

Parc Pelenna Holiday Resort

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

**TECHNICAL APPENDIX 6.4
SCHEDULE OF VISUAL EFFECTS**

Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Description of Current View/Resource	Change to View/Resource	Construction Effects	Operational Effects	
					Year 1	Year 15
Photoviewpoint EDP 1 (Appendix EDP 2 of Technical Appendix 6.1): View from a right of way in Abergarwed Woods looking south-west towards the site.						
	High	The baseline view is taken from the western side of the valley. This view illustrates the rise and the fall in the land in combination with built form characterising the valley bottom, scattered farms on the hillside and woodland at Pelenna Forest forming the backdrop of the view.	There would be medium-distance views towards the site from this perspective. Woodland beyond the site would remain the focus of the skyline and below the crest, the development would be seen to the right of the view. The colours of the lodges are likely to blend better into the receiving landscape than the rendered built form seen in the middle ground. Vegetation would not be established at Year 1 however, and the lodges would be a new addition to the view. At Year 15 the proposals would have embedded themselves into the landscape, and new tree planting would be established and minimise views of built form.	The magnitude of change would be high and the overall effect adverse, temporary, major/moderate and significant .	The magnitude of change would be high and the overall effect adverse, permanent, major/moderate and significant .	The magnitude of change would be low and the overall effect adverse, permanent, moderate/minor and not significant.
Photoviewpoint EDP 2 (Appendix EDP 2 of Technical Appendix 6.1): View from National Cycle Route 46 and tow path along the Neath Canal looking south towards the site.						
	High	The heavily filtered view looks to the south towards the site. The canal and the A465 (dual carriageway) are seen in the foreground. Vegetation on the road embankment screens views towards the site, even in winter views.	The built form is unlikely to be easily discernible once in operation at Year 1 and certainly not at Year 15. During construction, some machinery movement may be detected from this vantage point; however, the site is at a considerable distance from the viewer nonetheless so aural impacts are unlikely to be detected above the sound of the road network.	The magnitude of change would be very low and the overall effect adverse, temporary, minor and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be very low and the overall effect adverse, permanent, minor and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be very low and the overall effect reduced to Imperceptible.
Photoviewpoint EDP 3 (Appendix EDP 2 of Technical Appendix 6.1): View from Ynysygerwn Cricket Club looking south-east towards the site.						
	Low-Medium	The view shows a sports field in the foreground which is largely enclosed by large trees on its boundary. The site is in the background off-centre, to the right of the view and it is mostly screened by the intervening tree canopies.	The scheme is unlikely to be easily discernible once in operation at Year 1 and certainly not at Year 15. During construction, some machinery movement may be detected from this vantage point; however, the site is at a considerable distance from the viewer, and the main receptors will be engaged in sport, therefore aural impacts are unlikely to be detected above the sound of the road network.	The magnitude of change would be low and the overall effect adverse, temporary, minor to minor/negligible and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be low and the overall effect adverse, permanent, minor to minor/negligible and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be very low and the overall effect Imperceptible.

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Photoviewpoint EDP 4 (Appendix EDP 2 of Technical Appendix 6.1): View from Pencynor in the settlement of Cilfrew looking east towards the site.						
	High	The foreground of the view shows the settlement of Cilfrew which is located on the western side of the Vale. The valley formation is legible from the middle ground as the land sweeps up the eastern side, and the site is on this hill in the background of the view. The interior of the site (open elevated areas where development is proposed) is not visible due to landform and intervening vegetation. An adjacent farm (Lletty-mawr) to the right of the site is visible, which is close to a pylon and a group of conifers.	The proposals are at a distance of approximately 2.8km from the viewpoint and the aspect of the site itself is not orientated towards this vantage point, rather it is facing a more northerly direction, up the valley. The development is unlikely to form a recognisable new feature due to the intervening vegetation contained within the site, particularly once the proposed landscape on-site establishes.	The magnitude of change would be low and the overall effect adverse, temporary, moderate/minor and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be low and the overall effect adverse, permanent, moderate/minor and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be very low and the overall effect adverse, permanent, minor and not significant.
Photoviewpoint EDP 5 (Appendix EDP 2 of Technical Appendix 6.1): View from Oak View, a rural road in Crynant looking south-east towards the site.						
	Medium	A view from a rural, minor road, taken c.3.5km from the main body of the site. Again, Lletty-mawr (adjacent farm) is identifiable in the view; however, the settlements sitting lower in the valley are not visible due to the dramatic changes in elevation. A windfarm is visible beyond the ridgeline in the distance. The site sits to the left of Lletty-mawr, below Pelenna Forest which is seen on the horizon. Buildings on-site as well as part of the open fieldscape in the elevated part of the site is visible in the background of the view.	The proposals would be discernible on the more open parts of the site, particularly before the strategy tree planting establishes and takes effect. The scale of the proposals would appear small, however, smaller than a two-storey house for example. The development is more likely to form a recognisable new feature in the view due to the largely rural setting, and absence of settled valley views. At Year 15 the scheme would become embedded into the landscape (no longer a new addition) and the visual effects would be minimised as the proposed landscape on-site becomes established, although the elevation of the viewer is comparable to the midpoint of the site, therefore some development may still be perceptible after Year 15, therefore the operational effects in this instance remain unchanged from Year 1.	The magnitude of change would be medium (part of the new development is likely clearly noticeable under construction due to the movement and disturbance anticipated but this will be at a considerable distance from the viewer) and the overall effect adverse, temporary, moderate and significant .	The magnitude of change would be medium and the overall effect adverse, permanent, moderate/minor and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be medium and the overall effect adverse, permanent, moderate/minor and not significant.

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Photoviewpoint EDP 6 (Appendix EDP 2 of Technical Appendix 6.1): View from B4434 looking towards the proposed entrance to the site.						
	Medium	Close-range view from New Road (B4434) looking towards the proposed access point on the northern tip of the site. The field gate in the foreground marks the access point, and the concrete access in front of this is an access to an adjacent property. The road users here are ascribed a medium sensitivity at most.	Views are limited to the access point and a short stretch of the access, before it goes out of view as it zig-zags up the hill. Only the road resurfacing and treatment required to enable vehicular access would be a noticeable change in the view (removal of field gate, scrub clearance etc). The site's interior would not be visible from this location and the main part of the site is around 500m from the viewer as the crow flies. Woodland encloses the route and the boundary of the site where built form would be located. Construction effects are likely to be most apparent given that this is the point of vehicular access to the site. Machinery and resurfacing works would be seen at close range. At Year 1 the appearance of the entrance would be a markedly different and notable change to the existing baseline; however, at Year 15, the magnitude of change would reduce as the development entrance becomes a familiar part of the character experienced by road users and is no longer a new feature. The entrance and the vegetation surrounding it would be managed and the change is considered beneficial.	The magnitude of change would be high and the overall effect adverse, temporary, moderate and significant .	The magnitude of change would be high and the overall effect adverse, permanent, moderate and significant .	The magnitude of change would be medium and the overall effect beneficial, permanent, moderate/minor and not significant.
Photoviewpoint EDP 7 (Appendix EDP 2 of Technical Appendix 6.1): View from PRow and Bryn Golwg looking north-east towards the site.						
	High (at most)	Direct view towards the site from a PRow that adjoins Bryn Golwg/Clyne Terrace, taken c.845m from the site at its closest point. The foreground shows a field in the valley bottom, bordered by broadleaf vegetation in the middle ground. The site is located on the elevated land in the background, in the centre of the view. The hillside looks largely wooded and the site's open meadows on the plateau are not obvious from this perspective.	Medium-distance, filtered views of the proposals would be glimpsed through retained vegetation on-site. It's anticipated that during construction, machinery would be perceived in this rural view with little movement detected from the road network or the windfarm on the opposite site of the hill. At Year 1 the rooflines of lodges are likely to be a noticeable addition to the view. Although these are detractors in the view, the land use change from rural hillside to naturalistic holiday resort would be remarkable. At Year 15, the magnitude of change would reduce as the landscape strategy would have a significant impact on reducing views of the built form from this angle (low in the valley, looking up towards the ridge). The tree belts proposed would also be in keeping with the species mix already found on-site. The retained and proposed vegetation would be managed to keep the character of the wooded hillside intact.	The magnitude of change would be medium and the overall effect adverse, temporary, moderate and significant .	The magnitude of change would be medium and the overall effect adverse, permanent, moderate and significant .	The magnitude of change would be low and the overall effect adverse, permanent, moderate/minor and not significant.

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Photoviewpoint EDP 8 (Appendix EDP 2 of Technical Appendix 6.1): View from Bridleway and Clyne Terrace.						
	High	Heavily filtered view from PRow which is taken from the highest elevation on Clyne Terrace, roughly 550m from the site at its closest point.	A change to the view would be difficult to discern due to the immediate intervening vegetation in the foreground. PVP EDP 8 is also at a higher elevation to PVP EDP 7, which changes the perspective of the view and the juxtaposition of the site in relation to the viewer. Some auditory effects may be perceived across the valley during the construction period, although the closest built form proposed is likely to be over 850m from this PVP as the crow flies.	The magnitude of change would be low and the overall effect adverse, temporary, moderate/minor and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be low and the overall effect adverse, permanent, moderate/minor and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be very low and the overall effect adverse, permanent, minor and not significant.

Landscape/Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Description of Current View/Resource	Change to View/Resource	Construction Effects	Operational Effects	
					Year 1	Year 15
Public Rights of Way						
On-site PRow users	High	Paths on-site (if passable) would have access restricted during part of the construction phase for safety reasons. Paths would also undergo scrub removal at a suitable time of year.	Restricted use for a temporary period during construction. Year 1 and Year 15 of operation would see usable paths with scrub cut back to enable continued access to the countryside. The nature of the effect would change from beneficial to neutral.	Very high magnitude of change. Effect adverse, temporary, major and significant .	High magnitude of change. Effect beneficial, permanent, moderate and significant .	High magnitude of change. Effect neutral, permanent, moderate and not significant.
Off-site PRow Users	High	Worst case views are illustrated by Photoviewpoint EDP 1 and 7 of Appendix 6.1 .	See tabulated comments for Photoviewpoint EDP 1 and 7 above.	High magnitude of change. Adverse, temporary, major/moderate (at most) and significant effect.	High magnitude of change. Adverse, permanent, major/moderate (worst case) and significant effect.	Low magnitude of change. Adverse, permanent, moderate/minor (at worst case) and not significant effect.
Roads and Residents						
Users of New Road (B4434)	Medium	Worst case see representative view Photoviewpoint EDP 6 of Technical Appendix 6.1 .	See tabulated comments for Photoviewpoint EDP 6 above.	The magnitude of change would be high at most and the overall effect adverse, temporary, moderate and significant .	The magnitude of change would be high and the overall effect adverse, permanent, moderate at most and significant .	The magnitude of change would be medium and the overall effect beneficial, permanent, moderate/minor at most and not significant.

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Users of B4242, Clyne Terrace, and Bryn Golwg	Medium to High	Worst case, see representative view Photoviewpoint EDP 7 of Technical Appendix 6.1 .	See tabulated comments for Photoviewpoint EDP 7 above.	The magnitude of change would be medium and the overall effect adverse, temporary, moderate and significant .	The magnitude of change would be medium and the overall effect adverse, permanent, moderate at most and significant .	The magnitude of change would be low and the overall effect adverse, permanent, moderate/minor at most and not significant.
Users of Oak View and Penscynor	Medium	Worst case, see representative Photoviewpoints EDP 4 and 5 of Technical Appendix 6.1 .	See tabulated comments for Photoviewpoint EDP 4 and 5 above.	The magnitude of change would be medium and the overall effect adverse, temporary, moderate and significant .	The magnitude of change would be medium and the overall effect adverse, permanent, moderate/minor at most and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be medium and the overall effect adverse, permanent, moderate/minor at most and not significant.
Residents in Cilfrew and Clyne	High	See representative Photoviewpoints EDP 3 and 7 of Technical Appendix 6.1 .	See tabulated comments for Photoviewpoint EDP 3 and 7 above.	The magnitude of change would be medium and the overall effect adverse, temporary, moderate and significant .	The magnitude of change would be medium and the overall effect adverse, permanent, moderate at most and significant .	The magnitude of change would be low and the overall effect adverse, permanent, moderate/minor at most and not significant.