

# Visible Settings

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## Q62 - Visible settings of LANDMAP V&S areas

- [View a map image showing the visible setting of the area](#)

This is a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), calculated using a 30 metre Digital Terrain Model (DTM), using multiple observer points scattered across the area, 1.5m above ground level, and taking into account the Earth's curvature. The data does not extend beyond 35km from an observer point, meaning that more distant views may also be possible.

- [Read user guidance](#) that explains the map image
- [Bulk download](#) the map images for Wales.
- [Read a detailed technical report](#) which explains the data calculations

## Q63 - Visible Settings of Designated Landscapes

- [View map images showing the visible setting of each National Park and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.](#)
  - These are Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), as per Q62, but applied to Designated Landscape areas. Also, for areas not visible, colour-steps show the Height of an object before it would become visible (HOBV), up to 350m high. See Q62 to access the user guidance and a technical report.

## Q64 - Key views into or out from Designated Landscapes

- [View map images showing the ZTV and HOBV of a selection of key views for each National Park and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in or affecting Wales](#)
  - These are Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), as per Q62, but applied to selected key views into or out from Designated Landscapes. Also, colour-steps show the Height of an object before it would become visible (HOBV), up to 350m high. It is not an exhaustive key view list. See Q62 to access the user guidance and a technical report.

# SURVEY DETAILS FOR YNSMNVS056 - 2024-04-25

Area Unique ID: YNSMNVS056

Aspect: Visual and Sensory

Area: Llyn Alaw

Region: Anglesey

Survey Date: 2007-01-25

- Level 1: Water
- Level 2: Inland Water (Including Associated Edge)
- Level 3: Lake

## Monitoring

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Q1 - Date of monitoring?

- 2015-02-06

Q1a - Monitoring undertaken by

- Stages 1, 2 and 3 change detection, field verification and amendment completed by Bronwen Thomas, in conjunction with the planning authority. Quality Assurance completed by White Consultants.

Q1b - Has this record been updated following monitoring work?

- This record remains unchanged following monitoring work

Q1c - Change indicated by

- No Answer

Q1d - What has changed?

- No Answer

Q1e - Has the information ever been verified in the field?

- Yes
  - 1:25000

Q2 - Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?

- No

Q2a - During which season(s) was fieldwork carried out?

- No Answer

# Description

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## Q3 - Summary Description

- This is a shallow reservoir among the hillocks in the north central part of Anglesey. It was formed in 1966 and is the largest stretch of inland water on Anglesey. From the visitor centre at the southern end the dam can be reached and the ugly pumping station on a knoll is prominent. Pasture fields slope gently down to the water's edge and the view is generally not very interesting and limited to the nearby hillocks. The northern end is more varied, with some marshy areas and a hide for watching the wildfowl. It is also used for fishing, but there are no paths around it.

## Q4 - Physical Form And Elements: Topographic Form?

- Levels

## Q5 - Physical Form And Elements: Landcover Pattern?

- Water

## Q6 - Physical form and elements: Settlement pattern

- No settlements

## Q7 - Physical form and elements: Boundary type

- Fences

## Q8 - Aesthetic Qualities: Scale?

- Large

## Q9 - Aesthetic Qualities: Sense of Enclosure?

- Open

## Q10 - Aesthetic Qualities: Diversity?

- Uniform

## Q11 - Aesthetic Qualities: Texture?

- Smooth

## Q12 - Aesthetic Qualities: Lines?

- Curved

## Q13 - Aesthetic Qualities: Colour?

- Muted

## Q14 - Aesthetic Qualities: Balance?

- Balanced

## Q15 - Aesthetic Qualities: Unity?

- Unity

## Q16 - Aesthetic Qualities: Pattern?

- Organised

## Q17 - Aesthetic Qualities: Seasonal Interest?

- Mixed

Q18 - Other Factors: Level of Human Access?

- Infrequent

Q19 - Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution?

- Question 19 night time light pollution data has been moved to question 56. Additional dark skies data is available from questions 57 and 58.

Q20 - Other Factors: Use of Construction Materials?

- Generally Appropriate

Q21 - What materials? Give Details:

- Concrete and brick relating to dam and reservoir buildings

Q22 - There are attractive views...

- ...into
  - From visitor access

Q23 - There are detractive views...

- ...within
  - Ugly pumping station

Q24 - Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities

- Tranquil

Q25 - What is the sense of place/local distinctiveness

- Moderate
  - Rather bland stretch of water in ordinary farmland

## Evaluation

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Q26 - Value:

- Moderate
  - Generally pleasant rural reservoir, but not distinctive.

Q27 - Condition:

- Unassessed

Q28 - Trend:

- Constant

## Recommendations

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Q29 - Existing management

- Generally Appropriate

Q30 - Existing management remarks:

- Reservoir for water supply plus fishing and nature reserve

Q31 - Principal management recommendation:

- Continue existing water management and wildlife

Q32 - Guideline

- Long Term
  - Maintain water levels and quality
- Medium Term
  - Upgrade visitor centre and associated facilities, parking, paths, interpretation
- Long Term
  - Encourage more variety of vegetation and interest around edges
- Long Term

Q33 - Define the key qualities that should be conserved:

- quietness

Q34 - Define the key qualities that should be enhanced:

- wildlife interest

Q35 - Define the key qualities that should be changed:

- -

Q36 - Define the key elements that should be conserved:

- edge vegetation, hides, dam

Q37 - Define the key elements that should be enhanced:

- Parking and picnic area, visitor centre. Pumping station and associated structures

Q38 - Define the key elements that should be changed:

- -

## Tolerance To Change

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Q39 - Are there any significant threats to the current integrity and condition of the visual & sensory features of the area?

- Not known

## Aspect Area Boundary

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Q40 - To what level was this information site-surveyed?

- Level 3

Q41 - At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?

- All

Q42 - What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?

- OS Raster

Q43 - If OS Data was used, what was the scale?

- 1:25,000

Q44 - What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?

- Extent of reservoir and immediate surrounds within fencelines

## Evaluation Matrix

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Q46 - Evaluation Criteria: Scenic quality

- Moderate
  - Pleasant reservoir in rural landscape but generally unremarkable

Q47 - Evaluation Criteria: Integrity

- Moderate
  - Generally unspoilt except for rather ugly pumping station and associated facilities

Q48 - Evaluation Criteria: Character

- Moderate
  - Stretch of water gives sense of place, but rather bland

Q49 - Evaluation Criteria: Rarity

- Moderate
  - Similar to other lowland reservoirs

Q50 - Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation

- Moderate
  - Generally pleasant rural reservoir, but not distinctive.

Q51 - Justification of overall evaluation

- All moderate

## Bibliography

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Q45 - List the key sources used for this assessment

- "Mon Mam Cymru - The Guide to Anglesey" by P. Steele & R. Williams 2006

## Assessment

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Q52 - Additional Assessments

- -

Q53 - Additional Comments

- -

# LMP 14 & 09

---

Q54 - LANDMAP derived landscape types (LMP14)

- Inland water

Q55 - LANDMAP derived landscape types (LMP09)

- Inland water

## Dark Skies

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### Light Pollution Percentage

< 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 32	> 32
100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies. Questions 57a - 57h collectively provide colour band data by %.

Further information: [11365 Wales Dark Skies \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com). Green C, Manson D, Chamberlain K 2021. Tranquillity and Place - Dark Skies. NRW Report No: 514, 70pp. Data download from [Lle/DataMapWales](#).

Data source: December 2019 composite image of monthly average night light produced by the Earth Observation Group at Colorado School of Mines. Derived from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) Day/Night Band (DNB) sensor from Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (Suomi NPP) satellite, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

### Light Pollution km<sup>2</sup>

< 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 32	> 32
3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies. Questions 58a to 58h collectively provide colour band data by km2.

Further information: [11365 Wales Dark Skies \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com). Green C, Manson D, Chamberlain K 2021. Tranquillity and Place – Dark Skies. NRW Report No: 514, 70pp. Data download from [Lle/DataMapWales](#).

Data source: December 2019 composite image of monthly average night light produced by the Earth Observation Group at Colorado School of Mines. Derived from Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) Day/Night Band (DNB) sensor from Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (Suomi NPP) satellite, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Q56 - Night Time Light Pollution

- Negligible
  - No sources of light Consultant led night time light pollution assessment conducted at time of survey record or survey update

Q57a - % in brightness colour band <0.5

- 100.0
  - Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57b - % in brightness colour band 0.5-1

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57c - % in brightness colour band 1-2

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57d - % in brightness colour band 2-4

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57e - % in brightness colour band 4-8

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57f - % in brightness colour band 8-16

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57g - % in brightness colour band 16-32

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q57h - % in brightness colour band >32

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58a - km2 in brightness colour band <0.5

- 3.7
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58b - km2 in brightness colour band 0.5-1

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58c - km2 in brightness colour band 1-2

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.



Q58d - km2 in brightness colour band 2-4

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58e - km2 in brightness colour band 4-8

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58f - km2 in brightness colour band 8-16

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58g - km2 in brightness colour band 16-32

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

Q58h - km2 in brightness colour band >32

- 0.0
- Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm2/sr). <0.5 (darkest); 0.5 - 1; 1 - 2; 2 - 4; 4 - 8; 8 - 16; 16 - 32 and > 32 (brightest). Lower values equate to lower light pollution and darker skies.

## Tranquillity & Place

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Q59a - % in visually tranquil category 1

- 0.00
- Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59b - % in visually tranquil category 2

- 0.00
- Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59c - % in visually tranquil category 3

- 0.00
- Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

Q59d - % in visually tranquil category 4

- 0.00
- Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

#### Q59e - % in visually tranquil category 5

- 0.00
- Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

#### Q59f - % in visually tranquil category 6

- 0.00
- Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

#### Q59g - % in visually tranquil category 7

- 0.13
- Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

#### Q59h - % in visually tranquil category 8

- 93.02
- Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

#### Q59i - % in visually tranquil category 9

- 6.85
- Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

#### Q59j - % in visually tranquil category 10

- 0.00
- Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, t

#### Q59k - Data Source

- Sourced from the nationally consistent Tranquillity & Place Visually Tranquil Areas 2022 (rural themes 1, 2 and 3 combined). The visually tranquil categories range from 1 (least visually tranquil) to 10 (most visually tranquil). For further information, the report and webapp, visit the Storymap available from <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/865c1876d9f64280a3dfc6e2769a46a5>

## SLAs

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#### Q60 - List the Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) in this local authority or region

- Yes
- Joint Gwynedd & Ynys Mon: Vaynol Estate and Surrounds, North-Western Fringes of Snowdonia, Western Llyn, Porthmadog and Tremadog Bay, Bala Hinterland, Corris, Barmouth, Foryd Bay, Malltraeth Marsh & Surrounds, Parciau Estatelands, Parys Mountain & Slopes, Mynedd Mechell & Surrounds, Glaslyn & Dywryd Estuary Landscapes, Bangor Mountain & Minffordd rural hinterland, Beaumaris Wooded Slopes and Llandoeg Vale, Southern Anglesey Estatelands

#### Q61 - SLA policy and resources

- Joint Local Plan Policy AMG2 Anglesey & Gwynedd <https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/documents/Docs-en/Planning/Planning-policy/Local/Supporting/Review-of-Anglesey-Gwynedd-Special-Landscape-Areas-Executive-Summary.pdf> . The Special Landscape Areas GIS dataset is available from DataMapWales [https://datamap.gov.wales/layers/geonode:nrw\\_special\\_landscape\\_area](https://datamap.gov.wales/layers/geonode:nrw_special_landscape_area)

# Visible Settings

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## Q62 - Visible settings of LANDMAP V&S areas

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## Q64 - Key views into or out from Designated Landscapes

- [View map images showing the ZTV and HOBV of a selection of key views for each National Park and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in or affecting Wales](#)
  - These are Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), as per Q62, but applied to selected key views into or out from Designated Landscapes. Also, colour-steps show the Height of an object before it would become visible (HOBV), up to 350m high. It is not an exhaustive key view list. See Q62 to access the user guidance and a technical report.

# SURVEY DETAILS FOR YNSMNVS060 - 2024-04-25

Area Unique ID: YNSMNVS060

Aspect: Visual and Sensory

Area: Amlwch

Region: Anglesey

Survey Date: 2007-01-25

- Level 1: Development
- Level 2: Built Land
- Level 3: Urban

## Monitoring

---

Q1 - Date of monitoring?

- 2015-02-06

Q1a - Monitoring undertaken by

- Stages 1, 2 and 3 change detection, field verification and amendment completed by Bronwen Thomas, in conjunction with the planning authority. Quality Assurance completed by White Consultants.

Q1b - Has this record been updated following monitoring work?

- This record remains unchanged following monitoring work

Q1c - Change indicated by

- No Answer

Q1d - What has changed?

- No Answer

Q1e - Has the information ever been verified in the field?

- Yes
  - 1:25000

Q2 - Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area?

- Yes
  - With Parys Mountain (087) as historic raison d'être. With adjacent coast (035)

Q2a - During which season(s) was fieldwork carried out?

- No Answer

# Description

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## Q3 - Summary Description

- Amlwch is located on the north-east coast of Anglesey. It consists of several distinct parts, the small main town about a mile inland, Amlwch Port around the harbour on the coast, and there is also the disused chemical works on the headland to the north. Altogether the settlement is unattractive and appears run-down. It is an industrial town, developed to process and export the copper from nearby Parys Mountain in the nineteenth century, and it has not expanded much since the decline of the extraction industry. The tight little harbour is hidden away in a narrow inlet. It continues to have a small fishing industry, and is utilitarian rather than picturesque. Small areas of agricultural and/or wild land are included where they form an important part of the setting of the settlement.

## Q4 - Physical Form And Elements: Topographic Form?

- Rolling/Undulating

## Q5 - Physical Form And Elements: Landcover Pattern?

- Development

## Q6 - Physical form and elements: Settlement pattern

- Urban

## Q7 - Physical form and elements: Boundary type

- Mixture

## Q8 - Aesthetic Qualities: Scale?

- Medium

## Q9 - Aesthetic Qualities: Sense of Enclosure?

- Enclosed

## Q10 - Aesthetic Qualities: Diversity?

- Diverse

## Q11 - Aesthetic Qualities: Texture?

- Coarse

## Q12 - Aesthetic Qualities: Lines?

- Angular

## Q13 - Aesthetic Qualities: Colour?

- Moderate Contrasts

## Q14 - Aesthetic Qualities: Balance?

- Discordant

## Q15 - Aesthetic Qualities: Unity?

- Disunity

## Q16 - Aesthetic Qualities: Pattern?

- Organised

## Q17 - Aesthetic Qualities: Seasonal Interest?

- Mixed

Q18 - Other Factors: Level of Human Access?

- Constant

Q19 - Other Factors: Night Time Light Pollution?

- Question 19 night time light pollution data has been moved to question 56. Additional dark skies data is available from questions 57 and 58.

Q20 - Other Factors: Use of Construction Materials?

- Generally Inappropriate

Q21 - What materials? Give Details:

- Too much of a mixture including concrete

Q22 - There are attractive views...

- ...neither in or out
  - Generally not particularly good views

Q23 - There are detractive views...

- ...within
  - Chemical works, run-down parts of town

Q24 - Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities

- Sheltered
- Noisy
- Safe
- Settled

Q25 - What is the sense of place/local distinctiveness

- Strong
  - Semi-derelict parts, conspicuous chemical works, distinctive harbour give clear sense of place

## Evaluation

---

Q26 - Value:

- Low
  - Mainly unattractive run down development with no sense of a centre

Q27 - Condition:

- Unassessed

Q28 - Trend:

- Constant

## Recommendations

---

Q29 - Existing management

- Generally Inappropriate

Q30 - Existing management remarks:

- Too much dereliction

Q31 - Principal management recommendation:

- Conserve historic elements and revive for new focus of interest

Q32 - Guideline

- Long Term
  - Revive town centre and port area
- Medium Term
  - Remove chemical works if redundant and bring new coastal use
- Long Term
  - Retain series of open spaces including fields within area
- Immediate

Q33 - Define the key qualities that should be conserved:

- Industrial heritage

Q34 - Define the key qualities that should be enhanced:

- Historic interest.

Q35 - Define the key qualities that should be changed:

- Derelict run down air

Q36 - Define the key elements that should be conserved:

- Older buildings and layout, including Victorian core, and port

Q37 - Define the key elements that should be enhanced:

- main street and other parts of older town. surrounding fields.

Q38 - Define the key elements that should be changed:

- Chemical works

## Tolerance To Change

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Q39 - Are there any significant threats to the current integrity and condition of the visual & sensory features of the area?

- Not known

## Aspect Area Boundary

---

Q40 - To what level was this information site-surveyed?

- Level 3

Q41 - At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?

- All

Q42 - What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?

- OS Raster

Q43 - If OS Data was used, what was the scale?

- 1:25,000

Q44 - What is the justification for the Aspect Area boundaries?

- Extent of urban area plus associated open spaces, fields, and chemical works. Small areas of agricultural and/or wild land are included where they form an important part of the setting of the settlement.

## Evaluation Matrix

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Q46 - Evaluation Criteria: Scenic quality

- Low
  - Generally unattractive and run down, with no redeeming features except harbour

Q47 - Evaluation Criteria: Integrity

- Low
  - Integrity of industrial town now lost

Q48 - Evaluation Criteria: Character

- High
  - Semi-derelict parts, conspicuous chemical works, distinctive harbour give clear sense of place

Q49 - Evaluation Criteria: Rarity

- Moderate
  - Similar to other small Welsh post industrial towns, but only one on Anglesey

Q50 - Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation

- Low
  - Mainly unattractive run down development with no sense of a centre

Q51 - Justification of overall evaluation

- 50% low, with unattractive character

## Bibliography

---

Q45 - List the key sources used for this assessment

- "Mon Mam Cymru - The Guide to Anglesey" by P. Steele & R. Williams 2006

## Assessment

---

Q52 - Additional Assessments

- -

Q53 - Additional Comments

- -