

APPENDIX 6/2 – ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL LANDSCAPE EFFECTS

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The area of study for the LVIA is centred on Penrhyn Quarry and up to 4km from the quarry boundary but relevant designations and receptors across the entire area of Drawing PQ 6/1 have been referenced. This area extends to the coastal plain and the Menai Strait near to Bangor, extending to the south and east into the Snowdonia National Park (SNP) and the mountainous landscape illustrated in Drawing PQ 6/2. Penrhyn Quarry lies directly to the north west of the national park boundary at the centre of the study area.
- 1.2 The north west of the study area includes the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) on the far side of the Menai Strait, two Historic Parks and Gardens (HPG) Vaynol and Penrhyn Castle, and the Bangor Mountain Special Landscape Area (SLA). The Menai SLA extends along the southern side of the Menai Strait.
- 1.3 A number of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest (LOHI) are present along the coastal plain, extending inland into the national park. Penrhyn Quarry is included in the Ogwen Valley LOHI which covers the centre of the study area and also Penrhyn Castle. The Dinorwig LOHI is centred on Llanberis to the south west and abuts the Ogwen Valley LOHI close to the southern extent of Penrhyn Quarry.
- 1.4 The North Western Fringes SLA runs around the edge of the national park, excluding the area of Bethesda and majority of Penrhyn Quarry, but does include the south quarry area and proposed extension area of Penryn Quarry.
- 1.5 At the start of the drafting of the LVIA a number of slate related sites had been grouped and nominated to UNESCO as a World Heritage Site (WHS). The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales Management Plan¹ provides details of the various sites that comprise the nomination. These sites include Penrhyn Slate Quarry and Bethesda, and the Ogwen Valley to Port Penrhyn (Component Part 1). This nomination potentially increases the value of parts of the landscape included in the study area, although the continuation of slate working at Penrhyn Quarry is part of the continuing heritage of this industry. The Slate Landscape of North West Wales has since been confirmed as a designated World Heritage Site, on 28 July 2021. As the LVIA already assessed its value as of international importance no change to the assessments of effect in the LVIA has been required.
- 1.6 Landscape designations provide evidence of landscape value and representative levels of value are defined in Appendix 6/1 Table 6/1 with reference to the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment², hereafter referred to as "GLVIA3". Value is one component of sensitivity the other component being susceptibility as detailed in Appendix 6/1. A combination of sensitivity and the identified magnitude of change are used to predict the overall level of landscape effect caused by the proposed development.

¹ Gwynedd Council and its Partners: The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales (August 2019)

² Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment: Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment; 3rd Edition (2013)

- 1.7 The use of Landscape Character Assessment as the baseline for assessing potential landscape changes is now an accepted method within the LVIA as identified in GLVIA3.

'5.26 The fact that an area of landscape is not designated either nationally or locally does not mean that it does not have any value. ...The European Landscape Convention promotes the need to take account of all landscapes, with less emphasis on the special and more recognition that ordinary landscapes also have their value, supported by the landscape character approach.'

- 1.8 The landscape character of the study area, as illustrated in Drawing PQ 6/3, is identified by The Gwynedd Supplementary Planning Guidance Landscape Character Assessment³ and the Snowdonia Landscape and Seascapes Landscape Character Assessment⁴ (2014).

- 1.9 Landscape assessment is therefore based on landscape character with landscape designations providing guidance on assigning levels of value to the identified landscape character areas as well as their own innate value.

- 1.10 Where landscapes are not designated and where no other local authority guidance on value is available, an assessment is made by reference to criteria in the Table A2 below. This is based on Table 1 of Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 2/21. These factors are not fixed and should be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. When assessing landscape value of a site it is important to consider not only the site itself but also its context.

- 1.11 Landscapes may be judged to be of local authority or community value on the basis of one or more of these factors. There may also be occasional circumstances where an undesignated landscape may be judged to be of national value, for example where it has a clear connection with a nationally designated landscape or is otherwise considered to be of equivalent value to a national designation. Similarly, on occasions there may be areas within designated landscapes that do not meet the designation criteria or demonstrate the key characteristics/special qualities in a way that is consistent with the rest of the designated area.

- 1.12 An overall assessment is made for each landscape receptor, based on an overview of the above criteria, to determine its value - whether for example it is comparable to a local authority landscape designation or similar, or whether it is of value to local people and communities. For example, an intact landscape in good condition, where scenic quality, tranquillity, and/or conservation interests make a particular contribution to the landscape, or where there are important cultural or historical associations, might be of equivalent value to a local landscape designation. Conversely, a degraded landscape in poor condition, with no particular scenic qualities or natural or cultural heritage interest is likely to be considered of limited landscape value.

- 1.13 The value of the landscape of Penrhyn Quarry is defined below in Table 1 by reference to factors identified in Technical Guidance Note 2/21.

³ Gwynedd Council Supplementary Planning Guidance: Landscape Character (November 2009)

⁴ Snowdonia National Park Authority Supplementary Planning Guidance: Landscape and Seascapes of Eryri (July 2014)

Table 1 - EVALUATION OF THE VALUE OF THE SITE AND ITS IMMEDIATE CONTEXT

Factor	Assessment	Notes
Natural Heritage	Local Authority	The acidic grassland within the surrounding uplands is designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) as shown on Drawing PQ 6/1. This drawing also identifies the area of the WHS adjacent to the active quarry. Restoration work is being carried out on various parts of the quarry to improve its conservation value and revegetate areas, concentrated on the periphery of the quarry and the older tip areas.
Cultural Heritage	International	The WHS Management Plan details the cultural value of Penrhyn Quarry and the associated slate industry in north west Wales. The older conical tips to the western edge of the quarry are considered important as a historic record of the quarry industry.
Landscape Condition	Community	Penrhyn Quarry is a large sprawling site stretching from the foothills of the Glwdyr range to the B4099 to the north. This area is largely disturbed due to the various requirements of the slate extraction and processing operations carried out for several hundred years.
Associations	Local Authority	The quarry is associated with the workers housing at Mynydd Llandega and Bethesda. There is a historic view from the 'Slate Bedroom' in Penrhyn Castle to the quarry reflecting the connection between owner and workers. Views within the quarry reflect the size of the workings. Active slate quarrying is considered an associative value, as it sustains traditional skills and materials. The A5 is a major historic route through the North Wales countryside to Holyhead.
Distinctiveness	Community	Penrhyn is currently the largest slate mine in Britain and was historically the largest in the world. It is a very distinctive element of the local landscape and community.
Recreational	Local Authority	The presence of 'Zip World' on the site adds recreational value to the quarry area. In addition a large number of paths link form the valley floor along the A5 to the areas of open moorland and mountain summits.
Perceptual (Scenic)	Community	The rising mountainous landscape of the Snowdonia National Park and coastal views towards Anglesey frame the more disturbed areas of mineral extraction and related developments such as Bethesda. Elevated parts of the quarry provide good views out to more scenic areas of the surrounding landscape, but views into the quarry are adversely affected by the mineral extraction process. The existing quarry is prominent feature from the settlement of Bethesda and adjacent areas.
Perceptual (Wildness and Tranquillity)	Community	Away from the busy developed nature of Bethesda and the A5 road route the elevated landscape of the Snowdonia National Park has a wild and tranquil nature with fewer visitors compared to the more popular central areas around Snowdon and important tourist centres. The area to the north of the national park is more developed and settled or par tog the active and disturbed quarry environment.
Functional	Local Authority	The North Western Fringes Special Landscape Area (SLA) forms a buffer to protect the national park and is susceptible to changes in skylines and aesthetic/ perceptual changes, caused by the proposed development. This SLA includes land adjacent to the SNP and extends from the north east to south west part of the study area as shown on Drawing PQ 6/1.

1.14 The value of the landscape within the study area is generally defined by the various designated landscapes present around Penrhyn Quarry. Within the quarry these designations a largely absent

with the exception of the WHS around the historic periphery of the quarry to the north and the North Western Fringe SLA to the south. The later encompasses the existing extraction area and proposed extension area and is a non-statutory designations based on LANDMAP. The value of the proposed development area is considered to be Local Authority level, although it is surrounded by landscape of national and international value.

1.15 Landscape susceptibility is defined in paragraph 5.40 of GLIVA3 as follows;

'This means the ability of the landscape receptor (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular landscape type or area, or an individual element and/or feature, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.'

1.16 Due to the nature and context of the proposed development the most important aspects with regard to susceptibility are considered to be, landform, skylines, aesthetic/perceptual factors and landcover (in relation to the extension area). Other aspects (shown greyed out in Table 2 are considered less relevant). This is true for both the site (Penrhyn Quarry) and other receptors.

Table 2 – EVALUATION OF SUSCEPTIBILITY OF THE SITE AND ITS IMMEDIATE CONTEXT

Factor	Potential Susceptibility	Notes
Landform	Low	The landforms within the quarry are generally angular and engineered in appearance. The permitted and restoration would create a more rolling sloping landform.
Skylines	Low	The extension area would only be viewed on the skyline from within the active quarry void. It would be generally perceived as a small area of grassland on the edge of the quarry void at the base of a mountainous skyline.
Land cover	Medium	The extension area would be susceptible to changes in land cover within a SAC, although for a minimal area.
Enclosure	N/A	All proposed operations are within the enclosure of the overall quarry.
Human influence	N/A	All operations would be seen within a mineral working context in terms of a working environment
Settlement pattern	N/A	No settlements would be affected by direct impacts.
Aesthetic and perceptual aspects	Low	The extension area would be perceived from outside the quarry area but as a peripheral part of the existing quarry. Adjacent areas would thus be susceptible to visual changes and perceived landscape changes in terms of character, aesthetics, movement etc.

1.17 The susceptibility of the factors considered in Table 2 is considered to be Low for the proposed extension area. The susceptibility is combined with the defined value to define the overall sensitivity of the site and adjacent area..

- 1.18 The overall level of sensitivity of the quarry and its immediate surroundings, in the context of its susceptibility and value, is considered to be Medium/Low.
- 1.19 Table 3 sets out the value, susceptibility and overall sensitivity of the other various landscape receptors identified in the main LVIA report.
- 1.20 The magnitude of change is assessed in Table 4 and the overall landscape impact in Table 5. Note the development of the tips is permitted within the restricted timescale of the existing current permission, after which the tips have to be restored as per the permitted restoration plan. The proposed development largely comprises the extension area to the existing quarry. The proposed development also includes extending the tip use by 1-2 years to allow the accommodation of the waste from the proposed extension area. However, these tips are existing, disturbed landscapes, and the timescale involved is very limited. It is therefore considered (by professional judgement) that no significant visual effects would occur and only negligible change at the most would be recorded. The focus of this assessment is therefore restricted to the visual effects of the proposed extension area only where notable direct effects are most likely to be perceived.

Table 3 - Assessment of Sensitivity of Landscape Receptors

Landscape Receptors	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Notes
Proposed Site				
Penrhyn Quarry	Local Authority/ Community	Medium/ Low	Medium/ Low	This is a working quarry environment and has a low susceptibility in general, however the immediately adjacent landscape looking into and across the quarry is susceptible to changed skylines and aesthetic/perceptual changes.
Landscape Designations				
Snowdonia National Park	National	High	High	Susceptibility of landform and aesthetic/perceptual factors would be key issues when viewing Penrhyn Quarry from the national park to the south and east. Susceptibility to skyline changes would be restricted as most views from the national park would be looking down onto the site.
Anglesey AONB	National	Low	Medium	Distant Skylines and aesthetic/perceptual factors could be issues.
Gwynnedd SLA				
Menai	Local Authority	Low	Medium/ Low	No visibility apparent in ZTV of the extension.
Bangor Mountain	Local Authority	Low	Medium	Susceptibility of Skylines and aesthetic/perceptual factors would be potential issues.
North Western Fringes	Local Authority	Medium	Medium	Susceptibility of Skylines and aesthetic/perceptual factors would be key issues. Also, direct landscape effects on land cover and components as development included within this SLA area.

Landscape Receptors	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Notes
Landscape Related Cultural and Historic Designations				
Penrhyn Castle HPG	National	Medium	High/ Medium	Susceptibility of Skylines and aesthetic/perceptual factors limited to one important view identified from the house to Penrhyn Quarry in the Register ⁵ .
Vaynol HPG	National	Low	Medium	The ZTV studies show no inter-visibility is possible
North Arllechwedd LOHV	National	Low	Medium	Elevated southern boundary landform focusses area northwards. Limited visual connectivity at elevated levels reducing skyline importance for medium ground. Aesthetics and perceptual elements limited perception.
Ogwen Valley LOHV	National	Medium	High/ Medium	Classic glaciated valley landform linked with the visually dramatic exploitation of slate. Rich area of prehistoric remains, important transport links including to Port Penrhyn and Holyhead harbour.
Dinorwig LOHV	National	Low	Medium	Landform of LOHV includes extensive slate quarries, with intervening landform providing a buffer between LOHV and Penrhyn Quarry area. Intervening landcover important habitat. Aesthetic and perceptual character very similar to Penrhyn area.
World Heritage Site (WHS)	International	Medium	High/ Medium	Proposed WHS is focussed on historic quarrying aspects which have different scales, forms and lines etc. compared to more modern practices.
Gwynedd Council – Special Planning Guidance Landscape Character (LCA)				

⁵ Susceptibility of Skylines and aesthetic/perceptual factors would be key issues for the key view identified in the⁵ Register of landscapes , Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Park 1 Parks and Gardens, Conwy, Gwynedd & The Isle of Anglesey.

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Landscape Receptors	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Notes
Menai Coast LCA	National/ Local Authority	Medium/ Low	Medium	Vaynol Historic Park and Garden (HPG) , Menai Special Landscape Area (SLA) and Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (LOHI) all add to intrinsic landscape value. Landscape consists of a narrow coastal strip, focussed on Menai Straits and Anglesey AONB skyline. With an over-riding visual and sensory link to coast and part of setting of Menai Straits and AONB reducing susceptibility.
Bangor Coastal Plain LCA	National/ Local Authority	Medium	High/ Medium	Penrhyn Historic Park and Garden (HPG) , Bangor Mountain and North Western Fringe Special Landscape Areas (SLA), and North Arllechwedd and Ogwen Valley Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest (LOHI), all add to intrinsic landscape value. The LCA is bounded by the Snowdon Massif which forms the skyline to the south in the northern part of the study area. Industrial relics and slate quarries are present and a strong visual connection is present to the Menai Straits.
Caernarfon Coast and Plateau LCA	Local Authority	Medium/ Low	Medium	The Dinorwig Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (LOHI) adds to intrinsic landscape value of the LCA. The area is buffered by the Penisarwaun Plateau to the south and a stronger visual connection is to the coastal fringe and intermediate land (Menai Coast LCA).
Penisarwaun Plateau LCA	National/ Local Authority	Medium/ Low	Medium	North Western Fringe Special Landscape Areas (SLA), and Dinorwig and Ogwen Valley Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest (LOHI), all add to intrinsic landscape value. This is an intermediate zone between the coast and rising landscape inland. Characterised by dense clustered settlements within a landscape of farmland and slate quarries.

Landscape Receptors	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Notes
Lanberis-Bethesda LCA	National/ Local Authority	High/ Medium	High/ Medium	North Western Fringe Special Landscape Areas (SLA), Snowdonia Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Dinorwig and Ogwen Valley Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest (LOHI), and forms part of setting of Snowdonia National Park, all add to intrinsic landscape value. Located on fringe of national park with dramatically rising landforms of the Glyders and Carneddau to the south and east respectively. Important areas of wet marshy SAC land in elevated areas. Strong quarrying history centred on Penrhyn Quarry and related quarry communities
<i>Snowdonia National Park Authority – Landscapes and Seascapes of Eryri</i>				
Ucheldir y Gogledd	National	High/ Medium	High/ Medium	Value defined by national park status and SAC. Centered on Cardeddau area with raised mountainous land visual connected to Glyder ridges to south east, less susceptible to activities on lower ground outside national park and off skylines. Widespread remains of quarry industry, tranquil and remote landscape with large open areas.
Y Carneddau	National	High	High	Value defined by national park status and SAC. Nant Ffrancon valley susceptible to changes to skyline. Important visual connection along Nant Ffrancon valley and to surrounding iconic peaks.
Yr Wyddfa a'r Glyderau	National	High	High	Value defined by national park status and SAC. Overriding sense of remoteness tranquillity and wildness. Inspirational and iconic landscape.

Table 4 - Assessment of Magnitude of Landscape Change – Landscape Receptors

Landscape Receptors	Size and Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration/ Reversibility	Magnitude	Notes
Proposed Site					
Penrhyn Quarry	Negligible	Negligible	Long term permanent	Slight/ Negligible	The proposed extension area represents less than 1% of the quarry area and its working would be consistent in character with the operational quarry.
Landscape Designations					
Snowdonia National Park	Negligible	Negligible	Long term permanent	Slight/ Negligible	The is no direct impact and therefore no loss or addition of elements for the SNP. There is the potential for aesthetic/perceptual change due to proximity and visual connections. The key characteristics of the park are unlikely to be changed as visual connectivity exists with the existing Penrhyn Quarry site and operations. The ZTV of the proposed extension illustrates the limited geographical extent over which potential visual connectivity between the national park and extension development might occur. Visibility would occur from areas within the SNP above/east of Bethesda (Viewpoints 2) but with the extension area perceived beyond the extent of existing quarry disturbance. Visual connections with the extension area and nearer sections of the national park would be largely limited to the Ffronllwydd ridge and north facing slopes of Elidir Fach (Viewpoints 4 and 5). The scale and size of change within the context of the permitted extraction would be minimal.

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Landscape Receptors	Size and Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration/ Reversibility	Magnitude	Notes
Anglesey AONB	n/a	n/a	n/a	None	Effects from the proposed extension and restoration changes would not be perceived.
Gwynnedd SLA					
Menai	n/a	n/a	n/a	None	No visibility is anticipated from this and thus no visual connections or landscape effects would occur.
Bangor Mountain	n/a	n/a	n/a	None	The extension ZTV indicates the potential for some limited visibility to the north of this area. However, in considering the distance of the visual connections and intervening vegetation/built structures it is considered that effects from the extension would not be perceived.
North Western Fringes	Small	Negligible	Long term permanent	Slight	The extension ZTV indicates theoretical visibility across the Gwaen Gynfi area of open grassland and adjacent slopes.. The extension area would be seen as a narrow ribbon of ground, and perceived as a very limited part of the important SAC grassland (Viewpoints 6, 7 and 8).
Landscape Related Cultural and Historic Designations					
Penrhyn Castle HPG	n/a	n/a	n/a	None	Effects from the proposed extension would not be perceptible.
Vaynol HPG	n/a	n/a	n/a	None	No visibility is anticipated from this receptor and thus no visual connections or landscape effects would occur.
North Arllechwedd LOHV	n/a	n/a	n/a	None	Visual connections would be limited to the very edge of this LOHV at distances of over 5.4km with the extension area perceived beyond the extent of the existing quarry landscape, it is considered no effects would be perceived.

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Landscape Receptors	Size and Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration/ Reversibility	Magnitude	Notes
Ogwen Valley LOHV	Small/ Negligible	Small	Long term permanent	Slight	Visual connections are possible across a small part of this LOHV as shown by the ZTV and Viewpoints 1, 2, 3 and 4. the proposed extension area would only have a slight visual connection due to small/negligible scale of perceived change.
Dinorwig LOHV	Negligible	Negligible	Long term permanent	Slight/ Negligible	This LOHV is centred on Llanberis and visual connections are largely limited and influenced by quarrying activities within the Llanberis foreground. The extent of visual connections would therefore be limited to the eastern edge of this area as illustrated by Viewpoints 5 and 6. The proposed extension area would only have a visual connection over a smaller geographical area.
WHS	Small/ Negligible	Small	Long term permanent	Slight	Viewpoint 8 and 9 illustrate the type of views available from the WHS within the Penrhyn Quarry area and visual connections to the extension area.
Gwynedd Council – Special Planning Guidance Landscape Character (LCA)					
Menai Coast LCA	n/a	n/a	n/a	None	No visual connections apparent in ZTV of extension.
Bangor Coastal Plain LCA	n/a	n/a	n/a	None	No visual connections to extension area or perception of restoration change.

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Landscape Receptors	Size and Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration/ Reversibility	Magnitude	Notes
Caernarfon Coast and Plateau LCA	n/a	n/a	n/a	None	No visual connections to the extension.
Penisarwaun Plateau LCA	n/a	n/a	n/a	None	No theoretical visibility of extension area or perceived change to landform restoration due to distance and consistent vegetation.
Lanberis-Bethesda LCA	Negligible	Small	Long term	Slight	Visual connections to the extension area across most of Gwaen Gynfi wet grassland but viewed as a narrow ribbon.
<i>Snowdonia National Park Authority – Landscapes and Seascapes of Eryri</i>					
Ucheldir y Gogledd	Negligible	Medium	Long term	Slight/ Negligible	Visual connections to the extension area would be limited to a glimpsed view over the top of the existing quarry from the west facing slopes of Gyrn Wigau and less so to the north of this area.
Y Carneddau	n/a	n/a	n/a	None	Visual connections to the extension/restoration area would not occur (as shown on the ZTV).
Yr Wyddfa a'r Glyderau	Negligible	Negligible	Long term	Slight/ Negligible	Visual connections to extension limited to northern edge of LCA as illustrated by Viewpoints 4 and 5 in context of quarry void.

Table 5 - Assessment of Landscape Impact - Landscape Receptors

Landscape Receptors	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Landscape Effect	Nature of Effect	Notes
Proposed Site					
Penrhyn Quarry	Medium/Low	Slight/Negligible	Minor/Negligible	Adverse	Loss of SAC grassland on boundary of quarry.
Landscape Designations					
Snowdonia National Park	High	Slight/Negligible	Minor	Adverse	Outside SNP and perceived within existing quarry. Outside SNP but within setting and including SAC grassland.
Anglesey AONB	Medium	None	None	n/a	No perceived changes for extension or restoration changes.
Gwynedd SLA					
Menai	Medium/Low	None	None	n/a	
Bangor Mountain	Medium	None	None	n/a	No perceived changes for extension.
North Western Fringes	Medium	Slight	Moderate/Minor	Adverse	Loss of SAC grassland on boundary of quarry.
Landscape Related Cultural and Historic Designations					
Penrhyn Castle HPG	High/Medium	None	None	n/a	No perceived changes for extension or restoration changes.
Vaynol HPG	Medium	None	None	n/a	

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Landscape Receptors	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Landscape Effect	Nature of Effect	Notes
North Arllechwedd LOHV	Medium	None	None	n/a	
Ogwen Valley LOHV	High/Medium	Slight/negligible	Minor	Adverse	The extension would have a minimal effect due to its context beyond the existing quarry.
Dinorwig LOHV	Medium	Slight	Minor	Adverse	Limited perceived changes for extension.
WHS	High/Medium	Slight	Minor	Adverse	Visual connections to the extension area would be restricted.
Gwynedd Council – Special Planning Guidance Landscape Character (LCA)					
Menai Coast LCA	Medium	None	None	n/a	
Bangor Coastal Plain LCA	High/Medium	None	None	n/a	
Caernarfon Coast and Plateau LCA	Medium	None	None	n/a	
Penisarwaun Plateau LCA	Medium	None	None	n/a	
Lanberis-Bethesda LCA	High/Medium	Slight	Moderate/Minor	Adverse	Direct effects from the loss of SAC grassland.

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Landscape Receptors	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Landscape Effect	Nature of Effect	Notes
<i>Snowdonia National Park Authority – Landscapes and Seascapes of Eryri</i>					
Ucheldir y Gogledd	High/ Medium	Slight/Negligible	Minor	Adverse	Limited/distant visual connections to proposed extension area.
Y Carneddau	High	None	None	n/a	
Yr Wyddfa a'r Glyderau	High	Slight/Negligible	Moderate/minor	Adverse	Visual connections to extension limited to northern edge of LCA.

Assessment of Landscape Effects and Significance

- 1.21 Landscape effects are very limited by the context of the existing quarry environment within which the quarry extension would be located. The quarry extension would be perceived largely recessively within the landscape, only notable from the adjacent landscape such as the southern part of Gwain Gynfi and Elidir Fach (on boundary of SNP).