Llandyfaelog Substation

Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA)

On behalf of National Grid

nationalgrid

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Appendices

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Stantec UK Ltd (Stantec) was commissioned by National Grid to undertake a landscape and visual appraisal (LVA) of a substation and associated elements on land approximately 6km south of Carmarthen in South Wales (hereafter referred to as 'the Proposed Development).

1.1.2 The Proposed Development is located within a predominantly rural area, characterised by a patchwork of agricultural land punctuated with individual farm properties (hereafter referred to as 'The Site').

1.1.3 This report presents a summarised methodology in addition to the context and results of the LVA, including the approach to mitigation. The methodology used for the appraisal is summarised in Section 2 and detailed within **Appendix B: Methodology**. The findings of the desk study and site visit are summarised at Sections 3 and 4. Section 5 sets out the key landscape and visual constraints and opportunities, and mitigation requirements. The principle of development is appraised in terms of landscape and visual effects at Section 6. Conclusions are set out at Section 7.

1.1.4 Photos from a range of view locations which support the visual analysis of the site are represented by stitched panoramic photographs, presented in **Appendix A, Figure L5**, further supported by visualisations which have utilised the panoramic photographs from four of these view locations where change is most likely to occur as a result of the proposals, presented in **Appendix A, Figure L6**.

1.2 Scope of Assessment

1.2.1 This LVA report considers:

- Features of the Site and its context;
- Landscape / townscape character, the character of the Site, and its relationship to its surroundings;
- Landscape-related planning designations;
- Views towards the Site;
- The approach to mitigation; and
- Likely effects upon landscape / townscape features, character and views, and the magnitude of those changes which are likely to arise as a result of development on the Site.

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 The Llandyfaelog Project is comprised of the following principal elements:

- Construction of a single level platform (260 metres by 640 metres) on which an Air Insulated Substation (AIS) is sited measuring 155 metres by 602 metres.
- Bellmouth access to the A484 with an operational access road to connect the platform to the A484.

- Modification works to the existing 400kV Overhead Line (OHL) to connect the substation to the existing OHL involving the installation of two new towers (pylons) and one replacement tower (pylon) circa 18 metres and 62 metres.

- Associated drainage, and hard and soft landscaping.

2 Methodology

2.1 Approach

2.1.1 A detailed methodology is laid out in **Appendix B: Methodology** appended to this report; however, a summarised version is provided below.

2.1.2 Stantec is a registered practice with the Landscape Institute and corporate member of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA). This appraisal is based on the principles of the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment: Third Edition (GLVIA3) (Landscape Institute, IEMA, 2013) and professional experience.

2.1.3 The appraisal has been informed by a desktop study, supplemented by field survey visits to the Site and its surroundings.

2.2 Desktop Study

2.2.1 The desktop study comprised collation and review of published background information on the Site and surrounding context. This included a review of landscape planning policy and the landscape character of the Site, as well as information on statutory and non-statutory landscape designations on the Site or in the surrounding area.

Sources of Baseline Information

2.2.2 The sources of baseline data are summarised below:

- Ordnance Survey OpenData for mapping.
- 1:25,000 OS Explorer, for example via Bing Maps, for a general map overview of the Site and surrounding area, as well as to review the Public Rights of Way network (bridleways, footpaths, byways, other routes), including names and locations of Long-Distance Route or National Trails, and for Open Access Land area locations and boundaries.
- Google Earth Pro for aerial photography and Google Street View.
- MAGIC (defra.gov.uk) for an initial review of statutory and non-statutory designations.
- Home | DataMapWales for an initial review of specific Welsh statutory and non-statutory designations.
- *https://www.sustrans.org.uk/* for routes on the National Cycle Network.
- Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 Future Wales: the national plan 2040 | GOV.WALES
- Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12, February 2024) Planning Policy Wales - Edition 12
- Historic Wales Historic Wales (arcgis.com).
- Local authority websites for Local Plans and Development Frameworks, including Area Action Plans if relevant;
- Natural Resources Wales / LANDMAP - the Welsh landscape baseline for information on the spatial aspects of the Welsh landscape, typically used for LVIA;
- Regional or local landscape character assessments and relevant supplementary design or planning guidance (SPD or SPG); and
- Relevant Conservation Area appraisals.

2.3 Field Survey

2.3.1 A site visit was undertaken in June 2024 by Landscape Architects employed by Stantec. Consultation was sought prior to the site visit with the landscape officer at Carmarthenshire Council on the suitability of the view locations by Stantec and National Grid, however no response was received. The purpose of the fieldwork was to:

- Gain an understanding of the landscape character of the Site and its context;
- Determine the extent of visibility of the existing Site and Proposed Development - the actual extent of which is determined by existing landform, vegetation, and existing / proposed built form;
- Collect baseline view location photography. In addition, the area surrounding the Site was surveyed and photographed to assess visibility of the Site and the Proposed Development; and
- Support the landscape and visual appraisal.

2.3.2 The site visit was undertaken during summer months, when visual effects of the Proposed Development will be reduced as a result of intervening trees being in full leaf. A winter visual survey demonstrates the 'worst case' visual effects and professional judgment has been used to inform this worst-case scenario.

2.4 Study Area

2.4.1 The spatial scope of this LVA was determined through desktop study combined with a visit to the Site and surrounding area, to determine the Site's existing visual envelope and the extent to which the proposed development is likely to be visible from within the surrounding area.

2.4.2 Zone of Theoretical Visibility ('ZTV') analysis has been prepared in this reporting, which is used as a tool in the assessment process to understand the potential visibility of components of the Proposed Development within a defined study area. The methodology used to undertake the ZTV is set out in **Appendix B: Methodology, Section 4.1**.

2.4.3 Professional experience of other assessments and site appraisals for this type and height of development has shown that effects on landscape and visual receptors would not be significant beyond a 3km extent from a site for the massed elements within the substation compound. Although the ZTV plans (**Figure 4a and 4b, Appendix A**) show there is a likelihood of visibility beyond the defined study area, the combination of overall distance, intervening landform, well defined hedgerows and existing OHL which are noticeable visual detractors within the view mean that any views towards the substation elements would not create a notable distraction from wider views where these are available. The Study Area therefore comprises 3km from the Site.

2.4.4 The spatial scope, together with a review of potential visual receptors (all visual receptors are people), guided the selection of representative view locations that are included within the visual impact assessment for the LVA.

2.5 Appraisal Stages

2.5.1 A two-stage assessment process was adopted, in accordance with the Landscape Institute / Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" (3rd Edition, 2013) (GLVIA3), combined with our professional experience and judgement.

2.5.2 Firstly, the nature of receptors (sensitivity) was assessed. Secondly the nature of effects (magnitude) likely to result from the proposed development was assessed.

Sensitivity of Receptors

2.5.3 The assessment of landscape and visual receptor sensitivity combines judgements on the value attributed to the receptor and the 'susceptibility to change' of the receptor to the specific type of development proposed.

2.5.4 Landscapes may be valued at community, local, national or international levels. Existing landscape designations have been taken as the starting point for the assessment. The value of undesignated landscapes and individual elements or features which contribute to that landscape character will also be assessed.

2.5.5 The value assigned to views will consider popularity and recognition through planning and heritage assets.

2.5.6 The sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors is defined in terms of a three-point scale which is detailed within **Table 3.4** within **Appendix B: Methodology** which accompanies this LVA.

Magnitude of Effects

2.5.7 The magnitude of a landscape or visual effect will be assessed in terms of its size or scale, the geographical extent of the area influenced and its duration and degree of reversibility.

2.5.8 The size or scale of change in the landscape relates to the loss or addition of features in the landscape which are likely to result from the proposed development, and considers:

- The extent/proportion of landscape elements that are lost or added;
- The contribution of those elements to landscape character and the degree to which aesthetic/perceptual aspects are altered; and
- Whether the effect is likely to change the key characteristics of the landscape, which are critical to its distinctive character.

2.5.9 The size or scale of change in the view relates to the degree of contrast to, or integration with, the visual composition, which is likely to result from the proposed development; and is influenced by the relative time over which a view is experienced and whether it is a full, partial or glimpsed view.

2.5.10 The nature of effects may be positive (beneficial) or negative (adverse) and direct or indirect. Direct effects are those which result directly from the proposed development; whereas indirect, or secondary, effects may arise as a consequential change resulting from the development, for example: changes to offsite and downstream vegetation as a result of alterations to a drainage regime. This appraisal considers likely direct effects on landscape features and landscape character.

2.5.11 The effects on landscape and visual receptors are defined on a 10-point scale which is detailed within **Table 3.5, Appendix B: Methodology** which accompanies this LVA.

Assumptions and Limitations

2.5.12 For the purpose of undertaking this LVA, the assessment assumes the maximum parameters for the Proposed Development as defined on the Application drawings as provided to the landscape team prior to issue of this document. These drawings are listed below for clarity:

- PDD-101256-LAY-050: Platform General Arrangement Plan.
- PDD-101256-LAY-051: Platform Earthworks.
- PDD-101256-LAY-053: Access Road General Arrangement.
- PDD-101256-LAY-054: Site Hazard Plan
- PDD-101256-LAY-055: CDM Layout
- PDD-101256-LAY-056: Road Bellmouth.
- PDD-101256-LAY-057: Access Road Drainage.
- PDD-101256-LAY-058: Platform Drainage.
- PDD-101256-LAY-059: Access Road Earthworks.

2.5.13 **Limitations of this LVA**: in accordance with the EU Directive 2014/52/EU and GLVIA3, this LVA identifies the likely landscape and visual impacts arising from the Proposed Development, rather than identifying every conceivable landscape and visual impact.

2.5.14 The visual assessment has been carried out utilising a combination of professional judgement and visual aids in the form of baseline site photography and visualisations. The 3D substation model utilised in these visualisations was created using an example of a typical 400kW substation layout and is therefore considered to provide a reasonable representation of the Proposed Development for assessment purposes.

3 Landscape Context and Analysis

3.1 Site Location and Description

3.1.1 The Site lies approximately 6km south of Carmarthen, approximately 550m east of the A484, and comprises a number of agricultural fields which lie on a raised plateau within the landscape at around 130m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Fields within the Site boundary are generally bounded by a mix of formal and informal hedgerow, with occasional hedgerow trees. The Site is broadly surrounded by agricultural fields of a similar vein, aside from the north-western boundary which lies adjacent to a narrow farm access road (C2074) which connects the A484 in the west with the B4309 by way of a number of individual farmsteads.

3.1.2 Land beyond the Site boundaries generally falls away, particularly to the east, which falls from 130m AOD to around 100m AOD at Pen Y Maes Farm before falling more sharply again to meet the banks of Gwendraeth Fach River approximately 1.2km southeast of the Site.

3.1.3 Electricity infrastructure is a dominant visual factor, with two existing National Grid transmission overhead lines running parallel to each other, running broadly north to south and passing adjacent to the proposed substation's western boundary through the neighbouring field. In addition, low voltage trident wood poles and overhead cables pass through the two northernmost fields within the Site boundary, broadly northeast to southwest.

3.1.4 This combination of robust hedgerow, occasional woodland and undulating landscape at times results in visual containment, particularly in the valleys of watercourses, whilst at other times provides relatively far-reaching visibility.

3.2 Landscape Planning Policy

Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12, February 2024)

3.2.1 This document, prepared by the Welsh Government sets out land use planning policies across Wales.

3.2.2 **Chapter 6: Distinctive and Natural Places** includes a section on green infrastructure (**6.2 – Green Infrastructure)** in which **Paragraph 6.2.4** states that: *"Green infrastructure plays a fundamental role in shaping places and our sense of well-being, and are intrinsic to the quality of the spaces we live, work and play in. The planning system must maximise its contribution to the protection and provision of green infrastructure assets and networks as part of meeting society's wider social and economic objectives and the needs of local communities. Taking a proactive and spatial approach, which links to wider activity being taken by local authorities to protect and provide green infrastructure, will help provide clarity around the contribution which the planning system can make. This means considering how it complements existing and future maintenance and management regimes within urban areas and contributes towards wider land management activities in rural areas to aid nature recovery, and its underpinning natural resources. This will require effective joint working and collaboration across various sectors and activities, including administrative boundaries. Establishing arrangements to promote collaboration across local authority borders will be necessary, especially where the provision of off-site compensatory land to address biodiversity loss and provide enhancement will have the greatest benefit for biodiversity and resilient ecological networks."*

3.2.3 **Section 6.3 – Landscape, Paragraph 6.3.3** states that: *"All the landscapes of Wales are valued for their intrinsic contribution to a sense of place, and local authorities should protect and enhance their special characteristics, whilst paying due regard to the social, economic, environmental and cultural benefits they provide, and to their role in creating valued places. Considering landscape at the outset of formulating strategies and policies in development plans and when proposing development is key to sustaining and enhancing their special*

qualities and delivering the maximum well-being benefits for present and future generations as well as helping to deliver an effective and integrated approach to natural resource management over the long term. Collaboration and engagement with adjacent planning authorities, Natural Resources Wales (NRW), Cadw and the third sector will be necessary to draw on a wide range of expertise and evidence. ***Where adverse effects on landscape character cannot be avoided, it will be necessary to refuse planning permission."***

3.2.4 With regards to LANDMAP, **Paragraph 6.3.20** states that: *"LANDMAP is an important information resource, methodology, and monitoring baseline for the landscapes of Wales, which can help inform planning for the sustainable management of natural resources in an area. LANDMAP describes and evaluates the physical, ecological, visual, cultural, and historic aspects of the landscapes of Wales, and provides the basis of a consistent, quality assured national approach to landscape assessment. LANDMAP assessments can help to inform green infrastructure assessments, SPG on landscape, development management decisions, landscape character assessment, special landscape areas (SLA), local distinctiveness, design, and landscape sensitivity studies."*

3.2.5 **Section 6.4 – Biodiversity and Ecological Networks** includes a section on Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows, and Paragraph 6.4.40 states that: *"Where trees, woodland and hedgerows are present, their retention, protection and integration should be identified within planning applications. Where surveys identify trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland capable of making a sufficient contribution to the area, these trees should be retained and protected. The provision of services and utilities infrastructure to the application site should also avoid the loss of trees, woodlands or hedges and must be considered as part of the development proposal; where such trees are lost, they will be subject to the replacement planting ratios…"* The planting ratios (prescribed in Paragraph 6.4.42) state that *"Replacement planting shall be at a ratio equivalent to the quality, environmental and ecological importance of the tree(s) lost, and this must preferably be onsite, or immediately adjacent to the site, and at a minimum ratio of at least 3 trees of a similar type and compensatory size planted for every 1 lost".* **Paragraph 6.4.43** states that: *"Ancient woodland and semi-natural woodlands and individual ancient, veteran and heritage trees are irreplaceable natural resources, and have significant landscape, biodiversity and cultural value. Such trees and woodlands should be afforded protection from development which result in their loss or deterioration unless there are significant and clearly defined public benefits; this protection should prevent potentially damaging operations and their unnecessary loss (Paragraph 6.4.26). The protection and planting of trees and hedgerows should be delivered, where appropriate, through locally-specific strategies and policies, through imposing conditions when granting planning permission, and/or by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). They should also be incorporated into Green Infrastructure Assessments and Plans (Paragraph 6.4.27)."*

Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (2019: updated 2025)

3.2.6 National planning policy is set out in The National Plan 2040, which replaced the Wales Spatial Strategy Plan (WSSP), and supplements the Planning Policy Wales document.

3.2.7 Policies within the National Plan 2040 which are of relevance to the planning application and landscape and visual issues, include the following:

- **Policy 9 – Resilient Ecological Networks and Green Infrastructure (page 76):** "*…action towards securing the maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity (to provide a net benefit), the resilience of ecosystems and green infrastructure assets must be demonstrated as part of development proposals through innovative, nature-based approaches to site planning and the design of the built environment*".

- **Policy 17 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Associated Infrastructure (page 95):** ***"****New strategic grid infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of energy should be designed to minimise visual impact on nearby communities."*

- **Policy 32 Haven Waterway and Energy (page 159):** New energy related development should support local and regional communities and provide jobs and investment in training and skills. In determining any applications for energy proposals, consideration should be given to the contribution it will make to decarbonising energy supplies, the impacts on the landscape, seascapes, natural and historic environment and the economic benefits they would bring to the region.

Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (LDP) 2006 – 2021

3.2.8 The Carmarthenshire LDP 2018 – 2033 is yet to be adopted by Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC), and therefore the Carmarthenshire LDP 2006 – 2021 remains in place for planning decisions within the County.

3.2.9 Policies relevant to this LVIA within the Carmarthenshire LDP are as follows:

- **SP14 Protection and Enhancement of the Natural Environment:** which states that *"Development should reflect the need to protect, and wherever possible enhance the County's natural environment. All development proposals should be considered in accordance with national guidance/legislation and the policies and proposals of this Plan, with due consideration given to areas of nature conservation value, the countryside, landscapes and coastal areas."*

- **SP17 Infrastructure**: this strategic policy states that: *"Development will be directed to locations where adequate and appropriate infrastructure is available or can be readily provided. Proposals for ancillary developments to the utilities infrastructure will be permitted where:*

  - *They have regard to their setting;*
  - *Incorporate landscaping; and*
  - *Do not conflict with the areas built, historic, cultural and nature conservation and landscape qualities."*

- **GP1 Sustainability and High-Quality Design:** this general policy states that: *"Development proposals will be permitted where they accord with the following:*

  - *It conforms with and enhances the character and appearance of the site, building or area in terms of siting, appearance, scale, height, massing, elevation treatment, and detailing;*
  - *It incorporates existing landscape or other features, takes account of site contours and changes in levels and prominent skylines or ridges;*
  - *It would not have a significant impact on the amenity of adjacent land uses, properties, residents or the community; and*
  - *It retains, and where appropriate incorporates important local features (including buildings, amenity areas, spaces, trees, woodland and hedgerows) and ensures the use of good quality hard and soft landscaping and embraces opportunities to enhance biodiversity and ecological connectivity."*

- **EQ5 Corridors, Networks and Features of Distinctiveness:** This policy states that: *"Proposals for development which would not adversely affect those features which contribute local distinctiveness/qualities of the County, and to the management/development of ecological networks (wildlife corridor networks), accessible green corridors and their continuity and integrity will be permitted."*

3.2.10 In addition to Policies laid out within the Carmarthenshire LDP, they are supported by a number of Supplementary Planning Guidance ('SPG') documents. Relevant SPGs are listed below:

- **Nature Conservation and Biodiversity**, which contains guidance on landscaping and planting, habitat creation and green infrastructure, and buffers and wildlife corridors;
- **Placemaking and Design**, which provides overarching design guidance including an approach to landscape character, green infrastructure, siting of development including landscape and topography, landscape features, landscape planting and green corridors, and the overall design process.

Guidance and Standards

3.2.11 The following standards and guidance documents have been used in devising the methodology for data collection and appraisal of landscape and visual impacts:

- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA3) (Landscape Institute and IEMA, 2013)
- Notes and Clarifications on Aspects of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third Edition (GLVIA3) (Landscape Institute, 2024)
- An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (Natural England, 2014)
- Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19: Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Landscape Institute, 2019)
- Technical Information Note 08/2015 'Landscape Character Assessment' (Landscape Institute, 2015)
- Technical Guidance Note 'Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations' 02/21 (Landscape Institute, 2021).

3.3 Landscape Designations

3.3.1 Landscapes may be valued at community, local, national or international levels. Existing landscape designations are taken as the starting point for the LVA, and the value of undesignated landscapes is also considered.

3.3.2 Relevant designations for the site and 3km study area are set out in **Table 1.**

Table 1: Relevant Landscape Designations

Typical Designation and Importance (Value)	Description	Actual Designation Applicable to the Site and Surrounding Area
World Heritage Site *International (Very High)*	Unique sites, features or areas of international importance with settings of very high quality, and Outstanding Universal Values according to UNESCO criteria.	None

Typical Designation and Importance (Value)	Description	Actual Designation Applicable to the Site and Surrounding Area
National Park, National Landscape (formerly AONB), Conservation Area, curtilage of Grade I, II and II* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, Scheduled Monuments *National (High)*	Sites, features or areas of national importance with settings of high quality.	There are no National Parks, National Landscapes or Conservation Areas within the study area. There are a number of Scheduled Monuments within the study area, with the nearest of these to the Site being Castell y Domen motte and ditch approximately 1.5km to the east. There are 6 Listed Buildings within a 3km radius of the Site. These are: Former stables at Upland, 2.28km away from the Site to the west. Upland, approximately 2.3km to the west of the Site. Church of St Maelog, 2.6km to the south of the Site, and Glanrhydw, approximately 2.5km to the east of the Site.
Non- statutory regional landscape designations, such as Special Landscape Areas or Areas of Great Landscape Value; Long Distance Routes / Paths / Trails, National Cycle Network (NCN) Routes *Regional (High or Medium)*	Sites, features or areas of regional importance with intact character. Areas of landscape identified as having importance at the regional level.	Carmarthenshire Bay and Estuaries Special Landscape Area (SLA) lies approximately 1.5km west of the Site. Carmarthenshire Limestone Ridge SLA lies approximately 2.9km southeast of the Site. The long-distance trail Wales Coast Path lies 650m northwest of the proposed access road. NCN route 4 passes approximately 620m west of the proposed access road.
Non-statutory district or local landscape designations, such as Areas of Local Landscape Importance; Designated Public Open Space, Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) *District (Medium)*	Sites, features, or areas of importance at the district / local authority level.	There are pockets of Ancient Woodland within the wider study area, including Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland to the south and west of Pen Y Maes Farm.
Areas with no designation, local Public Right of Way *Local (Medium or Low)*	General countryside area valued at the local level.	There are a number of Public Rights of Way ('PRoW') within the wider study area, with PRoW 29/14/2 encroaching the southern extents of the Site.

Protected Landscapes: World Heritage Sites, National Parks and National Landscapes

3.3.3 The Site does not lie within a designated protected landscape.

Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest and Scheduled Monuments

3.3.4 The Site does not lie within a Conservation Area or contain Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments. See **Figure L1: Landscape Planning Context, Appendix A**.

3.3.5 All Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments lie beyond the defined study, and are therefore not considered further within this assessment.

National Cycle Network Routes, Long Distance Paths, Special Landscape Areas

3.3.6 The Wales Coast Path lies approximately 650m northwest of the proposed access road entrance on the A484 and is a long-distance footpath which traverses the Welsh coastline over 1400km in total.

3.3.7 There is one NCN route which passes through the study area; NCN Route 4 which passes to the west of the Site (proposed access road) at approximately 620m, linking up with the Wales Coast Path for a short stretch before joining the A484 and travelling north to Carmarthen.

3.3.8 There are two SLAs within the 3km study area, namely Carmarthenshire Bay and Estuary SLA approximately 1.5km west of the Site, and Carmarthenshire Limestone Ridge SLA which lies approximately 2.9km southeast. Given the overall distance from the Site and subsequent unlikelihood of indirect experiential effects, the Carmarthenshire Limestone Ridge SLA has not been considered within this appraisal.

Green Infrastructure Network

3.3.9 The Site currently enjoys a well-defined network of field boundaries, characterised by robust hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees. These boundaries connect with the wider landscape and given its agricultural character the connectivity continues throughout the study area.

3.3.10 Nearby semi-natural ancient woodlands at Pen Y Maes Farm and linear woodland belts which follow the minor watercourses provide additional habitat connectivity with field boundaries.

3.3.11 The presence of these assets ensures a strong existing green network within the Site and the study area.

3.3.12 Regarding public access as a green infrastructure asset, there are a number of PRoW in the wider area, PRoW 29/14/2 lies approximately 140m south of the Site, travelling northeast to connect with PRoW 29/13/1 at Pen Y Maes Farm. The Wales Coast Path, which is a long-distance trail lies some 1km west of the Site's western boundary.

Tree Preservation Orders

3.3.13 There are no TPOs within the Site or wider study area.

3.4 Public Rights Of Way and Registered Common Land

3.4.1 There are numerous PRoW within the wider study area, mainly to the east and south of the Site, forming a relatively well-connected matrix of byways, particularly around the high ground north and northeast of Kidwelly, which lies approximately 6km south of the Site.

3.4.2 Relevant PRoW to the Site include:

- PRoW 29/14/2 which runs broadly west to east through the southern extents of the Site;
- PRoW 29/13/1 which runs broadly south to north approximately 560m east of the Site; and
- PRoW 29/14/1 which follows on from PRoW 29/14/2 approximately 600m east of the Site.

3.4.3 All of the above PRoW meet at Pen Y Maes Farm.

3.4.4 There are no areas of Registered Common Land within the study area.

3.5 Topography, Site Landform, and Watercourses

3.5.1 Land within the Site lies on a natural raised plateau within the surrounding landscape. There is little change in elevation across land within the Site boundary, which lies at approximately 130m AOD. Change in elevation is a gentle fall from north to south, although there is an area of notably raised landform at the southern extents of the Site, which then falls again to nearer 120-125m AOD at Crugan Fach Farm. This area of undulating landform consequently precludes views north into the Site from the south.

3.5.2 Beyond the southern Site boundary land falls relatively sharply south, with Crugan Fach sitting into the hillside, which falls rapidly towards Ystrad Ferthyr Farm some 570m south of the Site.

3.5.3 Changes in elevation elsewhere are less dramatic, although land to the east of Bwlch Y Gwynt Farm falls from 125m AOD to around 90m AOD at Pen Y Maes Farm.

3.5.4 There are no notable watercourses within the Site boundaries, however drainage ditches run parallel to a number of field boundary hedgerows.

3.6 Existing Vegetation of the Site

3.6.1 Trees within the Site boundary are limited to hedgerow trees, although there are notable linear areas along the north-western site boundary, and to a lesser extent on the southern boundary of the most north-eastern field. The remaining field boundary treatments are a mixture of formal and informal hedgerow which form a strong green infrastructure both within the Site boundaries and beyond. There are no areas of woodland within the Site.

3.6.2 The field pattern is irregular, a characteristic of the local area, and comprises a mix of medium to large, predominantly arable land. LANDMAP identified this pattern as "*a good example of a Carmarthenshire lowland agricultural landscape".*

3.6.3 Field boundaries are generally robust, forming a feeling of enclosure across the Site.

3.7 Settlement

3.7.1 Settlement within the study area is largely represented by individual farmsteads and small settlements such as Idole and Bancycapel to the north and Llandyfaelog to the south. The nearest settlements/individual properties to the Site are:

- Llwyngwcw approximately 120m north;
- Bwlch-Y-Gwynt Farm approximately 100m northeast;
- Pen-y-maes Farm approximately 430m east;
- Llwyncelyn opposite the Site entrance on the western carriageway edge of the A484;
- Crugan Fach approximately 170m southeast; and
- Cwmafael adjacent to the south-western part of the Site.

3.7.2 The majority of these residences already experience the visual influence of electrical infrastructure, both high and low voltage, however this currently does not comprise substation elements such as those proposed.

3.7.3 Overall, the influence of settlement in the area is relatively limited, with Carmarthen to the north and to a lesser extent, Kidwelly in the south (both beyond the study area) the only developments of note. Potential effects on settlement are broadly represented by the view locations included within the visual appraisal.

3.8 Other Features within the Site

3.8.1 Existing infrastructure within the Site boundaries is limited to low voltage wood poles and overhead cables which pass through the northern part of the Site broadly northeast to southwest, then west to pass under the more visually prominent high voltage electricity towers within the adjacent field. There are two trident wood poles within the Site.

3.9 Landscape Character

3.9.1 Relevant published landscape character areas and LANDMAP data for the Site and surrounding area are shown on **Figure L2 and Figure L3, Appendix A**, and include those published in:

- Natural Resources Wales (2014) National Landscape Character Areas (NLCAs); and
- Natural Resource Wales, LANDMAP - the Welsh landscape baseline.

National Landscape Character Areas

3.9.2 Descriptions of NLCAs relevant to the Site including their key characteristics are set out in **Appendix C: Landscape Effects Table**.

3.9.3 The majority of the Site lies within the National Landscape Character Area **33: Gwendraeth Vales** (Natural Resources Wales, 2014).

3.9.4 The northern part of the Site which largely comprises the proposed access lies within National Landscape Character Area **45: Taf, Tywi and Gwendraeth Estuaries**.

3.9.5 NLCAs **44: Taf and Cleddau Vales** and **41: Twi Valley** lie within the study area to the west and north of the Site respectively.

LANDMAP

3.9.6 LANDMAP is an "*all-Wales GIS (Geographical Information System) based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and*

evaluated into a nationally consistent data set. In Wales, LANDMAP is the formally adopted methodology for landscape assessment and is advocated by Planning Policy Wales". This LVA has also taken cognisance of 'Using LANDMAP in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments GN46 (Natural Resources Wales, 2024) with regards to the study area and the use of LANDMAP information.

3.9.7 LANDMAP consists of five spatial dataset layers: Cultural Landscape, Geological Landscape, Historic Landscape, Landscape Habitats, and Visual and Sensory.

3.9.8 This LVIA considers the **Visual and Sensory** layer, **Landscape Habitats**, and **Historic Landscape** layer within which the Site lies as these are considered most relevant and sensitive to the Proposed Development. The assessment of these LANDMAP layers along with their relevant key characteristics can be found within **Appendix C: Landscape Effects Table**.

3.9.9 The Site lies within the following Visual and Sensory areas:

- **CRMRTVS960 Middleton Hills**: rolling hills between the Tywi Valley and the Gwendraeth Fach - overall moderate evaluation (this encompasses the eastern area of the Site);
- **CRMRTVS936 Llansaint Coastal Hills**: rolling hills overlooking the coast and the Tywi Estuary – overall high evaluation (this encompasses the western part of the Site); and
- **CRMRTVS400 Gwendraeth Fach**: a shallow valley dominated by agriculture and scenically attractive (this encompasses the southern extents of the Site).

3.9.10 The Landscape Habitat layer which encompasses the Site and much of the surrounding area is **CRMRTLH042 Llansaint North** – overall moderate evaluation.

3.9.11 The Historic Landscape layer considered to be of relevance to the Site is **CRMRTHL39492 Llandyfaelog, Llangyndeyrn** – overall outstanding evaluation.

Carmarthenshire Landscape Character Assessment

3.9.12 Carmarthenshire County Council invited tenders for consultants to prepare a Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) for Carmarthenshire in July 2023. This is to be used as evidence to inform the review of the emerging Revised Local Development Plan 2018 – 2033. At the time of writing the LCA had not been published.

Local Landscape Character: The Site

3.9.13 Stantec has undertaken its own appraisal of the Site's local landscape character to consider landscape character at the more detailed site level. The findings of this assessment are summarised in the following paragraphs.

3.9.14 At the time of the landscape and visual survey, the Site character was defined by predominantly pastoral fields, bounded by robust hedgerows which provide visual containment. Although land within the Site boundary appears largely flat, there is a gradual fall to the south, which provides distant views south from the northern fields.

3.9.15 This perceptual agricultural character is however altered to a degree by the presence of the low voltage trident wood poles and overhead cables which pass through the northern part of the Site, and by the visually prominent high voltage pylons and overhead cables which run parallel to the Site's western boundary within the adjoining fields.

3.9.16 There is no development within the Site, however nearby farmsteads and associated outbuildings are perceptible from the Site boundaries, mainly at Llwyngwcw and Bwlch Y

Gwynt, although during the summer months any views are generally precluded by field boundary hedgerows.

4 Visual Analysis

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All visual receptors are people. Potential visual receptors include those people who use the network of PRoWs, open spaces and outdoor recreational facilities and the road network, who are visiting, living or working within the study area, including residents of nearby farmhouses, users of local routes and users of the A484.

4.1.2 Potential visual receptors include:

a. Walkers, cyclists and equestrians using PRoW;

b. People travelling on roads; and

c. People living and working in nearby properties.

4.1.3 Typical views towards the Site were from publicly available view locations are appraised in the section below and are illustrated on the Photosheets in **Appendix A (Figure L5)**. The location of these views is shown on the Photosheets.

4.2 Visual Analysis and Sensitivity to Change

4.2.1 **Table 2** below sets out the identified view locations, together with the sensitivity of receptors at those locations. Agreement was sought on these view locations by Stantec in August 2024 and by National Grid in October 2024 through the Landscape Officer at Carmarthenshire County Council however no response was received.

4.2.2 No private (e.g. residential) views or visual receptors have been assessed in the LVA. However, where appropriate, visual receptors have been considered in the LVA through selection of representative view locations at publicly accessible locations within or on the edge of main settlements, property groupings or other buildings likely to be significantly affected by the proposed development.

4.2.3 The baseline description for each visual receptor view location, including information about the type of view and relative number of people whose views are likely to be affected, is set out within the **Visual Effects Table at Appendix D**, together with representative photograph panoramas illustrating people's baseline views.

Table 2: Representative Views: Locations and Sensitivity of Views for Visual Appraisal

View Location Reference	Location	Distance from Site Boundary	Reason for Inclusion and Type of Visual Receptor	Sensitivity
VL1	PRoW 29/14/2 between Cwmafael Farm and Crugan Fach Farm	200m	Representative of views experienced by recreational users of the PRoW network and workers/residents at Crugan Fach	Medium
VL1a	Southeast of Lanfryn residence	350m	Representative of nearby residents and road users along the single track leading from the A484	High
VL2	Situated on the western extents of	300m	Representative of recreational users of the PRoW network	Medium

View Location Reference	Location	Distance from Site Boundary	Reason for Inclusion and Type of Visual Receptor	Sensitivity
	Pen Y Maes Farm woodland on PRoW 29/14/2			
VL3	Adjacent to the northern Site boundary along the C2074 farm access road	Adjacent	Representative of users of the C2074 farm access road between the A484 and B4309	Low
VL3a	Adjacent to the northern Site boundary along the C2074 farm access road	Adjacent	Representative of users of the C2074 farm access road between the A484 and B4309	Medium
VL4	On the A484 adjacent to Llwyncelyn Farm	585m	Representative of residents/workers at Llwyncelyn Farm and road users of the A484	High
VL5	Wales Coast Path near Gellylednais Farm	1.1km	Representative of recreational users of the long-distance trail Wales Coast Path	High
VL6	On PRoW 29/13/1 near Fforest-isaf Farm	600m	Representative of recreational users of the PRoW network and residents/workers at Fforest-isaf Farm	Medium
VL7	From the B4309 near Maesgwyn residence	1.5km	Representative of residents of nearby properties and road users along the B4309	High

5 Approach to Mitigation

5.1.1 Embedded mitigation measures are defined as primary mitigation which has been included to reduce potential effects of the Proposed Development.

5.1.2 The embedded mitigation measures which are relevant to, and which have been relied upon for this LVA are summarised below:

- Enhancement / reinforcement of a number of existing hedgerows across the Site to retain field boundary patterns in perpetuity where possible, enhance visual screening opportunities, and enhance the existing Green Infrastructure Network;
- Proposed native hedgerow planting to introduce new habitat connections where hedgerows are lost to construction wherever possible and suitable;
- Proposed native hedgerow planting along the northern and southern cutting of the proposed access road to compensate for the loss of field boundary hedgerows, provide additional visual screening, and provide amenity value;
- Seeding areas with species rich grassland where land would no longer be viable for agricultural use to increase amenity and ecological value, with particular focus on purple moor grass and rush pasture;
- Planting of woodland blocks southeast and directly west of the substation compound to provide visual screening from nearby properties and enhance key characteristics of the local landscape character;
- Planting of individual trees on the field boundaries to the east of the substation to break up views towards the substation from sensitive receptors at Bancycapel;
- Creation of SuDS ponds south of the proposed access road to provide amenity value and potentially increase Net Benefit for Biodiversity (NBB);
- Provision of a 3m landscape bund which effectively wraps around the south-eastern corner of the substation compound planted with scrub up to an additional 5m to provide screening in views from the property to the southeast and from the A484; and
- Scrub planting throughout the Proposed Development, including along and between the landscape bund, to aid visual screening, provide additional green network connections, and enhance NBB.

5.1.3 In addition, there are standard construction practices for avoiding and reducing environmental effects, such as the use of tree and hedgerow protection fencing to protect retained vegetation. The LVA assumes these standard construction practices will be adopted.

6 Appraisal

6.1 Assumptions

6.1.1 This section appraises the principle of the electrical infrastructure development on the Site, in terms of direct effects upon landscape features, landscape character and views.

6.1.2 For the purpose of this appraisal, it has been assumed that Proposed Development at the Site would be based upon the GI approach, landscape mitigation strategy and design principles which have been described in the preceding section and are illustrated on **Figure L7: Landscape Mitigation Strategy**. The strategy is supported by detailed planting plans which are provided within **Appendix A: Figures**, **Figure L8 Detailed Planting Plans**.

6.1.3 The appraisal outcomes set out in Table 3 below provide a summary of the effects predicted for landscape and visual receptors. A more detailed appraisal of each receptor is set out within **Appendix C: Landscape Effects Table** and **Appendix D: Visual Effects Table**.

6.2 Landscape Appraisal

6.2.1 The nature of indirect or direct effects on landscape assets as a result of the Proposed Development are set out in the table below.

Table 3: Landscape Appraisal

LANDSCAPE APPRAISAL			
Landscape Feature, Designation or Character Area	**Level and Direction of Effect**		
	Construction	**Year 1**	**Year 15**
Carmarthenshire Bay and Estuaries Special Landscape Area (SLA)	No change	No change	No change
NLCA 33: Gwendraeth Vales	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible adverse
NLCA 45: Taf, Tywi and Gwendraeth Estuaries	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible adverse
Visual and Sensory Layer CRMRTVS960 Middleton Hills	Minor adverse	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse
Visual and Sensory Layer: CRMRTVS936 Llansaint Coastal Hills	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse
Visual and Sensory Layer CRMRTVS400 Gwendraeth Fach	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse
Landscape Habitat Layer: CRMRTLH042 Llansaint North	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse
Historic Landscape Layer: CRMRTHL39492 Llandyfaelog, Llangyndeyrn	Minor adverse	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse

LANDSCAPE APPRAISAL **Landscape Feature,** Designation or Character Area	**Level and Direction of Effect**		
	Construction	**Year 1**	**Year 15**
Landscape Character of the Site	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
Green Infrastructure Network – (function of the Site)	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
Long Distance Walking Routes, Public Rights of Way and National Cycle Networks	Negligible adverse	No change	No change
Landform of the Site	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
Trees, woodland and hedgerows within the Site	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
Field Pattern / Field Boundaries	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
Existing Infrastructure	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse

6.3 Visual Appraisal

6.3.1 The Proposed Development on the Site is likely to result in visual effects upon views and people's visual amenity, as set out in the **Table 4**.

Table 4: Visual Appraisal

VISUAL APPRAISAL **Viewpoint No. and Location**	**Overall Magnitude of Effect**		
	Construction	**Year 1**	**Year 15**
VL1: PRoW 29/14/2 between Cwmafael Farm and Crugan Fach Farm	No change	No change	No change
VL1a: Southeast of Lanfryn residence	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse
VL2: Situated on the western extents of Pen Y Maes Farm woodland on PRoW 29/14/2	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
VL3: Adjacent to the northern Site boundary along the C2074 farm access road	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible adverse
VL3a: Adjacent to the northern Site boundary along the C2074 farm access road	Major adverse	Major adverse	Minor adverse

VISUAL APPRAISAL			
Viewpoint No. and Location	**Overall Magnitude of Effect**		
	Construction	**Year 1**	**Year 15**
VL4: On the A484 adjacent to Llwyncelyn Farm	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse
VL5: Wales Coast Path near Gellylednais Farm	No change	No change	No change
VL6: On PRoW 29/13/1 near Fforest-isaf Farm	No change	No change	No change
VL7: From the B4309 near Bancycapel	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse

7 Summary and Conclusions

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The Site lies some 6km south of Carmarthen in South Wales, directly east of the A484. Land within the Site comprises agricultural fields generally bounded by hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees which lie on a raised plateau. Land falls away to the south and the east relatively sharply forming river valleys, with undulating land to the west also forming a river valley by way of the River Towy, which lies approximately 1.4km northwest of the Site.

7.1.2 This slightly raised plateau at times provides relatively distant views, generally to the south; however, the field boundary treatments often provide visual enclosure. Electrical infrastructure is a dominating visual feature within views in the area which can at times detract from wider views.

7.1.3 This LVA has taken cognisance of national and local policy and supplementary guidance, including Policy 17 within Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 which states that "*New strategic grid infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of energy should be designed to minimise visual impact on nearby communities.",* and Policy GP1 within the Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan which states that development proposals will be permitted where "*It retains, and where appropriate incorporates important local features (including buildings, amenity areas, spaces, trees, woodland and hedgerows) and ensures the use of good quality hard and soft landscaping and embraces opportunities to enhance biodiversity and ecological connectivity."*

7.1.4 The LVA methodology was informed by the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment: Edition 3 (GLVIA3), which was produced by the Landscape Institute and IEMA in 2013. The LVA considered the overall sensitivity of the identified landscape and visual receptors to the proposals and combined that with the magnitude of potential impacts to produce the resulting level of effect. An LVA does not however consider whether a level of effect should be deemed significant or not; that is for an LVIA to decide.

7.1.5 A site visit was undertaken by Stantec Landscape Architects in order to understand the Site and its surroundings, and to capture the photography which has informed the visual appraisal. The Figures which accompany this LVA provide an overview of:

- the constraints of the Site;
- the potential visibility of the Proposed Development;
- the proposed mitigation measures which aim to reduce the landscape and visual effects associated with the Proposed Development; and
- a visual representation of the existing conditions of the Site from the view locations and the potential conditions following construction of the Proposed Development.

Landscape

7.1.6 With regards to landscape receptors, the appraisal found that during construction, moderate adverse effects were predicted for features associated with the Site including landscape character, Green Infrastructure Network, landform, trees, woodland and hedgerows, and field boundaries / patterns. This is generally as a result of the changes brought about by the introduction of the substation and ancillary elements along with the proposed access road through what is currently agricultural land.

7.1.7 Minor or negligible adverse effects were predicted for landscape character at all levels, with Carmarthenshire Bay and Estuaries Special Landscape Area (SLA) experiencing no change. A negligible adverse effect was predicted for existing infrastructure within the Site.

7.1.8 At year 1 of operation, a moderate level of adverse effects were predicted to remain for landscape character of the Site, the Green Infrastructure Network, landform, trees, woodland and hedgerows, and field boundaries/patterns. Effects on landscape character are predicted to remain as experienced during construction or reduce. A negligible adverse effect was predicted to remain for existing infrastructure within the Site.

7.1.9 By year 15, as outlined in Table 5, Paragraph 6.2.1 above, a moderate adverse effect is predicted to remain for landform across the Site as a result of the permanent change to accommodate the Proposed Development. All other landscape receptors are predicted to experience a minor, negligible or no change level of effects.

Visual

7.1.10 For visual receptors during construction, a major adverse effect was predicted for receptors at VL1a, VL3a and VL4, largely as a result of the proximity to noticeable changes with regards to construction of the Proposed Development. A moderate adverse effect was predicted for receptors at VL2 and VL7 as a result of partial views. Effects for receptors at VL3 are predicted to be minor, while no change in views was predicted for receptors at VL1, VL5 and VL6. This no change level of effect will remain throughout all phases.

7.1.11 At year 1 of operation the major adverse effects are predicted to remain at VL1a, VL3a and VL4, with moderate adverse effects predicted at VL2 and VL7. Views from VL3 are predicted to remain as minor effects.

7.1.12 By year 15, residential receptors at VL4 predicted to experience moderate effects as a result of the permanent change in view brought about by the proposed access road, reduced from Year 1 by the proposed mitigation planting along the access road which would soften its appearance. Similarly, effects at VL1a for residential receptors are predicted to reduce to moderate as a result of mitigation planting which provide effective screening or filtering of views from the property. Effects at VL3a would reduce to minor as the proposed hedgerow provides partial screening of the Proposed Development at close range. Effects are also predicted to reduce at VL2, VL3 and VL7 as a result of effective mitigation planting.

7.2 Conclusion

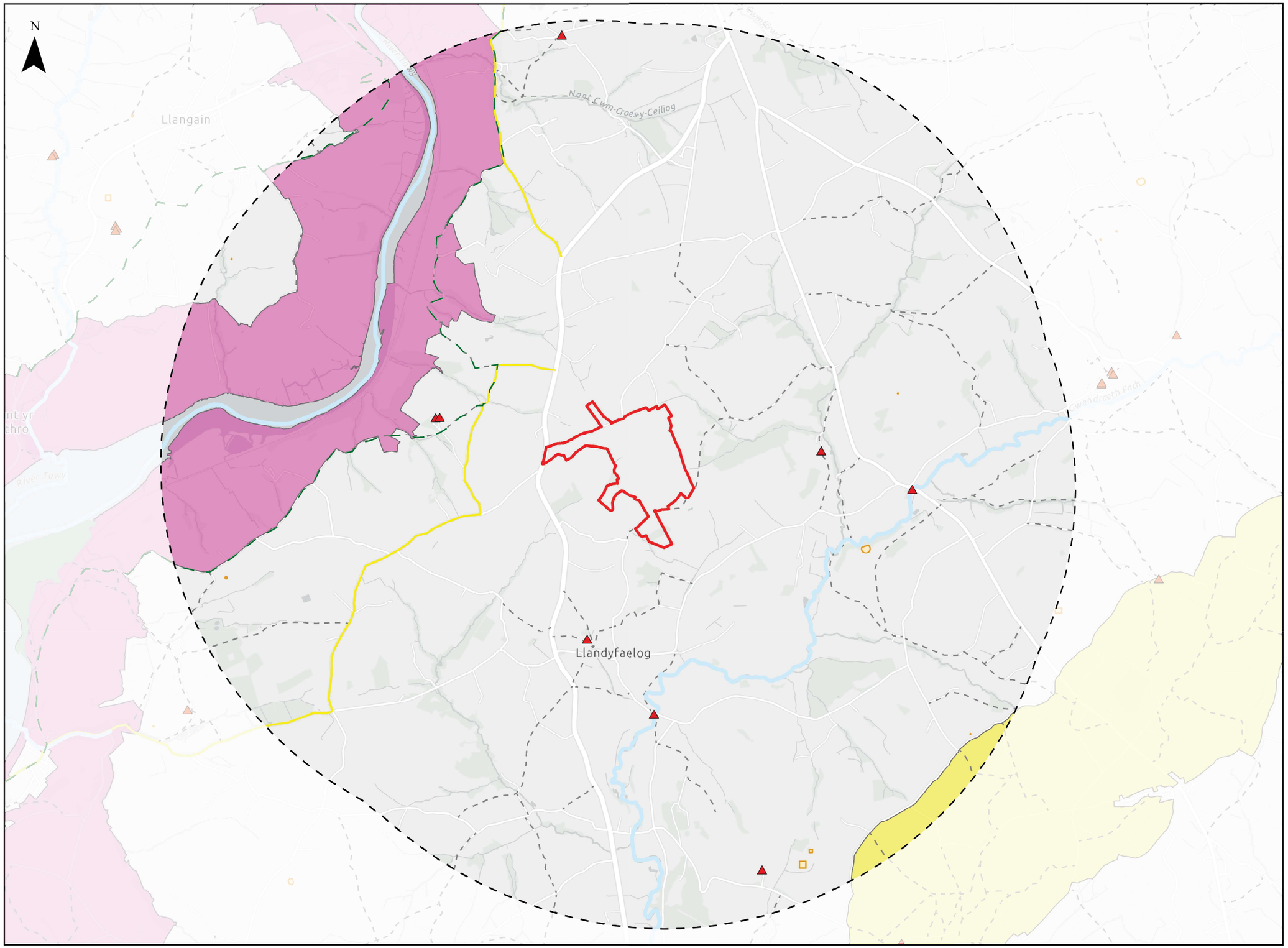
7.2.1 The appraisal concludes that, while permanent adverse effects are anticipated, these are not unexpected given the scale and nature of the Proposed Development. The Site has the capacity to accommodate the infrastructure, provided that the proposed green infrastructure strategy and landscape mitigation measures such new hedgerows, enhanced hedgerows, woodland, scrub, and individual tree planting are fully implemented. This approach would help integrate the Proposed Development into the existing landscape and reduce its visual prominence, particularly in conjunction with the existing overhead line infrastructure.

7.2.2 The Llandyfaelog Substation Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) has identified that the Proposed Development would result in a range of landscape and visual effects, primarily during the construction and early operational phases. These effects are largely associated with the introduction of large-scale electrical infrastructure into a predominantly rural, agricultural landscape.

7.2.3 Moderate adverse effects are predicted for the Site's landform, green infrastructure, and field pattern during construction and early operation, with these effects reducing to minor or negligible by Year 15 due to the implementation of embedded mitigation measures. The most

persistent landscape effect is associated with the permanent alteration of the Site's landform to accommodate the substation platform.

7.2.4 Visual effects are most pronounced for receptors in close proximity to the Site, particularly at VL1a, VL3a, and VL4, where major adverse effects are predicted during construction and Year 1. These effects are expected to reduce over time as mitigation planting matures, with moderate or minor adverse effects remaining by Year 15.



LEGEND:

- Site Boundary
- 3km Study Area

The study area is within the county of Carmarthenshire.

- Listed Buildings[1]
- Public Rights of Way (PRoW)[2]
- Wales Coast Path[3]
- Watercourses
- National Cycle Network[4]
- Scheduled Monuments[5]
- Open Access Registered Common Land[6]

Special Landscape Areas[7]

- Carmarthenshire Bay & Estuary
- Carmarthenshire Limestone Ridge

Notes:

1.Cadw. Listed Buildings. https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=9732 (12.06.2024)

2. Ordinance Survey, Bing Maps. Public Rights of Way. https://www.bing.com/maps?q=woolavington&FORM=HDRSC7&cp=51.786088%7E-4.292074&lvl=13.9&style=s (12.06.2024)

3.Wales Coast Path. Interactive Coast Path Map. https://www.walescoastpath.gov.uk/plan-your-visit/interactive-coast-path-map/?lang=en# (19.06.2024)

4.Sustrans. National Cycle Network. https://www.sustrans.org.uk/ (12.06.2024)

5.Cadw. Scheduled Monuments. https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=662 (12.06.2024)

6.Natural Resources Wales. Open Access Land. https://naturalresources.wales/days-out/recreation-and-access-policy-advice-and-guidance/managing-access/open-access-land/?lang=en (12.06.2024)

7.Cyngor Sir Gâr Carmarthenshire. Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan.https://www.cartogold.co.uk/CarmarthenshireLDP/english/text/Appendix-4.htm (19.06.2024)

331201429: Llandyfaelog Substation

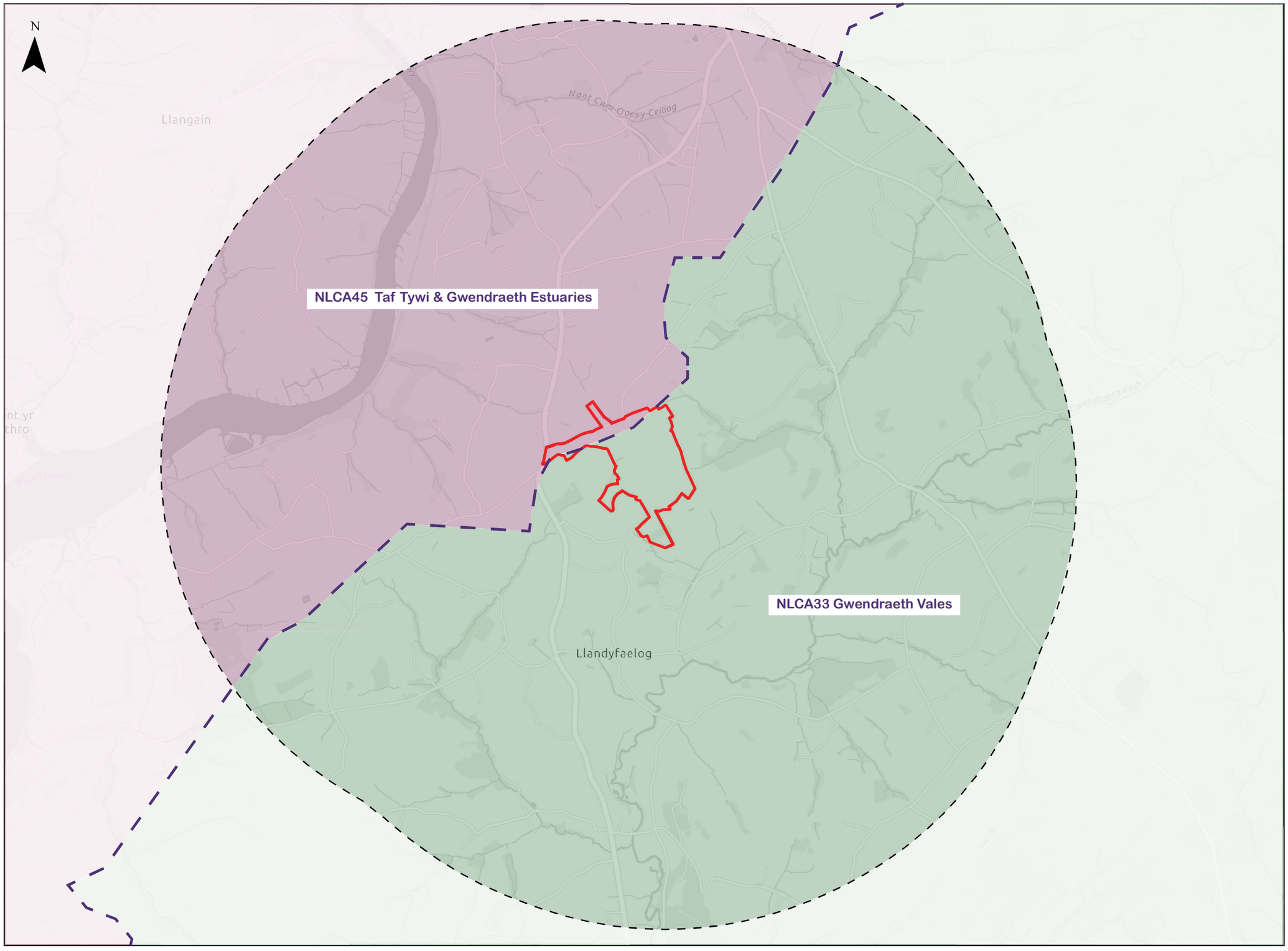
Figure L1: Planning Context

Stantec

Client	nationalgrid
Drawing No	331201082_L1
Date	02.07.2025
Drawn by	JRM/IM
Checked by	RW
Scale	1:30,000
Revision	A
Drawing Status	DRAFT

0 0.5 1 2 km

Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS



LEGEND:

- Site boundary
- 3km Study area
- National Landscape Character Areas

National Landscape Character[1]

The study area is within the county of Carmarthenshire.

- NLCA33 Gwendraeth Vales
- NLCA45 Taf Tywi & Gwendraeth Estuaries

Notes:
1.Natural Resources Wales. NLCA33 Gwendraeth Vales & NLCA45 Taf Tywi & Gwendraeth EstuariesVales. https://naturalresources.wales/evidence-and-data/maps/nlca/?lang=en (19.06.2024)

331201429: Llandyfaelog Substation

Figure L2: National Landscape Character Areas

Stantec

Client	nationalgrid
Drawing No	331201082_L2
Date	02.07.2025
Drawn by	JRM
Checked by	RW
Scale	1:30,000
Revision	A
Drawing Status	DRAFT

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Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS