

11.1

INTRODUCTION

The development of the Project will be introducing a number of new elements into the existing landscape and visual environments. This Chapter presents a purely qualitative assessment of impacts to the landscape (essentially as an impact on an environmental resource with its own defined intrinsic value) and visual amenity (assessed as one of the interrelated effects on population and how various groups experience and perceive changes in the values attributed to the landscape). During the construction and operations there will be a range of activities which have the potential to change the existing landscape character and how various people will perceive the landscape. This Chapter identifies the various landscapes and visually sensitive receptors within the Project Study Area and undertakes an assessment of predicted impacts to these during construction and operation. Where appropriate, mitigation, management and monitoring measures required to reduce residual impacts to an acceptable level are developed for implementation.

This assessment has been undertaken primarily as a desktop study drawing upon limited site analysis and is based upon the ERM Landscape Visual Impact Assessment Standard.

11.2

ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The assessment of potential impacts related to waste in this section is based on the environmental baseline data (presented within **Chapter 5**), socio-economic baseline data (presented within **Chapter 6**) and the information available from the Sponsor at the time of writing. Judgements and assessments have been made based on professional knowledge and previous experience of ERM. It is noted that no quantitative modelling, viewshed analysis, stakeholder engagement or photomontage development has been undertaken with regards to any elements of the landscape and visual impact assessment. It is based purely on information readily available as secondary sources (primarily online mapping databases) and information gathered during site visits for the purposes of gaining purely quantitative environmental data (e.g. water quality, soil quality, air quality baseline). No direct on-ground identification of the landscape and visual baseline is therefore available. Additionally, no stakeholder engagement was undertaken to determine the various values that particular visual sensitive receptors place on various elements of the landscape.

11.3

SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

Based on the IFC Scoping Study¹ and the Project Description in **Chapter 2**, the key potential impacts to the landscape and visual amenity identified arise from the following activities.

⁽¹⁾ Myingyan IPP Project – Environmental & Social Consultancy Services in Support of Transaction Advisory Service’s for Private Sector Participation Scoping Report – Rev 4, 18 May 2015

Construction Phase

- Power Plant
 - The construction phase will result in an initial change to the Project site, including clearance of existing vegetation, disturbance of soil for excavation and foundation works, civil infrastructure works and associated laydown areas (if any);
- 230kV Overhead Transmission Line (Project part)
 - Limited clearance of vegetation will be undertaken to establish the corridor for the transmission line, with construction pads developed at the site of each pole.
- Gas Supply Pipeline
 - Limited clearance of vegetation will be undertaken to establish the corridor for the gas supply line, which will be primarily following existing linear infrastructure in the area
 - The gas supply pipeline will be installed sub-surface which will require the excavation of a trench.
- Water Supply Pipeline and Wastewater Discharge Pipeline
 - Limited clearance of vegetation will be undertaken to establish the corridor for raw water supply.
 - There will limited excavation works required as well as the development of an area for the new pumping station.

Operation Phase

- Power Plant
 - The long term operational presence of the power plant facility will change the nature of the existing landscape and visual amenity.
- 230kV Overhead Transmission Line
 - The transmission line will introduce a series of poles and lines into an otherwise flat landscape, thus changing the nature of the existing landscape and visual amenity.
- Gas Supply Pipeline
 - As the gas supply pipeline will be located underground there will be no visual impacts.
- Water Supply Pipeline and Wastewater Discharge Pipeline
 - As the water supply pipeline and water discharge pipeline will be buried or at ground level, it will have minimal landscape and visual impacts.

11.4 *LEGISLATION REQUIREMENTS*

This landscape and visual impact assessment is based upon the international guidelines which have been reviewed, discussed and presented in detail within **Chapter 3**.

11.5 *SUMMARY OF BASELINE CONDITIONS*

11.5.1 *Landscape Baseline*

One of the fundamental tools for evaluating landscape and visual impacts is the nature and sensitivity of each Landscape Character Unit (LCU) within the Project

Study Area. An LCU generally comprises of a pattern or agglomeration of natural elements such as soil types, landforms, vegetation and water, as well as human elements such as disturbance, development and cultural significance that combine to create specific patterns and images of places that are distinctive to particular localities. The sensitivity of each LCU is assessed in the context of the extent to which the landscape could accommodate change of a particular type and scale without unacceptable adverse effects on the existing landscape character.

LCU 1 – Agricultural Plains

Agricultural areas which are characterised by flat terrain with gentle undulating slope. This area is predominately rural composing of agricultural land, generally devoid of structures and is heavily modified as a result of human activity. Vegetation is dominated by agricultural crops. Agriculture is the primary source of income for large portions of the local population and it is reasonable to assume that this LCU would have a high importance to the local population. However, there are no indications that this would have any broader local or regional significance other than as the land which provides a key livelihood to the local people. The sensitivity of the LCU was assessed as follows:

- This LCU is considered locally important in relation to the primary function of agricultural production, with key considerations being the social and economic values of agricultural land to the local population
- The LCU is considered to have low rarity
- As the LCU has undergone extensive human modifications it is considered to have a large ability to accommodate change
- Due to the local importance, coupled with its high ability to accommodate change, this LCU is considered to have a low sensitivity to change.

The general nature of LCU 1 is shown within the below photos.



Agriculture Land



Agriculture Land

LCU 2– Industrial Complex Area

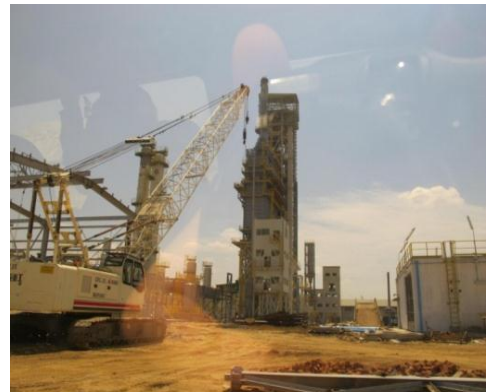
The site of the power plant facility is located immediately to the north of the existing Myingyan steel mill, which in itself is undergoing extensive expansion at the moment. This integrated industrial complex area is considered as a distinct LCU. This LCU is a combination of a range of existing industrial buildings (the steel mill, existing MOGE gas receiving station, temporary gas-fired power plant) and a large undeveloped area

which will form the footprint of the Power Plant facility. This area is predominately disused cultivated land presently supporting grassland, low shrub and minimal tree coverage and is therefore considered as highly modified. As industrial development represents a key source of alternative employment this may mean that it holds a high importance to the local people. The sensitivity of the LCU was assessed as follows:

- This LCU is considered locally important in relation to the employment opportunities that it may potentially generate to local people, as well as a future source of power;
- The LCU is considered to have low rarity;
- As the LCU has undergone extensive human modifications it is considered to have a large ability to accommodate change.
- Due to the local importance, coupled with its high ability to accommodate change this LCU is considered to have a low sensitivity to change.



Site Looking Towards Steel Mill



Steel Mill

LCU 3 - Villages

There are a range of small villages scattered throughout the Project Study Area, the closest of which is Sa Khar located 700m to the north of the site. These are considered a distinct LCU. This LCU is characterised by the basic single story housing types prevalent within the area. In addition to these, these villages contain a number of religious/sacred sites as detailed within the below table.

Table 11.1 Religious and Sacred Sites within LCU 3

Religious/ Historical/ Sacred sites	Proximity to the Project's Direct Footprint of the Land that will be Used
A large Pagoda complex, Buddhist monastery, and burial site	Located near Sa Khar village, 0.7 km to the north
Pagoda complex and Buddhist monastery for young monks	Located in Hnan Ywa village, 1.7 km to the southeast
Pagoda complexes and Buddhist monastery for young monks	Located in Nyaung Kan, 3.6 km to the southwest
Pagoda complexes	Located in Gyoke Pin village, approximately 2 km to the northwest
Pagoda complex (i.e. shrines, courtyards and garden)	Approximately 2 km to the north

As these villages represent connection to place, the daily life cycle of all of the residents as well as holding a number of important religious items, it is assumed that it holds high importance to the local people. The sensitivity of this LCU was assessed as follows:

- This LCU is considered locally important in relation to the daily lives of the people who reside in them, as well as regionally important with respect to the various pagoda and monastery complexes situated within the villages;
- The LCU is considered to have low rarity as such villages are typical of the area;
- The LCU is considered to have low rarity;
- As the LCU has undergone extensive human modifications it is considered have a large ability to accommodate change, however structures and usage associated with the religious sites general have limited ability to accommodate change;
- Due to the local importance, coupled with its limited ability to accommodate change, this LCU is considered to have a medium sensitivity.

Typical elements of this LCU are shown within the below photos.



Sa Khar Village



Pagoda Complex

11.5.2

Visual Baseline

The assessment of visual effects includes changes in the character of available views resulting from the project and changes in the visual amenity of visual receptors. Visually sensitive receptors (VSR's) may include local residents, transient groups, users of particular facilities (e.g. temples), transient visitors and tourists, workers and other groups of viewers. For the purposes of this assessment, the sensitivity of a particular group to changes in the landscape has been based upon exclusively the "typical" values held by individuals and communities, i.e. views from residences are often considered locally important. Perception studies on landscape values and beliefs held by people toward the landscape have not been specifically undertaken for this Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA); however it is noted that during informal interviews with members of the local community key concerns did not include anything relating to visual amenity. Indeed, concerns relating to new electricity transmission towers where whether they would pose any electric shock or

risk to cattle or people, and also the expectation that the project would bring about improved access to electricity.

VSR 1 – Inhabitants of Villages

The longstanding residents of the villages have a high level of association with the landscape, particularly LCU 1 – Agricultural Plains. All areas of LCU 1 are accessible to these people, and it is highly likely that they place great value on this landscape due to the high contribution it makes to livelihoods in the area. With regards to changes to the landscape of LCU 2 – Industrial Complex, it is unlikely they would place high sensitivity over a change in this landscape; however this has not been specifically confirmed. With regards to LCU 3 – Villages, given that this is their home and contains many religious buildings they would have a high sensitivity in this regard. Therefore they would have a high sensitivity to changes in LCU 1 and LCU 3, and moderate sensitivity to LCU 2.

VSR 2– Recreational Visitors and Tourists

No studies have been undertaken with regards to the tourism and recreational aspects of the Project area, however the areas within Myingyan and Mandalay experience large amounts of tourist traffic and therefore it is perceivable that some tourists may visit the area. Tourists and recreational visitors typically have a high level of vested interest in the landscape and visual amenity, particularly the agricultural areas (LCU 1) and villages which contain a variety of temples and other religious features (LCU 3). It is therefore likely that they would have at least a moderate sensitivity to change of these landscapes.

11.6 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The impact assessment has been undertaken having regard for the methodology developed within **Chapter 4**, taking into account the limitations noted in the above sections.

11.7 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

11.7.1 Construction Phase

During the construction phase, land development of the main site will require extensive works to be undertaken on the Project site, as well as off site for the development of associated linear infrastructure such as the raw water supply pipeline, the electricity transmission line and the gas pipeline. These works will be undertaken within each of the LCU's. The construction phase will comprise primarily of two distinct phases: (a) civil construction work which would require a minimum of one year for completion; and (b) mechanical and electrical work for plant commissioning. During the first year, impacts would be similar across all LCU's – particularly relating to removing vegetation and structures, excavation of soil and erection of construction fences, scaffolding etc. During the second phase of the works, the mechanical works would essentially be similar as operational visual impacts. Therefore, the impacts to LCU's and VSR's for the first 12 months of construction are considered in the following:

- Landscape impacts due to the construction of the power plant; and
- Visual impacts due to the construction of linear infrastructure.

Landscape Impacts during Construction Phase

The Power Plant is located within LCU 2 – Industrial Complex which has a low sensitivity. The initial construction will directly impact the character of this area through the removal of all remaining vegetation across the site, and substantial earthworks and associated supporting infrastructure. The effect of this construction would be a large change resulting in a significant contrast with the existing nature of the site.

Presently, the Project Sponsors responsibility with regards to the linear infrastructure is development of a 230kV overhead transmission line 2.5km in length. This will be contained entirely within LCU-2 and join the switchyard at the Power Plant with the upgraded Myingyan Steel Mill sub-station. However, the connection beyond this substation will be the responsibility of GOM and it is likely that it will make its way through LCU-1 and/or LCU-3 depending on the final selected alignment. This is also the case with the water supply pipeline and the gas supply pipeline. Impacts have therefore been assessed based on an assumption that there will be construction of linear infrastructure within LCU-1 and LCU-3.

The impacts of these changes to the landscape are assessed in the below table.

Table 11.2 Landscape Impacts during Construction Phase

Impact	Landscape Impacts during Construction Phase			
	Negative	Positive	Neutral	
Nature	Construction of the Power Plant will directly affect the character of LCU 2 with the removal of vegetation across the site and excavation of large areas of soil Construction of the transmission line, raw water intake and gas supply line will require the removal of vegetation across various elements of LCU-1, as well as excavations within both LCU 1 and LCU 3 in various places.			
Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Cumulative
	Impacts would be direct			
Duration	Temporary	Short-term	Long-term	Permanent
	The construction phase which would have the most distinctive impacts to LCU 1, LCU2 and LCU3 would all occur during the initial 12 month period and impacts are therefore considered to be temporary.			
Extent	Local	Regional	International	
	Potential impacts would likely be limited to the footprint where the construction works are being undertaken at any given time.			
Scale	The removal of all vegetation and soil excavation within LCU 2 would result in the removal of the last undeveloped sections within this LCU. Works would occur across this part of the LCU for the duration of construction, which would likely be occurring in conjunction with the ongoing expansion of the adjoining steel mill. Works within LCU 1 and LCU 3 will generally be restricted to a very refined corridor, and would not occur along the entire length of this corridor at any one time, thereby reducing the overall scale.			
Frequency	It is likely that this impact will occur only once.			
Magnitude	Positive	Negligible	Small	Medium
	Large			
	Construction of the power plant in LCU 2 will have a small impact magnitude as it is within a low sensitivity landscape and the scale of works are confined within an area being extensively developed. Construction of the linear infrastructure within LCU 1 and LCU 3 will have a medium			

	impact as these activities will contrast significantly with the surrounding environment which is either rural or residential in nature.			
Receptor/ Resource Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High	
	The sensitivity of LCU2 where the power plant is being developed is considered to be low, whereas for LCU 1 and LCU3 (site of the linear infrastructure) this is considered to be medium.			
Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	For the construction of the power plant, the combination of a Small Impact Magnitude and a Low Receptor sensitivity means that there will be a Negligible Impact . For the construction of the linear infrastructure, the combination of a Medium Impact Magnitude and a Medium Receptor Sensitivity means that there will be a Moderate Impact .			

Mitigation and Management Measures

In order to reduce all impacts to negligible level, the following measures are to be adopted for works within all LCU's:

- The extent of the construction areas (including any laydown areas) is to be limited to minimum extent necessary;
- The design for earthworks and cut and fill (particularly for linear infrastructure within LCU 1 and LCU 3) should ensure that it is blended with the landscape as much as possible;
- Cut and fill slopes as well as areas disturbed by construction activity are to be suitably top soils and revegetated as soon as is possible after shaping;
- All existing large trees, if any, that fall outside the earthworks areas must be retained;
- Felled trees should be replaced where possible and the perimeter to the power plant site should be replanted with native trees;
- Hoarding is to be but in place around the power plant construction site. The colour of this hoarding should blend in with the surrounding environment as much as possible; and
- Laydown areas which will no longer be required for the operation stage are to be landscaped with suitable vegetation after the construction work is completed.

Residual Impacts

If the recommended mitigation measures are implemented, residual impact significance can be reduced to **negligible** for all LCU's.

Visual Impacts during Construction Phase

Construction of the Project will result in a change to the visual character of the landscape. The predicted impacts may vary dependent upon the project component (i.e. whether the power plant site, or any of the linear infrastructure) however all elements will result in changes to each LCU. Whilst view shed analysis has not been undertaken, given the generally flat nature of the landscape, the proximity of villages to both the power plant construction site and areas where linear infrastructure will be installed, as well as the fact that VSR's will be able to gain direct access to the landscape where linear infrastructure is being developed (LCU1 and LCU 3) means that they will be able to directly view all construction works. The

impacts of these changes on the visual amenity of VSR 1 and VSR 2 are assessed in the table below.

Table 11.3 Visual Impacts during Construction Phase

Impact	Visual Impacts during Construction Phase			
Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral	
	Construction of the Power Plant will not directly affect areas traversed by either VSR1 or VSR2, however it will cause a change in the visual amenity of the area due to the introduction of construction activities. Construction of the transmission line, raw water intake and gas supply line will be directly in areas utilised by VSR1 and possibly VSR2 and therefore alter the views and visual amenity for these VSRs.			
Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Cumulative
	Impacts would be direct			
Duration	Temporary	Short-term	Long-term	Permanent
	The construction phase which would have the most distinctive impacts to the VSR's would all occur during the initial 12 month period and impacts are therefore considered to be temporary.			
Extent	Local	Regional	International	
	Impacts will be restricted to those VSR's in the immediate area who are able to view the construction works being undertaken.			
Scale	The removal of all vegetation and soil excavation within LCU 2 would result in the removal of the last undeveloped sections within this LCU. Works would occur across this part of the LCU for the duration of construction, which would likely be occurring in conjunction with the ongoing expansion of the adjoining steel mill. Works within LCU 1 and LCU 3 will generally be restricted to a very refined corridor, and would not occur along the entire length of this corridor at any one time, thereby reducing the overall scale.			
Frequency	It is likely that this impact will occur only once.			
Magnitude	Positive	Negligible	Small	Medium
	Large			
Receptor/ Resource Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High	
	The sensitivity of VSR1 is considered to be medium, whilst VSR2 is considered to have High sensitivity			
Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	For VSR1 – Villages, the combination of a Medium Impact Magnitude and a Medium Receptor Sensitivity means that there will be a Moderate Impact . For VSR 2 – Tourists, the combination of a Medium Impact Magnitude and a Medium Receptor Sensitivity means that there will be a Moderate Impact .			

Mitigation and Management Measures

In order to reduce all impacts to negligible level, the measures outlined above are to be adopted for works within all LCU's. In addition to this, specific consultation with people from the surrounding villages (who make up VSR-2) with regards to any specific management and mitigation measures they may want to put in place with regards to any linear infrastructure works undertaken within LCU-3 Villages, particularly near any of the temples or pagodas. This should be undertaken as part of broader project consultation activities.

Residual Impacts

If the recommended mitigation measures are implemented, residual impact significance can be reduced to Minor for all LCU's.

11.7.2

Operation Phase

The operation phase is expected to continue for up to 22 years. From a landscape and visual perspective, this will mean that there is the permanent presence of a power plant in LCU-2, as well as above ground (electricity transmission poles and wires), on ground (raw water supply pipeline) and below ground (the gas supply pipeline) within LCU-1 and LCU-3. The long term presence of these are anticipated to have impacts upon both the landscape and visual amenity, therefore the following impacts have been identified and assessed:

- Landscape impacts during the operations phase; and
- Visual impacts during the operations phase.

Based on the current plans, gas pipeline will be underground and the water pipeline directly on the surface, which will essentially have nil landscape and visual impacts during the operations phase.

Landscape Impacts during Operation Phase

The presence of the power plant will add another industrial component into LCU-1, which already contains an existing steel mill (undergoing expansion). The effect of introducing this into the already degraded LCU-2 will likely have minimal impacts. As within the construction phase impacts, the path of linear infrastructure through LCU-1 and LCU-3 is not yet confirmed and will not be the responsibility of the Project Sponsor. However, for the purposes of this impact assessment it has been assumed that the electricity transmission poles and wires will go through both at various times.

The above ground infrastructure within LCU-1 and LCU-3, being electricity transmission poles and wires, is being introduced into a landscape which has limited such features. However, given the low sensitivity of this LCU, its large expanse (meaning it has large capacity to absorb landscape impacts) and the critical nature of this infrastructure also means that it will likely have minimal impacts.

The precise nature of landscape impacts is assessed in the below table.

Table 11.4 Landscape Impacts during Operation Phase

Impact	Landscape Impacts during Operation Phase				
Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral		
	Potential impacts the landscapes would be negative				
Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Cumulative	
	Impacts to the landscapes due to development of the power plant and associated facilities will be direct.				
Duration	Temporary	Short-term	Long-term	Permanent	
	The operation phase of the Project is approximately 22 years. As there is the capacity/potential to remove all elements of the project after this period, it is considered as long term.				
Extent	Local	Regional	International		
	Potential impacts would likely be limited to the location where the new elements of the Project are constructed.				
Scale	The introduction of a new power plant into an already industrialised LCU-2 would generally be considered small scale, however when taken into the fact that it will encompass approximately half of this space it can be considered as medium. There are presently no existing electricity transmission poles within the LCU-1 and LCU-3 and therefore despite their relatively small scale and general commonality in other regions, it can also be considered as a medium scale impact.				
Frequency	The impacts would occur only once				
Magnitude	Positive	Negligible	Small	Medium	Large
	Construction of the power plant in LCU 2 will have a small impact magnitude as it is within a low sensitivity landscape and the scale of works are confined within an area being extensively developed. Construction of the linear infrastructure within LCU 1 and LCU 3 will have a medium magnitude as these activities will contrast significantly with the surrounding environment which is either rural or residential in nature.				
Receptor/ Resource Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High		
	Both LCU-1 and LCU-2 are noted as being low sensitivity receptors, however LCU-3 is noted as being a medium sensitivity receptors.				
Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	
	For the construction of the power plant, the combination of a Small Impact Magnitude and a Low Receptor sensitivity means that there will be a Negligible Impact to LCU-2. For the construction of the linear infrastructure, the combination of a Medium Impact Magnitude and a Low Receptor Sensitivity means that there will be a Minor Impact to LCU-1. For the construction of linear infrastructure, the combination of a Medium Impact Magnitude and a Medium Receptor Sensitivity, means that there will be a Moderate Impact to LCU-3.				

Mitigation and Management Measures

Presently, only impacts associated with LCU-2 (which are already at **negligible** level) are reasonably within the Project Sponsors capacity to mitigate. It is not considered to undertake any additional mitigation.

Impacts associated with the electricity transmission line remain at **minor** and **moderate** level and could only be mitigated further subject to the agreement of the GOM. As visual impact mitigation is likely to be a high priority for the GOM in providing electricity infrastructure for its population, at this stage it is not considered necessary to develop further additional mitigation measures.

Visual Impacts during Operations Phase

As established, the Project will result in a change in the visual character of the landscape by the introduction of large new, non natural elements. The predicted impacts may vary dependent upon project component, however all elements will result in changes to all LCUs. Whilst viewshed analysis has not been undertaken (nor have photomontages been developed), given the generally flat nature of the landscape, and the proximity of villages to both the power plant and likely linear infrastructure corridors VSR's will be able to directly view all operational elements of the Project. The impacts of these changes on visual amenity of VSR-1 and VSR-2 and are assessed in the table below.

Table 11.5 *Visual Impacts during Operations Phase*

Impact	Visual Impacts during Construction Phase				
Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral		
	Operation of the Power Plant will not directly affect areas traversed by either VSR1 or VSR2, however it will cause a change in the visual amenity of the area.				
Type	Construction of the transmission line will be directly in areas utilised by VSR1 and possibly VSR2 and therefore alter the views and visual amenity for these VSRs.				
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Cumulative	
Duration	Impacts would be direct				
	Temporary	Short-term	Long-term	Permanent	
Extent	The operation phase of the Project is approximately 22 years. As there is the capacity/potential to remove all elements of the project after this period, it is considered as long term.				
	Local	Regional		International	
Scale	Impacts will be restricted to those VSR's in the immediate area who are able to view elements of the Project Directly.				
	The introduction of a new power plant into an already industrialised LCU-2 would generally be considered small scale, however when taken into the fact that it will encompass approximately half of this space it can be considered as medium				
Frequency	There are presently no existing electricity transmission poles within the LCU-1 and LCU-3 and therefore despite their relatively small scale and general commonality in other regions, it can also be considered as a medium scale impact.				
	It is likely that this impact will occur only once.				
Magnitude	Positive	Negligible	Small	Medium	Large
	The precise impact magnitude to VSR 1 (Villages) and VSR 2 (Tourists) is uncertain, however as it assumed that all elements of the project will be visible in views at intermediate distances from areas which they frequent – this includes villages and agricultural areas. In particular the construction of linear infrastructure will be visible across a large area of the landscape.				
Receptor/ Resource Sensitivity	Based on this, the impact magnitude is considered to be medium.				
	Low		Medium		High
Significance	The sensitivity of VSR1 and VSR-2 is considerate to be medium.				
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	
For VSR1 – Villages, the combination of a Medium Impact Magnitude and a Medium Receptor Sensitivity means that there will be a Moderate Impact .					
For VSR 2 – Tourists, the combination of a Medium Impact Magnitude and a Medium Receptor Sensitivity means that there will be a Moderate Impact .					

Mitigation and Management Measures

In order to reduce all impacts to negligible level, the measures outlined above are to be adopted for works within all LCU's. In addition to this, specific consultation with people from the surrounding villages (who make up VSR-2) with regards to any specific management and mitigation measures they may want to put in place with regards to any linear infrastructure works undertaken within LCU-3 Villages, particularly near any of the temples or pagodas. This should be undertaken as part of broader project consultation activities.

Residual Impacts

If the recommended mitigation measures are implemented, residual impact significance can be reduced to **minor** for all LCU's.