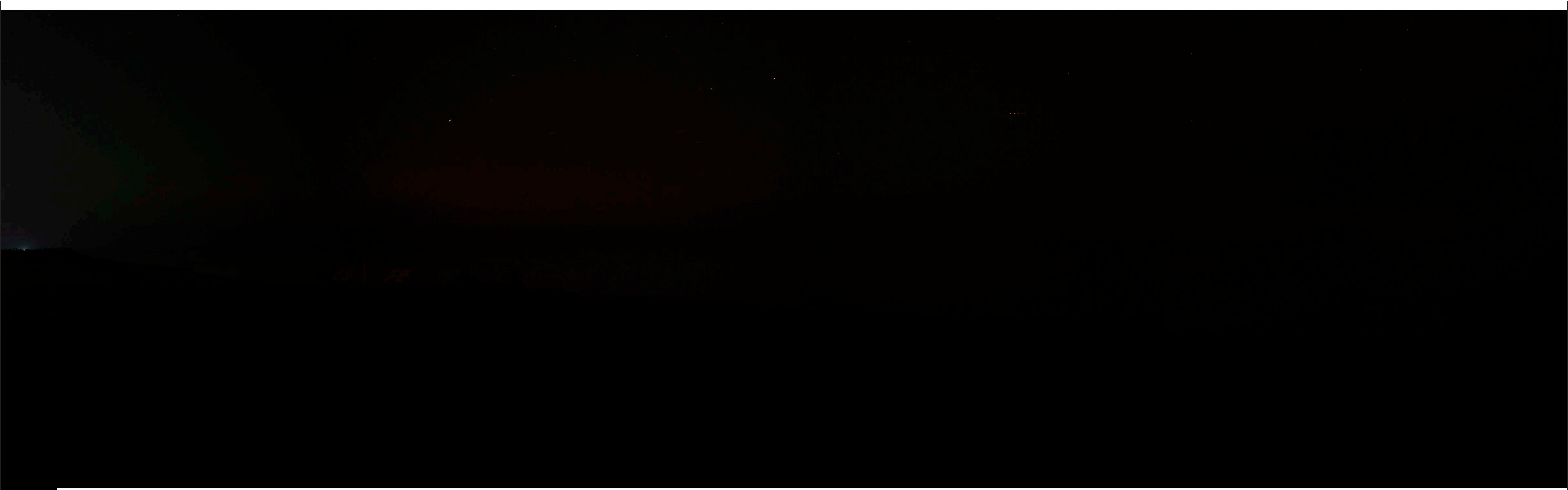


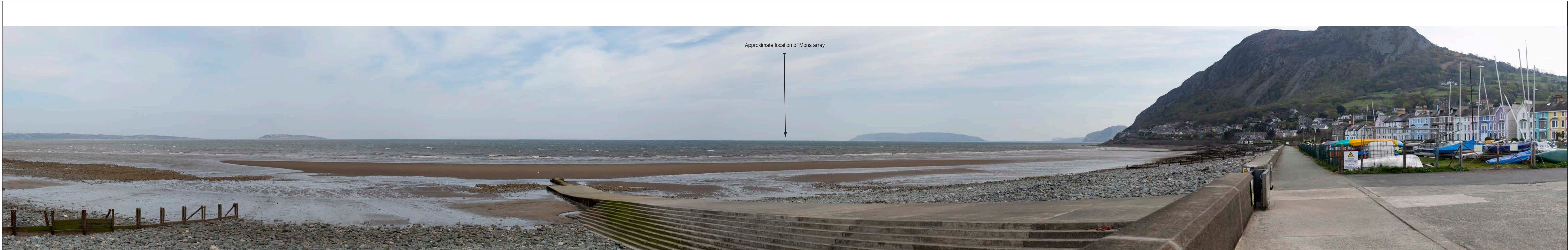
Approximate location of Mona array



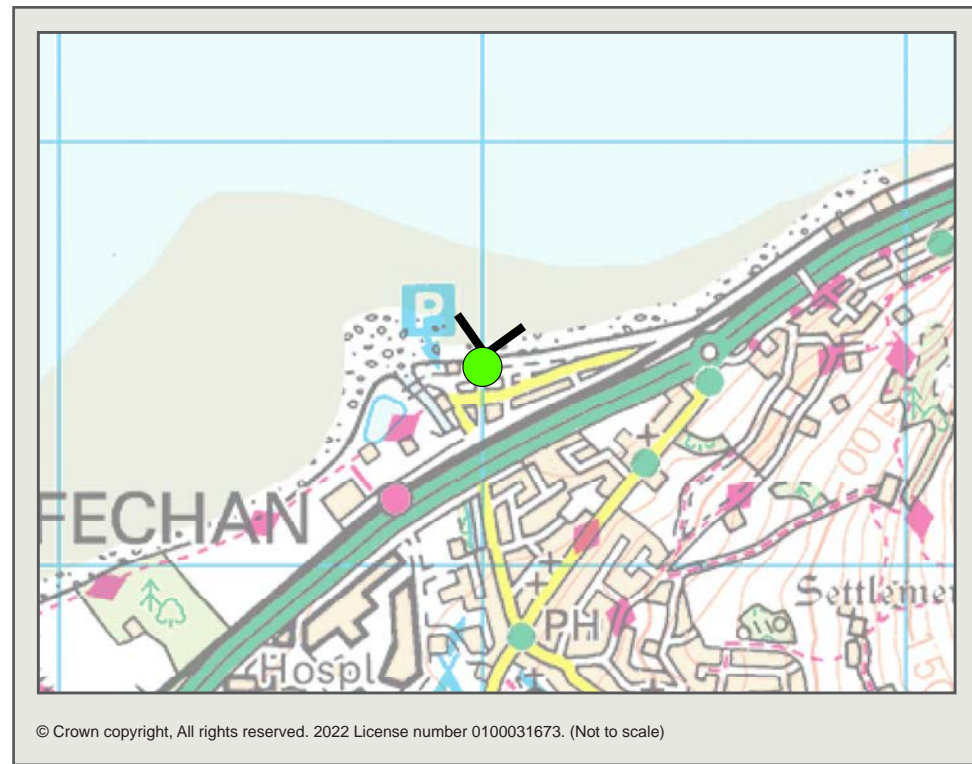
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint



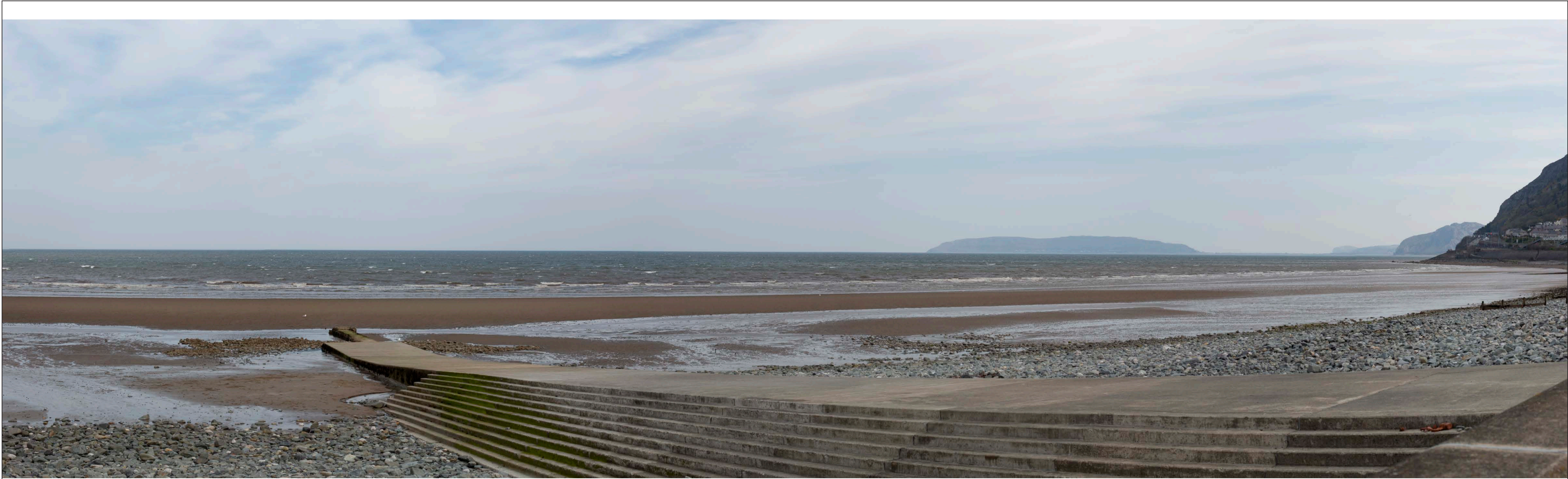


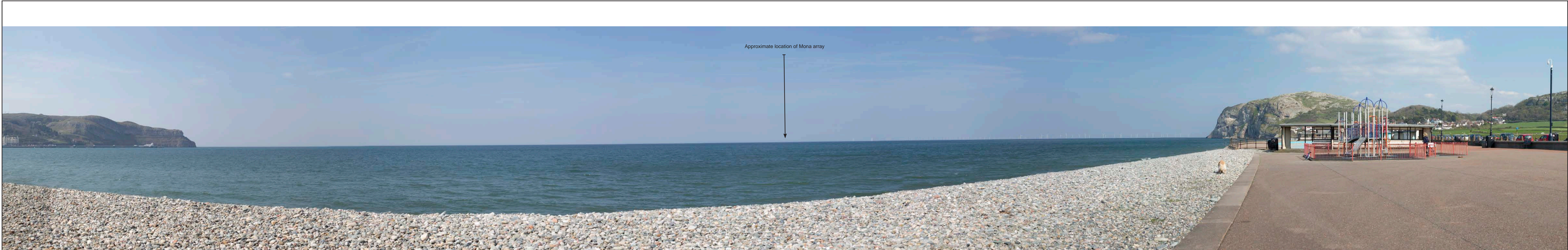


Approximate location of Mona array

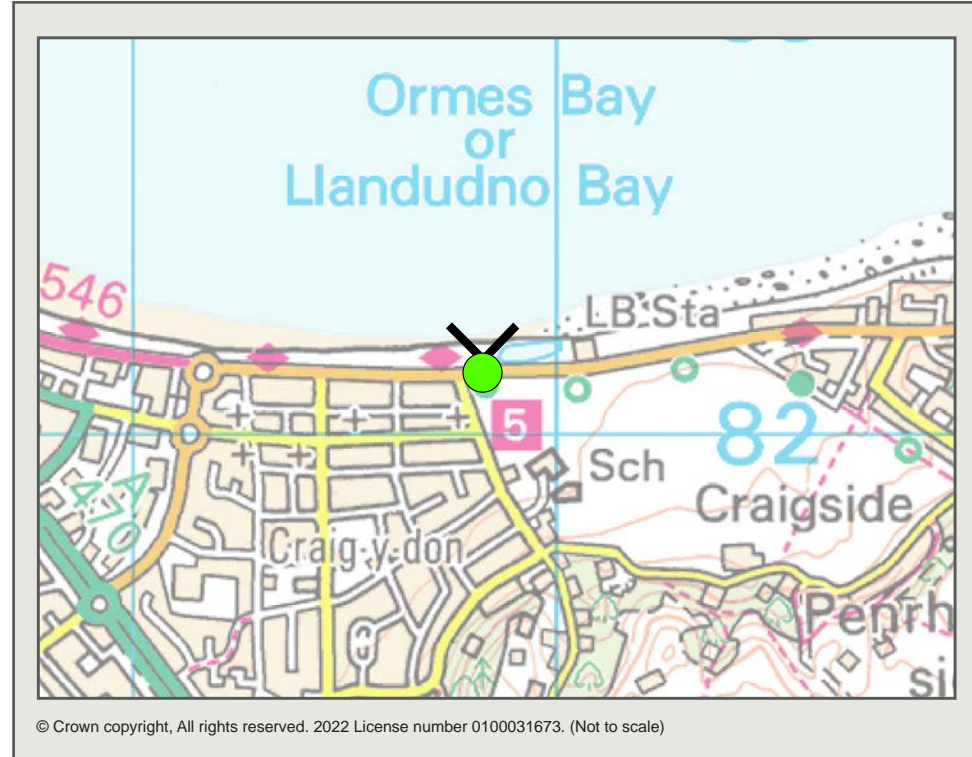


 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





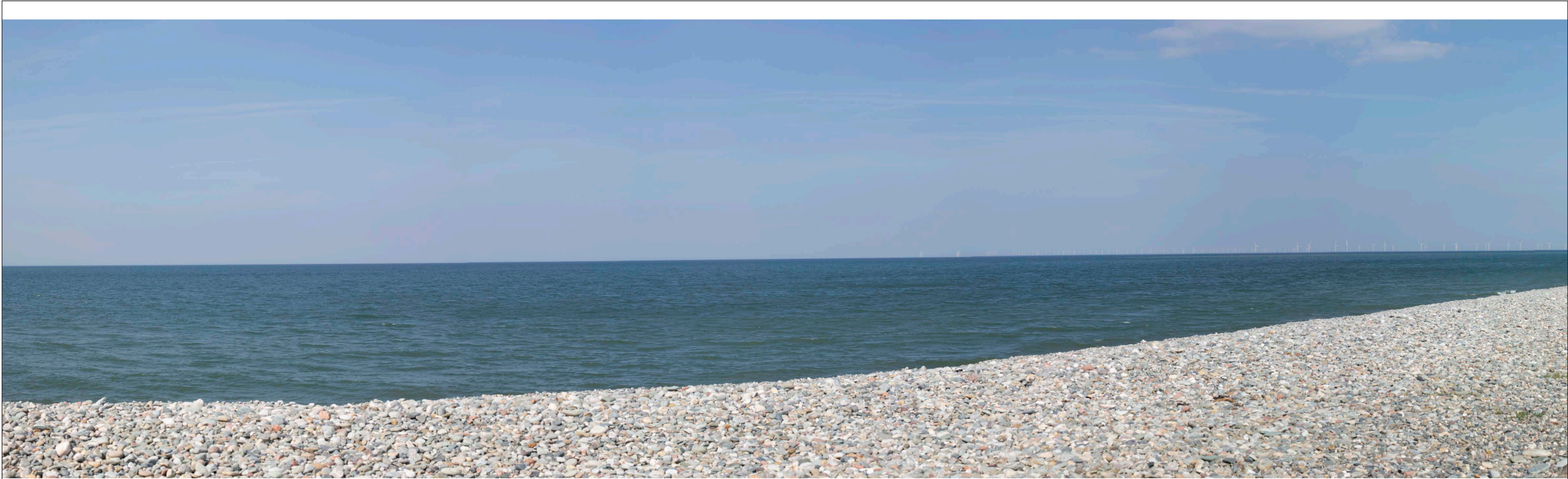
Approximate location of Mona array

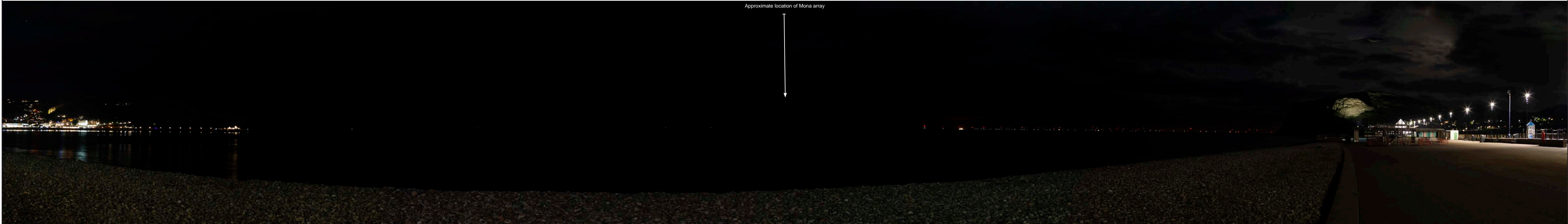


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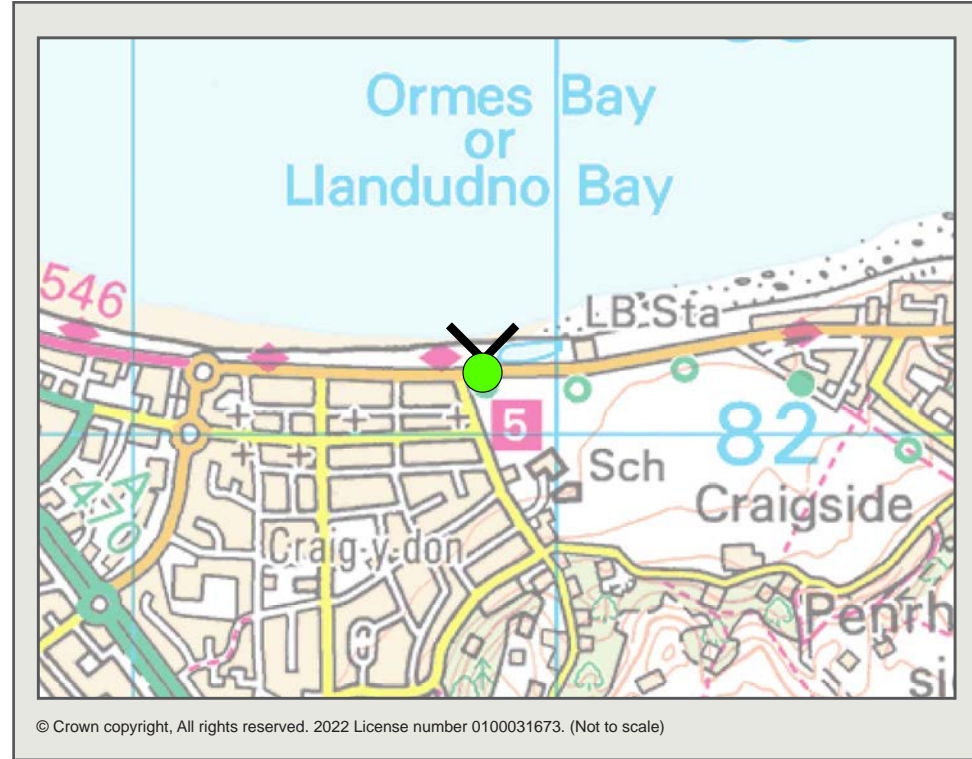
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







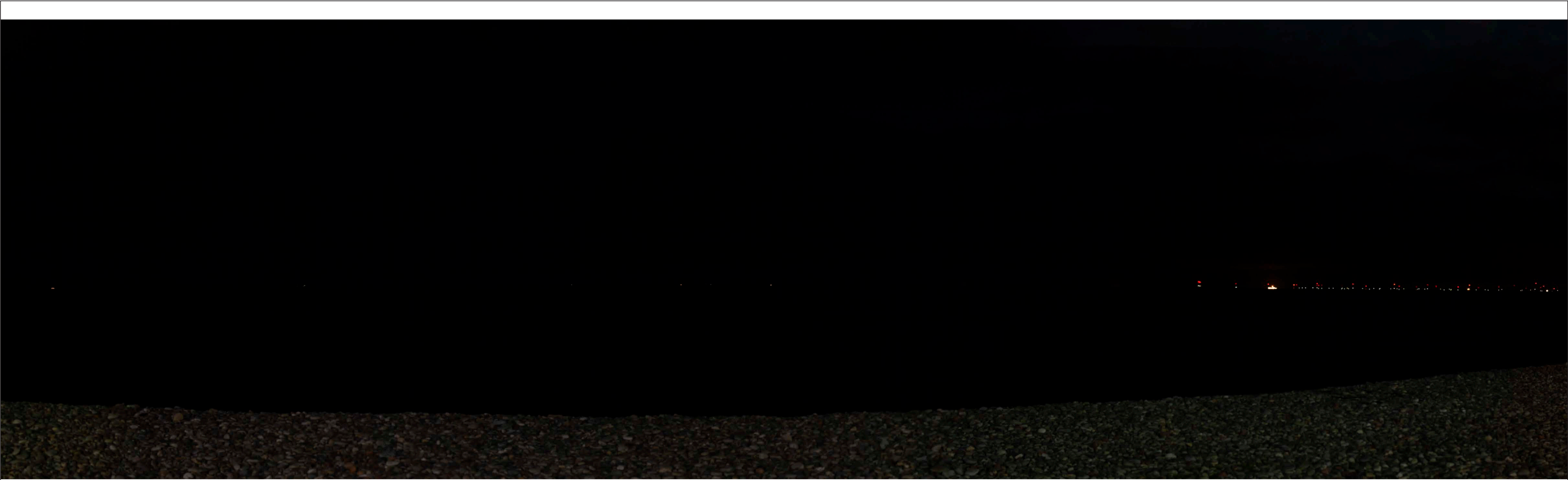
Approximate location of Mona array



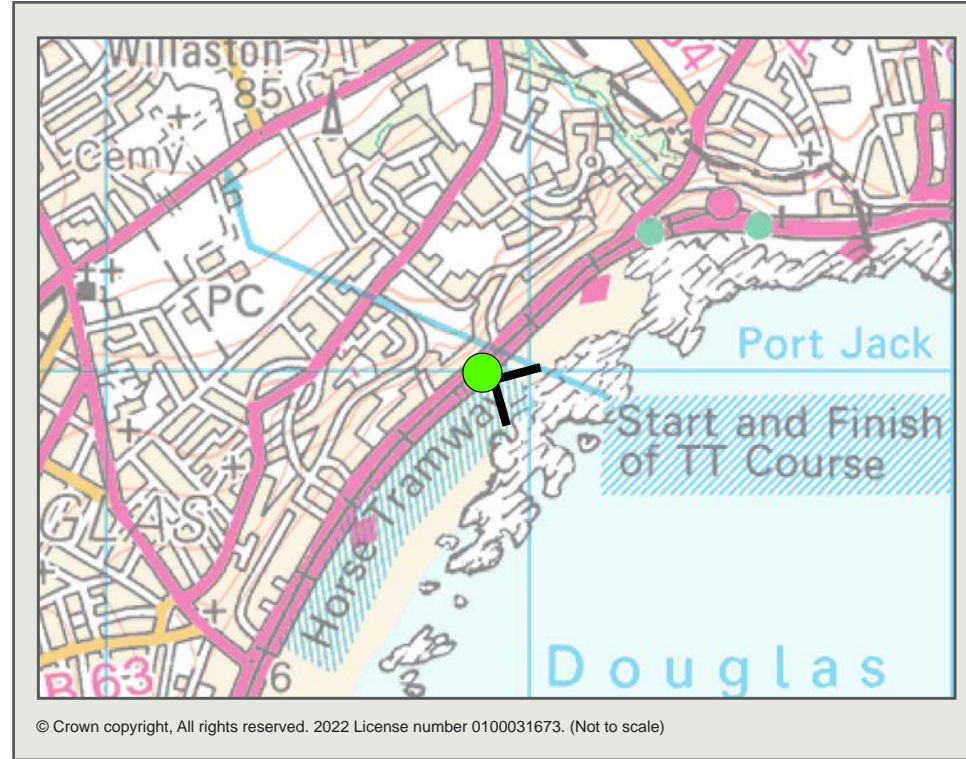
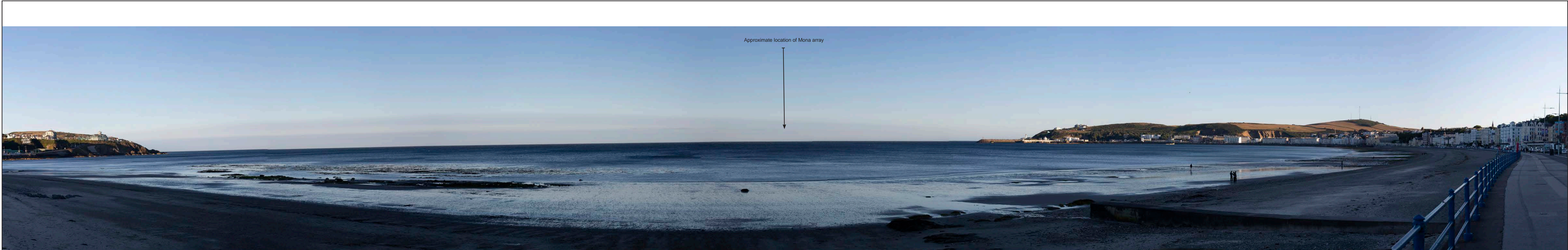
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 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint



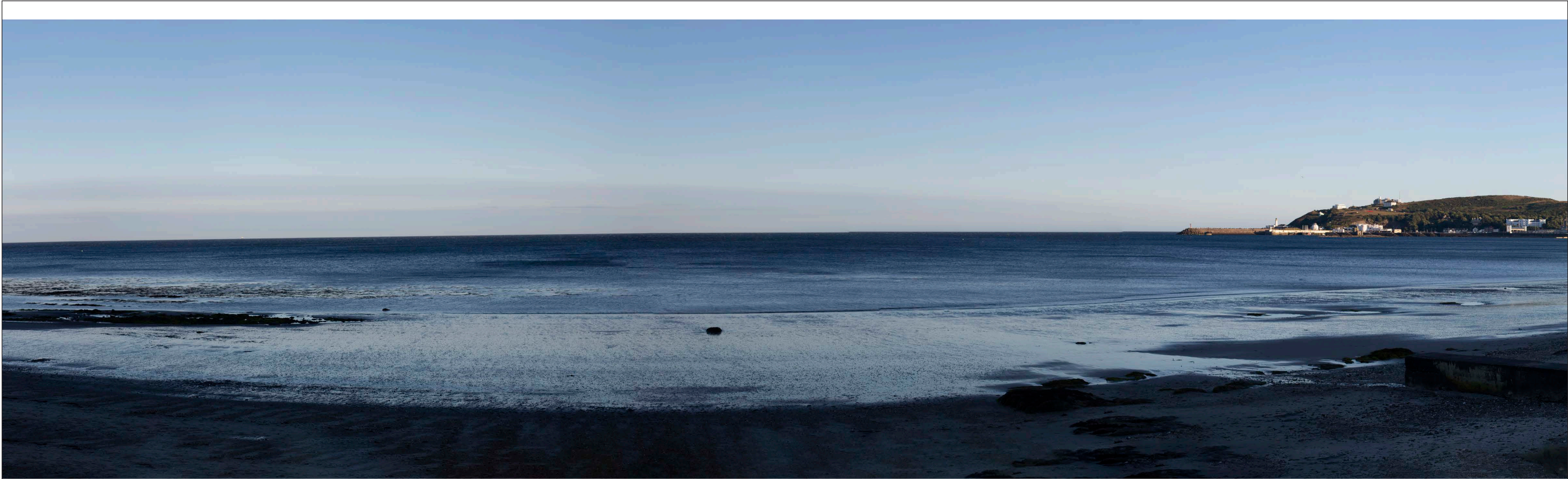


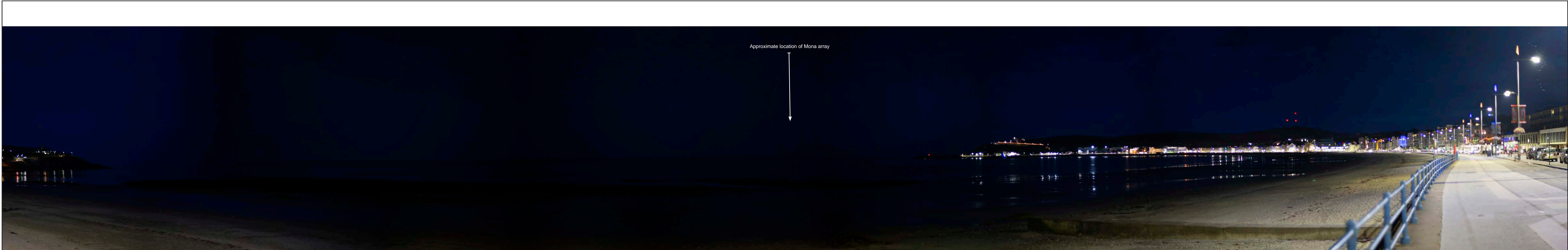




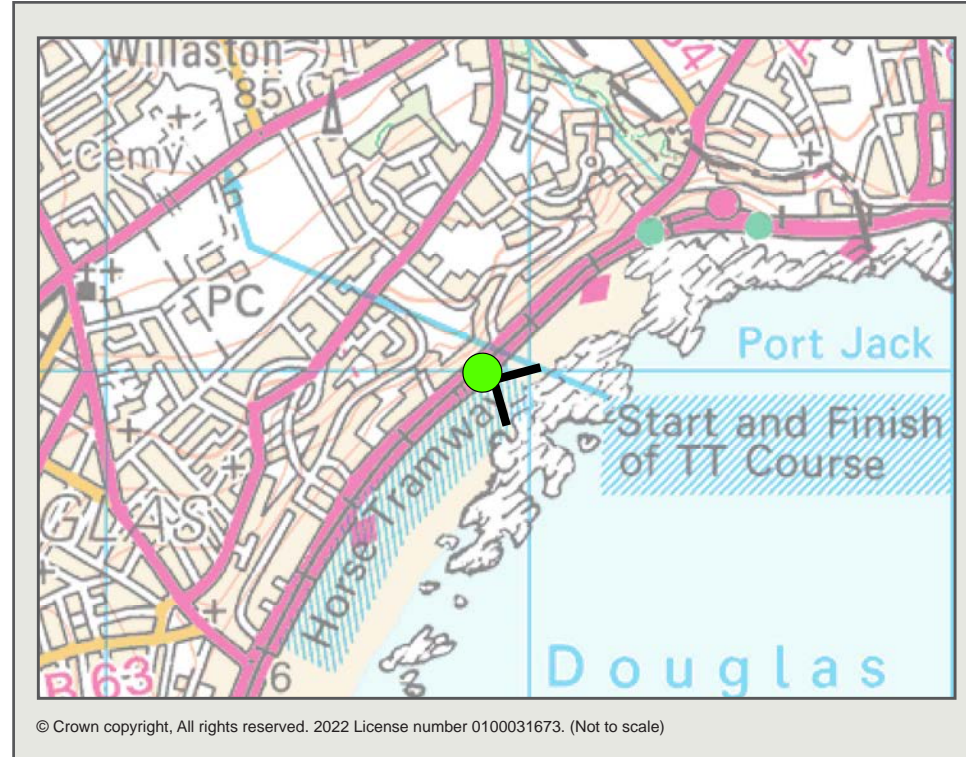
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







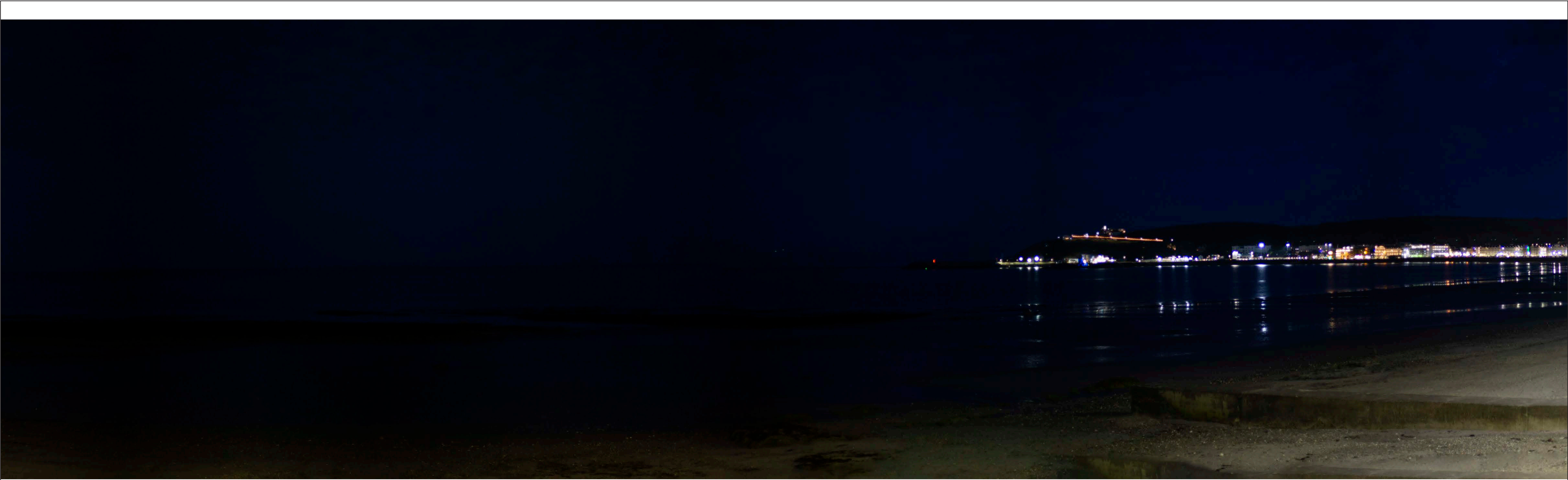
Approximate location of Mona array

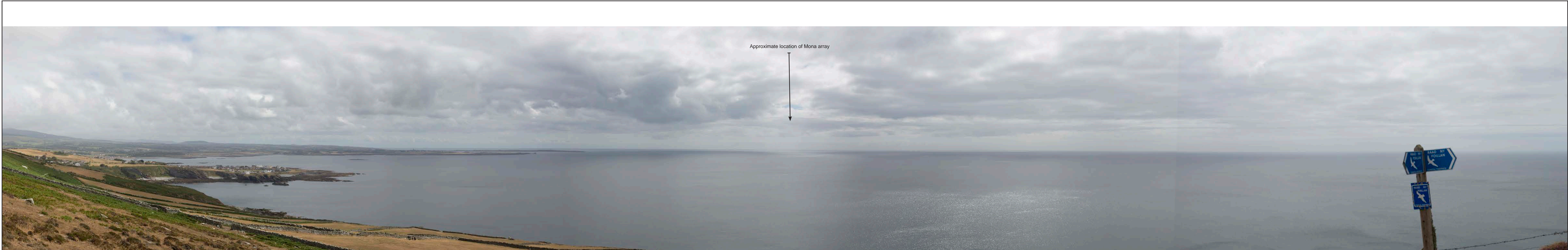


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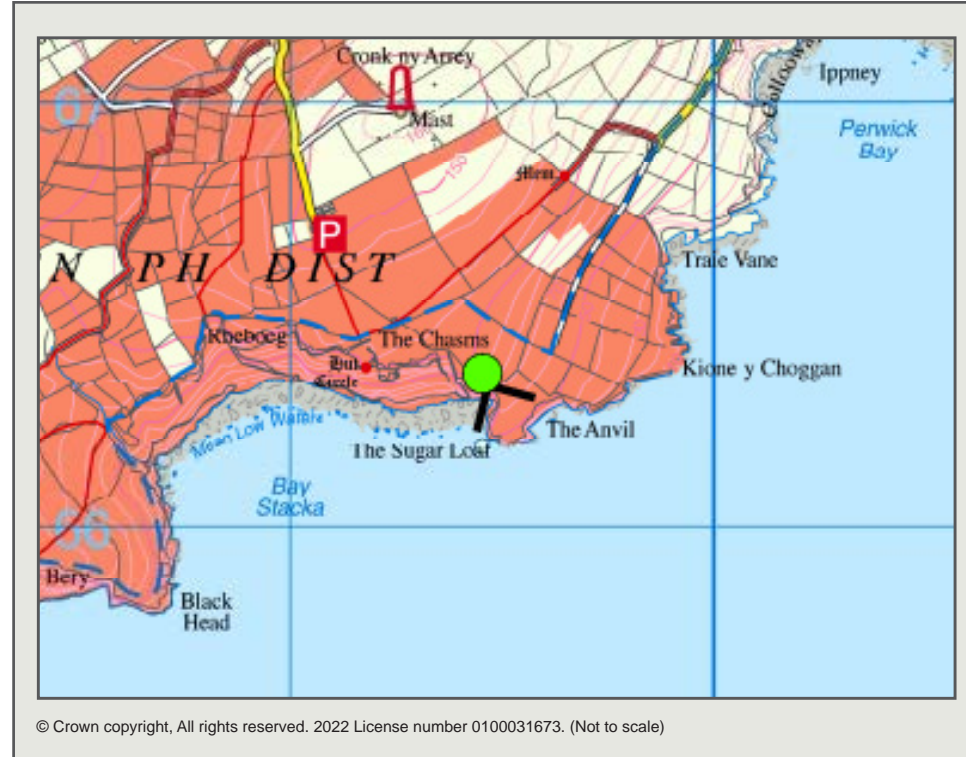
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







Approximate location of Mona array



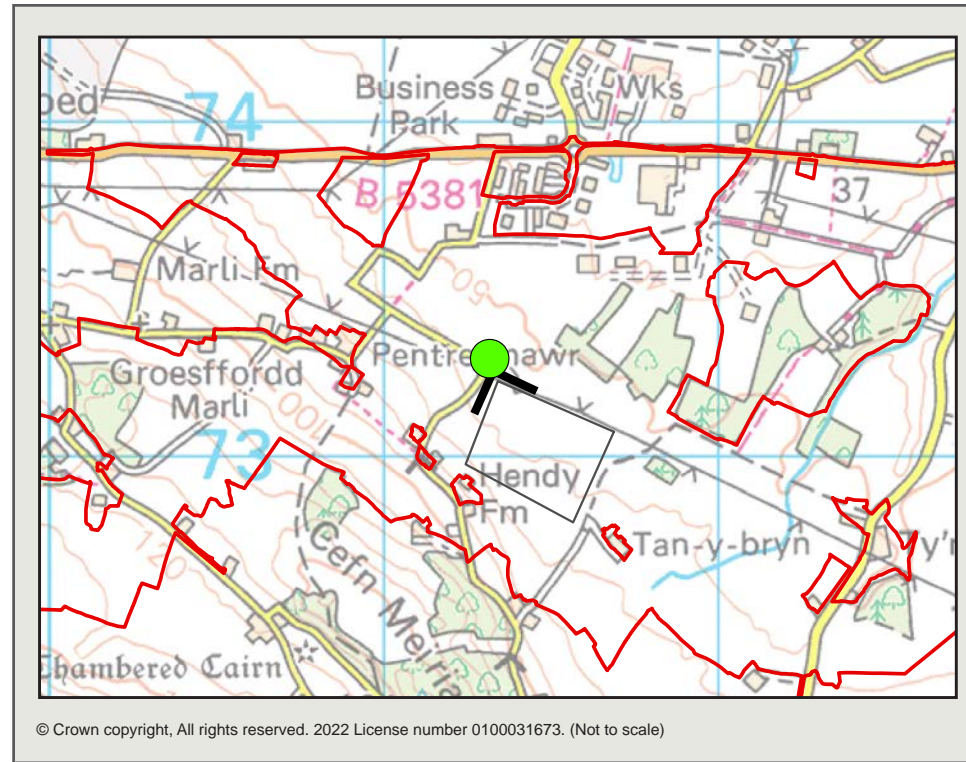
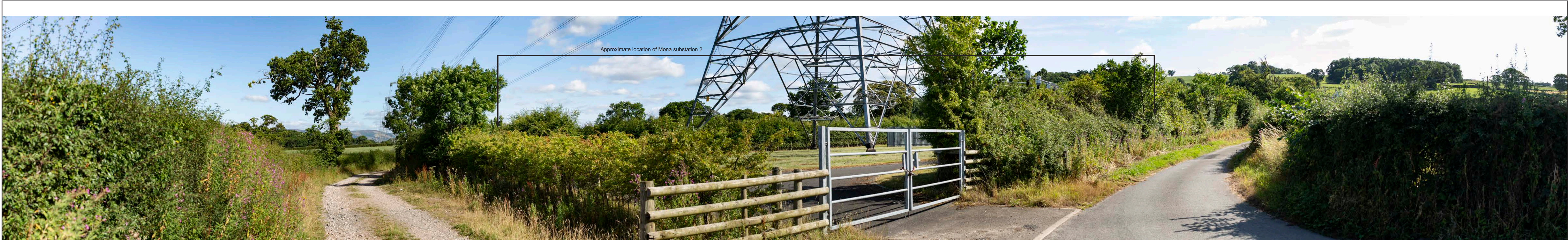
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 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





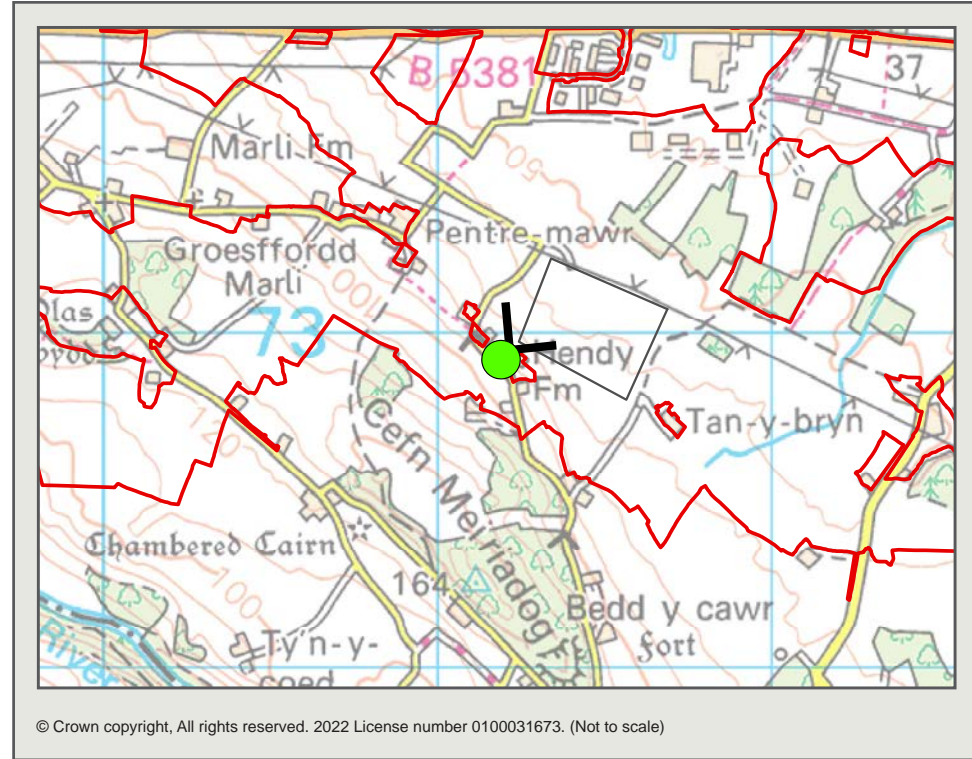
## Appendix B2: Baseline Photography for Mona Onshore Substation Option 2



 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint



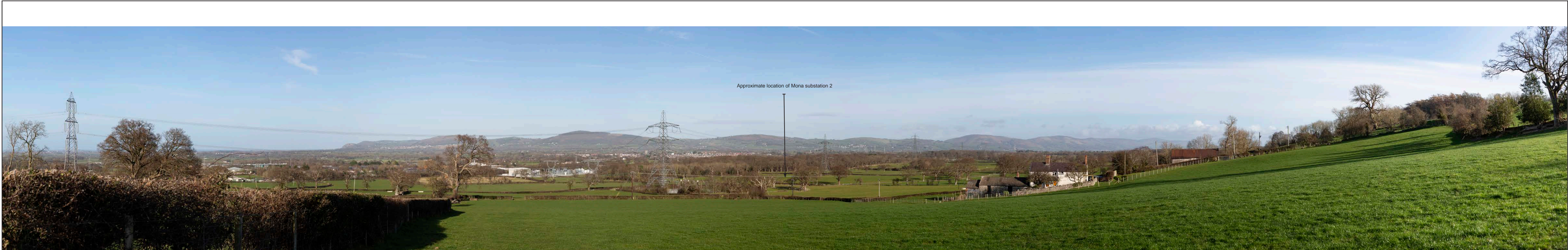




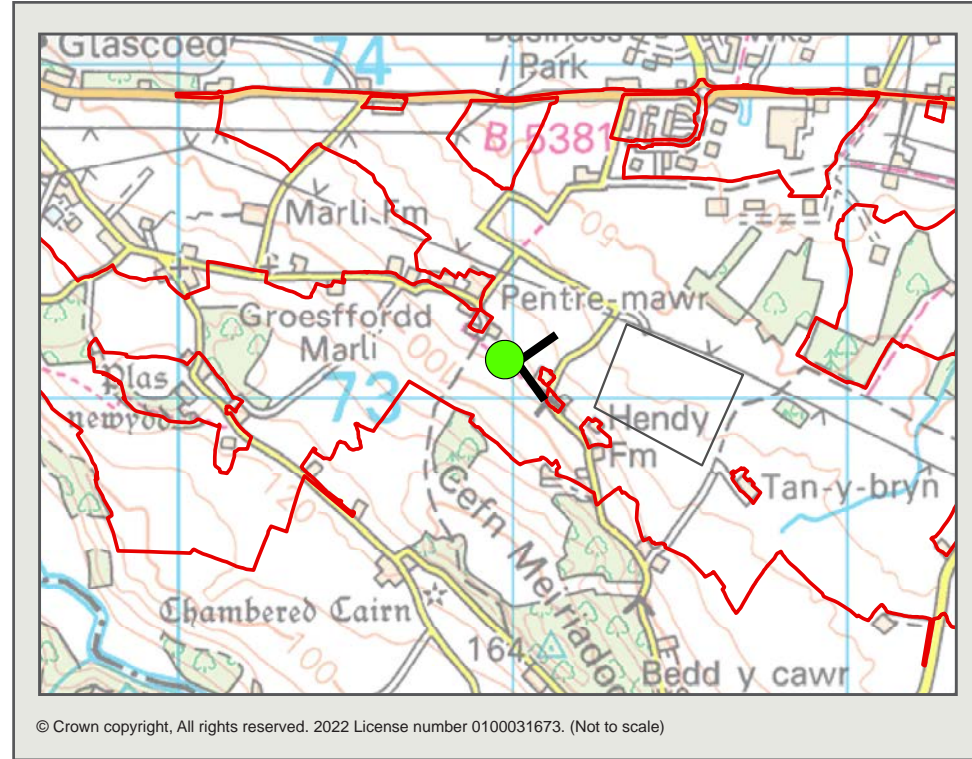
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







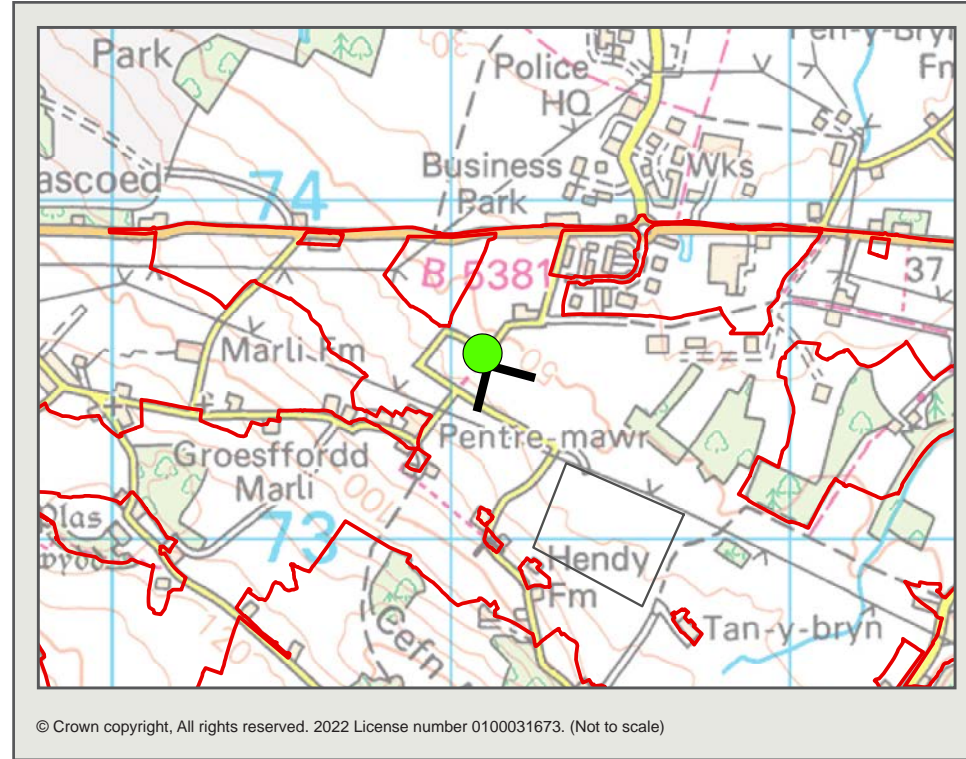
Approximate location of Mona substation 2



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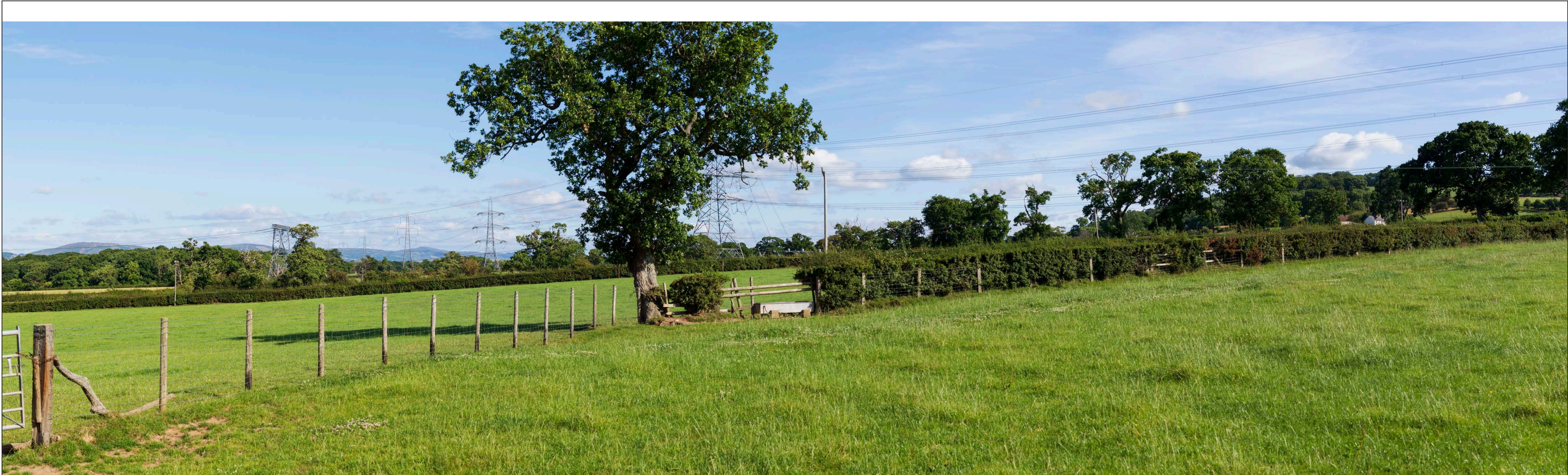
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





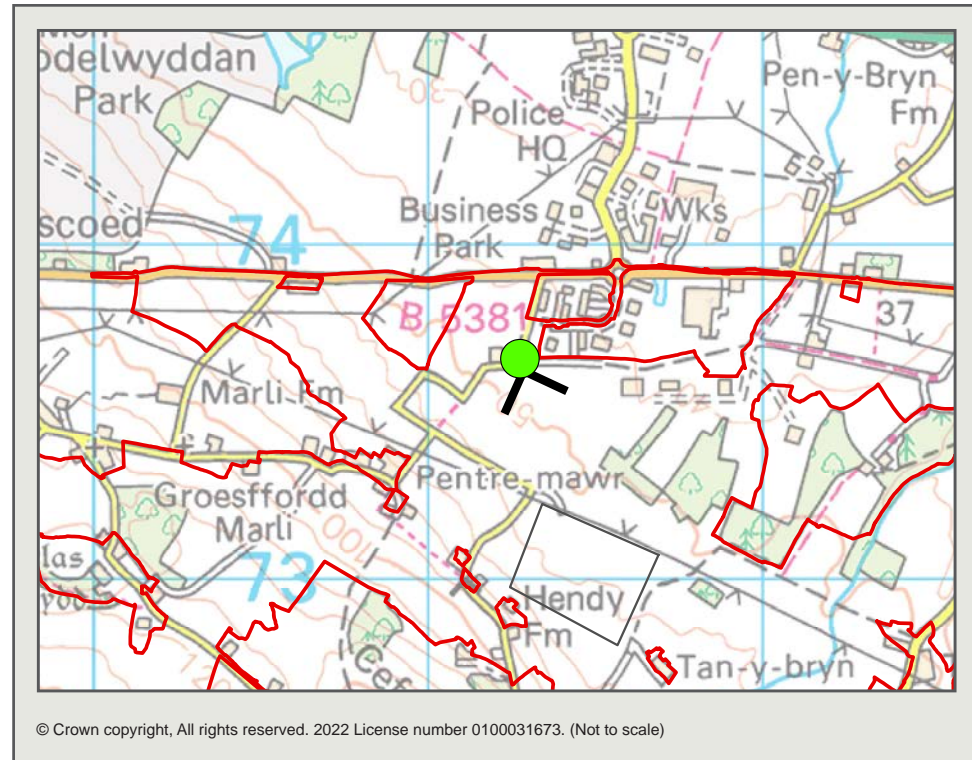
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





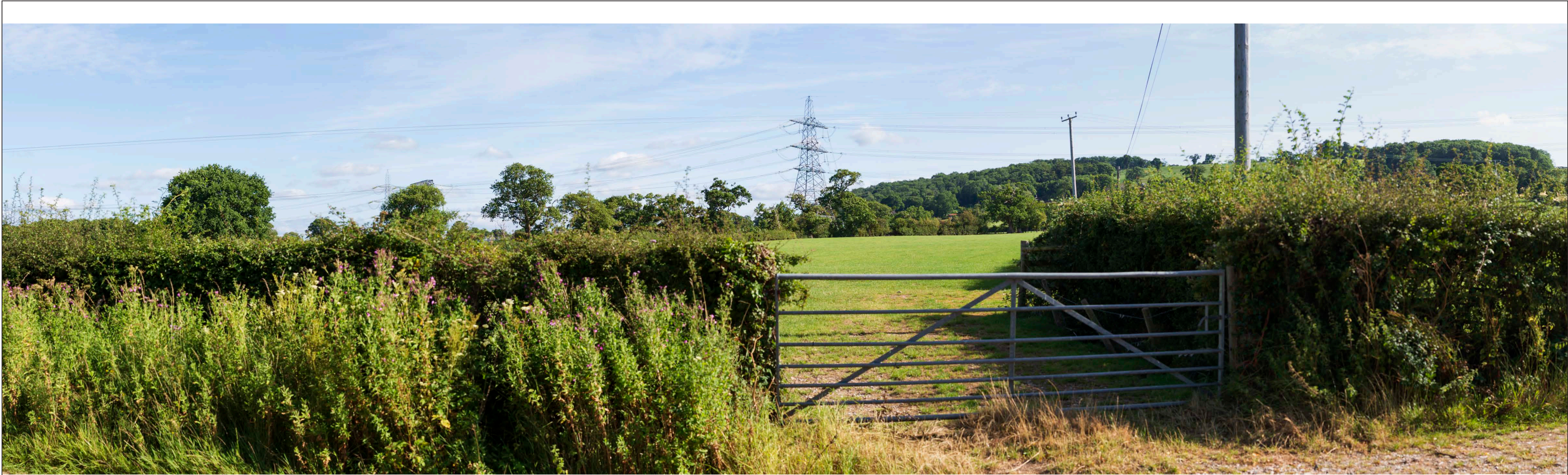


Approximate location of Mona substation 2



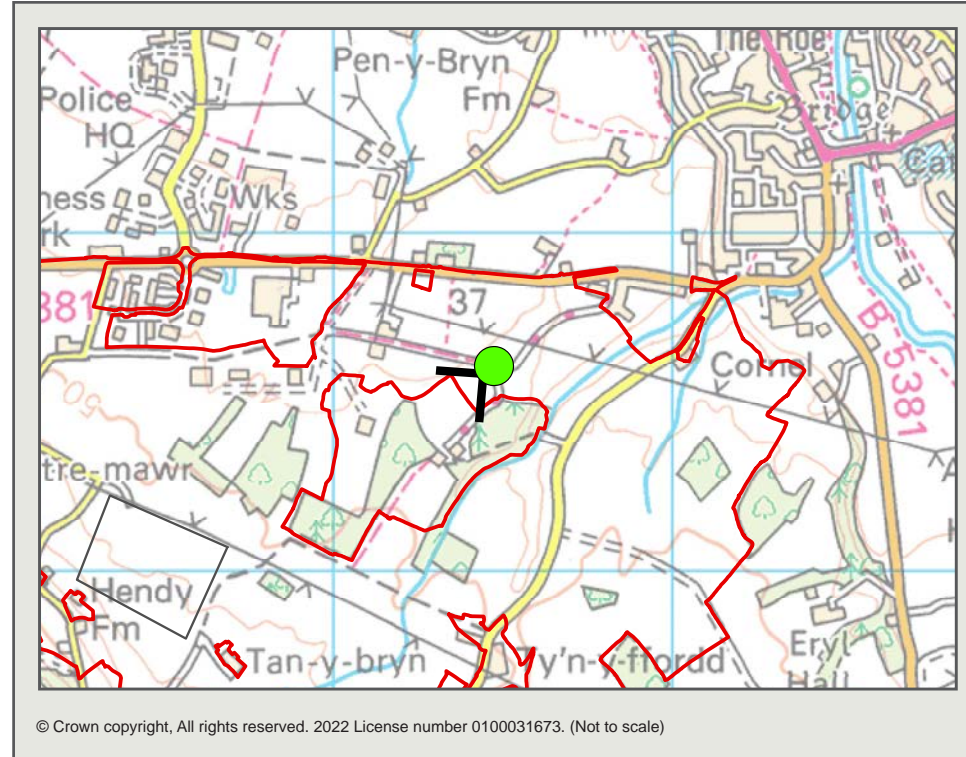
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





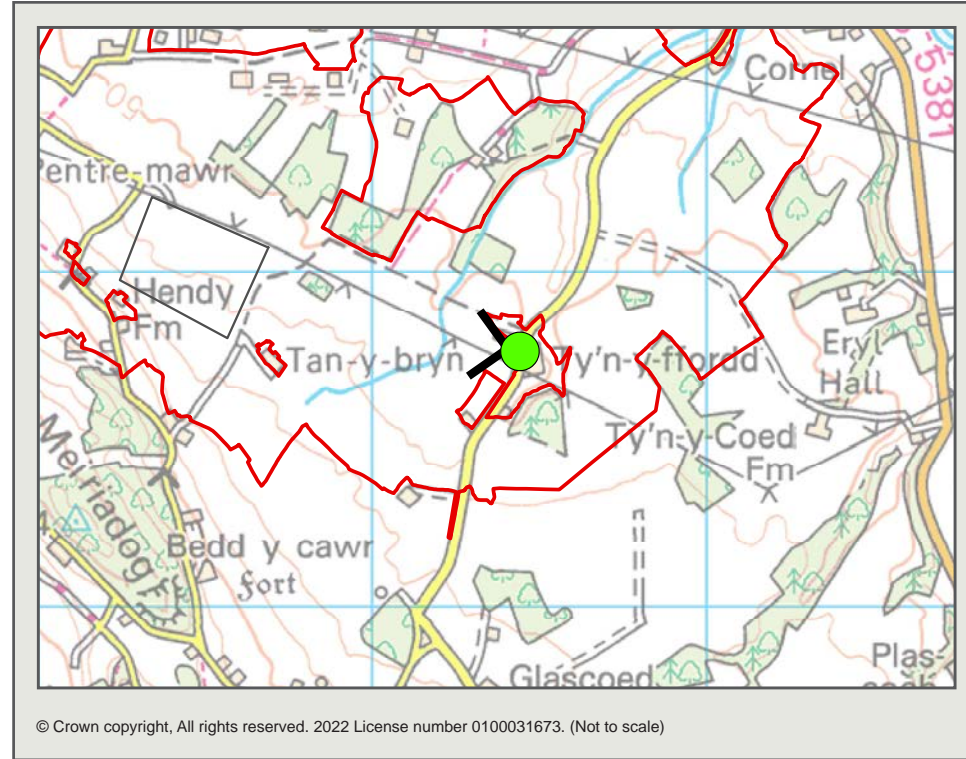
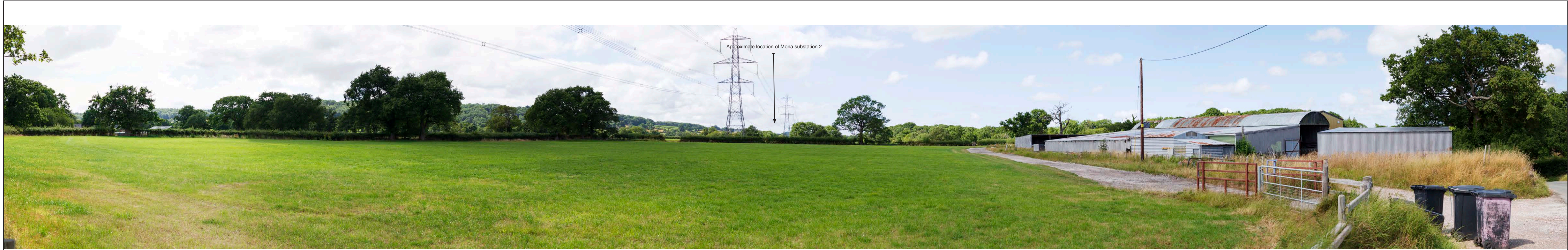


Approximate location of Mona substation 2



 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint

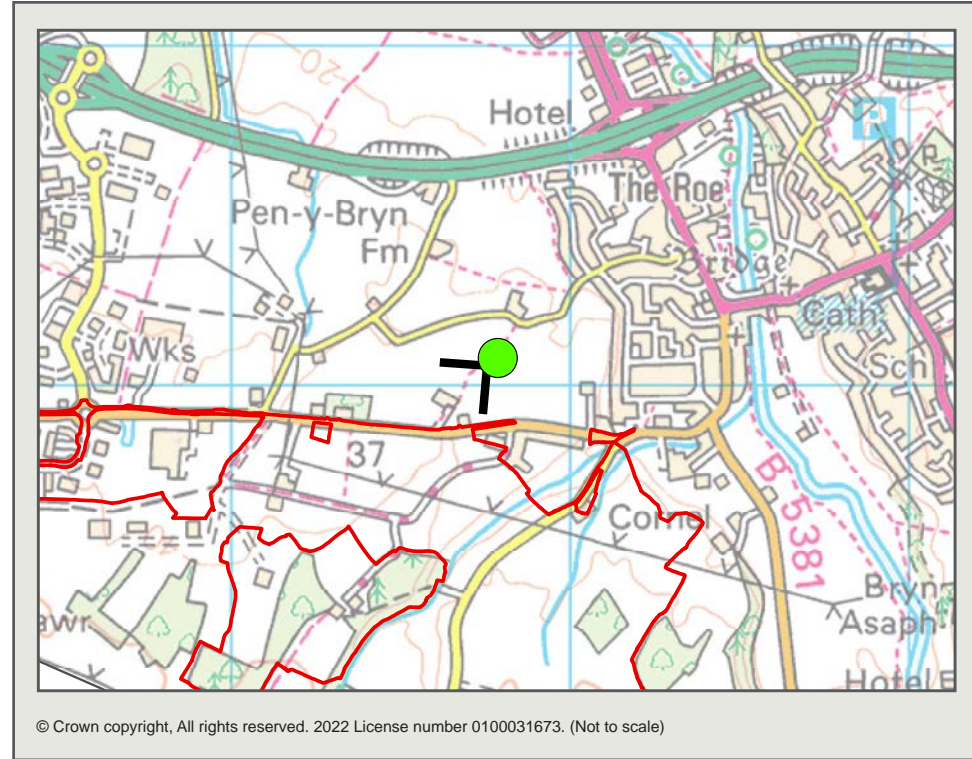




 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







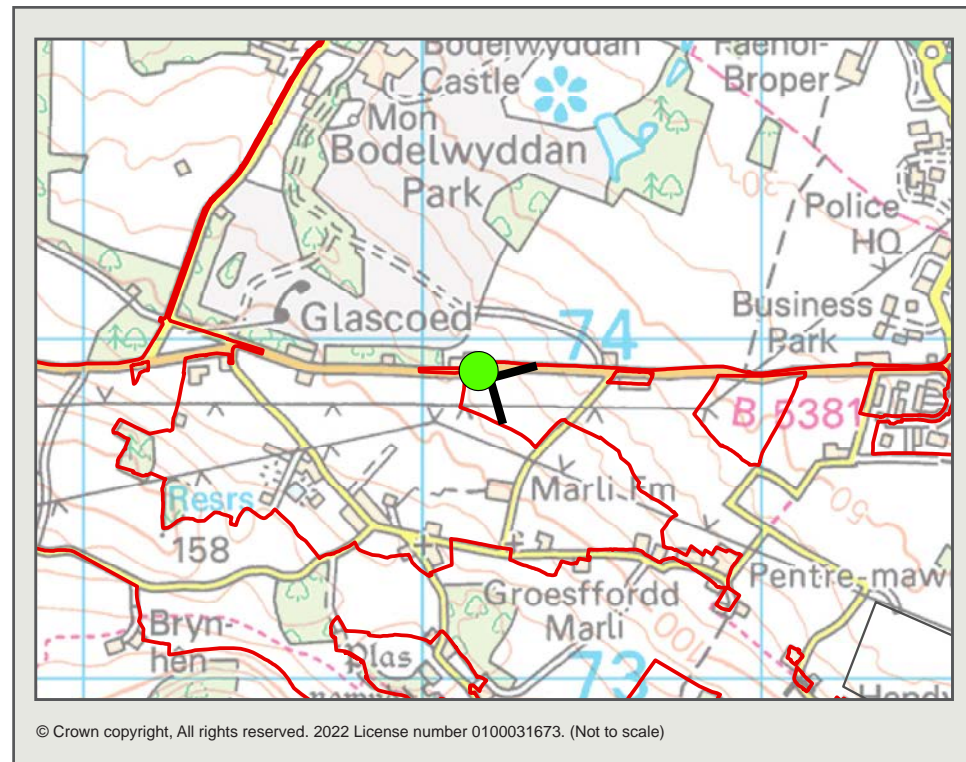
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







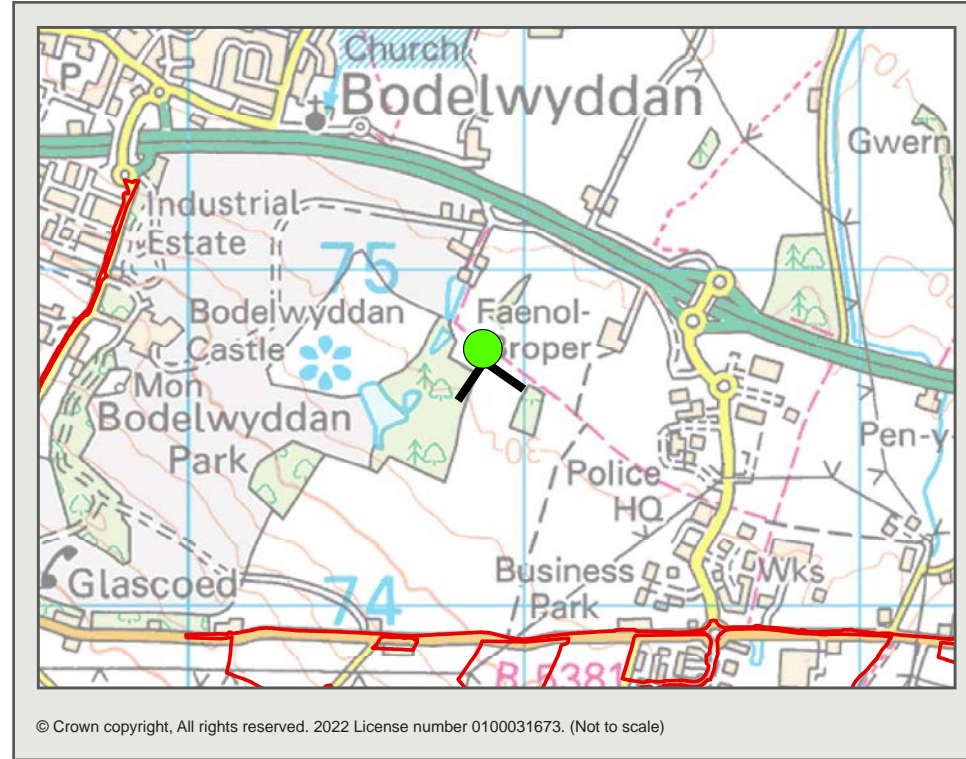
Approximate location of Mona substation 2



 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







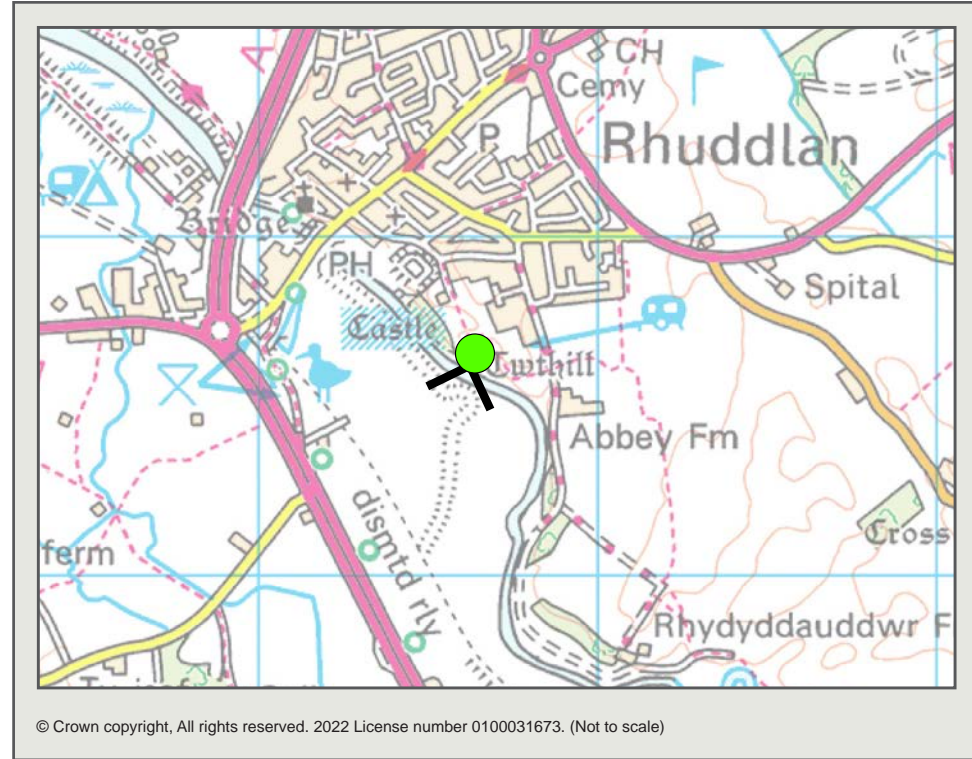
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





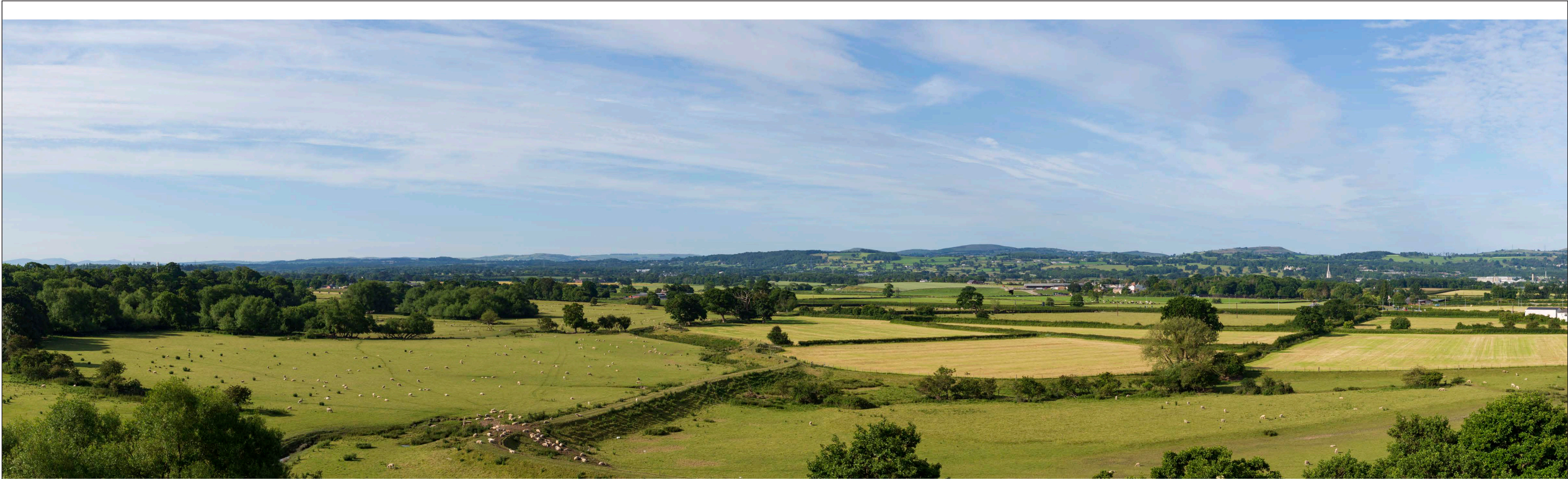


Approximate location of Mona substation 2



 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint

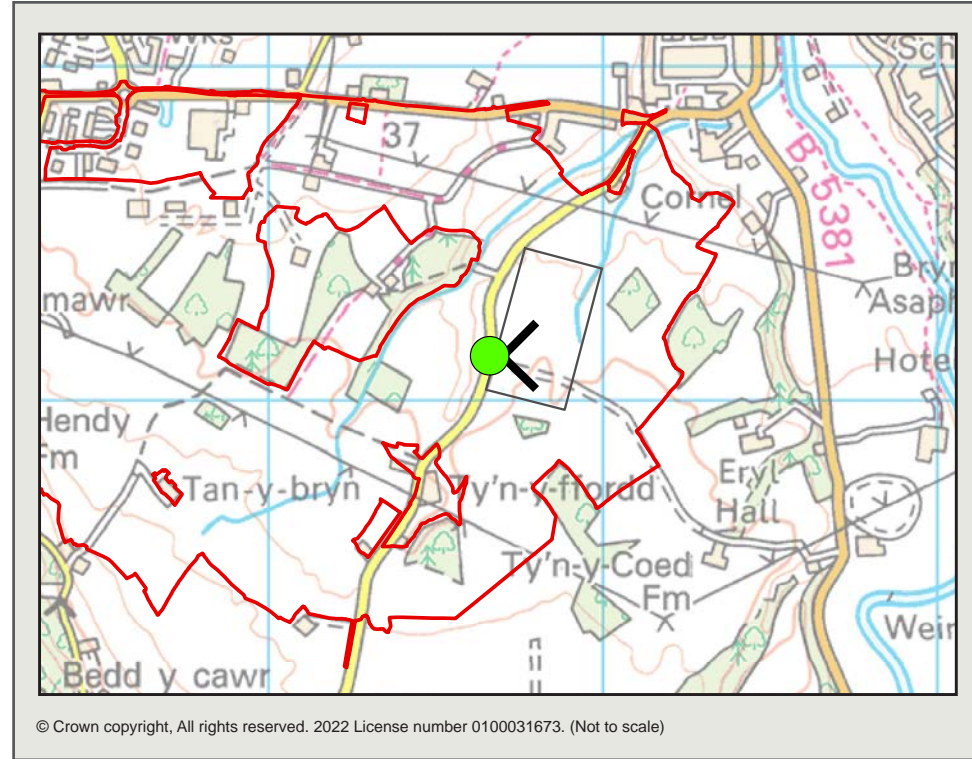




## Appendix B3: Baseline Photography for Mona Onshore Substation Option 7



Approximate location of Mona substation 7



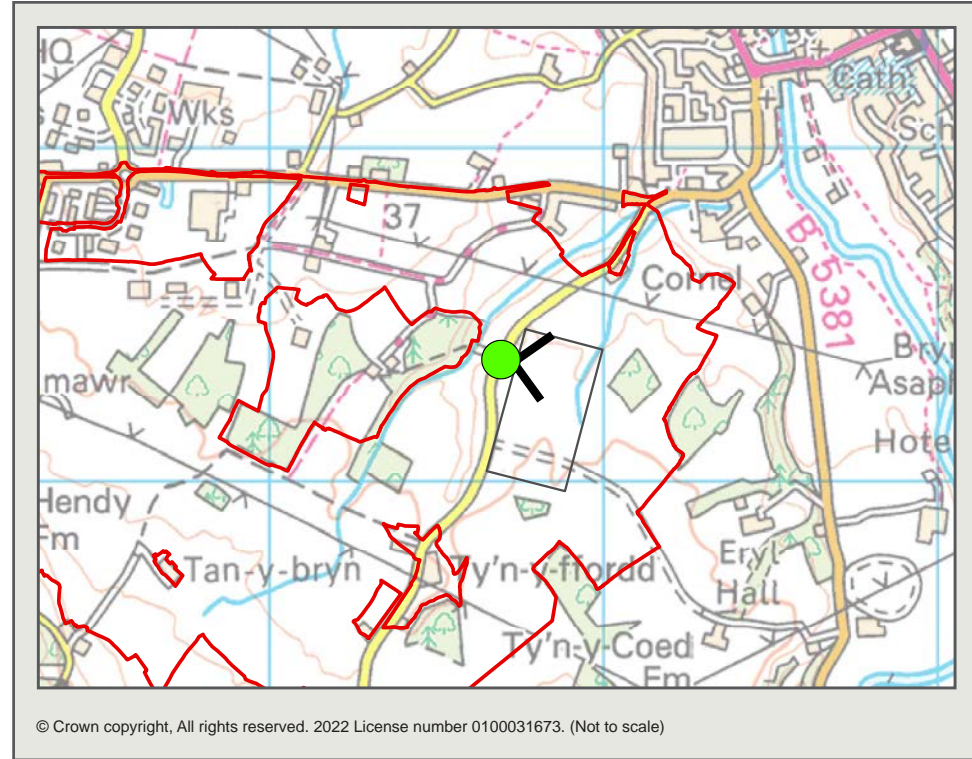
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







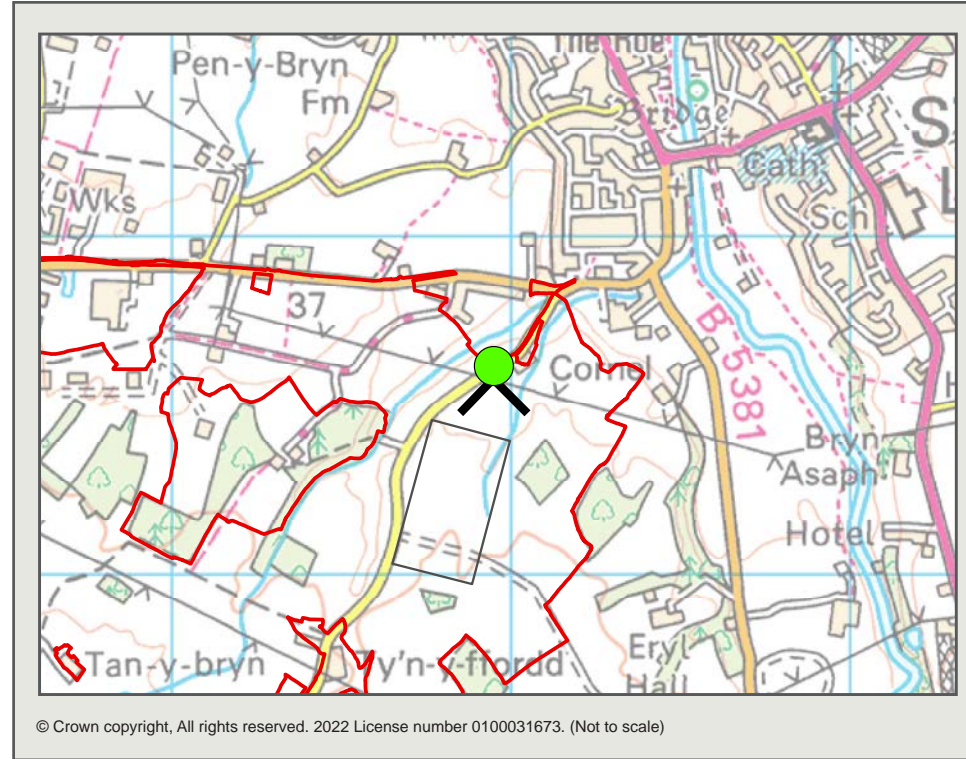
Approximate location of Mona substation 7



 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





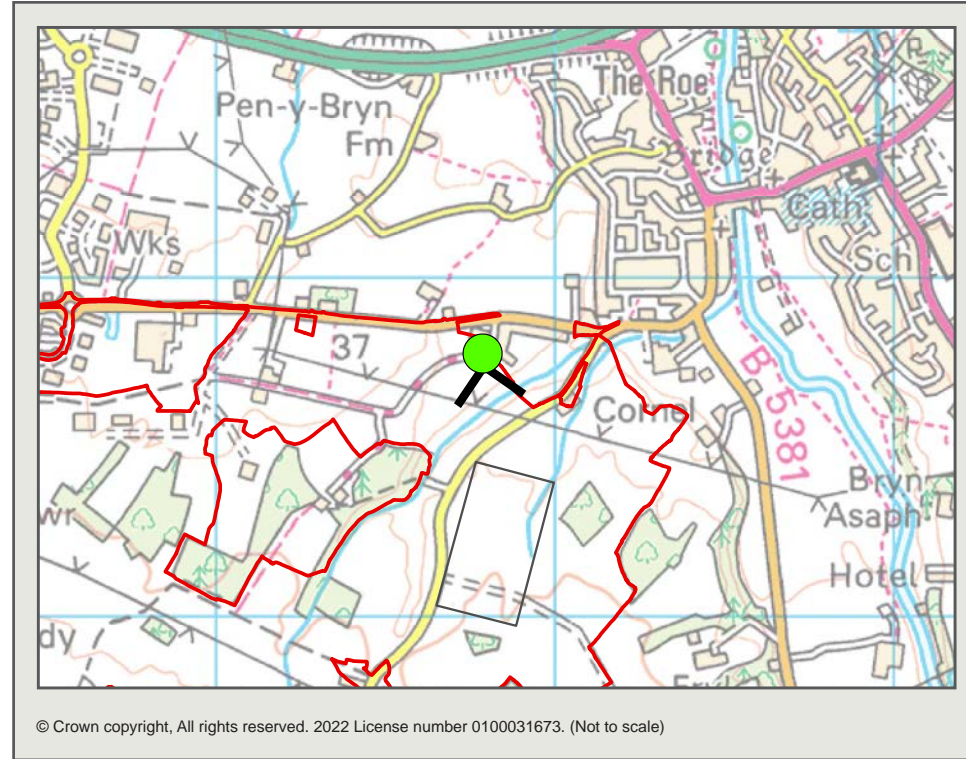



 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





Approximate location of Mona substation 7



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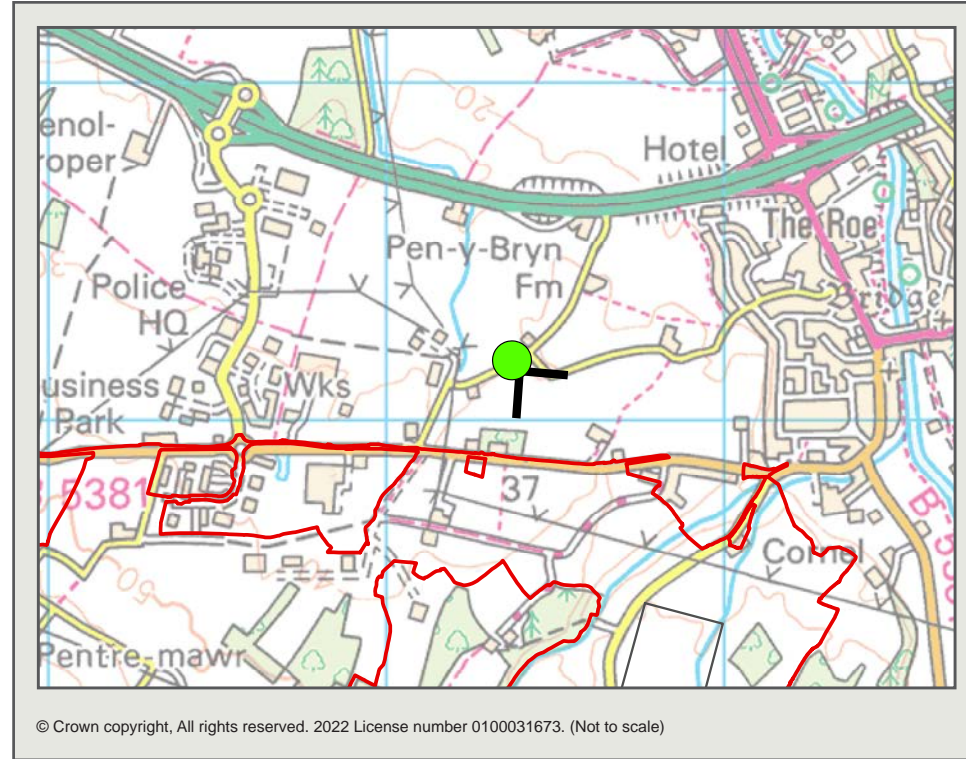
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





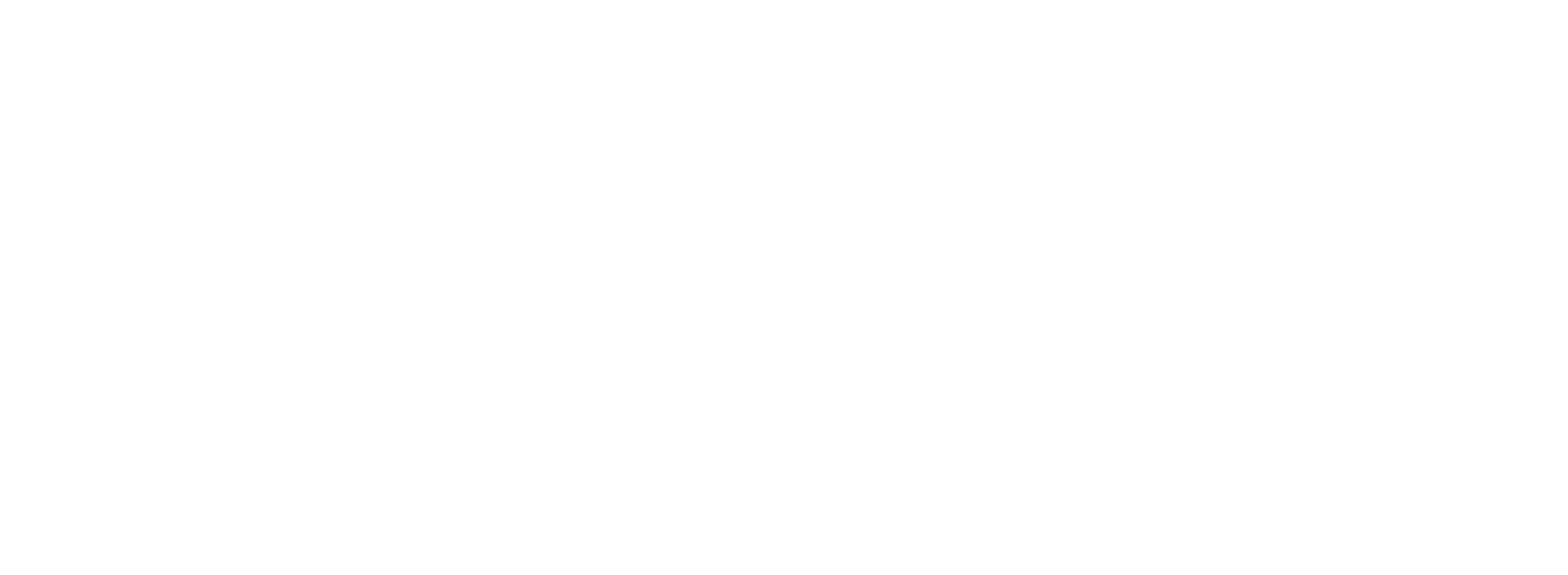


Approximate location of Mona substation 7



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 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint

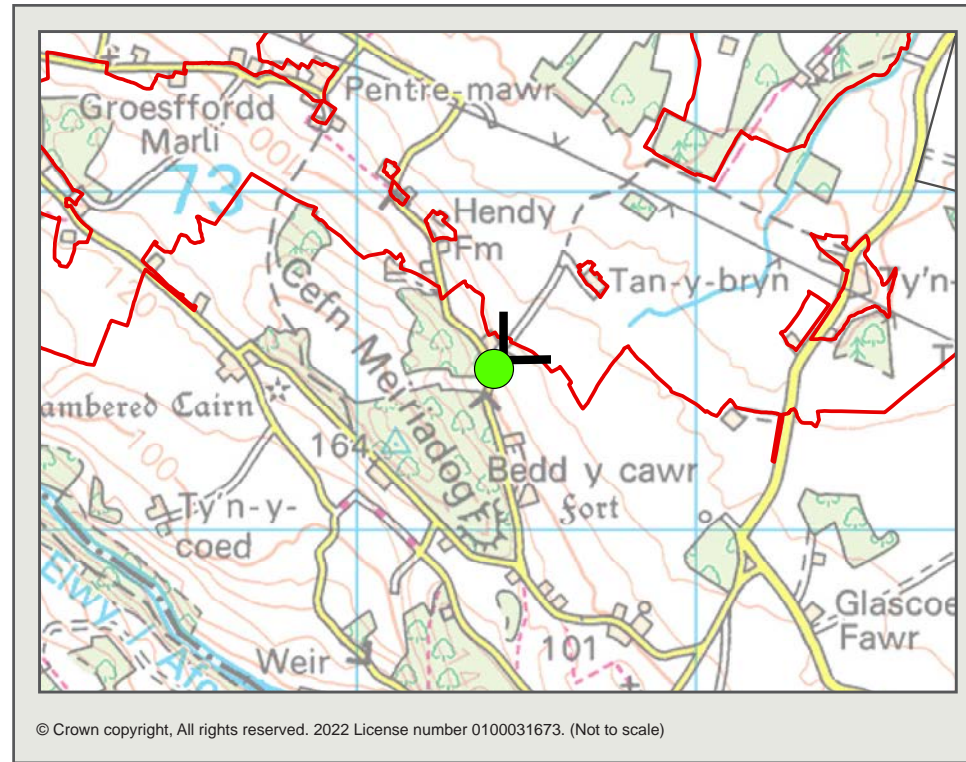








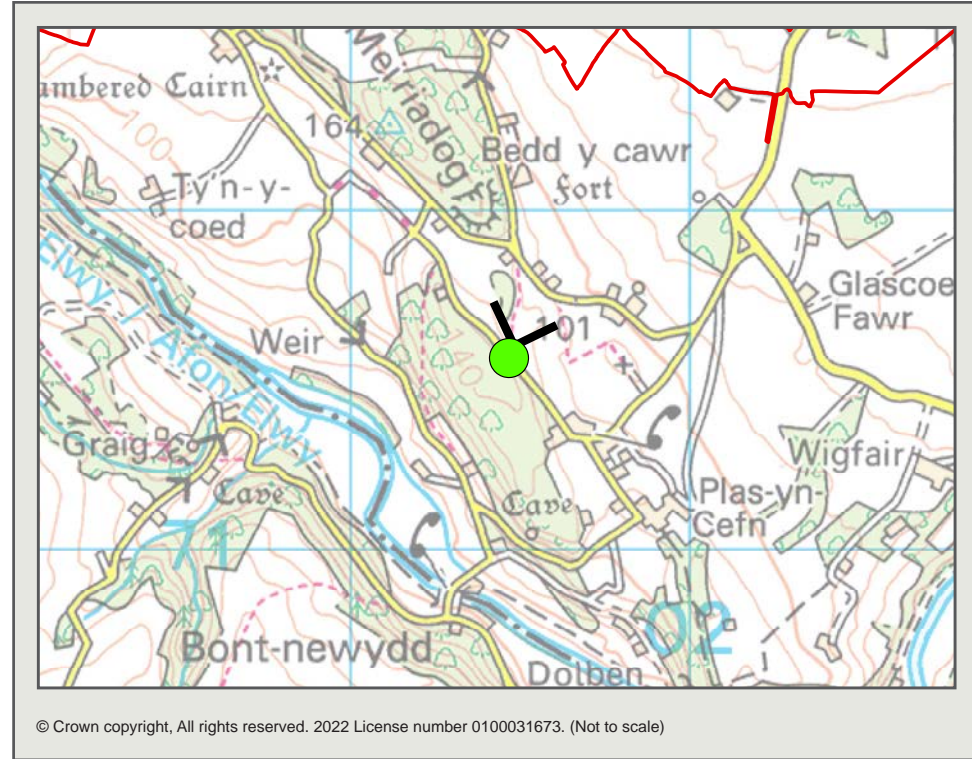
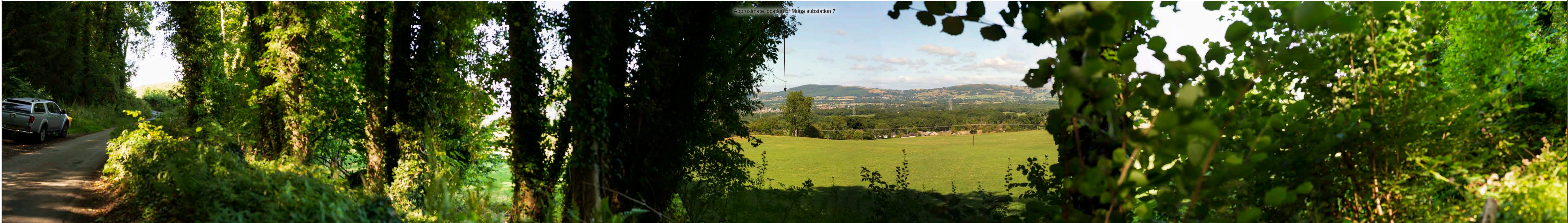
Approximate location of Mona substation 7



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 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint





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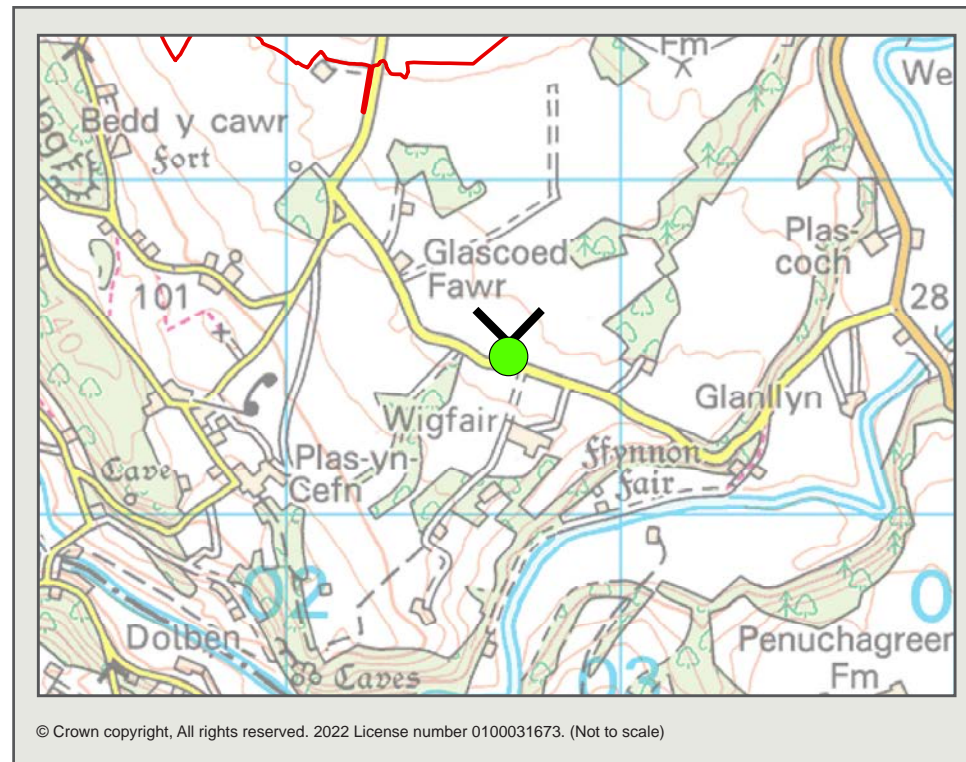
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







Approximate location of Mona substation 7

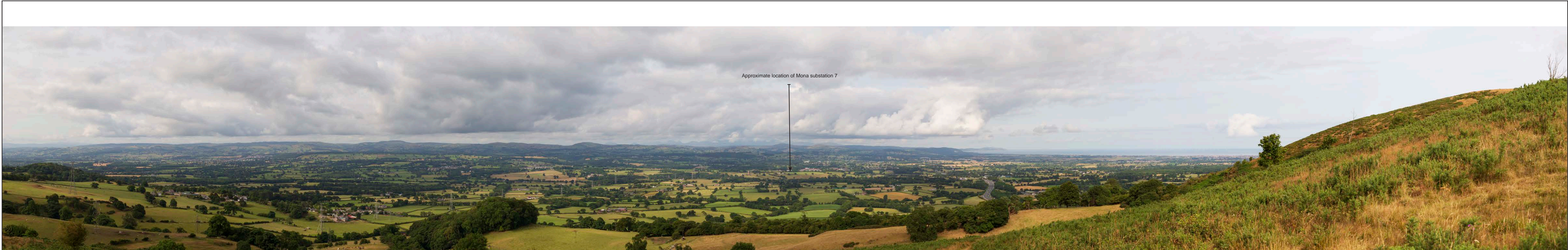


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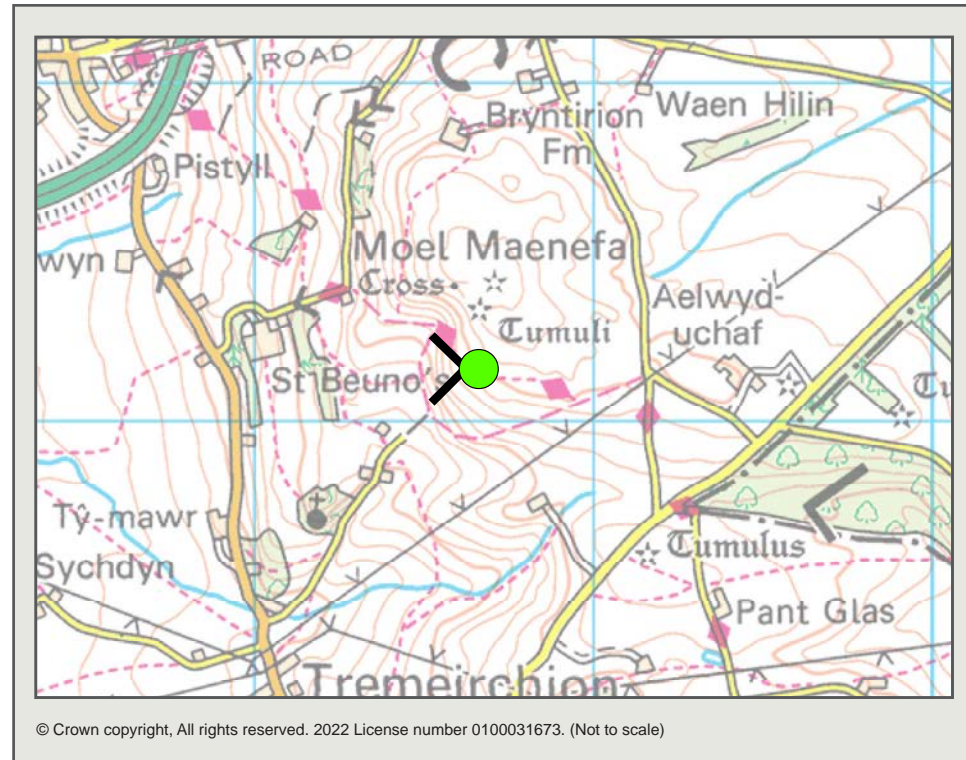
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







Approximate location of Mona substation 7



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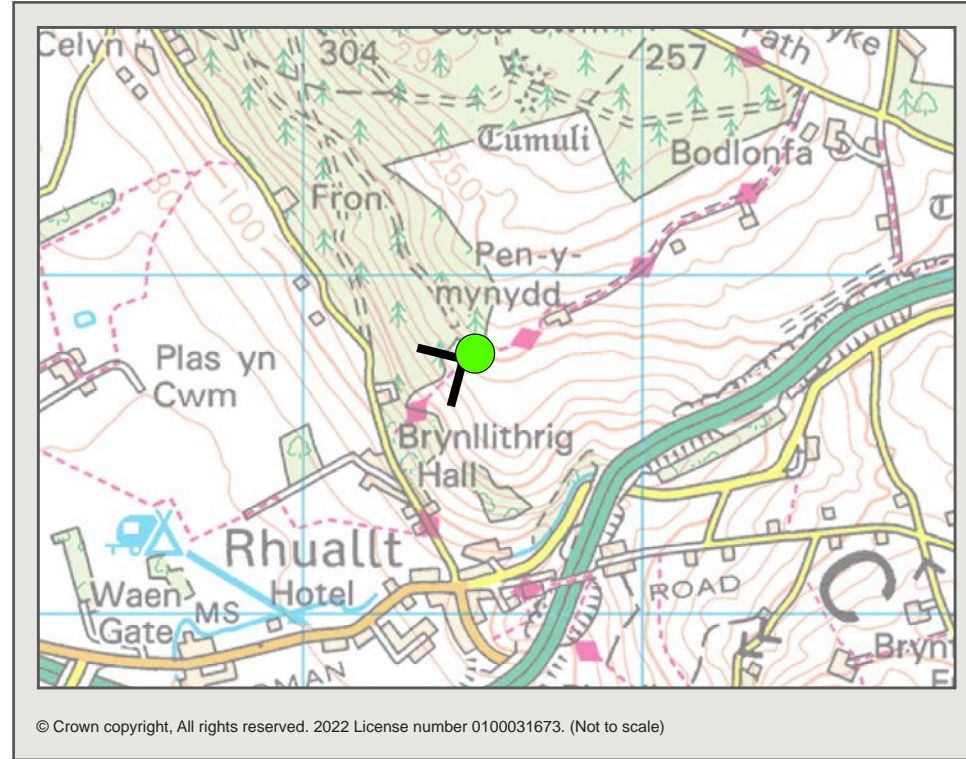
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







Approximate location of Mona substation 7



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 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint

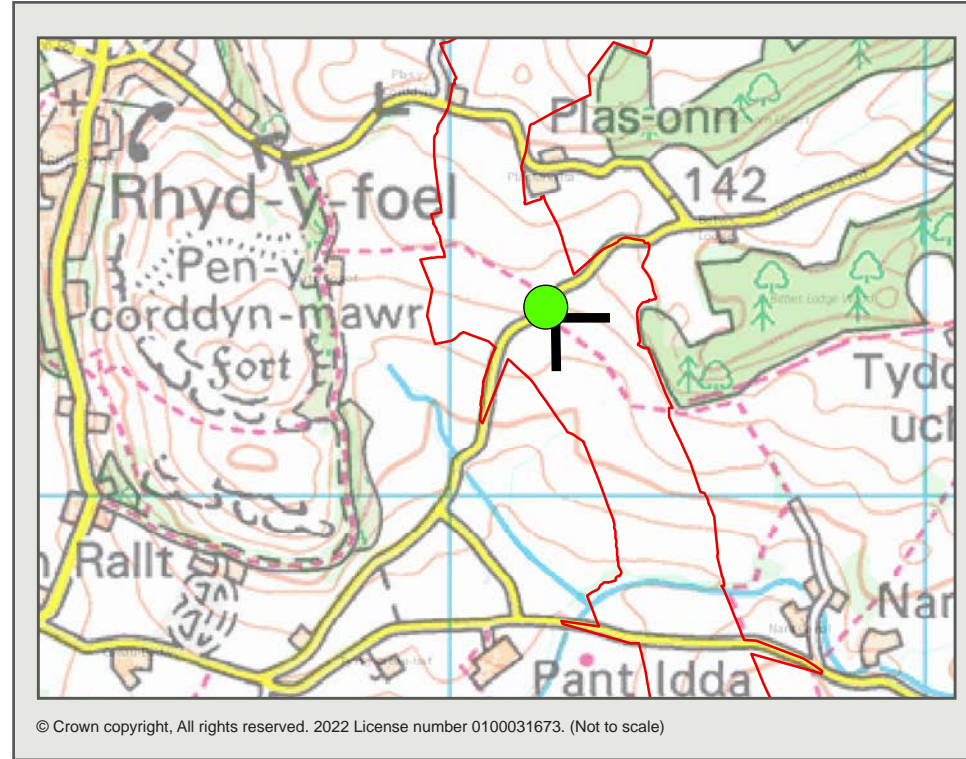




## Appendix B4: Baseline Photography for Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area

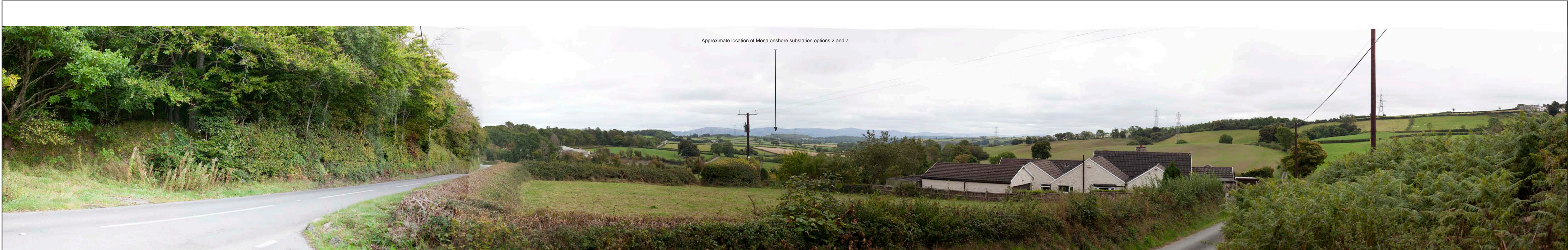


Approximate location of Mona onshore substation options 2 and 7

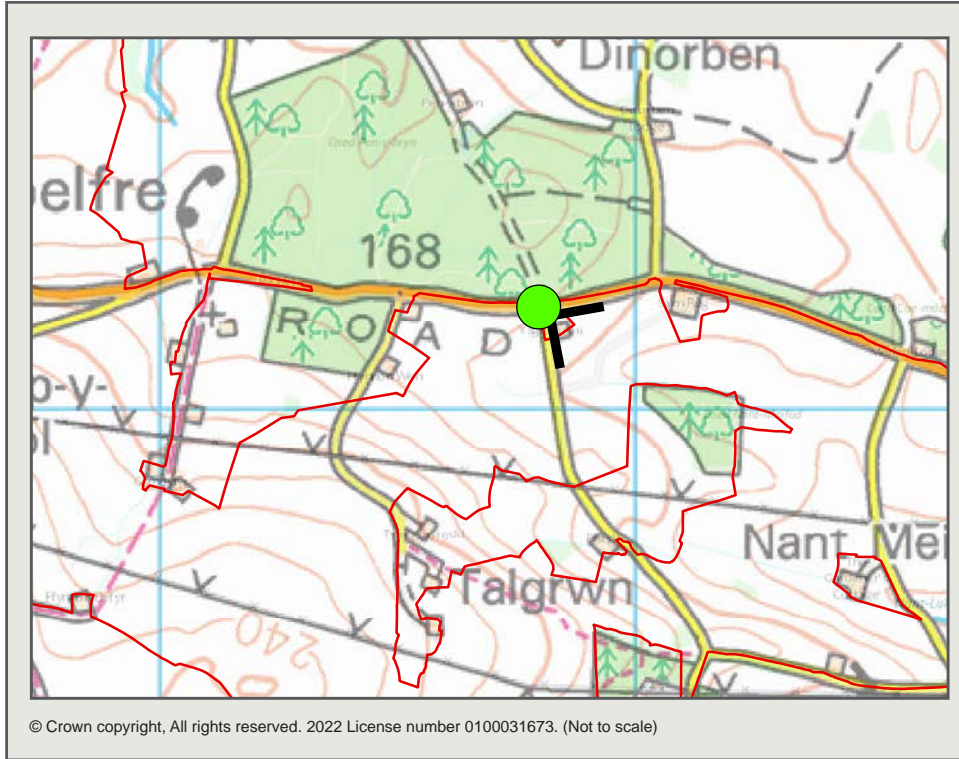


 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint



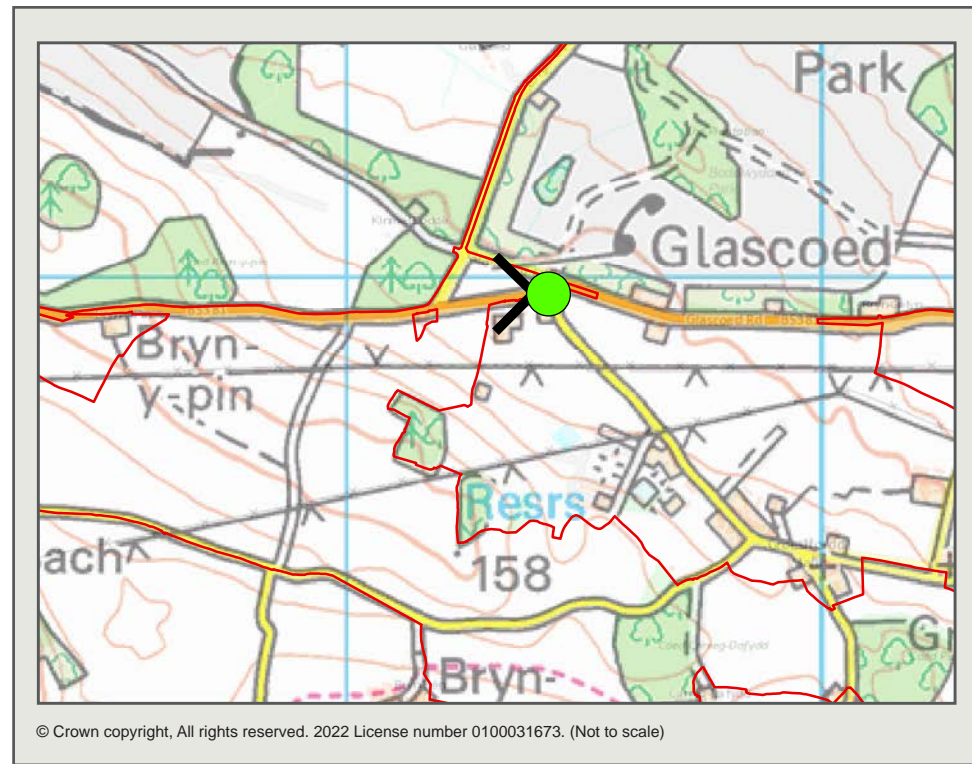


Approximate location of Mona onshore substation options 2 and 7



 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint



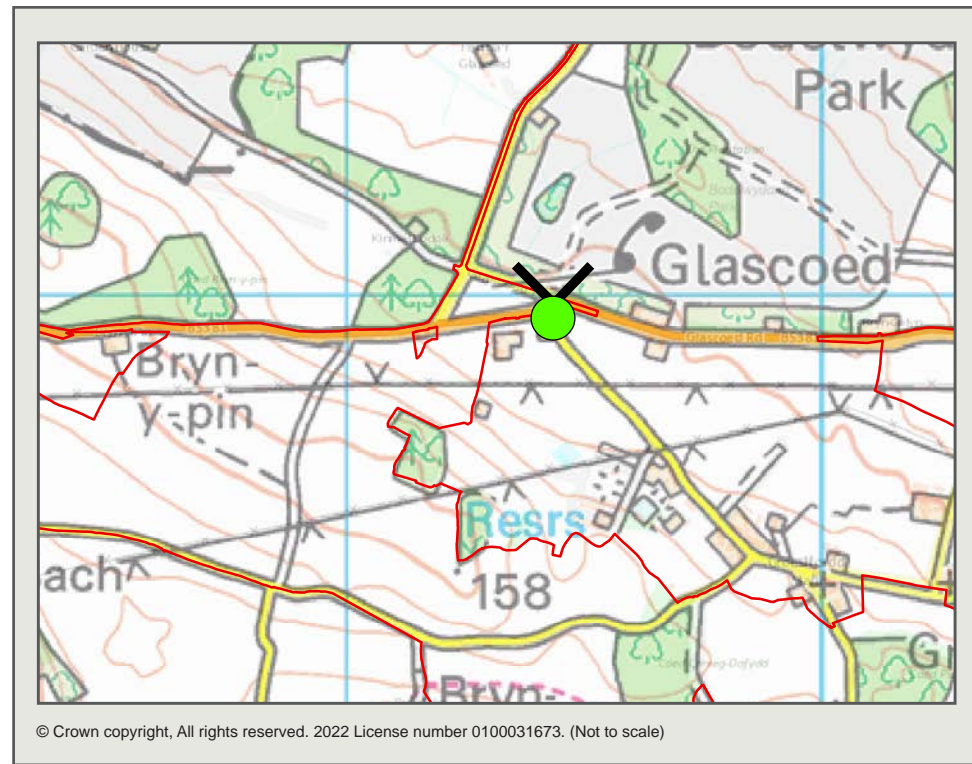
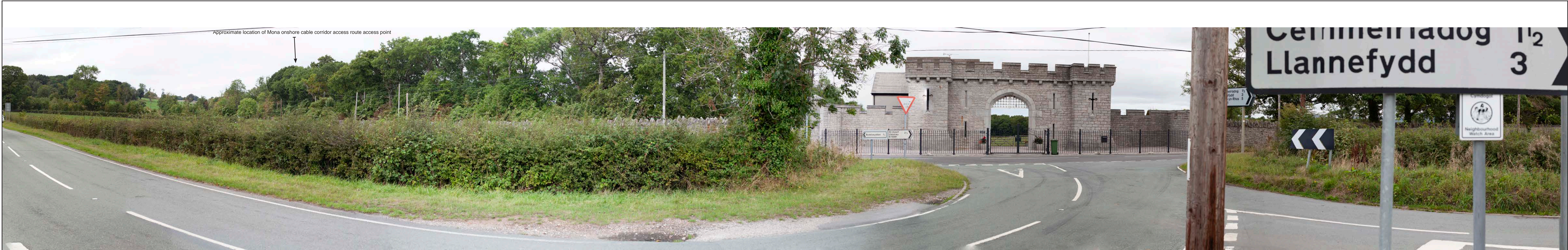


 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint



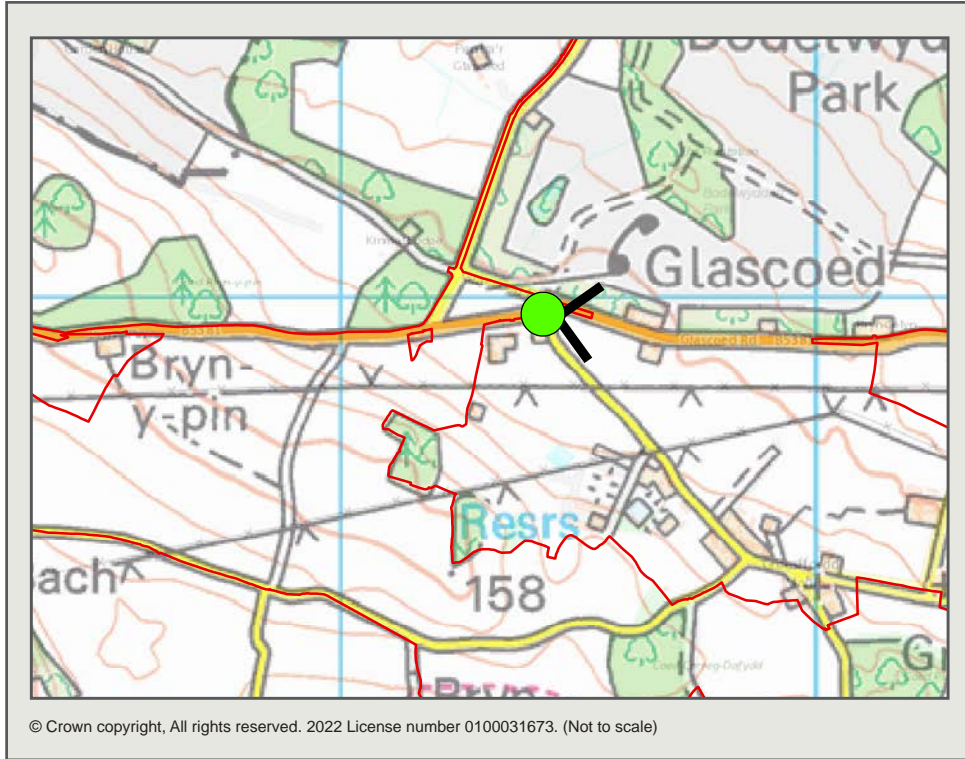






 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint



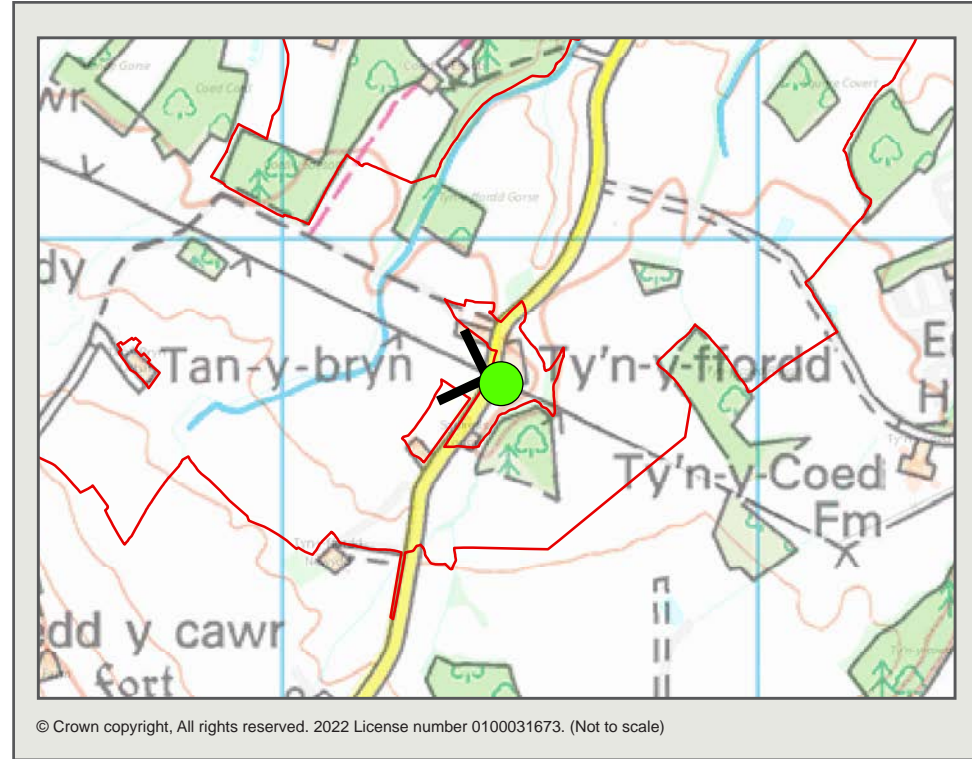


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 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint







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 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint



