Landscape Receptor	Sensitivity	Description of Current View/Resource	Change to View/Resource	Construction Effects	Operational Effects	
					Year 1	Year 15
The Site	**High**	The site is large scale and on a north-facing slope. The landscape fabric of the site comprises a varied mosaic of habitats and together with natural features found on site such as the woodland blocks, exposed rock faces and areas of wet woodland and meadow grassland, the site's existing use, as well as the local landscape designation within which the site lies, indicates that it is of high sensitivity to development. The condition of most features is relatively good, however, the main and most prominent landscape component which is characteristic of the site and the broader hillside, is the woodland blocks and these appear to be suffering from lack of management in parts. There are also some manmade features on-site which desensitise it slightly to development.	The landscape character and land use of the site will change distinctly as a result of the conversion from a farm which is largely wooded and in a green-field state to that of newly developed holiday lodge development. However, the landscape features proposed to be retained are likely to deteriorate further without intervention. Proposed sustainable drainage features will be naturalistic in appearance and slow the run-off of water down the hillside, which will help with soil stabilisation, nutrient run-off and pressure on water courses in the valley bottom. All proposed green and blue infrastructure would have a multifunctional role on-site. Wherever possible, landscape features such as boundary vegetation and woodland in good condition have been identified for retention and enhancement within proposals. The landscape strategy will be implemented at year 1 but the larger scale features such as the new swathes of tree planting will take time to establish and their impact would not be felt until 5-7 years of growth. At year 15, the proposals would have embedded themselves into the landscape and tree planting would be established and would break up the quantum of built form on-site.	The magnitude of change would be very high and the overall effect direct, adverse, temporary, **major** and **significant**.	The magnitude of change would be high and the overall effect direct, adverse overall, permanent, **major/moderate** and **significant**.	The magnitude of change would be low and the overall effect direct, beneficial, **moderate/minor** and not significant.
NLCA 37 South Wales Valleys	**Medium**	Vast area known for its industrial character, settled valley bottoms and lower slopes set against the dramatic upland slopes with steep hillsides, open heathland and woodland. While it contains numerous sensitive receptors but it has very low susceptibility to the development proposed due to its scale which contrasts starkly to the scale of the NLCA.	A nominal geographical extent of the NLCA would be affected by the proposals, at the construction stage and at operation.	The magnitude of change would be very low and the overall effect direct, adverse, temporary, **negligible** and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be very low and the overall effect direct, adverse, permanent, **negligible** and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be very low and the overall effect direct, adverse, permanent, **negligible** and not significant.
Vale of Neath Special Landscape Area	**High**	A large scenic area comprising a large scale landscape. An important tourist destination with amenities (Neath Canal, Aberdulais National Trust, cycleways and promoted routes). Characteristics include water courses, mosaic of habitats, woodland plantations, dramatic changes in levels and prominent ridgelines. Landscape receptors of high value and medium/high susceptibility to the proposed development.	The scheme is within the SLA therefore direct effects are ascribed. The wider SLA would not experience significant effects during construction or at operation. The development proposed is contained to a very small extent of the overall SLA designation. The visual and sensory character of the wider SLA would not experience widespread effects. The presence of built form is not uncharacteristic on-site and already gives the site and land beyond the designation of a rural but occupied (rather than strictly remote) character.	The magnitude of change would be low and the overall effect direct, adverse, temporary, **moderate/minor** and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be low and the overall effect direct and indirect adverse, permanent, **moderate/minor** and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be very low and the overall direct and indirect effect **minor**, neutral and not significant.

Landscape Receptor	Sensitivity	Description of Current View/Resource	Change to View/Resource	Construction Effects	Operational Effects	
					Year 1	Year 15
			At year 15, the proposals would have embedded themselves into the landscape and tree planting would be established and would break up the quantum of built form on-site.			
Neath Canal and National Cycle Route 46	**High**	Two aligned recreational routes in the valley bottom forming a strong character and connection with their surroundings, but heavily enclosed by vegetation as they near the site. Both are considered to have a low susceptibility to the development proposed.	Unlikely to experience any notable effects after construction, as the entrance point to the site is closest to the landscape receptors, there may be some rural effects, however, the routes are separated from the site road and railway routes which are flanked by vegetated embankments. The routes progress north-east further away from the site, due to the vegetated nature of the routes, which are set in the lowest parts of the valley, its unlikely that recreational users of these routes would perceive the proposals at operation given the vast change in elevation and the obliqueness of views likely to be available when travelling south-west.	The magnitude of change would be very low and the overall effect indirect adverse, temporary, downgraded to **minor/negligible** and not significant.	**Imperceptible**	**Imperceptible**
National Cycle Route 47	**High**	The 121.4 mile route passes through the site for approximately 200m along the most southerly point of the site. It's flanked by Pelenna Forest and Pen-Rhiw-Angharad Round Cairns Scheduled Monument (SM), the latter is also in the southern part of the site boundary.	The main changes for users of this route would be the introduction of an interpretation board which would be in place at year 1 of operation. Users of the route will have an opportunity to stop and learn about the site's heritage as well as its connection to the wider landscape which contained related heritage assets of interest. The lodges proposed on-site are unlikely be visible from this location as it is set back from the SM and the southern edge of the site that contains the cycle route.	The magnitude of change would be very low and the overall effect indirect adverse, temporary, downgraded to **negligible** and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be very low and the overall effect indirect beneficial, permanent, **minor** and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be very low and the overall effect indirect beneficial, permanent, **minor** and not significant.
Open Access Land	**High**	The majority of OAL in the study area is wooded and located south of the site – the majority of OAL users in the study area would remain completely unaffected by the proposals as a result of vegetation and landform. More open elevated areas to the north of the site would have a perceptual connection to the site, but at a clear distance, and in a vast landscape.	Only one aspect 'visual and sensory' of the OAL likely to have a visual connection to the site would experience indirect effects as a result of the proposals. The receiving landscape is large scale and the proposals would only form a nominal amount of any available view due to the nature of the scheme proposed.	The magnitude of change would be very low and the overall effect indirect, adverse, temporary, **negligible** and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be low and the overall effect indirect, adverse, permanent, **negligible** and not significant.	The magnitude of change would be low and the overall effect indirect, adverse, permanent, **negligible** and not significant.

Landscape Receptor	Sensitivity	Description of Current View/Resource	Change to View/Resource	Construction Effects	Operational Effects	
					Year 1	Year 15
On-site PRoW 53/7.Ton/3 and 53/8.Ton/3	**High**	Worst case assumed as PRoW are currently accessible. These routes are connected on-site, PRoW 53/7.Ton/3 and 53/8.Ton/3 intersect the western edge of the site and the northern edge respectively. Access to PRoW was not possible from New Road (B4434) at the time of the site surveys as the path was overgrown and impassable.	Rights of way have been considered in the design and their reinstatement and long-term management could be secured if the scheme was brought forward. The effects reported have been considered as follows: • Routes would need to be redirected or restricted for some or all of the construction phase for health and safety reasons – the effects of this would be considered adverse if the paths were in a usable state at present; • At year 1, the routes would be open and vegetation cut back to ensure suitability for all users. The routes, however, would be seen progressing through part of a newly build holiday resort, and the initial effects due to the change in use is considered adverse; and • At year 15, the paths would be well embedded into the scheme which would no longer be considered a new feature in the landscape - use of the routes for the general public as well as future users of the site is considered beneficial as it promotes access to the countryside and increases accessibility across a vast and largely inaccessible landscape.	The magnitude of change would be high and the overall effect direct, adverse, temporary, **major** and **significant**.	The magnitude of change would be medium and the overall effect direct, adverse, permanent, **moderate** and **significant.**	The magnitude of change would be low and the overall effect neutral, permanent, **moderate/minor** and not significant.