

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:

- mixture.

Q22 - There are attractive views...

- ...both in and out
  - In from higher Mynydd Bodafon within (004). Also from A55. Out to distant Snowdonia, and, in very limited parts, to coast.

Q23 - There are detractive views...

- ...neither in or out
  - No visual intrusions

Q24 - Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities

- Tranquil
- Attractive
- Noisy
- Settled
- Safe

Q25 - What is the sense of place/local distinctiveness

- Weak
  - All gently rolling farmland with few distinct features or views

## Evaluation

---

Q26 - Value:

- Moderate
  - Generally quiet pleasant rural landscape but no distinct landmarks.

Q27 - Condition:

- Unassessed

Q28 - Trend:

- Declining
  - caravans and chalets becoming more prominent in north east.

# Recommendations

---

Q29 - Existing management

- Generally Appropriate

Q30 - Existing management remarks:

- Mainly pastoral farmland, with some arable.

Q31 - Principal management recommendation:

- Continued farming use

Q32 - Guideline

- Long Term
  - Conserve field, road, scattered settlement patterns.
- Medium Term
  - Limit amount of caravan/chalet development

Q33 - Define the key qualities that should be conserved:

- quietness

Q34 - Define the key qualities that should be enhanced:

- -

Q35 - Define the key qualities that should be changed:

- intrusion from jets in south-west part

Q36 - Define the key elements that should be conserved:

- Wetlands, hedges, copses, etc. Small lanes. Ancient monuments. Small villages.

Q37 - Define the key elements that should be enhanced:

- -

Q38 - Define the key elements that should be changed:

- -

# Tolerance To Change

---

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?

- Most
  - Merges with adjacent rolling lowland to west (008) and rockier land to east (013, 014)

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?

- Coast to southwest and northeast. Rockier land to east (013, 014). Gradual change to distinct drumlins landforms to west. 2014 - minor boundary change at Llangedfni school

## Evaluation Matrix

---

Q46 - Evaluation Criteria: Scenic quality

- Moderate
  - Pleasant rural landscape but generally unremarkable

Q47 - Evaluation Criteria: Integrity

- High
  - Generally unspoilt

Q48 - Evaluation Criteria: Character

- Low
  - Lack of distinct features

Q49 - Evaluation Criteria: Rarity

- Low
  - Similar to much of Anglesey

Q50 - Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation

- Moderate
  - Generally quiet pleasant rural landscape but no distinct landmarks.

Q51 - Justification of overall evaluation

- Mainly moderate and low

## 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

- -

# LMP 14 & 09

---

## Q54 - LANDMAP derived landscape types (LMP14)

- Valleys, rolling and flat lowland (grassland >50%, open, <20% wooded, lacking hedgerow trees)

## Q55 - LANDMAP derived landscape types (LMP09)

- Lowland open >50% grassland, <20% wooded

# Dark Skies

---

## Light Pollution Percentage

< 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 32	> 32
75.3	23.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm<sup>2</sup>/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 \(arcgis.com\)](#). 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
102.8	31.7	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Data has been classified into eight colour bands of brightness values (nw/cm<sup>2</sup>/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 km<sup>2</sup>.

Further information: [11365 Wales Dark Skies \(arcgis.com\)](#). 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

- Slight
  - from villages and scattered farms etc. Consultant led night time light pollution assessment conducted at time of survey record or survey update

Q57a - % in brightness colour band <0.5

- 75.3
- 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

- 23.2
- 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

- 0.8
- 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

- 0.6
- 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

- 0.1
- 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

- 102.8
- 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

- 31.7
- 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.

#### Q58c - km2 in brightness colour band 1-2

- 1.1
  - 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

- 0.8
  - 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

- 0.2
  - 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

---

#### 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

- 0.97
- 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

- 38.68
- 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

- 58.50
- 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

- 1.84
- 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

---

#### 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

---

### 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 YNSMNVS013 - 2024-04-25

Area Unique ID: YNSMNVS013

Aspect: Visual and Sensory

Area: Central/south-west craggy belt

Region: Anglesey

Survey Date: 2007-01-25

- Level 1: Lowland
- Level 2: Rolling Lowland
- Level 3: Mosaic Rolling Lowland

## 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?

- No

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

- Empty value

# Description

---

## Q3 - Summary Description

- This large area extends from close to the west coast north of Malltraeth to Llangefni and northwards... North-east to south-west aligned rocky ridges are discernable, giving a series of craggy skylines, with marshier land in-between... There are large hedges with hawthorn and gorse and ash trees, enclosing fields of mixed sizes, mainly small on the ridges and larger in the valleys... The roads tend to follow the ridges, giving longer views across farmland... There are scattered farms, small villages and hamlets throughout... Altogether this is an attractive mix of textures and colours in generally quiet farmland... .

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

- Rolling/Undulating

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

- Field Pattern/Mosaic

## Q6 - Physical form and elements: Settlement pattern

- Scattered Rural/Farm

## Q7 - Physical form and elements: Boundary type

- Mixture

## Q8 - Aesthetic Qualities: Scale?

- Medium

## Q9 - Aesthetic Qualities: Sense of Enclosure?

- Open

## Q10 - Aesthetic Qualities: Diversity?

- Diverse

## Q11 - Aesthetic Qualities: Texture?

- Coarse

## Q12 - Aesthetic Qualities: Lines?

- Angular

## 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:

- mixture...

Q22 - There are attractive views...

- ...both in and out
  - In from A55. Out to distant Snowdonia,

Q23 - There are detractive views...

- ....out
  - To A55 within limited range

Q24 - Perceptual and Other Sensory Qualities

- Tranquil
- Attractive
- Noisy
- Settled
- Safe
- Spiritual

Q25 - What is the sense of place/local distinctiveness

- Moderate
  - Low rocky ridges give series of discernable places

## Evaluation

---

Q26 - Value:

- Moderate
  - Generally quiet pleasant rural landscape with more variety of craggy features than much of Anglesey.

Q27 - Condition:

- Unassessed

Q28 - Trend:

- Constant

# Recommendations

---

Q29 - Existing management

- Generally Appropriate

Q30 - Existing management remarks:

- Mainly pastoral farmland, with small amount of arable...

Q31 - Principal management recommendation:

- Continued farming use

Q32 - Guideline

- Long Term
  - Conserve field, road, scattered settlement patterns.
- Long Term
  - Ensure A55 does not spawn large-scale intrusive developments
- Long Term

Q33 - Define the key qualities that should be conserved:

- quietness

Q34 - Define the key qualities that should be enhanced:

- -

Q35 - Define the key qualities that should be changed:

- Empty value

Q36 - Define the key elements that should be conserved:

- Wetlands, hedges, copses, crags etc... Small lanes, stone walls... Ancient monuments... Small villages...

Q37 - Define the key elements that should be enhanced:

- -

Q38 - Define the key elements that should be changed:

- -

## Tolerance To Change

---

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?

- Most
  - Merges with adjacent rolling lowland to west and north (012)

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?

- ..Change to distinctly smoother landforms to west and north... Clear change to flat lower land of Malltraeth Marsh to south east and forms boundary with VS 094 which exhibits coastal influences

## Evaluation Matrix

---

Q46 - Evaluation Criteria: Scenic quality

- Moderate
  - Pleasant rural landscape with variety of craggy features

Q47 - Evaluation Criteria: Integrity

- High
  - Generally unspoilt

Q48 - Evaluation Criteria: Character

- Moderate
  - Some parts have clear rocky ridge/wet valley character

Q49 - Evaluation Criteria: Rarity

- Moderate
  - Similar to some other parts of Anglesey

Q50 - Evaluation Criteria: Overall Evaluation

- Moderate
  - Generally quiet pleasant rural landscape with more variety of craggy features than much of Anglesey.

Q51 - Justification of overall evaluation

- Mainly moderate

## 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

- -

# LMP 14 & 09

---

## Q54 - LANDMAP derived landscape types (LMP14)

- Valleys and rolling lowland (mosaic 20-50% wooded, hedgerow character)

## Q55 - LANDMAP derived landscape types (LMP09)

- Lowland mosaic >20% wooded

# Dark Skies

---

## Light Pollution Percentage

< 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 32	> 32
47.3	41.1	9.8	1.6	0.2	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 \(arcgis.com\)](#). 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
32.1	27.8	6.6	1.1	0.2	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 km<sup>2</sup>.

Further information: [11365 Wales Dark Skies \(arcgis.com\)](#). 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

- Slight
  - from villages and scattered farms etc. Consultant led night time light pollution assessment conducted at time of survey record or survey update

Q57a - % in brightness colour band <0.5

- 47.3
- 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

- 41.1
- 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

- 9.8
- 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

- 1.6
- 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

- 0.2
- 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

- 32.1
- 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

- 27.8
- 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.