

Appendix 6.3 – Landscape and Visual Effects

Table Appendix 6.3.1: Landscape Magnitude of Change

Landscape Receptor	Magnitude of Change <u>at years 0 - 5</u>	Magnitude of Change <u>at years 5 - 30</u>	Magnitude of Change <u>beyond 30 years</u>
	Site clearance, including vegetation removal and the stripping of soil. Construction of the noise attenuation bund with tree planting and seeding. Operation of the minerals development.	The establishment of trees and vegetation on the noise attenuation bund. Continued operation of the minerals development.	Continued operation of the minerals development. The restoration of the study site and establishment of habitats, including the restoration of the quarry floor and natural regeneration.
Within the study site			
The existing naturally regenerating quarry faces and benches	The existing naturally regenerating faces within the quarry make a contribution to landscape character, particular from elevated locations to the east where past and present quarrying are a recognisable feature of the landscape. The dark weathered appearance of the upper faces at Vaynor are integrated into this landscape, but freshly exposed rock could appear out of character. The scheme proposals preserve the upper, weathered faces of the quarry and the naturally regenerating vegetation on the upper benches. During years 0-5 there would be a small area of disturbance along the lower faces of the western boundary of the quarry. Due to the localised, small extent of this disturbance the magnitude of change is Small.	During years 5-30 there would be progression of lower faces within the quarry, removing the weathered faces and naturally regenerating vegetation. The change would be Medium magnitude due to the increase proportion of the quarry faces being advanced.	After year 5-30 there would be a larger area of disturbance in the quarry but progressive restoration of faces and benches no longer required for active quarrying would begin to mitigate this larger extent. Faces and benches in earlier phases would have reached their final position and would have had time to weather to a darker colour, which would be better integrated to the landscape context. The change would be Medium magnitude due to the proportion of the quarry faces disturbed.
Woodland along site boundary and within the site	Woodland along valley side slopes is a component of the SLA 2: Nant Morlais and Cwm Taf Fechan. While there are only small areas of vegetation within the site, this woodland does connect to woodland outside the site boundary, which contributes to the wider vegetation pattern within the Nant-Cwm Moel valley. Any change to the pattern would be an indirect effect resulting from a change in the overall pattern of woodland. The formation of the noise bund would result in a period of increased disturbance. The scale of the landform proposed would be insignificant in the context, but it would result in short term disturbance until vegetation cover can be established. Activity along the northeast and east boundary would disrupt the pattern of vegetation by emphasizing that the quarry boundary and creating a more abrupt transition. The magnitude of change to the pattern of woodland is Small during Year 0-5.	Between 5-30 years the activity on the eastern boundary associated with the waste tipping along the boundary would continue to disrupt the pattern of the landscape. While there are only small areas of vegetation within the site, this woodland does connect to woodland outside the site boundary, which contributes to the wider vegetation pattern within the Nant-Cwm Moel valley. Any change to the pattern would be an indirect effect resulting from a change in the overall pattern of woodland. The woodland establishing on the noise bund would help to soften the quarry boundary and extend woodland cover. The magnitude of change to the pattern of woodland is Small during 5-30 years.	After 30 years, the quarrying activity progresses towards the final extent of the quarry over a 90 year period, during which time progressive restoration works would also occur, culminating in the final restoration of the site. Activity on the eastern boundary associated with the formation of its waste tip and its removal during progressive restoration of the waste tipping area would maintain a level of disturbance in this part of the site. The impact of the waste tipping would be mitigated by the woodland along the noise bund, which would have established after 30 years to extend the existing woodland pattern along the site boundary and soften the transition between the quarry and the woodland. Long term woodland establishment within the site as part of the natural regeneration of vegetation would have a positive effect on vegetation pattern because the quarry would eventually appear as a woodland valley, which is a typical feature of the landscape context. The magnitude of change to the pattern of woodland is Small after 30 years.
Beyond the study site			
The BBNP and its open upland moorland	Changes at the Site level, relative to the BBNP, would be extremely small in scale and the impact of the quarry on the character of the BBNP would be Negligible/no change.	Changes at the Site level, relative to the BBNP, would be extremely small in scale and the impact of the quarry on the character of the BBNP would be Negligible/no change.	Changes at the Site level, relative to the BBNP, would be extremely small in scale and the impact of the quarry on the character of the BBNP would be Negligible/no change.
The historic pasture field pattern	Historic pasture field pattern is a component of the SLA 2: Nant Morlais and Cwm Taf Fechan. One of the relevant key policy issues for the SLA include - Maintain and enhance field pattern framework as buffer landscape between town and open areas. While there is no field pattern within the site, historic field pattern occurs along the Nant-Cwm	Between 5-30 years the activity on the northern boundary associated with the extension to the waste tipping area would continue to disrupt the pattern of the landscape because it would emphasise that the northern boundary of the existing quarry cuts across the field pattern, which itself is in decline due to limited maintenance of field boundaries.	After 30 years, the quarrying activity progresses towards the final extent of the quarry over a 90 year period, during which time progressive restoration works would also occur, culminating in the final restoration of the site. Activity on the northern boundary associated with the

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Landscape Receptor	Magnitude of Change <u>at years 0 - 5</u>	Magnitude of Change <u>at years 5 - 30</u>	Magnitude of Change <u>beyond 30 years</u>
	Site clearance, including vegetation removal and the stripping of soil. Construction of the noise attenuation bund with tree planting and seeding. Operation of the minerals development. Moel valley and the pattern extends around the northern end of the quarry. Any change to the pattern would be an indirect effect resulting from a change in the landscape surrounding the field pattern. The formation of the noise bund would result in a period of increased disturbance. The scale of the landform proposed would be insignificant in the context, but it would result in short term disturbance until vegetation cover can be established. Activity on the northern boundary associated with the extension to the waste tipping area would disrupt the pattern of the landscape during Year 0-5 because it would emphasise that the northern boundary of the existing quarry cuts across the field pattern, which itself is in decline due to limited maintenance of field boundaries. The magnitude of change to the field pattern is Small during Year 0-5.	The establishment of trees and vegetation on the noise attenuation bund. Continued operation of the minerals development. The impact of the waste tipping would be mitigated in part by the woodland establishing along the noise bund to extend the existing woodland pattern along the site boundary and soften the transition between the quarry and the area of remaining field pattern The magnitude of change to the field pattern is Small between 5-30 years.	Continued operation of the minerals development. The restoration of the study site and establishment of habitats, including the restoration of the quarry floor and natural regeneration. progressive removal of the waste tipping area would maintain a level of disturbance in this part of the site. The impact of the waste tipping would be mitigated by the woodland along the noise bund, which would have established after 30 years to extend the existing woodland pattern along the site boundary and soften the transition between the quarry and the area of remaining field pattern The magnitude of change to the field pattern is Small after Year 30.
The setting of public routes	Recreation and enjoyment of publicly accessible places is inextricably linked to the landscape character of the wider area which is regarded as a receptor of medium sensitivity. The potential adverse impacts on the amenity of the nearby long-distance footpath / cycle route users, vehicle travellers on minor roads and walkers across open access land during quarrying operations are reduced by careful design and phasing of the quarry. There would however be periods of increased disturbance during site clearance, creation of the noise screen bund and during quarrying of the upper bench. The resulting changes would be perceptible by people who pass the entrance to the site on the minor road within the immediate vicinity of the site. During the first 5 years, activity and the site would be apparent, but the active quarry faces would not contribute to any changes in landscape character. Activity on the northern boundary associated with the creation of the screen bund and extension to the waste tipping area would be apparent from locations within the BBNP. This activity would have small scale, local impact on character There would be no perceptible change to the setting of the Taf Trail. Due to intervening features and the small contribution that the quarry would make to the setting of publicly accessible places the magnitude of change is Small.	Between 5-30 years the quarrying at the site would be perceptible by people who pass the entrance to the site on the minor road within the immediate vicinity of the site. The influence that the quarry has on the landscape character of this route would not change substantially from the current situation because the area of active quarrying is sufficient separated from travellers along the minor road. Activity on the northern boundary associated with the continued use of the waste tipping area would be apparent from locations within the BBNP, including PRow and open access land. This activity would have small scale, local impact on character. There would be no perceptible change to the setting of the Taf Trail. Due to intervening features and the small contribution that the quarry would make to the setting of publicly accessible places the magnitude of change is Small.	After 30 years, the quarrying activity progresses towards the final extent of the quarry over a 90 year period, during which time progressive restoration works would also occur, culminating in the final restoration of the site. The quarrying activity would continue to be perceptible by people who pass the entrance to the site on the minor road within the immediate vicinity of the site. The influence that the quarry has on the landscape character of this route would not change substantially from the current situation because the area of active quarrying is sufficient separated from travellers along the minor road. Activity on the northern boundary associated with the progressive removal of the waste tipping area would be apparent from locations within the BBNP, including PRow and open access land. This activity would have small scale, local impact on character. There would be no perceptible change to the setting of the Taf Trail. Due to intervening features and the small contribution that the quarry would make to the setting of publicly accessible places the magnitude of change is Small.

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Table Appendix 6.3.2: Landscape effects

Landscape Receptor	Sensitivity to changes arising from the minerals development	Magnitude of change	Degree & nature of effects & significance <u>at years 0 – 5</u>	Degree & nature of effects & significance <u>at years 5 - 30</u>	Degree & nature of effects & significance <u>beyond 30 years</u>
Within the study site					
The existing naturally regenerating quarry faces and benches	Moderate	Years 0 - 5: Small Years 5 - 30: Medium Beyond 30 years: Medium	The existing naturally regenerating faces within the quarry make a contribution to landscape character and are a sensitive receptor as a recognisable feature of the landscape. Due to the small magnitude of change within the less elevated part of the quarry during Year 0-5 there would be a minor-moderate adverse effect on naturally regenerating quarry faces and benches. Not significant	The existing naturally regenerating faces within the quarry make a contribution to landscape character and are a sensitive receptor as a recognisable feature of the landscape. Due to the medium magnitude of change extending into more elevated parts of the quarry during Year 5-30 there would be a moderate adverse effect on naturally regenerating quarry faces and benches. Not significant	The existing naturally regenerating faces within the quarry make a contribution to landscape character and are a sensitive receptor as a recognisable feature of the landscape. Due to the medium magnitude of change extending into more elevated parts of the quarry after Year 30 there would be a moderate adverse effect on naturally regenerating quarry faces and benches. Faces and benches from earlier phases would have reached their final position and would have had time to weather to a darker colour, which would be better integrated into the landscape context after Year 30, to mitigate a proportion of the additional faces exposed. Not significant
Woodland along site boundary and within the site	Moderate	Years 0 - 5: Small Years 5 - 30: Small Beyond 30 years: Small	Woodland and vegetation pattern is sensitive to change and is a receptor of moderate sensitivity. Due to the small magnitude of change along the eastern boundary there would, be a minor-moderate adverse effect on Woodland along site boundary and within the site during Year 0-5. While there are only small areas of vegetation within the site, this woodland does connect to woodland outside the site boundary, which contributes to the wider vegetation pattern within the Nant-Cwm Moel valley. Any change to the pattern would be an indirect effect resulting from a change in the overall pattern of woodland. The establishment of woodland along the screen bund would reinforce vegetation pattern. Not significant	Woodland and vegetation pattern is sensitive to change and is a receptor of moderate sensitivity. Due to the small magnitude of change along the eastern boundary there would, be a minor-moderate adverse effect on Woodland along site boundary and within the site during Year 5-30. Between 5-30 years the activity on the eastern boundary associated with the waste tipping along the boundary would continue to disrupt the pattern of the landscape. While there are only small areas of vegetation within the site, this woodland does connect to woodland outside the site boundary, which contributes to the wider vegetation pattern within the Nant-Cwm Moel valley. Any change to the pattern would be an indirect effect resulting from a change in the overall pattern of woodland. The woodland establishing on the noise bund would help to soften the quarry boundary and extend woodland cover. Not significant	Woodland and vegetation pattern is sensitive to change and is a receptor of moderate sensitivity. Due to the small magnitude of change along the eastern boundary there would, be a minor-moderate adverse effect on Woodland along the site boundary and within the site after Year 30. After 30 years, the impact of the waste tipping would be mitigated by the woodland along the noise bund, which would have established after 30 years to extend the existing woodland pattern along the site boundary and soften the transition between the quarry and the woodland. Long term woodland establishment within the site as part of the natural regeneration of vegetation would have a positive effect on vegetation pattern because the quarry would eventually appear as a woodland valley, which is a typical feature of the landscape context. Not significant

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Landscape Receptor	Sensitivity to changes arising from the minerals development	Magnitude of change	Degree & nature of effects & significance <u>at years 0 – 5</u> Site clearance, including vegetation removal and the stripping of soil. Construction of the noise attenuation bund with tree planting and seeding. Operation of the minerals development.	Degree & nature of effects & significance <u>at years 5 - 30</u> The establishment of trees and vegetation on the noise attenuation bund. Continued operation of the minerals development.	Degree & nature of effects & significance <u>beyond 30 years</u> Continued operation of the minerals development. The restoration of the study site and establishment of habitats, including the restoration of the quarry floor and natural regeneration.
Beyond the study site					
The BBNP and its open upland moorland	High	Years 0 - 5: Negligible/no change Years 5 - 30: Negligible/no change Beyond 30 years: Negligible/no change	Changes at the Site level, relative to the BBNP, would be extremely small in scale – no change. Despite the high sensitivity of this receptor the effects would be Negligible/no change . Not significant	Changes at the Site level, relative to the BBNP, would be extremely small in scale – no change. Despite the high sensitivity of this receptor the effects would be Negligible/no change . Not significant	Changes at the Site level, relative to the BBNP, would be extremely small in scale – no change. Despite the high sensitivity of this receptor the effects would be Negligible/no change . Not significant
The historic pasture field pattern	Moderate	Years 0 - 5: Small Years 5 - 30: Small Beyond 30 years: Small	Any change to the pattern would be an indirect effect resulting from a change in the landscape surrounding the field pattern, which is a receptor of moderate sensitivity. The formation of the noise bund would result in an insignificant short-term disturbance until vegetation cover can be established. Activity on the northern boundary associated with the extension to the waste tipping area would disrupt the pattern of the landscape during Year 0-5 because it would emphasise that the northern boundary of the existing quarry cuts across the field pattern. Due to the localised impact of the quarry on this pattern, which is in decline due to limited maintenance of field boundaries, there would, be a minor-moderate adverse indirect effect on field pattern. Not significant	Any change to the pattern would be an indirect effect resulting from a change in the landscape surrounding the field pattern, which is a receptor of moderate sensitivity. The extension and removal of to the waste tipping area between 5-30 Years would continue to disrupt the pattern of the landscape because it would emphasise that the northern boundary of the quarry cuts across the field pattern. Due to the localised impact of the quarry on this pattern, which is in decline due to limited maintenance of field boundaries, there would, be a minor-moderate adverse indirect effect on field pattern. Not significant	Any change to the pattern would be an indirect effect resulting from a change in the landscape surrounding the field pattern, which is a receptor of moderate sensitivity. The removal of to the waste tipping area would reduce disruption on the northern boundary and the woodland established on the noise bund would also help to mitigate the quarrying activity in the northern part of the site after 30 Years. Due to the localised impact of the quarry on this pattern, which is in decline due to limited maintenance of field boundaries, there would, be a minor-moderate adverse indirect effect on field pattern. Not significant

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Landscape Receptor	Sensitivity to changes arising from the minerals development	Magnitude of change	Degree & nature of effects & significance at years 0 – 5	Degree & nature of effects & significance at years 5 - 30	Degree & nature of effects & significance beyond 30 years
			Site clearance, including vegetation removal and the stripping of soil. Construction of the noise attenuation bund with tree planting and seeding. Operation of the minerals development.	The establishment of trees and vegetation on the noise attenuation bund. Continued operation of the minerals development.	Continued operation of the minerals development. The restoration of the study site and establishment of habitats, including the restoration of the quarry floor and natural regeneration.
The setting of public routes	Moderate	Years 0 - 5: Small Years 5 - 30: Small Beyond 30 years: Small	Due to intervening features and the small magnitude of change there would, be a minor-moderate adverse effect on the setting of public routes during Year 0-5, which is a receptor of moderate sensitivity. The adverse effects would be perceptible by people who pass the entrance to the site on the minor road within the immediate vicinity of the site. Activity on the northern boundary associated with the creation of the screen bund and extension to the waste tipping area would have a local impact on character as perceived by walkers along public footpaths and open access land. There would be no perceptible change to the setting of the Taf Trail so no effect on users of the that route. Not significant	Due to intervening features and the small magnitude of change there would, be a minor-moderate adverse effect on the setting of public routes between 5-30 years, which is a receptor of moderate sensitivity. The adverse effects would be perceptible by people who pass the entrance to the site on the minor road within the immediate vicinity of the site. Activity on the northern boundary associated with the ongoing waste tipping would have a local impact on character as perceived by walkers along public footpaths and open access land. There would be no perceptible change to the setting of the Taf Trail so no effect on users of the that route. Not significant	Due to intervening features and the small magnitude of change there would, be a minor-moderate adverse effect on the setting of public routes after 30 Years, which is a receptor of moderate sensitivity. The adverse effects would be perceptible by people who pass the entrance to the site on the minor road within the immediate vicinity of the site. Activity on the northern boundary associated with the removal of the waste tipping area would have a local impact on character as perceived by walkers along public footpaths and open access land. There would be no perceptible change to the setting of the Taf Trail so no effect on users of the that route. Not significant

Table Appendix 6.3.3: Viewpoint descriptions of context and existing view towards the site study area

Viewpoint reference	Landscape context at viewpoint location	Existing view towards the site study area
01 – Pontsarn Road, north of Merthyr Tydfil	The viewpoint is located on a minor road as it crosses an area of scrubby land. To the northeast of the road the land climbs to the distinctive summit of Morlais Hill, the steep slopes of which contain a mixture of woodland, scrub and grazing grassland, which are interspersed by former quarries and a golf course. To the southeast of the road, is a distant view across pastoral farmland towards Trefechan and to the hills beyond. The farmland consists of small tree-lined fields and several scattered farmsteads and is crossed by major powerlines. Shortly to the south is the edge of urban Merthyr Tydfil, while the heavily wooded Cwm Taf Fechan is to the north, with the open hills of the BBNP beyond.	In the foreground, Pontsarn Road drops out of view into the woodland of Cwm Taf Fechan. As the land drops towards the valley, it is covered in pastoral farmland divided by hedgerows of mature trees. The valley itself is hidden from view by its steep topography. To the left of the view beyond the valley, the housing estates of Trefechan from a prominent feature. To the right of this, and occupying the remainder of the mid-distance view, is Vaynor Quarry, its steep dark faces and benches are filtered in places by establishing scrub. Cefn Cil-Sanws open slopes form the horizon above the quarry.
02 - Footpath to the northeast of the study site	The viewpoint is situated in a transitional zone of sheep grazing farmland, to north are the open hills of the Brecon Beacons while to the south are hedgerow lined pastoral fields. Surrounding the viewpoint, fields are generally bounded by post and wire fences, although several poorly maintained stone walls survive. Tree cover is almost exclusively limited to scattered hawthorns, which are both common along boundaries and scattered randomly across the landscape. The land slopes gently from the moorland edge to the south, with the shallow valley of Nant y Glais shortly to the west. The track on which the viewpoint is situated provides access to the open hillsides from the farmsteads further to the south. The area is predominantly open and distant views are available in all directions.	The foreground of the view consists of rough pastoral farmland, crossed by post and wire fences and containing scattered trees, mostly hawthorn. The foreground landform is predominantly flat, but then drops gently out of view into the Nant y Glais valley. The existing quarry face of the northern part of the quarry is visible on the opposite side of the valley, while the southern part of the study site is screened by intervening landform and trees. Beyond the study site there are views of the open hillside of Cefn Cil-Sanws, while to the left of this and in the distance, a group of wind turbines are visible.

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Viewpoint reference	Landscape context at viewpoint location	Existing view towards the site study area
03 - Bridleway in the BBNP to the north of the study site	The viewpoint is located on a bridleway on the southern slopes of Garn Ddu. There is no discernible line of the PRoW on the ground and the hillside is rough and tussock covered, indicating that few people visit the area. The hillside slopes gradually, but consistently, from the summit at 462m AOD to the boundary of the farmland to the south, at about 330m AOD. Closer to the farmland are several post and wire fences and some areas of scattered trees, while higher up on the hill the landscape is open, exposed and contains subtle topographic features. Distant views to the south are available down the Taff valley, although Merthyr Tydfil is mostly screened by intervening landform. The opencast coal workings at Ffos-y-frân form distinctive features on the horizon to the south, as do the worked faces of Morlais Hill Quarry to the southeast.	The study site is situated to the south of the viewpoint across a large expanse of open moorland, vegetated by tussocks and marshland. Approximately halfway to the study site is a shallow valley, beyond which the land rises slightly to the northern study site boundary. Vaynor Quarry is identifiable on the mid-distance horizon, although landform within the study site screens the existing faces, the interior of the quarry, and the main part of the study site. To the left of the study site there are views of Nant y Glais, which consists of the historic pattern of pastoral fields defined by stone walls with some tree lines and woodland. In the distance beyond, is the steep sided Taff valley, framed by high ridgelines.
04 - Pontsticill Road	The viewpoint is located on Pontsticill Road, a local road, which also forms part of NCR 8. It is located directly above Taf Fechan wooded valley to the west, and below the Merthyr Common and the open moorland of the BBNP to the east. Just to the south of the viewpoint is the Brecon Beacons Mountain Railway station. To the southwest is Morlais Hill and the north facing sides of the disused quarry. To the north is Pontsticill Reservoir where the Taff Tail transects woodland on the west side of the reservoir.	The foreground is of Pontsticill Road and the post and wire fencing with some scrub vegetation that lines the local road. There are canopy views of the wooded Taf Fechan valley with the valley floor screened from view. To the southwest there are mid-distance views of Morlais Hill and the faces and benches of the Morlais disused quarry. Extending the north, slightly further in the distance, there are views of the northern half of Vaynor Quarry. Views are of the upper parts of the quarry faces and the wate tip. To the south, views of the quarry are screened by foreground vegetation and the wooded valley slopes in the mid-distance. Cefn Cil-Sanws forms the horizon above the quarry. To the north, there are mid-distant views of the pastoral farmland with some treelines and scattered farmsteads. The ridgeline and open moorland of the BBNP form the contrasting horizon above the pastoral farmland.
05 – Bridleway, Merthyr Common	The viewpoint is located in the southwest of Merthyr Common, an open and exposed area of upland moor which is pockmarked with sinkholes and other features typical of a karst landscape. Immediately to the northeast are the disused Twynau Gwynion quarries, the viewpoint being located on their former tramway access route. Shortly to the west a stone wall demarks the edge of the common and the transition to pastoral farmland on the slopes above the deep, steep sided and wooded Cwm Taf Fechan. The upper slopes contain the Brecon Beacon Mountain Railway. Hamlets and farmsteads are scattered throughout the farmland, which consists of small irregular shaped fields divided by mature hedgerows and stone walls.	At the viewpoint the landform consists of complex and irregular topography, the result of mining overburden, and is covered in well grazed grassland. From here, the land drops quite steeply into Cwm Taf Fechan, which meanders south-westwards across the view. The steep sided wooded valley is flanked to the north by pastoral farmland and to the south by the prominent Morlais Hill, its disused quarry, and a golf course. The existing sides and benches of Vaynor Quarry are viewed above the pastoral farmland. Cefn Cil-Sanws is viewed above the quarry and forms part of the rugged horizon line with wooded ridgelines to the south forming a contrasting feature.
06 - Bridleway, east of Pontsticill Station, Merthyr Common	The viewpoint is located on Merthyr Common, to the southeast of Pontsticill Reservoir, and to the northeast of the Brecon Beacons Mountain Railway station tourist attraction. The open and exposed upland limestone plateau of the common lies to the east, while to the west the land drops steeply into Cwm Taf Fechan. A well-used bridleway, which crosses the common where the viewpoint is located, is the only notable feature in the area. To the west, a plantation lined reservoir lies in Cwm Taf Fechan to the northwest, with the small village of Pontsticill just below the reservoir. From the village and to the south the valley consists of small irregular, tree lined fields of pastoral farmland on the steep valley sides.	From the viewpoint the land drops steeply to the west into Cwm Taf Fechan, which is screened from view by intervening landform. On the far side of the valley the village of Pontsticill is viewed amongst tree lined pastoral fields, which extend westwards over rolling spurs. The two long east facing sides and benches of Vaynor Quarry are viewed above Pontsticill village, occupying part of the transitional area from farmland to moorland in the view. The open slopes of Cefn Cil-Sanws are viewed above the quarry with the distant horizon comprising conifer plantation and wind farm topped ridgeline.
07 – Footpath adjacent to Pengarnddu pond	The viewpoint is located on the edge of a small reservoir to the southwest of Pengarnddu. The surrounding area consists of sub-urban Merthyr Tydfil transitioning to the open moorland of Merthyr Common. In the past the area would have been small fields of pastoral farmland, but little of this now remains. Supplementing the remaining farmland is a complex patchwork of industrial, commercial, residential, leisure, transport and natural land uses. The waterbody, which is surrounded by a ring of small fields, lies in the centre of this diverse land use pattern.	From the path around the lake the view is lightly filtered by near trees. Beyond the trees the land drops towards a flatter area occupied by dense residential housing. Morlais Hill and golf course lie in the mid-distance beyond Pant cemetery, covered in a patchwork of grass and trees. Above Morlais Hill in the distance, almost mirroring the arc of the hillside, Vaynor Quarry sides is just visible on the lowest slopes of Cefn Cil-Sanws. The interior and lower part of the quarry are screened from view.
08 -Mynydd Aberdar	The viewpoint is located just below a highpoint on Mynydd Aberdar on north facing slopes above Heolgerrig, southwest of Merthyr Tydfil. Just to the east of the viewpoint a byway connects the open access land to the settlement of Heolgerrig to the north and public rights of way routes through the conifer plantation to the southeast. To the south of the viewpoint, on the highpoint, there are two masts. At the time of the site visit, fly tipping had occurred close to the masts with tracks created by offroad motorcycles. The elevated area provides panoramic views across Merthyr Tydfil, towards the BBNP, and towards Aberdar to the southwest.	From the elevated view, there are near roofscape views of Heolgerrig with views towards the BBNP to the northwest and the rugged uplands and distinctive ridgelines. To the east, above Heolgerrig there are views of Merthyr Tydfil below the surrounding hills and uplands, including views of Trago Mill retail unit, Cyfarthfa Castle and surrounding woodland and parkland, and surrounding suburbs on lower slopes. There are distant views of the settlement of Trefechan further to the east, which is backdropped by woodland. Above Trefechan there are some views of eastern edge of Vaynor Quarry, but as the elevation rises to the north, Cefn Cil-Sanws uplands screens views of the quarry. Views above the quarry to the east are of the pastoral historic field pattern with the contrasting upland moorlands, coniferous woodland blocks, and ridgelines forming the horizon.

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Table Appendix 6.3.4: View with mineral development & magnitude of change

Viewpoint reference	View of minerals development <u>at years 0 - 5</u> and Magnitude of Change	View of minerals development <u>at years 5 - 30</u> and Magnitude of Change	View of minerals development <u>beyond 30 years</u> and Magnitude of Change
01 – Pontsarn Road, north of Merthyr Tydfil	Site clearance, including vegetation removal and the stripping of soil. Construction of the noise attenuation bund with tree planting and seeding. Operation of the minerals development. In the northeast of the study site there would be some views of the construction activities and before the completed noise attenuation bund. Views of the waste tip are likely to remain largely unchanged. Views of the quarry operations and activities in the base would not be visible, but the widening of the quarry in the northwest would be visible. The scale of the changes to the view in mid-distance would be small which would be viewed over a small-medium proportion of the angle of view and in context to existing views of the wider quarry. Views of the activities would be viewed over the short-term, but changes to the view would be permanent. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be small.	The establishment of trees and vegetation on the noise attenuation bund. Continued operation of the minerals development. Vegetation on the noise attenuation bund would be established and is likely to be viewed as an ingrained element in the landscape. There would be views of the larger waste tip in the northwest of the study site. The quarry void would be noticeably larger with the west and east wing merged with the quarry faces and bench forming a feature in the view. Views of the waste tip in the east of the study site is likely to be mainly screened and filtered by surrounding woodland. Views of the quarry operations and activities in the base would not be visible. The scale of the changes to the view in mid-distance would be medium which would be viewed over a medium proportion of the angle of view. Although the changes would be permanent, it would be viewed in context to the existing quarry. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be medium.	Continued operation of the minerals development. The restoration of the study site and establishment of habitats, including the restoration of the quarry floor and natural regeneration. There would be views of the further expanded quarry void to the north with the faces and benches in the west and north forming a feature in the view. The waste tip in the east of the study area is likely to be largely screened from view. The expanded pond at the base of the quarry would not be visible. The scale of the changes to the view would remain at medium due to the existing context of the view with the wider quarry. The permanent changes would be viewed over a medium proportion of the angle of view. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be medium. Overtime, some of the restoration features and establishment of vegetation would soften views of the quarry faces and benches.
02 - Footpath to the northeast of the study site	There would be views of the construction activities of the bund before the noise attenuation bund is completed. It would form a noticeable feature until the vegetation on the bund starts to establish. Views of the waste tip are likely to remain largely unchanged, although exposed areas would be noticeable. The widening of the quarry in the northwest may not be perceptible. Views of the quarry operations and activities in the base would not be visible. The scale of the changes to the view in the near distance would be small-medium which would be viewed over a small-medium proportion of the angle of view and in context to existing views of the quarry faces. Views of the activities would be viewed over the short-term, but changes to the view would be permanent. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be small-medium.	Vegetation on the noise attenuation bund would be established and is likely to be ingrained in the view alongside the existing woodland, which is likely to partially screen and filter views of the quarry, including the expanded void which may not be perceptible from the viewpoint. To the north, there would be views of the larger waste tip. Views of the waste tip to the south, in the east of the study site, are likely to be mainly screened and filtered by surrounding woodland. Views of the quarry operations and activities in the base would not be visible. The scale of the changes to the view in the near distance would be small-medium which would be viewed over a medium proportion of the angle of view. The permanent changes to the view would be viewed in context to the existing quarry. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be medium.	The further expanded quarry void in the north would be visible with the faces and benches in the west and northwest of the study site, which would be viewed as extensions. The established vegetation on the noise attenuation bund is likely to screen and filter some views of the quarry faces. The waste tip in the east of the study area is likely to be largely screened from view. The expanded pond at the base of the quarry would not be visible. The scale of the changes to the view would remain at medium due to the existing context of the view with the wider quarry. The permanent changes would be viewed over a medium proportion of the angle of view. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be medium. Overtime, some of the restoration features and establishment of vegetation may soften some views of the quarry faces.

Appendix 6.3 – Landscape and Visual Effects

Viewpoint reference	View of minerals development <u>at years 0 - 5</u> and Magnitude of Change	View of minerals development <u>at years 5 - 30</u> and Magnitude of Change	View of minerals development <u>beyond 30 years</u> and Magnitude of Change
	Site clearance, including vegetation removal and the stripping of soil. Construction of the noise attenuation bund with tree planting and seeding. Operation of the minerals development.	The establishment of trees and vegetation on the noise attenuation bund. Continued operation of the minerals development.	Continued operation of the minerals development. The restoration of the study site and establishment of habitats, including the restoration of the quarry floor and natural regeneration.
03 - Bridleway in the BBNP to the north of the study site	In the mid-distance there would be some views of the construction activities and before the completed noise attenuation bund, which would be viewed below the Prince Charles Hospital and to the east of the waste tip. Views of the waste tip are likely to remain largely unchanged, except for some areas that may become exposed. Views of the quarry operations in the base, including the void expansion in the northwest would be screened from view. The scale of the changes to the view would be small which would be viewed over a small proportion of the angle of view. Views of the activities associated with the construction of the bund would be viewed over the short-term but leading to permanent change. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be small.	Vegetation on the noise attenuation bund, to the east of the waste tip, would be established and is likely to be ingrained in the view, above the pastoral fields. There would be views of the slightly increased size of the waste tip immediately to the west of the bund. The bund and waste tip are likely to screen the majority of the expanded quarry, although there are likely to be some views of the upper faces of the quarry to the west. There would be no views of the waste tip in the east of the study site or of the quarry operations and activities in the base. The scale of the changes to the view in the mid-distance would be small-medium which would be viewed over a small-medium proportion of the angle of view. The permanent changes to the view would be viewed in context to the wider view of disturbed and quarried landscapes including Morlais disused quarry and Ffos y Fran. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be small-medium.	The further expanded quarry void would be partially visible with the established vegetation on the bund partially screening some views. The upper faces of the quarry in the northwest would be visible below the distant ridgeline. There would be no views of the waste tip in the east of the study area or of the lower parts of the quarry. The scale of the changes to the view in the mid-distance from the BBNP would be medium, which would be viewed over a medium proportion of the angle of view. The changes to the view would be permanent but would be viewed in context to the disturbed and quarried landscapes including Morlais disused quarry and Ffos y Fran. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be medium. Overtime, some of the restoration features and establishment of vegetation may soften some views of the quarry faces.
04 - Pontsticill Road	There would be distant views of the construction activities of the bund before the noise attenuation bund is completed. The exposed bund would be noticeable until the vegetation starts to establish. The bund is likely to screen some views of the lower part of the waste tip. The expansion of the quarry void in the northwest may not be perceptible in the distance. Views of the quarry operations in the base would be screened from view. The scale of the changes to the view would be small which would be viewed over a small proportion of the angle of view. Views of the activities associated with the construction of the bund would be viewed over the short-term but lead to permanent change. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be small.	Vegetation on the noise attenuation bund would be established and is likely to be ingrained in the view. The vegetation on the bund is likely to screen some views of the waste tip, but there are likely to be some views of the expanded tip. The expanded quarry void in the distance would be visible, and partially filtered in places by near vegetation. The expanded quarry faces, and benches would be viewed in context to the wider quarry and near views of the disused Morlais Quarry. There would be no views of the waste tip in the east of the study site or of the quarry operations in the base. The scale of the changes to the view in the distance would be small-medium which would be viewed over a small proportion of the angle of view. The permanent changes to the view would be viewed in context to the existing quarry and near views of the disused Morlais Quarry. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be small-medium.	The further expanded quarry void in the north would be visible with the faces and benches viewed as extensions to the existing quarry features. The established vegetation on the noise attenuation bund is likely to screen and filter some views of the quarry faces. The waste tip in the east of the study area and the expanded pond at the base of the quarry would not be visible. The scale of the changes to the partially filtered view in the distance would be medium and viewed over a small proportion of the angle of view. The permanent changes would be viewed in context to the existing quarry and near views of the disused Morlais Quarry. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be small-medium. Overtime, some of the restoration features and establishment of vegetation may soften some views of the quarry faces and benches.

Appendix 6.3 – Landscape and Visual Effects

Viewpoint reference	View of minerals development <u>at years 0 - 5</u> and Magnitude of Change	View of minerals development <u>at years 5 - 30</u> and Magnitude of Change	View of minerals development <u>beyond 30 years</u> and Magnitude of Change
	Site clearance, including vegetation removal and the stripping of soil. Construction of the noise attenuation bund with tree planting and seeding. Operation of the minerals development.	The establishment of trees and vegetation on the noise attenuation bund. Continued operation of the minerals development.	Continued operation of the minerals development. The restoration of the study site and establishment of habitats, including the restoration of the quarry floor and natural regeneration.
05 – Bridleway, Merthyr Common	The construction activities of the noise attenuation bund in the north of the study site would be viewed in the distance, above the pastoral fields, before the bund is completed. The exposed bund would be noticeable, alongside the quarry, until the vegetation starts to establish on its slopes. Views of the waste tip are likely to remain largely unchanged, except for some areas that may become exposed. The expansion of the quarry void in the northwest may not be perceptible in the distance. Views of the quarry operations in the base would be screened from view. The scale of the changes to the view would be small, which would be viewed over a small proportion of the angle of view and in context to the wider quarry. Views of the activities associated with the construction of the bund would be viewed over the short-term but lead to permanent change. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be small.	Vegetation on the noise attenuation bund would be established and is likely to be ingrained in the view. Above the bund, there would be views of the larger waste tip and some exposed areas. The expanded quarry void in the distance, with the merged east and west wings. The quarry faces, and benches would be viewed in context to the wider quarry and mid-distant views of the disused Morlais Quarry. In the east of the study site there are likely to be views of the waste and exposed areas. There would be no of the quarry operations and activities in the base. The scale of the changes to the view in the distance would be medium, which would be viewed over a medium proportion of the angle of view. The permanent changes to the view would be viewed in context to the existing quarry and mid-distant views of the disused Morlais Quarry. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be medium.	There would be views of the further expanded quarry void with the expanded faces and benches. The waste tip in the east of the study site is likely to be noticeable before vegetation establishes and helps integrate into the view. The expanded pond at the base of the quarry would not be visible. The scale of the changes to the view would remain at medium, which would be viewed in context to the existing quarry and mid-distant views of the disused Morlais quarry. Permanent changes to the view would be viewed over a medium proportion of the angle of view. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be medium. Overtime, some of the restoration features and establishment of vegetation would soften views of the quarry faces and benches.
06 - Bridleway, east of Pontsticill Station, Merthyr Common	There would be some distant views of the construction activities for the noise attenuation bund before it is completed, although some views are likely to be screened by nearby landform. The bund would be viewed alongside the quarry and would be more noticeable until the vegetation on the bund starts to establish. Views of the waste tip are likely to remain largely unchanged, although exposed areas are likely to be noticeable. There would also be views of the widening of the quarry void in the northwest. Views of the quarry operations and activities in the base would not be visible. The scale of the changes to the view in the distance would be small which would be viewed over a small proportion of the angle of view and in context to existing views of the quarry. Views of the activities would be viewed over the short-term, but changes to the view would be permanent. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be small.	Vegetation on the noise attenuation bund would be established and is likely to be ingrained in the view, above the woodland strip on the pastoral field landscape. There would be views of the slightly increased size of the waste tip immediately to the northwest of the bund with exposed areas more noticeable. The expanded quarry with the merged west and east wings would be visible in the distance. The new faces and benches of the quarry would be viewed as extensions to the existing quarry features. Views of the waste tip in the east of the study site are likely to be largely screened and filtered by existing vegetation. There would be no views of the quarry operations and activities in the base. The scale of the changes to the view in the distance would be small-medium which would be viewed over a medium proportion of the angle of view. The permanent changes to the view would be viewed in context to the existing quarry and mid-distant views of Morlais disused quarry. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be small-medium.	The further expanded quarry void in the north would be visible with the faces and benches of the quarry viewed as extensions to the existing quarry features. The waste tip in the east of the study area is likely to be largely screened and filtered. The expanded pond at the base of the quarry would not be visible. The scale of the changes to the view in the distance would be medium and viewed over a medium proportion of the angle of view. The permanent changes would be viewed in context to the existing quarry and mid-distant views of the disused Morlais Quarry. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be medium. Overtime, some of the restoration features and establishment of vegetation may soften some views of the quarry faces and benches.

Appendix 6.3 – Landscape and Visual Effects

Viewpoint reference	View of minerals development <u>at years 0 - 5</u> and Magnitude of Change	View of minerals development <u>at years 5 - 30</u> and Magnitude of Change	View of minerals development <u>beyond 30 years</u> and Magnitude of Change
	Site clearance, including vegetation removal and the stripping of soil. Construction of the noise attenuation bund with tree planting and seeding. Operation of the minerals development.	The establishment of trees and vegetation on the noise attenuation bund. Continued operation of the minerals development.	Continued operation of the minerals development. The restoration of the study site and establishment of habitats, including the restoration of the quarry floor and natural regeneration.
07 – Footpath adjacent to Pengarnddu pond	There would be some small distant views of the construction activities for the noise attenuation bund before it is completed, although the majority of views are likely to be screened by nearby landform. The bund would be viewed above Morlais Hill and would be more noticeable until the vegetation on the bund starts to establish. Views of the waste tip are likely to remain largely unchanged, although exposed areas are likely to be noticeable. Views of the widening of the quarry void in the northwest is unlikely to be perceptible. Views of the quarry operations and activities in the base would not be visible. The scale of the changes to the view in the distance would be small which would be viewed over a small proportion of the angle of view and in context to existing views of the quarry. Views of the activities would be viewed over the short-term, but changes to the view would be permanent. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be small.	Vegetation on the noise attenuation bund would be established and is likely to be ingrained in the view. The vegetation on the bund is likely to screen some views of the waste tip, but there are likely to be some views of the expanded tip. There are likely to be some small views of the expanded quarry void in the distance. There would be no views of the waste tip in the east of the study site or of the quarry operations in the base. The scale of the changes to the view in the distance would be small which would be viewed over a small proportion of the angle of view. The permanent changes to the view would be viewed in context to some views of the existing quarry. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be small.	There are likely to be some views of the further expanded quarry void, above Morlais Hill. There would be no views of the waste tip in the east of the study area or of the expanded pond at the base of the quarry. The scale of the changes to the view in the distance would be small and viewed over a small proportion of the angle of view. The permanent changes would be viewed in context to some views of the existing quarry. Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be small. Overtime, some of the restoration features and establishment of vegetation may soften some views of the quarry faces and benches.
08 -Mynydd Aberdar	There are unlikely to be views of the construction activities associated with the noise attenuation bund or at its completion due to surrounding landform screening views. The surrounding landform would also screen views of the expanded quarry void in the northwest. The magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.	The surrounding landform would screen views of the bund, expanded quarry void, the waste tip in the north of the study site, and of the quarry activities and operations in the base. Existing woodland and landform are also likely to screen views of the majority of the waste tip in the east of the study site. The magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.	The extended quarry void in the distance is unlikely to be perceptible from in the view. Existing woodland and landform are also likely to screen views of the majority of the waste tip in the east of the study site. The magnitude of change is considered to be negligible.

Table Appendix 6.3.5: Visual effects and significance

Visual receptors and sensitivity	Viewpoint reference	Magnitude of change:	Degree & nature of effects & significance <u>at years 0 – 5</u>	Degree & nature of effects & significance <u>at years 5 - 30</u>	Degree & nature of effects & significance <u>beyond 30 years</u>
			Site clearance, including vegetation removal and the stripping of soil. Construction of the noise attenuation bund with tree planting and seeding. Operation of the minerals development.	The establishment of trees and vegetation on the noise attenuation bund. Continued operation of the minerals development.	Continued operation of the minerals development. The restoration of the study site and establishment of habitats, including the restoration of the quarry floor and natural regeneration.
Residents in scattered farmsteads to the east and within 1km of the study site with partially screened or oblique views towards the study site: moderate sensitivity	02 - Footpath to the northeast of the study site	Years 0 - 5: Small Years 5 - 30: Medium Beyond 30 years: Medium	Minor-moderate adverse: small changes for moderately sensitive receptors. The expansion of the quarry void is likely to be regarded as adverse below and adjacent the upland moorland. Not significant	Moderate adverse: medium changes for moderately sensitive receptors. The expansion of the quarry void is likely to be regarded as adverse below and adjacent the upland moorland. Not significant	Moderate adverse: medium changes for moderately sensitive receptors. The expansion of the quarry void is likely to be regarded as adverse below and adjacent the upland moorland. Not significant

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Visual receptors and sensitivity	Viewpoint reference	Magnitude of change:	Degree & nature of effects & significance <u>at years 0 – 5</u>	Degree & nature of effects & significance <u>at years 5 - 30</u>	Degree & nature of effects & significance <u>beyond 30 years</u>
People in settlement and users of public rights of way and access land beyond 3km to the southwest of the study site with partially screened or oblique views towards the study site: moderate sensitivity	08 -Mynydd Aberdar	Years 0 - 5: Negligible Years 5 - 30: Negligible Beyond 30 years: Negligible	Negligible any changes to the view would not be perceptible.	Negligible any changes to the view would not be perceptible.	Continued operation of the minerals development. The restoration of the study site and establishment of habitats, including the restoration of the quarry floor and natural regeneration.
Visitors and user of public rights of way and access in the BBNP and within 2km of the study site with open views towards the study site: high sensitivity	02 - Footpath to the northeast of the study site 03 - Bridleway in the BBNP to the north of the study site	Years 0 - 5: Small or Small-medium Years 5 - 30: Medium or Small-medium Beyond 30 years: Medium	Minor-moderate adverse: although highly sensitive receptors, small or small-medium changes to the mid-distant views would be viewed in context to existing quarry. Not significant	Moderate adverse: although highly sensitive receptors, changes to the mid-distant views would be viewed in context to existing quarry. The expansion of the quarry void is likely to be regarded as adverse below and adjacent the upland moorland. The primary focus for visitors to the BBNP would be to the north with views towards the distinctive features of Pen-y-Fan. Not significant	Moderate adverse: although highly sensitive receptors, changes to the mid-distant views would be viewed in context to existing quarry. The expansion of the quarry void is likely to be regarded as adverse below and adjacent the upland moorland. The primary focus for visitors to the BBNP would be to the north with views towards the distinctive features of Pen-y-Fan. Not significant
Visitors and user of public rights of way and access in the BBNP between 2km and 4km of the study site to the east with open views towards the study site: high sensitivity	05 – Bridleway, Merthyr Common 06 - Bridleway, east of Pontsticill Station, Merthyr Common	Years 0 - 5: Small Years 5 - 30: Small-medium or Medium Beyond 30 years: Medium	Minor-moderate adverse: although highly sensitive receptors, small changes to the distant views would be viewed in context to existing quarry. Not significant	Moderate adverse: although highly sensitive receptors, changes to the distant views would be viewed in context to existing quarry and the mid-distant views of the disused Morlais quarry. The expansion of the quarry void is likely to be regarded as adverse below the upland moorland. Not significant	Moderate adverse: although highly sensitive receptors, changes to the distant views would be viewed in context to existing quarry and the mid-distant views of the disused Morlais quarry. The expansion of the quarry void is likely to be regarded as adverse below and adjacent to the upland moorland. Not significant
Users of public rights of way and access land within 2km of the study site to the southeast with open views towards the study site: moderate sensitivity	01 – Pontsarn Road, north of Merthyr Tydfil	Years 0 - 5: Small Years 5 - 30: Medium Beyond 30 years: Medium	Minor-moderate adverse: small changes to the view would be viewed by moderately sensitive receptors. Not significant	Moderate adverse: although the changes would be viewed in the context to the existing quarry, the expansion of the quarry void is likely to be regarded as adverse against the backdrop of the uplands. Not significant	Moderate adverse: although the changes would be viewed in the context to the existing quarry, the expansion of the quarry void is likely to be regarded as adverse against the backdrop of the uplands. Overtime, restoration and vegetation regeneration of the quarry faces and benches may soften views of the quarry. Not significant

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Visual receptors and sensitivity	Viewpoint reference	Magnitude of change:	Degree & nature of effects & significance <u>at years 0 – 5</u> Site clearance, including vegetation removal and the stripping of soil. Construction of the noise attenuation bund with tree planting and seeding. Operation of the minerals development.	Degree & nature of effects & significance <u>at years 5 - 30</u> The establishment of trees and vegetation on the noise attenuation bund. Continued operation of the minerals development.	Degree & nature of effects & significance <u>beyond 30 years</u> Continued operation of the minerals development. The restoration of the study site and establishment of habitats, including the restoration of the quarry floor and natural regeneration.
Users of public rights of way and access land between 2km and 4km of the study site with partially screened or oblique views towards the study site: lesser sensitivity	04 - Pontsticill Road 07 – Footpath adjacent to Pengarnddu pond	Years 0 - 5: Small Years 5 - 30: Small or Small-medium Beyond 30 years: Small or Small-medium	Minor: Oblique and partially filtered views of the small changes. At viewpoint 04, changes to the view may be regarded as neutral due the existing near context of Morlais disused quarry and existing views of Vaynor Quarry. Views at viewpoint 07 may also be regarded as neutral due to the existing context of Vaynor Quarry and limited views in the distance of the minerals development. Not significant	Minor: Oblique and partially filtered views of the small changes. At viewpoint 04, changes to the view may be regarded as neutral due the existing near context of Morlais disused quarry and existing views of Vaynor Quarry. Views at viewpoint 07 may also be regarded as neutral due to the existing context of Vaynor Quarry and limited views in the distance of the minerals development. Not significant	Minor: Oblique and partially filtered views of the small changes. At viewpoint 04, changes to the view may be regarded as neutral due the existing near context of Morlais disused quarry and existing views of Vaynor Quarry. Views at viewpoint 07 may also be regarded as neutral due to the existing context of Vaynor Quarry and limited views in the distance of the minerals development. Not significant
Road users within 2km of the study site: lesser sensitivity	01 – Pontsarn Road, north of Merthyr Tydfil	Years 0 - 5: Small Years 5 - 30: Medium Beyond 30 years: Medium	Minor adverse: short duration views of the changes whilst travelling through the landscape for lesser sensitive receptors. Not significant	Minor adverse: although the magnitude of change is medium for the viewpoint, views of the changes for road users would be for a short duration whilst travelling though the landscape and would be interrupted by vegetation along the roadside. Not significant	Minor adverse: although the magnitude of change is medium for the viewpoint, views of the changes for road users would be for a short duration whilst travelling though the landscape and would be interrupted by vegetation along the roadside. Not significant
Road users between 2km and 4km of the study site: lesser sensitivity	04 - Pontsticill Road	Years 0 - 5: Small Years 5 - 30: Small Beyond 30 years: Small	Minor: oblique and short duration views of the changes whilst travelling through the landscape for lesser sensitive receptors. Changes to the view may be regarded as neutral due the existing near context of Morlais disused quarry and existing views of Vaynor Quarry. Not significant	Minor: oblique and short duration views of the changes whilst travelling through the landscape for lesser sensitive receptors. Changes to the view may be regarded as neutral due the existing near context of Morlais disused quarry and existing views of Vaynor Quarry. Not significant	Minor: oblique and short duration views of the changes whilst travelling through the landscape for lesser sensitive receptors. Changes to the view may be regarded as neutral due the existing near context of Morlais disused quarry and existing views of Vaynor Quarry. Not significant