

# MONA OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT

## Environmental Statement

### Volume 6: Annex 8.3: Visual Baseline Technical Report – Offshore Development

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Image of an offshore wind farm

**MONA OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT**

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### Glossary

| Term                           | Meaning  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Access land                    | Land designated as open access as defined in the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (the CRoW Act).  |
| Characteristics                | Elements, or combinations of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character.   |
| Designated landscapes          | Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.  |
| Effect                         | Best practice guidance defines effect as the change resulting from an impact (which is defined as 'the action being taken') (e.g. the effect of erecting a building/structure or removing a tree on seascape/landscape character or views/visual amenity) (GLVIA3, pages 8-9). |
| Feature                        | Prominent elements in the landscape, such as tree clumps, church towers or wooded skylines.  |
| Landform                       | The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.  |
| Landscape                      | An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is a result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.   |
| Landscape character            | A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.   |
| Photomontage                   | A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs of the existing landscape.  |
| Seascape                       | The visual and physical conjunction of land and sea which combines maritime, coast and hinterland character.   |
| Special qualities              | A term usually used in relation to National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. It is given to those qualities for which the area is designated.   |
| Visual amenity                 | The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy in their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.                           |
| Visual receptors               | People within the study area with potential views of the Project.  |
| Zone of Theoretical Visibility | A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, a development is theoretically visible.   |

### Acronyms

| Acronym | Description  |
|---------|--|
| GLVIA3  | Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment: Third Edition |
| GPS     | Global Positioning System  |
| HFoV    | Horizontal Field of View   |
| MDS     | Maximum Design Scenario  |
| NRW     | Natural Resources Wales  |
| PEIR    | Preliminary Environmental Information Report                         |

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| Acronym | Description                                     |
|---------|---|
| 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                |
|------|----------------------------|
| km   | Kilometres                 |
| m    | Metres                     |
| mm   | Millimetres                |
| A3   | Paper size 297 mm x 420 mm |
| A1   | Paper size 594 mm x 841 mm |
| %    | Percentage                 |
| °    | Degrees                    |

# 1 Visual baseline technical report – offshore development

## 1.1 Introduction

1.1.1.1 This visual baseline technical report – offshore development describes the visual baseline that forms the offshore part of the Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA) provided in Volume 2, Chapter 8: Seascape and visual resources of the Environmental Statement.

1.1.1.2 A separate visual resources technical report relates to the onshore visual baseline and is provided in Volume 7, Annex 6.3: Visual baseline technical report – onshore development of the Environmental Statement. This latter report forms part of the SLVIA within Volume 3, Chapter 6: Landscape and visual resources of the Environmental Statement.

## 1.2 Study area

1.2.1.1 The SLVIA offshore study area for the generation and transmission assets of the Mona Offshore Wind Project, hereafter referred to as the ‘50 km SLVIA study area’, is shown in Figure 1.1. The 50 km SLVIA study area has been based on the findings of an analysis of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). The SLVIA offshore study area comprises the area of land to be temporarily and permanently occupied during construction, operations and maintenance and decommissioning of the Mona Array Area together with a 50 km buffer from the Mona Array Area. This study area incorporates the Mona Offshore Cable Corridor.

1.2.1.2 This distance threshold aligns with recommendations in the White Consultants report for Natural Resources Wales (NRW) ‘Seascape and Visual Buffer Study for Offshore Wind Farms’ (White Consultants, 2020).

1.2.1.3 The buffer used to define the 50 km SLVIA study area is based on the Maximum Design Scenario (MDS) set out in Volume 2, Chapter 8: Seascape and visual resources of the Environmental Statement.

1.2.1.4 A 60 km buffer from the Mona Array Area is also identified solely for the purpose of assessing effects on nationally and internationally designated landscapes. This assessment is documented in Volume 6, Annex 8.5: International and nationally designated landscape study – offshore development.

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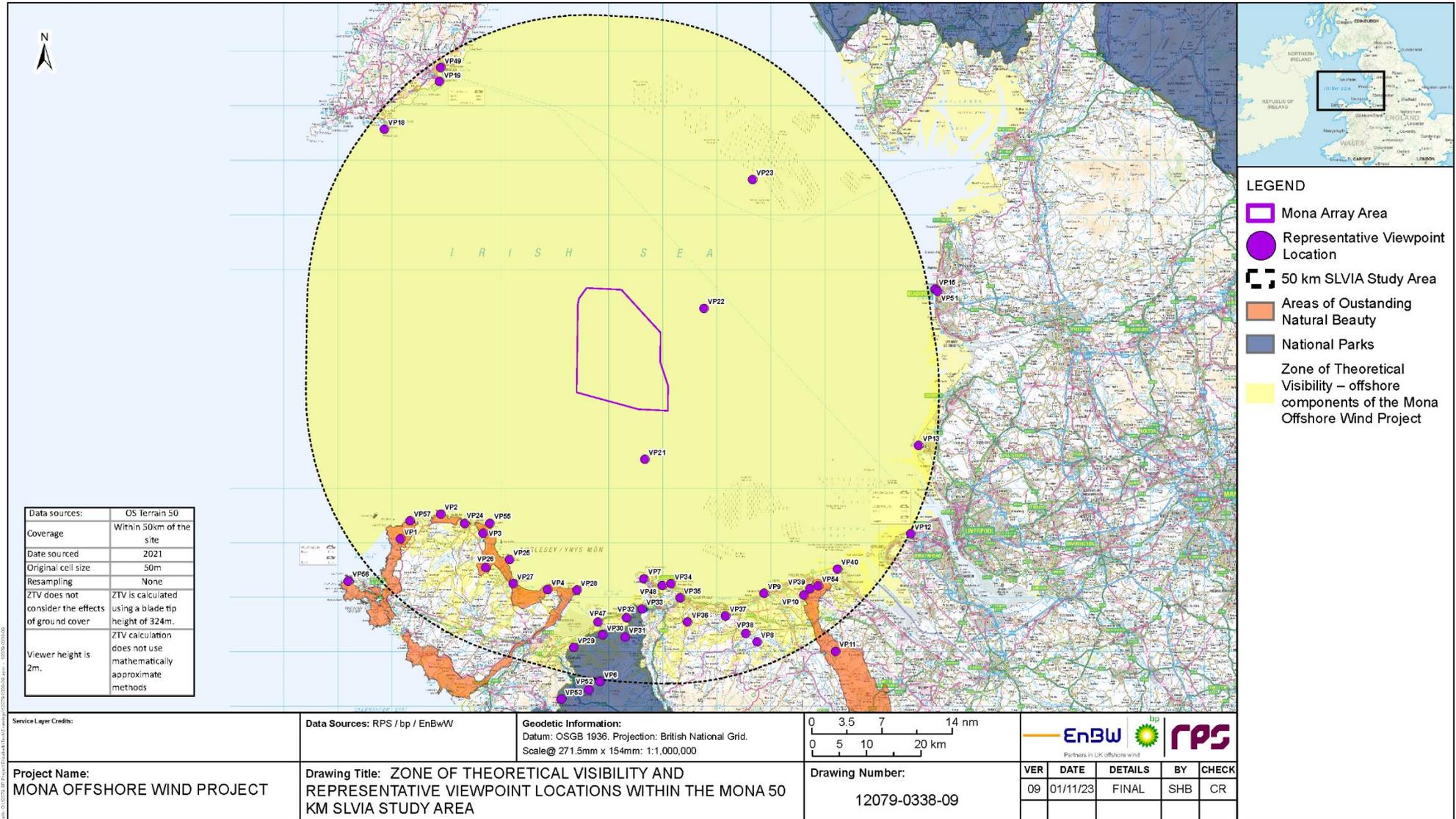


Figure 1.1: Zone of Theoretical Visibility and representative viewpoint locations within the Mona 50 km SLVIA study area.

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### 1.3 Consultation

#### 1.3.1 Overview

1.3.1.1 The statutory consultation feedback sought additional viewpoints, including viewpoints in nationally designated landscapes. Further detail on this and other issues raised along with the formal responses are presented in Volume 2, Chapter 8: Seascape and visual resources of the Environmental Statement.

#### 1.3.2 Methodology

1.3.2.1 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).

1.3.2.2 Following consultation, 45 representative viewpoint locations were identified for the Mona Array Area. The representative viewpoints formed the basis for the site surveys and photography, and these are presented in

1.3.2.3 Table 1.3. Locations have been identified which coincide with access land, national trails, public rights of way and public open spaces to ensure the most sensitive visual receptors form the basis for the Environmental Statement. Locations within nationally and internationally designated landscapes were also included, some of which, fall within an extended study area of 60 km from the Mona Array Area to inform the assessment of the effects of the Mona Offshore Wind Project on the special qualities of these landscapes documented in Volume 6, Annex 8.5: International and nationally designated landscape study – offshore development of the Environmental Statement.

### 1.4 Site-specific surveys

#### 1.4.1 Summary

1.4.1.1 A summary of the surveys undertaken to inform the visual resources baseline is outlined in Table 1.1 below.

**Table 1.1: Summary of surveys undertaken to inform seascape, landscape and visual resources.**

| Extent of survey                | Overview of survey                            | Survey contractor | Date                 |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| 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  |
| North Wales                     | Offshore representative viewpoint photography | RPS               | 20 June 2022         |
| Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park | Offshore representative viewpoint photography | Paul Owens        | 12 July 2022         |
| Isle of Man and Irish Sea       | Offshore representative viewpoint photography | Katie Hegmann     | 27 to 28 July 2022   |
| North Wales and Lake District   | Offshore representative viewpoint photography | Photo Energy      | 08 to 11 August 2023 |

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| Extent of survey | Overview of survey                            | Survey contractor | Date                    |
|------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------|
| North Wales      | Offshore representative viewpoint photography | Photo Energy      | 05 to 07 September 2023 |
| Lake District    | Offshore representative viewpoint photography | Photo Energy      | 08 October 2023         |
| North Wales      | Offshore representative viewpoint photography | Photo Energy      | 09 November 2023        |

### 1.4.2 Methodology

#### Procedure for taking photographs at representative viewpoints

- 1.4.2.1 The baseline photographs for the representative viewpoints were taken in favourable weather conditions and clear visibility, where possible. These are presented in Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement. This photography has been used as the baseline for the annotated photographs. Meteorological Office criteria regarding favourable weather conditions and clear visibility are reproduced in Volume 2, Chapter 8: Seascape and visual resources of the Environmental Statement. Volume 6, Annex 8.4: Seascape, landscape and visual resources impact assessment methodology of the Environmental Statement sets out Meteorological Office data relevant to the Mona Offshore Wind Project.
- 1.4.2.2 A fixed 50 mm lens on a digital Single Lens Reflex (SLR) camera was used for the photography in a format equivalent to 35 mm at eye level, approximately 1.75 m 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).
- 1.4.2.3 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.
- 1.4.2.4 The HFOV for photomontage and photo wireline 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.
- 1.4.2.5 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 arm's length if printed at A1 width x A3 height.

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### Photography

- 1.4.2.6 The photography undertaken during site surveys is presented as a series of panoramas in Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement. Two panoramas are presented 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. The approximate locations of the Mona Array Area are identified on the photos.
- 1.4.2.7 In addition to the night-time photography undertaken on the Isle of Man, night time photography was captured for eleven representative viewpoint locations on the edges of settlements where receptors are most likely to be during the hours of darkness.

### **1.4.3 Results**

- 1.4.3.1 Following the statutory consultation process, 38 Mona Array Area representative viewpoint locations were identified within the SLVIA offshore study area (50 km). An additional viewpoint from the top of Blackpool Tower (outside the 50 km study area) was also included following a consultation request. A further seven viewpoints were also identified within the 50 to 60 km distance range. This extended SLVIA study area of 50 to 60 km was identified largely for the purpose of capturing potential effects on the special qualities of national and internationally designated landscapes. The representative viewpoints (excluding those scoped out following feedback received during consultation) 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.
- 1.4.3.2 Table 1.2 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 Environmental Statement, to provide a robust and balanced overview of potential effects on visual amenity as a result of the Mona Offshore Wind Project.
- 1.4.3.3 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 1.2 below.

### Representative viewpoint Descriptions

- 1.4.3.4 Table 1.3 and Table 1.4, provide details of the representative viewpoint locations and status, the visual receptor type and the nature and character of the view. The viewpoint locations are illustrated in Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement. The representative viewpoint locations are also presented in Appendix A: Representative viewpoints of this annex.

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**Table 1.2: Summary and analysis of offshore representative viewpoints.**

| <b>Candidate representative viewpoint reference</b>              | <b>Candidate representative viewpoint for consultation</b> | <b>Agreed representative viewpoint following consultation</b> | <b>Additional representative viewpoint(s) identified during surveys</b> | <b>Recommended representative viewpoint for assessment within Environmental Statement</b>                                      | <b>Photography reshoot following statutory consultation feedback</b> |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| 1 Mynydd y Garn trig point, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape  | Yes  | Yes   | No  | Yes  | Yes  |
| 2 Llanlleiana Head, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape          | Yes  | Yes   | No  | Yes  | Yes  |
| 3 Mynydd Eilian  | Yes  | Yes   | No  | Yes  | Yes  |
| 4 Bwrdd Arthur trig point, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape   | Yes  | Yes   | No  | Yes  | Yes  |
| 6 Carnedd Llewelyn, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park              | Yes  | Yes   | No  | Yes  | Yes  |
| 7 Great Ormes Head, Llandudno                                    | Yes  | Yes   | No  | Yes  | Yes  |
| 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. | Yes  |
| 9 Rhyl   | Yes  | Yes   | No  | Yes  | Yes  |
| 10 Graig Fawr, Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape  | Yes  | Yes   | No  | No. Duplicated by viewpoint 39 located close by. Very similar views.   | Yes  |
| 11 Moel y Parc, Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape | Yes  | Yes   | No  | Yes  | Yes  |

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| Candidate representative viewpoint reference  | Candidate representative viewpoint for consultation | Agreed representative viewpoint following consultation | Additional representative viewpoint(s) identified during surveys | Recommended representative viewpoint for assessment within Environmental Statement | Photography reshoot following statutory consultation feedback                                  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| 12 Wallasey embankment, Leasowe Common  | Yes   | Yes  | No   | Yes  | Yes  |
| 13 Sefton Coastal Footpath at Massam's Slack/Ainsdale National Nature Reserve, Formby | Yes   | Yes  | No   | Yes  | No – photography as per that presented in Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). |
| 15 Blackpool North Pier   | Yes   | Yes  | No   | Yes  | Yes  |
| 18 Herring Tower Trig Point, Langness Peninsula, Isle of Man                          | Yes   | Yes  | Yes - this was Relocated north to allow more open view.          | Yes  | Yes  |
| 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  | Yes  |
| 21 Liverpool to Dublin (Ireland) Ferry  | Yes   | Yes  | No   | No. Location will be used to generate wirelines only for assessment purposes.      | Not applicable   |
| 22 Liverpool to Douglas (Isle of Man) Ferry   | Yes   | Yes  | No   | Yes  | Not applicable   |
| 23 Heysham to Douglas (Isle of Man) Ferry   | Yes   | Yes  | No   | Yes  | Not applicable   |
| 24 Bull Bay, Amlwch, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape                              | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes  | Yes  |
| 25 Moelfre Headland, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape                              | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes  | Yes  |

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| Candidate representative viewpoint reference                                      | Candidate representative viewpoint for consultation | Agreed representative viewpoint following consultation | Additional representative viewpoint(s) identified during surveys | Recommended representative viewpoint for assessment within Environmental Statement  | Photography reshoot following statutory consultation feedback |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| 26 Yr Arwydd trig point, near Mynydd Bodafon, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes   | Yes   |
| 27 Benllech   | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes   | Yes   |
| 28 Penmon Point, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape                              | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes   | Yes   |
| 29 Base of Moel Wnion, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park                            | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes   | Yes   |
| 30 Garreg Fawr, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park                                   | 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 National Park. | Yes   |
| 31 Tal y Fan summit, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park                              | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes   | Yes   |
| 32 Foel Lus summit, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park                               | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes   | Yes   |
| 33 Conwy Mountain summit, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park                         | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes   | Yes   |

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| Candidate representative viewpoint reference                            | Candidate representative viewpoint for consultation | Agreed representative viewpoint following consultation | Additional representative viewpoint(s) identified during surveys | Recommended representative viewpoint for assessment within Environmental Statement  | Photography reshoot following statutory consultation feedback                         |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| 34 Little Ormes Head, Llandudno   | No  | Yes  | No   | No. This viewpoint largely duplicates viewpoint 7 Great Orme. Viewpoint 48 added to capture large numbers of receptors within the settlement. | Yes   |
| 35 Bryn Euryn Nature Reserve  | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes   | Yes   |
| 36 Bryn y Maen  | No  | Yes  | No   | No. Difficult to access and no evidence of Public Rights of Ways (PRoW) use. Location better represented by nearby viewpoint's 35 and 37.     | Yes   |
| 37 Pen-y-Corddyn-Mawr   | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes   | Yes   |
| 38 Moelfre Isaf   | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes   | Yes   |
| 39 Prestatyn Hillside, Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes   | Yes   |
| 40 Point of Ayr   | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes   | Yes   |
| 41 Southport Pier   | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes   | Scoped out – outside 50 km SLVIA study area following revision of the Mona Array Area |
| 47 Llanfairfechan Seafront  | No  | No   | Yes  | Yes   | Yes   |
| 48 Llandudno Promenade  | No  | No   | Yes  | Yes   | Yes   |

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| Candidate representative viewpoint reference                                     | Candidate representative viewpoint for consultation | Agreed representative viewpoint following consultation | Additional representative viewpoint(s) identified during surveys | Recommended representative viewpoint for assessment within Environmental Statement | Photography reshoot following statutory consultation feedback                            |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| 49 Douglas Promenade, Isle of Man  | No  | No   | Yes  | Yes  | Pending  |
| 51 Blackpool Tower   | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes  | Photography captured but safety Perspex in place reduced quality of photograph obtained. |
| 52 Carnedd Dafydd, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park                               | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes  | Yes – photographed by professional photographer.   |
| 53 Elidir Fawr, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park                                  | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes  | Yes – photographed by professional photographer.   |
| 54 Public Right of Way (205/4), Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes  | Yes – photographed by professional photographer.   |
| 55 Trwyn Eilian (Point Lynas), Isle of Anglesey National Landscape               | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes  | Yes – photographed by professional photographer.   |
| 56 Caer y Twr on Holyhead Mountain, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape          | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes  | Yes – photographed by professional photographer.   |
| 57 Trwyn Cemlyn, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape                             | No  | Yes  | No   | Yes  | Yes – photographed by professional photographer.   |

**Table 1.3: Mona Offshore Wind Project representative viewpoints.**

| Representative viewpoint reference           | Location/receptor      | Representative viewpoint description  |
|--|------------------------|---|
| 1 Mynydd y Garn trig point, Isle of Anglesey | Walkers using National | This is a panoramic view northeast over farmland and distant coastline from an elevated location marked with a trig point and stone monument. |

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| Representative viewpoint reference  | Location/receptor   | Representative viewpoint description  |
|---|---|---|
| National Landscape (Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 1.1 and 1.2)   | Landscape, National Trust, Open Country Land                      | 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, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape (Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape and visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 2.1 and 2.2)    | Walkers using Wales Coast Path, National Trust, Open Country Land | This is a panoramic view northeast from the high rugged cliffs which define the north 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 (Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 3.1 and 3.2)  | Walkers using PRoW, National Landscape land                       | This is a panoramic view northeast 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 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, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape (Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 4.1 and 4.2) | Walkers using Access Land, National Landscape                     | This is an open view 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.  |
| 6 Carnedd Llewelyn, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park (Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 5.1 and 5.2)            | Walkers using Access Land, National Park                          | This is a panoramic view north across mountain peaks to the Irish Sea from the summit of Carnedd Llewelyn, within the north 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 west 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                          |

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| Representative viewpoint reference   | Location/receptor                 | Representative viewpoint description   |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
|  |                                   | <p>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 wind 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.</p>  |
| <p>7 Great Ormes Head, Llandudno<br/><br/>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3)</p>                                | <p>Visitors using Access Land</p> | <p>This is a panoramic view 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 wind 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.</p> |
| <p>8 Mynydd y Gaer<br/><br/>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 8.1 and 8.2)</p>   | <p>Walkers using Access Land</p>  | <p>This is a panoramic view northwest 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 wind 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.</p>  |
| <p>9 Rhyl<br/><br/>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3)</p>   | <p>Visitors to public beach</p>   | <p>This is a panoramic view northwest 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 wind 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.</p>  |
| <p>10 Graig Fawr, Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape<br/><br/>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 10.1 and 10.2)</p> | <p>Walkers using Access Land</p>  | <p>This is a panoramic view northwest 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 wind turbines at Rhyl Flats, Gwynt y Môr, North Hoyle and Burbo Bank Offshore Wind</p>  |

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| Representative viewpoint reference  | Location/receptor                                | Representative viewpoint description   |
|---|--|--|
|   |  | 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, Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape<br>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 11.1 and 11.2)                      | Walkers using Access Land, National Landscape    | This is a panoramic view northwest from the ridge of high land that forms the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape. The location is set approximately 17 km 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 wind 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<br>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 12.1, 12.2 and 12.3)  | Walkers using Access Land                        | This is a panoramic view northwest 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 wind turbines at Burbo Bank, North Hoyle and Gwynt y 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 Sefton Coastal Footpath at Massam's Slack/Ainsdale National Nature Reserve, Formby<br>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 13.1 and 13.2) | Walkers using Sefton Coastal Footpath            | This is a panoramic view 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.   |
| 15 Blackpool North Pier<br>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 14.1, 14.2 and 14.3)   | Visitors to public pier                          | This is an open view from an elevated location approximately 17 m 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 350 m out to sea, away from the intensely developed promenade and provides a popular vantage point for visitors to Blackpool. The clusters of wind 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.  |
| 18 Herring Tower Trig Point, Langness Peninsula, Isle of Man<br>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 15.1 and 15.2)                          | Walkers on PRoW at local landmark and Trig Point | 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.<br><br>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       |

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| Representative viewpoint reference  | Location/receptor   | Representative viewpoint description   |
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|   |   | <p>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>   |
| <p>19 Panoramic viewpoint at arch southwest of Douglas Head, Isle of Man<br/>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 16.1 and 16.2)</p> | <p>Visitors to the binocular viewpoint, walkers and vehicle users</p> | <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>  |
| <p>21 Liverpool to Dublin (Ireland) Ferry<br/>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figure 17.1)</p>  | <p>Passengers on ferry</p>  | <p>No photography undertaken. representative viewpoint to be represented by an illustrative wireline for the purposes of assessment within the Environmental Statement. This approach was agreed in the consultee workshop held on the 28 September 2022, detailed in Table 25.1 (see Consultation Report (Document Reference E.3)). 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, wind turbines and other port side infrastructure feature on the coastline. The existing offshore wind 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 wind 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.</p> <p>Approximately half way within a journey, the offshore wind 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 wind 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 north part of the Mona Array Area.</p> |
| <p>22 Liverpool to Douglas (Isle of Man) Ferry</p>  | <p>Passengers on ferry</p>  | <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.</p>  |

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| Representative viewpoint reference  | Location/receptor | Representative viewpoint description  |
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| <p>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 18.1 and 18.2)</p> |                   | <p>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, wind turbines and other port side infrastructure feature on the coastline. The existing offshore wind 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 wind 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.</p> <p>Approximately half way within a journey, the offshore wind 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 wind 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 north part of the Mona Array Area. 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 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, wind 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 Area is to be located there are views to the existing static infrastructure as the ferry passes existing wind turbines to the north. Wind 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</p> |

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| Representative viewpoint reference   | Location/receptor          | Representative viewpoint description  |
|--|----------------------------|---|
|  |                            | <p>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 wind 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 wind turbines and marine structures off the coast of Cumbria. Lighting on wind turbines off the coast of North Wales and Liverpool would only be visible within extremely clear weather.</p>  |
| <p>23 Heysham to Douglas (Isle of Man) Ferry<br/><br/>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 19.1 and 19.2)</p> | <p>Passengers on ferry</p> | <p>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 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, wind 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 Area is to be located there are views to the existing static infrastructure as the ferry passes existing wind turbines to the north. Wind 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 wind 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 wind turbines and marine structures off the coast of Cumbria. Lighting on wind turbines off the coast of North Wales and Liverpool would only be visible within extremely clear weather. This is a panoramic view looking northeast from the low rugged cliffs which define a large part of Bull Bay on the north 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</p> |

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| Representative viewpoint reference   | Location/receptor   | Representative viewpoint description  |
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| <p>24 Bull Bay, Amlwch, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape<br/>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 20.1 and 20.2)</p> | <p>Walkers using Wales Coast Path, National Landscape</p> | <p>view and to the left. This attractive seascape view has elements of wild and natural in character combined with costal development.</p> <p>This is a panoramic view northeast from the low rugged cliffs which define a large part of Bull Bay on the north 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 northeast 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.</p>  |
| <p>25 Moelfre Headland, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape<br/>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 21.1 and 21.2)</p> | <p>Walkers using Wales Coast Path, National Landscape</p> | <p>This is a panoramic view northeast 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 northeast 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.</p> |
| <p>26 Yr Arwydd trig point, near Mynydd Bodafon, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape<br/>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental</p>          | <p>Walkers using Access Land, National Landscape</p>      | <p>This is a panoramic view northeast 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</p>  |

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| Representative viewpoint reference   | Location/receptor   | Representative viewpoint description   |
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| Statement, Figures 22.1 and 22.2)  |   | 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 northeast 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 a large number of people living in the town and visiting the coast.  |
| 27 Benllech<br>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 23.1, 23.2 and 23.3)                                    | Walkers using seafront within settlement                  | This is an open view northeast 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 east 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, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape<br>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 24.1 and 24.2) | Walkers using Wales Coast Path, beach, National Landscape | This is a panoramic view north from the low rocky cliffs, wave cut platforms and pebble beaches which define the headland at Penmon Point on the east 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  |

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| Representative viewpoint reference  | Location/receptor  | Representative viewpoint description   |
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|   |  | <p>elements of coastal development. This is a panoramic view looking north across the Menai Strait from the base of the foothills on the north 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.</p>   |
| <p>29 Base of Moel Wnion, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park<br/><br/>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 25.1 and 25.2)</p> | <p>Walkers using North Wales Path, Eryri National Park</p> | <p>This is a panoramic view north across the Menai Strait from the base of the foothills on the north 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 northwest across the Menai Strait from the foothills on the north 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.</p> |
| <p>30 Garreg Fawr, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park<br/><br/>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 26.1 and 26.2)</p>        | <p>Walkers using North Wales Path, Access Land</p>         | <p>This is a wide view northwest across the Menai Strait from the foothills on the north 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</p>  |

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| Representative viewpoint reference  | Location/receptor                | Representative viewpoint description   |
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|   |                                  | <p>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 north 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 west 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 y 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.</p>   |
| <p>31 Tal y Fan summit, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park<br/><br/>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 27.1 and 27.2)</p> | <p>Walkers using Access Land</p> | <p>This is a panoramic view north across Conwy Bay from the trig point on the rocky ridge of land which forms the summit of Tal y Fan, within the north 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 west 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 y 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 north 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 Penmaen-bach 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.</p> |
| <p>32 Foel Lus summit, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park<br/><br/>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations</p>   | <p>Walkers using Access Land</p> | <p>This is a panoramic view 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 north edge of Eryri Snowdonia National Park. Heather moorland forms a distinct, dark vegetation cover in the foreground, which falls away steeply to reveal</p>  |

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| Representative viewpoint reference  | Location/receptor         | Representative viewpoint description  |
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| of the Environmental Statement, Figures 28.1 and 28.2)  |                           | views of the distant seascape. The rugged landforms of Allt Wen and Penmaen-bach 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 north edge of Eryri 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. Wind 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, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park<br><br>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 29.1 and 29.2) | Walkers using Access Land | This is a panoramic view north across Conwy Bay from the rocky ridge of land which forms the summit of Conwy Mountain, on the northeast edge of Eryri 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. Wind 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 wind 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.   |

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| Representative viewpoint reference   | Location/receptor                        | Representative viewpoint description   |
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| <p>34 Little Ormes Head, Llandudno</p> <p>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 30.1 and 30.2)</p> | <p>Walkers using Access Land</p>         | <p>This is a panoramic view 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 wind 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. 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 wind turbines at the Rhyl Flats and Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farms which characterise this seascape.</p>  |
| <p>35 Bryn Euryn Nature Reserve</p> <p>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 31.1 and 31.2)</p>    | <p>35 Bryn Euryn Nature Reserve</p>      | <p>This is a panoramic view 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 wind 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 wind 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.</p> |
| <p>36 Bryn y Maen</p> <p>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 32.1 and 32.2)</p>                  | <p>Walkers using public right of way</p> | <p>This is a panoramic view 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</p>   |

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| Representative viewpoint reference  | Location/receptor                        | Representative viewpoint description  |
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|   |  | <p>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 wind 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 northwest 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 west wind 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.</p>  |
| <p>37 Pen-y-Corrdyn-Mawr<br/>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 33.1 and 33.2)</p> | <p>Walkers using Access Land</p>         | <p>This is a panoramic view northwest 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 west wind 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 northwest 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 northeast is visible, extending into the far distance. The clusters of wind 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.</p> |
| <p>38 Moelfre Isaf<br/>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 34.1 and 34.2)</p>       | <p>Walkers using public right of way</p> | <p>This is a panoramic view northwest 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 northeast is visible, extending into the far distance. The clusters of wind 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</p>  |

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| Representative viewpoint reference  | Location/receptor              | Representative viewpoint description   |
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|   |                                | northwest 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 wind 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.   |
| 39 Prestatyn Hillside, Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape<br>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 35.1 and 35.2) | Walkers using Offa's Dyke Path | This is a panoramic view northwest 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 wind 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 wind 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<br>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 36.1 and 36.2)   | Walkers using Wales Coast Path | This is a panoramic view 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 wind 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 10 m above the sea, on the end of the pier at Southport. The representative viewpoint is located approximately 500 m out to sea, away from the leisure developments at Southport and provides a popular vantage point for visitors to the town. 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. An offshore platform lies within the centre of the view forming a small focal point on the horizon.  |
| 47 Llanfairfechan Seafront  | Walkers using Promenade        | This is a panoramic view north from the broad concrete promenade behind the sea wall at the coastal settlement of Llanfairfechan and   |

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| Representative viewpoint reference   | Location/receptor                        | Representative viewpoint description   |
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| (Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 37.1, 37.2 and 37.3)                           |  | <p>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 wind 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.</p>   |
| 48 Llandudno Promenade<br>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 38.1, 38.2 and 38.3) | Walkers using Promenade/North Wales Path | <p>This is a panoramic view 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 wind 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.</p> <p>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 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 wind 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</p> |

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| Representative viewpoint reference  | Location/receptor                                 | Representative viewpoint description   |
|---|---|--|
|   |   | <p>small sailboat/dinghy, provide movement within the foreground and middle distance of the view.</p> <p>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 wind turbines and passing ferries, much of the open sea is in darkness.</p>  |
| <p>49 Douglas Promenade, Isle of Man</p> <p>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 39.1, 39.2 and 39.3)</p>            | <p>Visitors using Promenade</p>                   | <p>This is a panoramic view 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 wind 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.</p> <p>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 wind turbines and passing ferries, much of the open sea is in darkness.</p> |
| <p>51 Blackpool Tower</p> <p>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 40.1 and 40.2)</p>                                 | <p>Visitors at the top of Blackpool Tower</p>     | <p>Expansive views are available from the top of Blackpool Tower of the coastline, including large beach and extensive coastal settlement of Blackpool, overlooking The Irish Sea. Blackpool North Pier is clearly visible in the foreground extending out to sea.</p>   |
| <p>52 Carnedd Dafydd, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park</p> <p>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 41.1 and 41.2)</p> | <p>Walkers in Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park</p> | <p>Panoramic views are available of the Irish Sea with the mountain massif of Snowdonia in the foreground and to the right of the viewer. Conwy Bay and The Menai Strait is visible in the left part of the view against the backdrop of the lower lying, settled, wooded and farmland landscape at the coast associated with the Isle of Anglesey. Puffin Island is clearly visible off the coast of Anglesey at Penmon Point. Existing offshore wind farms are clearly visible in the right hand part of the view including Gwynt y Mor, North Hoyle and Rhyl Flats.</p>   |
| <p>53 Elidir Fawr, Eryri (Snowdonia)</p>  | <p>Walkers in Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park</p> | <p>Expansive views are available of the lower lying, settled, wooded and farmland landscape of Anglesey. These views are attained from the mountains along the western edge of Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park against the distant backdrop of the Irish Sea. Part of the coastal</p>  |

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| Representative viewpoint reference  | Location/receptor  | Representative viewpoint description   |
|---|--|--|
| National Park<br>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 42.1 and 42.2)   |  | landscape associated with the Isle of Anglesey National Landscape is visible in the distance extending westwards from Penmon Point and including Puffin Island. The views are attained with mountain moorland in the foreground.   |
| 54 Bridleway north of Golden Grove or adjacent PRow, Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape<br>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 43.1 and 43.2) | Walkers using public right of way in the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape.   | Open expansive views are available of the Irish Sea with pastoral farmland in the foreground. Field boundaries are defined by a mix of post and wire fencing and hedgerows with mature trees. A small part of the settlement of Prestatyn is visible in the centre of the. Part of the coastal edge, defined by a sandy beach is visible. Existing offshore wind farms are clearly visible including Gwynt y Mor, North Hoyle, Rhyl Flats and Burbo Bank.                                    |
| 55 Trwyn Eilian (Point Lynas), Isle of Anglesey National Landscape<br>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 44.1 and 44.2)                                    | Walkers using Access Land and on the Wales Coast Path in Isle of Anglesey National Landscape | Expansive panoramic views of the Irish Sea are available with the lighthouse and headland to the left of the viewer at Point Lynas.  |
| 56 Caer y Twr on Holyhead Mountain, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape<br>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 45.1 and 45.2)                               | Walkers in Isle of Anglesey National Landscape   | Open expansive views are available of the Irish Sea with the rocky landscape of Holyhead Mountain in the foreground. The harbour at Holyhead is clearly visible in the right part of the view and featuring a sinuous harbour wall within which many boats are moored. The coastline of the Isle of Anglesey National Landscape is clearly visible in the distance extending northwards to Carmel Head and islands including The Skerries.   |
| 57 Trwyn Cemlyn, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape<br>(Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement, Figures 46.1 and 46.2)  | Visitors to Isle of Anglesey National Landscape  | Panoramic views are available of the coast and the Irish Sea overlooking Cemlyn Bay from Trwyn Cemlyn. The rocky coastline is visible in the foreground with sea views framed on the right-hand side by Wylfa Head. The Wylfa Nuclear Power Plant and connecting overhead powerlines are clearly visible as distinctive and detracting features on Wylfa Head. Further afield out to sea, Middle Mouse Island is visible beyond Wylfa Head. Sea based traffic is a feature of this seascape. |

1.4.3.5 The baseline photographs are presented in Volume 6, Annex 8.6: Seascape visualisations of the Environmental Statement. Table 1.4 records the time and atmospheric conditions when each viewpoint was photographed.

1.4.3.6 All photography was scheduled to be undertaken on days when the Meteorological Office forecast was for very good or excellent visibility. In some cases, however, the atmospheric conditions were not as forecast at the time of taking the photographs resulting in sub optimal baseline photography at viewpoints 53 (Figure 42.1) and 56 (Figure 45.1). Base photography of optimal quality could not be obtained from Viewpoint 51 (Figure 40.1) at the top of Blackpool Tower due to perspex screens.

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**Table 1.4: Mona baseline photographic data at representative viewpoint locations.**

| Representative viewpoint Ref   | Date and time             | Atmospheric conditions                  |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Baseline representative viewpoint photographic information for Mona Offshore Wind Project</b> |                           |   |
| 1 Mynydd y Garn trig point, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape                                  | 11 August 2023<br>14:35   | Good 10.1 km to 20 km                   |
| 2 Llanlleiana Head, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape  | 11 August 2023<br>12:54   | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 3 Mynydd Eilian  | 22 March 2022<br>16:32    | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 4 Bwrdd Arthur trig point, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape                                   | 10 August 2023<br>15:47   | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 6 Carnedd Llewelyn, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park  | 13 July 2022<br>16:01     | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 7 Great Ormes Head, Llandudno  | 09 August 2023<br>18:52   | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 8 Mynydd y Gaer  | 09 August 2023<br>13:50   | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 9 Rhyl   | 08 August 2023<br>16:21   | Excellent Greater than 40 km visibility |
| 10 Graig Fawr, Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape                                  | 09 August 2023<br>09:23   | Excellent Greater than 40 km visibility |
| 11 Moel y Parc, Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape                                 | 09 August 2023<br>12:25   | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 12 Wallasey embankment, Leasowe Common   | 09 August 2023<br>10:33   | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 13 Sefton Coastal Footpath at Massam's Slack/Ainsdale National Nature Reserve, Formby            | 20 June 2022<br>13:31     | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 15 Blackpool North Pier  | 20 June 2022<br>10:08     | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 18 Herring Tower Trig Point, Langness Peninsula, Isle of Man                                     | 21 July 2022<br>13:39     | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 19 Panoramic viewpoint at arch southwest of Douglas Head, Isle of Man                            | 20 July 2022<br>19:12     | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 21 Liverpool to Dublin (Ireland) Ferry   | No photography undertaken |   |
| 22 Liverpool to Douglas (Isle of Man) Ferry  | 19 July 2022<br>19:21     | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 23 Heysham to Douglas (Isle of Man) Ferry  | 22 March 2022<br>16:30    | Good 10.1 km to 20 km                   |

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| Representative viewpoint Ref  | Date and time           | Atmospheric conditions                  |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| 24 Bull Bay, Amlwch, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape                          | 11 August 2023<br>12:03 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 25 Moelfre Headland, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape                          | 10 August 2023<br>17:39 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 26 Yr Arwydd trig point, near Mynydd Bodafon, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape | 22 March 2022<br>16:28  | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 27 Benllech   | 10 August 2023<br>16:50 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 28 Penmon Point, Isle of Anglesey National Landscape                              | 10 August 2023<br>15:13 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 29 Base of Moel Wnion, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park                            | 10 August 2023<br>13:45 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 30 Garreg Fawr, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park                                   | 10 August 2023<br>12:31 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 31 Tal y Fan summit, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park                              | 09 August 2023<br>17:13 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 32 Foel Lus summit, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park                               | 10 August 2023<br>10:49 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 33 Conwy Mountain summit, Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park                         | 10 August 2023<br>09:29 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 34 Little Ormes Head, Llandudno   | 08 August 2023<br>19:21 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 35 Bryn Euryn Nature Reserve  | 08 August 2023<br>17:03 | Excellent greater than 40 km visibility |
| 36 Bryn y Maen  | 08 August 2023<br>18:01 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 37 Pen-y-Cordyn-Mawr  | 09 August 2023<br>15:35 | Excellent greater than 40 km visibility |
| 38 Moelfre Isaf   | 09 August 2023<br>14:53 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 39 Prestatyn Hillside, Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape           | 08 August 2023<br>15:26 | Excellent greater than 40 km visibility |
| 40 Point of Ayr   | 08 August 2023<br>14:38 | Excellent greater than 40 km visibility |
| 47 Llanfairfechan Seafront  | 10 August 2023<br>08:31 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |
| 48 Llandudno Promenade  | 08 August 2023<br>18:42 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility   |

## MONA OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT

| Representative viewpoint Ref   | Date and time              | Atmospheric conditions                |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 49 Douglas Promenade, Isle of Man  | 20 July 2022<br>19:43      | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility |
| 51 Blackpool Tower   | 08 September 2023          | Good 10.1 km to 20 km                 |
| 52 Carnedd Dafydd, Eryri<br>(Snowdonia)<br>National Park                               | 05 September 2023<br>11:30 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility |
| 53 Elidir Fawr, Eryri<br>(Snowdonia)<br>National Park                                  | 06 September 2023<br>12:29 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility |
| 54 Public Right of Way (205/4),<br>Clwydian Range and Dee Valley<br>National Landscape | 09 November 2023<br>12:27  | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility |
| 55 Trwyn Eilian (Point Lynas), Isle of<br>Anglesey National Landscape                  | 07 September 2023<br>15:00 | Good 10.1 km to 20 km                 |
| 56 Caer y Twr on Holyhead Mountain,<br>Isle of Anglesey National Landscape             | 07 September 2023<br>12:24 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility |
| 57 Trwyn Cemlyn, Isle of Anglesey<br>National Landscape                                | 07 September 2023<br>13:55 | Very good 20.1 km to 40 km visibility |

## 1.5 Summary

- 1.5.1.1 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 offshore study area to be identified for consideration within the assessment process of Volume 2, Chapter 8: Seascape and visual resources of the Environmental Statement. Site surveys have been undertaken and photography captured at these representative viewpoint locations.

## 1.6 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.