

High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe)

Environmental Statement

Volume 5: Technical appendices

CA3: Stone and Swynnerton

Landscape and visual assessment and photomontages (LV-001-003)

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Department
for Transport

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
Part 1:	Engagement with technical stakeholders	2
1.1	Introduction	2
Part 2:	Landscape Character Assessment	3
2.1	Introduction	3
2.2	Approach to the landscape characterisation	3
	Yarnfield Settled Farmlands	4
	Stone (urban)	6
	Walton (urban)	8
	Trent Valley Coalfield Farmlands	10
	Swynnerton Park Sandstone Hills and Heaths	12
	Swynnerton Training Area Sandstone Hills and Heaths	14
	Swynnerton Village Sandstone Hills and Heaths	16
	Tittensor Chase Sandstone Hills and Heaths	18
	Trentham Park	20
	Meece Brook Valley Sandstone Hills and Heaths	22
	Swynnerton Old Park Sandstone Hills and Heaths	24
Part 3:	Visual Assessment	27
3.1	Introduction	27
3.2	Visual receptors	27
014.03.001	View west from Stone Rural Footpath 29	16
014.03.002	View south-west from Stone Rural Footpath 29	20
014.04.006	View west from A34 Stone Road	22
015.02.002	View south-west from residences on Pirehill Lane	24
015.02.004	View south-west from residences along Coombe Park Road	28
015.02.009	View south-west from Walton Heath Farm	32
015.04.011	View east from Eccleshall Road, adjacent to Stafford North Services	34
015.03.012	View north-east from Chebsey Footpath 7	38
016.02.002	View north-west from Barlaston Grange, Yarnfield Lane	40
016.03.008	View north-east from Swynnerton Footpath 38	42

016.03.012	View east from Swynnerton Footpath 42	44
016.02.013	View east from Beech House Stud, Moss Hall Lane	46
016.02.014	View north-east from Moss Lane/ Yarnfield Lane	48
017.03.001	View north-east from Swynnerton Footpath 37	52
017.02.003	View east from Grange Cottages on Hall Lane	54
017.02.004	View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 27 at Blakelow	56
017.02.005	View south-west from Stone Rural Footpath 34 at The Marlings	60
017.04.007	View south-west from A51 Stone Road lay-by	62
017.02.010	View south-west from properties on Chase Lane	64
017.02.011	View west from properties at Cumberstone Wood Farm	66
017.03.012	View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 49	68
017.02.013	View south-west from Sandyford Cottage, A51	70
017.03.014	View north-east from Hall Lane, Stone Circles Challenge	72
017.03.016	View north-east from track towards Lodge Covert Cottages	76
017.02.017	View north-east from Main Street	80
017.03.020	View north-east from Stab Lane (Stone Circles Challenge)	82
018.02.001	View east from White House, Stab Lane	84
018.02.002	View east from Swynnerton Heath Farm, Newcastle Road	86
018.03.003	View north-east from Swynnerton Footpath 23	88
018.03.004	View north-east from Standon Footpath 30	92
018.02.006	View north-east along the A51 Stone Road	94
018.02.008	View south-west from Keepers Cottage, Old Lane	96
018.04.009	View south-west from Newcastle Lane A519/ Bottom Lane	98
018.03.010	View south-west from Swynnerton Bridleway 54	100
018.03.013	View south-west from Swynnerton Bridleway 54	102
019.03.002	View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 14, adjacent Harley Thorn Farm	104
019.03.003	View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 13	106
019.03.004	View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 15	110
019.04.006	View west from Public Access Route junction on Dog Lane	112
019.03.007	View south-west from Public Access Route off Dog Lane	114
019.03.008	View south-west from Swynnerton Old Park	116
019.04.009	View north-east from Dog Lane	118
019.03.010	View east from Chapel and Hill Chorlton Footpath 12	122
019.04.011	View north-east from Bent Lane	126

Part 4: Assessment matrices	128
4.1 Landscape assessment matrix	128
4.2 Visual assessment matrix	129
Part 5: Reference	131

List of tables

Table 1: Stakeholder engagement	2
Table 2: Landscape assessment matrix summarising the assessment of significance for all of the Landscape Character Areas identified in the Stone and Swynnerton area	128
Table 3: Visual assessment matrix summarising the assessment of significance for all of the viewpoints identified in the Stone and Swynnerton area	129

1 Introduction

1.1.1 This document is the appendix to the landscape and visual impact assessment for the Stone and Swynnerton community area 3 (CA3), it comprises five Parts:

- a summary of engagement with technical stakeholders (Part 1);
- a landscape character assessment (Part 2);
- a visual assessment with photomontages (Part 3);
- assessment matrices (Part 4); and
- references (Part 5)

1.1.2 This appendix should be read alongside Volume 2, Stone and Swynnerton community area report, maps referred to throughout this appendix are contained in the Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Map Book.

Part 1: Engagement with technical stakeholders

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This section describes the engagement that has been undertaken with technical stakeholders in relation to the Landscape and visual assessment for the Stone and Swynnerton area.

Table 1: Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder	Comment	Response
Staffordshire County Council 19 April 2016	Staffordshire County Council requested further design information in order to review draft proposed viewpoints.	Further scheme details will be available at the submission of the High Speed Rail (West Midlands-Crewe) Bill

Part 2: Landscape character assessment

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This section describes the landscape baseline and assesses the effects on landscape, with reference to the Landscape Character Areas (LCA) defined for the Stone and Swynnerton area. A summary of the landscape baseline and significant landscape effects is provided in Volume 2, Stone and Swynnerton community area report, Section 11. The LCA Maps LV-02-215b to LV-02-222a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Map Book), should also be read in conjunction with the section.

2.1.2 This section is organised as follows:

- information on each LCA within the area including a description of the landscape (with OS maps, photography and sketches to help illustrate character and patterns of land uses and vegetation of the area), as well as an analysis of the value, susceptibility and sensitivity of each LCA. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme;
- description of future baseline conditions, where relevant; and
- assessment of the effects of the Proposed Scheme on the landscape at construction, year 1, year 15 and year 60.

2.2 Approach to the landscape characterisation

2.2.1 The LCA have been determined as part of an integrated approach to environmental characterisation in collaboration with other topics including heritage and ecology, with reference to a number of published studies at the national¹ and county level². A wide variety of spatially referenced data were also reviewed in developing the landscape characterisation, including Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC), Phase 1 Habitat Survey, geological and hydrological data and aerial photography. The national landscape character context is illustrated on Map LV-00-101 (Volume 5, Landscape and visual Map Book). The county Landscape Character Types (LCT) of relevance to the Stone and Swynnerton area are summarised below:

- Sandstone Hills and Heaths: A series of pronounced sandstone hills and plateaux dissected by minor stream valleys, with significant areas having either original heathland vegetation or coniferous forestry established on heathland. In areas of farmland, stock rearing predominates, set within large regular, hedgerow bounded fields. The landscape is characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern;
- Coalfield Farmlands: Sparsely wooded, undulating landscapes associated with former mining villages. These landscapes once supported acid grasslands and wet heath, with land cover now largely given over to stock rearing and with areas of open cast coal mining and other mineral extraction; and
- Settled Farmlands: Landscapes of undulating lowlands and hills, defined by mixed farming with arable cropping, set within a varied pattern of small to medium sized hedged fields with scattered ancient woodlands.

2.2.2 Descriptions of all the LCA identified within the Stone and Swynnerton area are provided overleaf. The LCA are shown on Maps LV-02-215b to LV-02-222a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Map Book). A summary description of the LCA most likely to be affected is included in the Volume 2, Stone and Swynnerton area report, Section 11.

2.2.3 Where LCA are located across boundaries with other study areas, these are reported in each study area section.

¹ Natural England (2013-2014), *National Character Area profiles*.

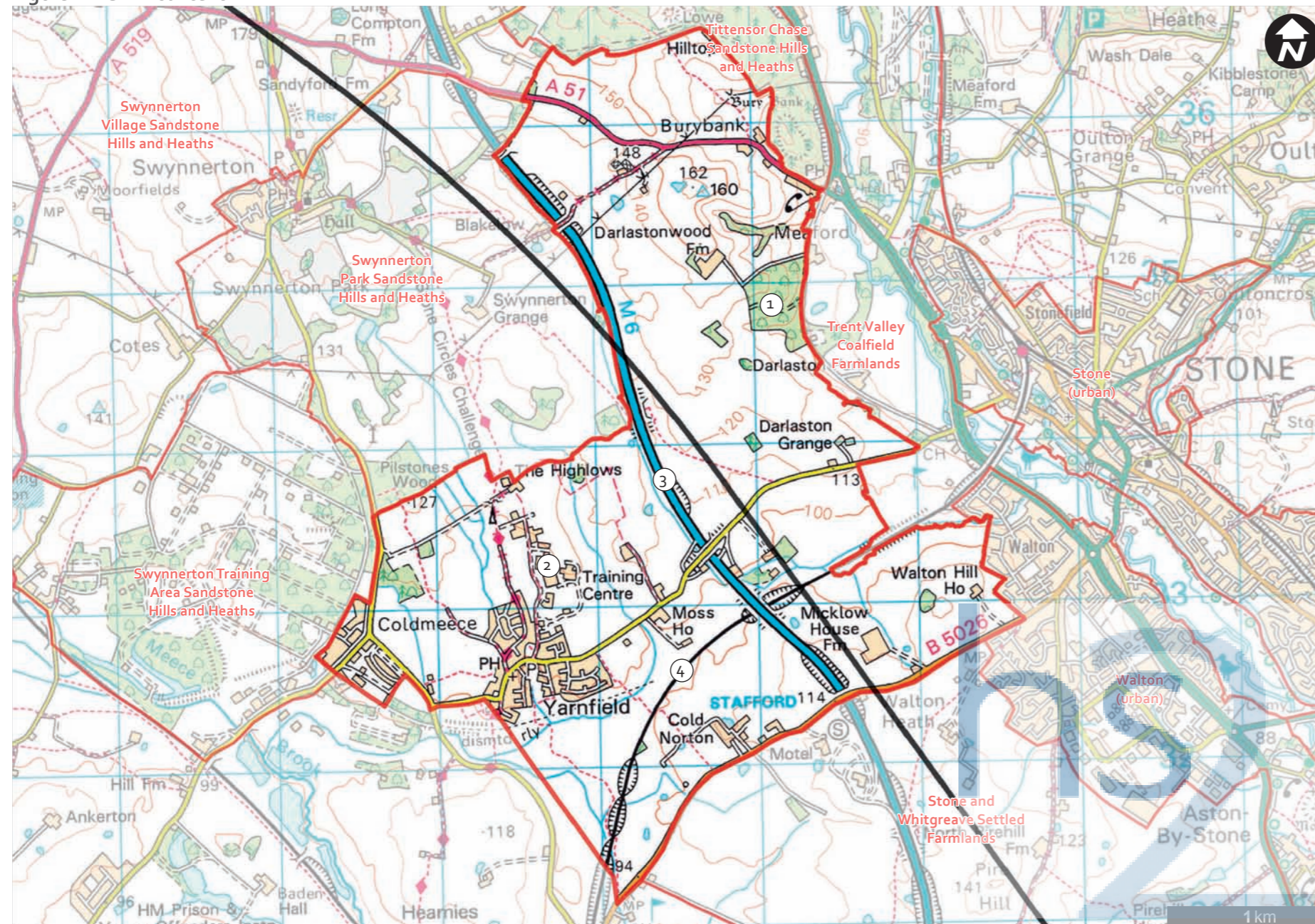
² Staffordshire County Council (1996), *Planning for Landscape Change Supplementary Planning Guidance*, Volume 3

Yarnfield Settled Farmlands LCA

Landscape character baseline description

This LCA is an undulating rural landscape, which includes the village of Yarnfield. The arable landscape primarily consists of poorly maintained and gappy hedgerow field boundaries with hedgerow trees, surrounding medium sized fields. In contrast the field patterns surrounding the village of Yarnfield are small scale and irregular, contributing to a localised historic character. The area has a few isolated settlements and a number of woodland blocks within the LCA including Darlaston Wood, which forms part of a remnant designed landscape at Darlaston Park. Yarnfield village comprises an historic core, based around the village green. The village has expanded with a series of cul-de-sacs connected by Yarnfield Lane. The Yarnfield Park Training and Conference Centre is a large complex of accommodation and conference facilities that dominate the northern end of the village. A large, phased housing development is under construction within and adjacent to the conference centre. The M6 corridor, which cuts through the middle of the LCA, is an intrusive, prominent feature, which degrades the landscape character and divides the LCA.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- Proposed Scheme
 - LCA boundary
 - ① Darlaston Wood
 - ② Yarnfield Park Training and Conference Centre
 - ③ M6
 - ④ Norton Bridge to Stone railway

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Principal vegetation



Hedgerow
Hawthorn, blackthorn



Field tree
English oak



Mixed woodland
Common beech, English oak, pine, field maple

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: View of undulating rural landscape



Key value characteristics - Scenic qualities and perception of the landscape

The LCA consists of a moderately scenic rural landscape with undulating landform and isolated settlements. This, allied with woodland blocks such as at Darlaston Wood create a perception of tranquillity, although this is partly eroded by the presence of infrastructure, including the M6, pylon and railway lines.

Figure 3: Yarnfield Park Training and Conference Centre



Key value characteristics - Landscape condition

The intactness of the landscape has been locally reduced due to discordant development such as the Yarnfield Park Training and Conference Centre, and infrastructure elements including the M6, pylons and railway lines.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: View from Chebsey Footpath 7

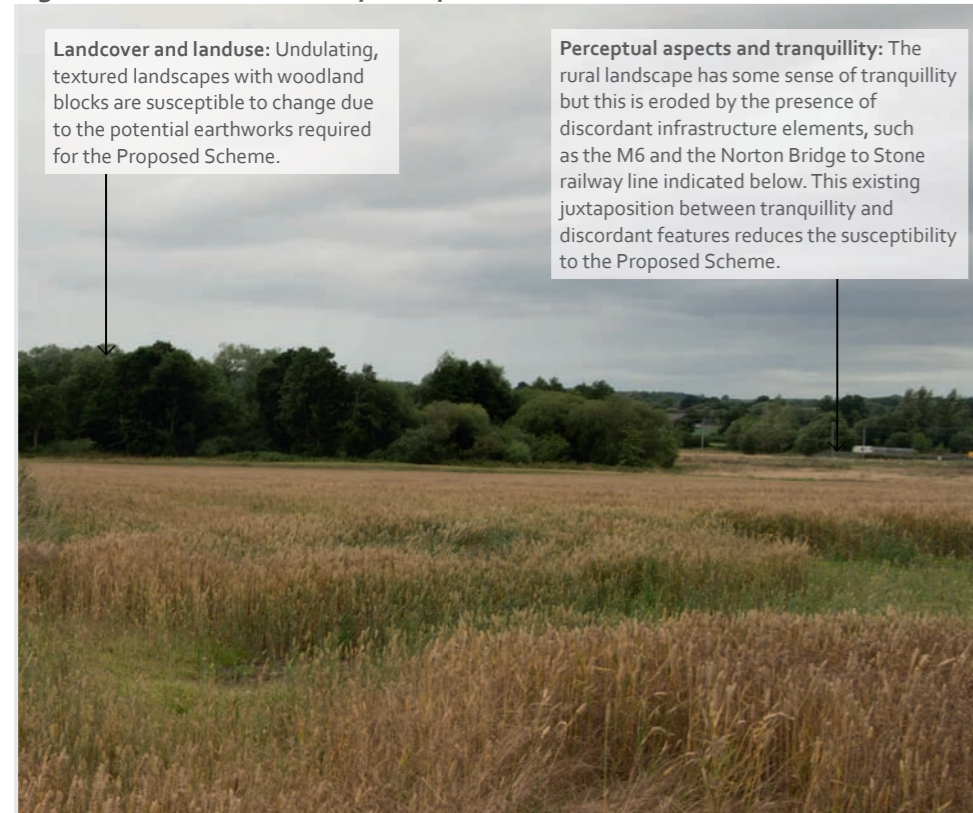


Figure 5: Stone Dominoes football ground



Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: There is a sense of scenic quality, rural character and perception of tranquillity due to the woodland blocks and undulating landform. The physiographic characteristics formed by the underlying drift geology and tributary streams to the Meece Brook and Trent valley contribute to these qualities. This is however affected by incongruous infrastructure elements including the M6, Norton Bridge to Stone railway line and electricity pylons, which reduces the landscape intactness and quality. Discordant urban development associated with Yarnfield including the Yarnfield Park Training and Conference Centre reduces the value of the natural landscape and scenic qualities. There is high recreational value due to the network of public rights of way, notably the Stone Circle Challenge allied with organised sport facilities such as the Stone Dominoes football ground. Overall the value of the LCA is medium.

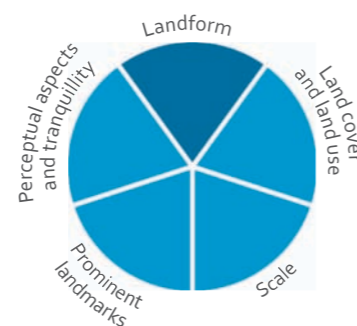
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The landscape characteristics which are susceptibility to change include the undulating landform, medium scale fields, moderate degree of land cover and sense of tranquillity. However the landscapes susceptibility to change is reduced by the existing presence of incongruous infrastructure elements and some discordant urban development such as Yarnfield Park Training and Conference Centre. Overall the susceptibility of the LCA is therefore medium.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: Due to the scenic quality created by the medium scale landscape pattern, undulating topography and the sense of tranquillity being partially eroded by incongruous infrastructure elements and discordant urban development, this LCA has a medium sensitivity to change.

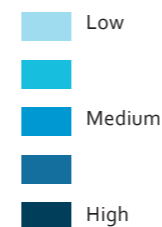
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: The construction of elements including the Filly Brook and M6 Meaford viaducts plus associated use of cranes, embankments at Yarnfield South, Yarnfield North and Meaford South and overbridges including B5026 Eccleshall Road and Yarnfield Lane will impose on the rural skyline. This combined with the excavation of the Meaford cutting and underbridges including for the Norton Bridge to Stone Railway, Filly Brook West, Yarnfield Lane IMB-R, Yarnfield Lane and the M6 underpass widening plus new and diverted utilities including overhead powerlines will intensify the severance currently experienced due to the presence of the M6 and Norton Bridge to Stone railway line. The Stone railhead (plus associated lighting) will introduce a prominent and uncharacteristic feature that alters a substantial proportion of the landscape due to its scale and sky glow within the dark night sky. Associated construction elements including compounds and earthworks will also have an effect on the rural skyline character. The presence of construction equipment, stockpiles, earthmoving, levelling, re-grading and the associated haulage routes will degrade the scenic quality and perception of tranquillity. The aforementioned will introduce a large degree of change to the open rural landscape character over a substantial area and cause further severance to the wider landscape network. Therefore the magnitude of change will be high and effects will be major adverse (significant).

Year 1: The viaducts, embankments, overbridges and new overhead power lines will impose on the rural skyline as incongruous features which will change the scenic character and cause severance to the open rural landscape. The Stone Infrastructure Maintenance Base - Rail (IMB-R) and associated lighting and sky glow will also introduce a noticeable change to the predominantly dark night time sky. Therefore the magnitude of change is medium and effects will be moderate adverse (significant).

Year 15: The viaducts, embankments and overbridges and the impact of the Stone IMB-R and associated lighting and sky glow, within a predominantly dark night time sky will be prominent features in the landscape. Despite mitigation planting reducing the effects on the landscape, the magnitude of change remains medium. Effects will therefore be moderate adverse (significant).

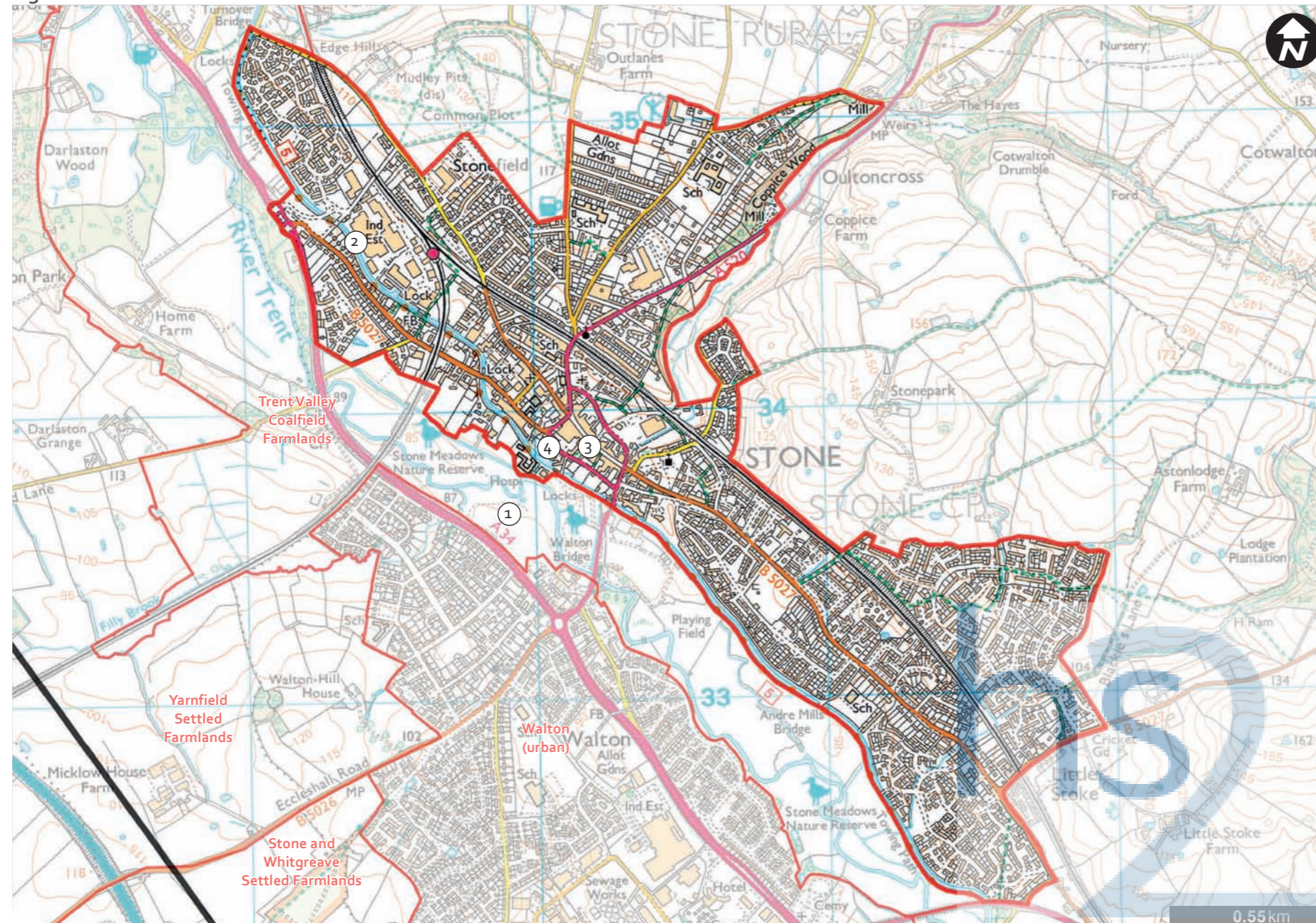
Year 60: Due to mitigation planting reaching maturity providing improved integration and partial screening of the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of change will reduce to low. Effects will therefore be minor adverse (non-significant).

Stone (Urban) LCA

Landscape character baseline description

This LCA is formed by the historic market town of Stone. The town is linear in formation due to its relationship with the adjacent River Trent valley and its evolution in parallel with the WCML. The river valley defines the landscape character and setting of the town, with the associated riverine landscape features, including tree lines and wetland pastures following the watercourses. The centre of Stone is a small scale, fine grained urban environment based on a historic primarily 18th century red brick and stucco town core. It consists primarily of small-scale streets and residential properties. The edge of the LCA is characterised by the Trent and Mersey Canal, and the associated industrial heritage buildings and wharfs. Modern development, located around the edge of the town, is not well integrated with the landscape and therefore degrades the landscape character.


Figure 1: LCA in context



Key Plan

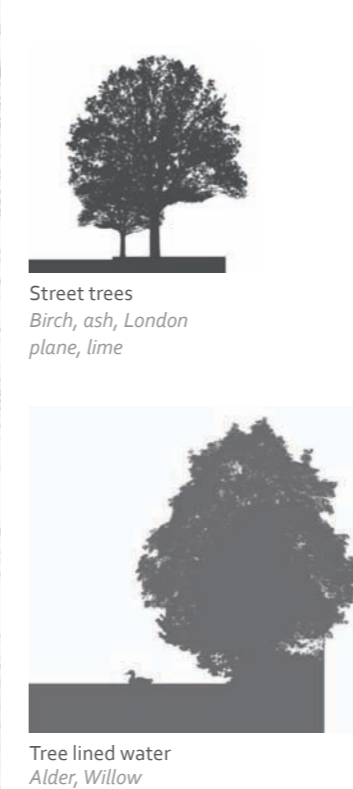


Key

-  Proposed Scheme
-  LCA boundary
-  1. River Trent valley
-  2. Trent and Mersey canal
-  3. High Street
-  4. Ring road

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Principal vegetation



Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Stone's historic town core



Key value characteristics - Historic landscape interest: Stone's core is characterised by its historic street pattern and numerous listed buildings, which are focused around the High Street. The predominant periods comprising the historic core include pre 18th century, Georgian, Victorian and Edwardian. There is also a distinct industrial heritage focused around the canal.

Figure 3: The Trent and Mersey Canal



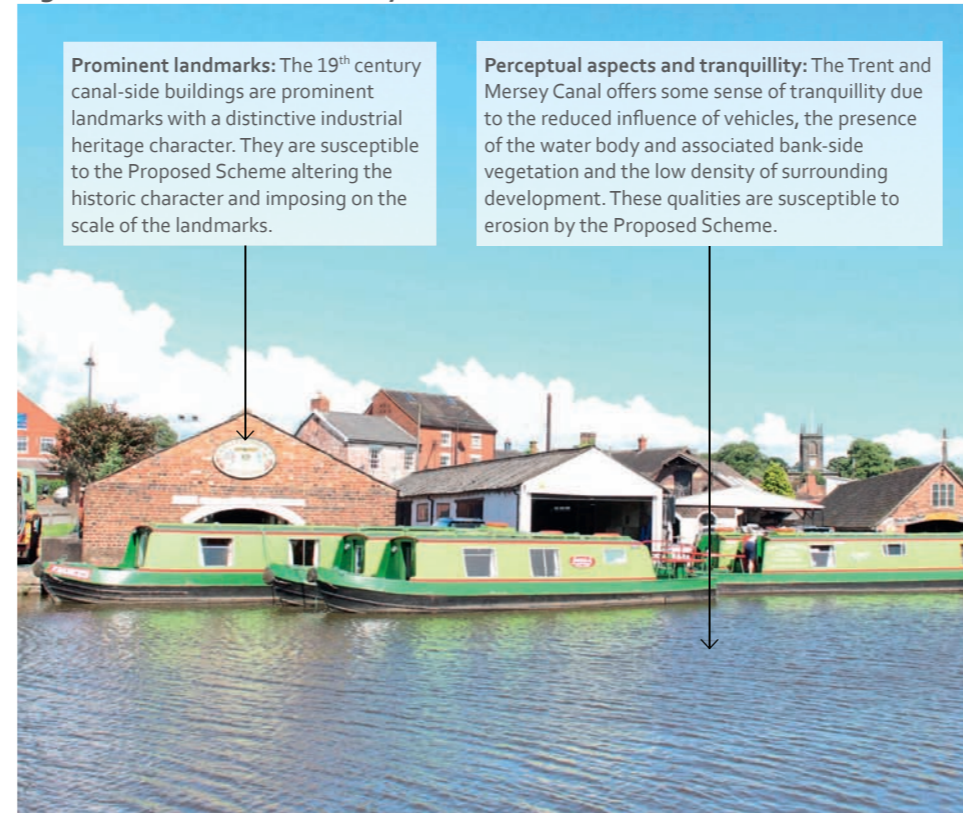
Key value characteristics - Scenic qualities: The high quality town core, canal, wharfs and 19th century waterfront development creates a distinctive and historic built form and aesthetic quality. This is however degraded by the ring road and larger scale industrial development on the fringes.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: Stone High Street



Figure 5: The Trent and Mersey Canal



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA and barely perceptible construction activity or alterations to the character of the nearby Yarnfield Settled Farmlands LCA, the magnitude of change is negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Year 1: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change is negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Year 15: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change remains negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Year 60: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change remains negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: This townscape has a strong sense of history and scenic quality due to the distinctive historic street pattern focused on the High Street, and the industrial heritage along the banks of the canal. The core of Stone is a conservation area. The distinctive historic character is generally in good condition and well maintained, however the landscape condition is diluted by elements of infrastructure including the ring road and the industrial developments on the fringes of the LCA. The LCA is perceived as a small-scale quiet market town, with the canal adding a sense of tranquillity. The natural landscape of the LCA is limited and recreational value is focused around the canal and associated tow path. Residents seek recreational opportunities in the adjacent character area of the Trent Valley Coalfield Farmlands LCA, which is clearly valued as a resource for informal recreation witnessed in the extensive and well used network of paths connecting to the Trent Valley. Overall the value of the LCA is medium.

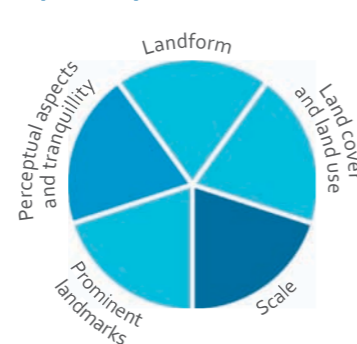
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: This landscape is a predominantly small scale and fine grained urban environment. However the simple, relatively flat landform character and the largely repetitive built form elements, particularly to the periphery of the town, reduce the susceptibility of the LCA. Stone's historic core and canal create a perception of a quiet and tranquil town, however this is degraded at the fringes due to the ring road and discordant modern development. Overall the susceptibility of the LCA is medium.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: Due to the strong sense of history, generally good landscape condition and tranquillity of the LCA being degraded by elements of modern development and infrastructure at the fringes of the town, this LCA has a medium sensitivity to change.

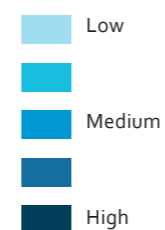
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key

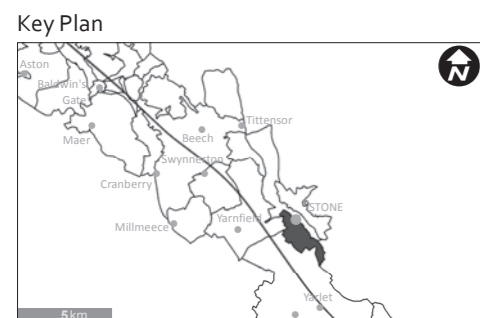
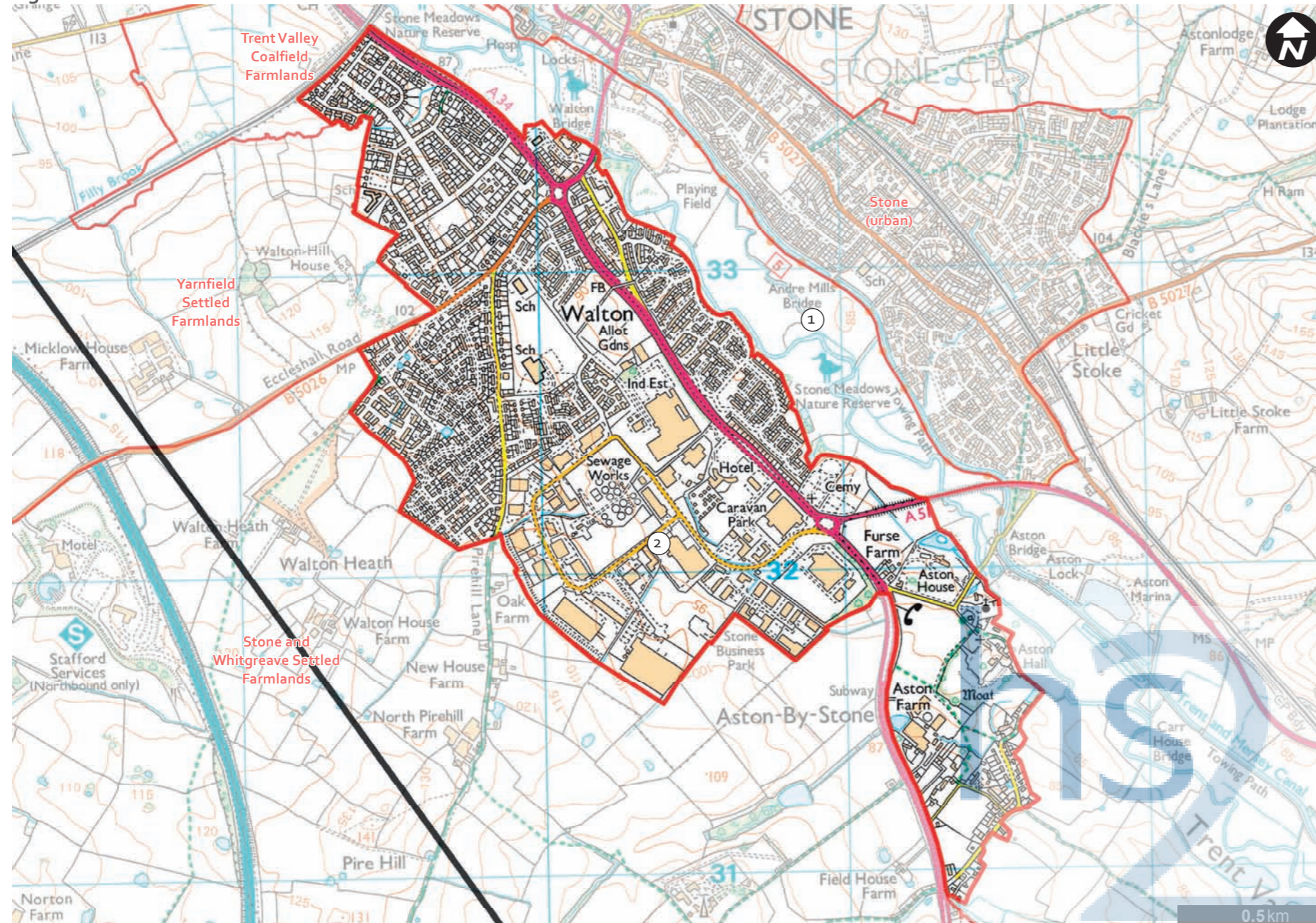


Walton (Urban) LCA

Landscape character baseline description

The valley floor town of Walton has a linear relationship to the Trent Valley Coalfield Farmlands LCA and consists of both 19th century suburbs and modern development expanding to the west which is partly integrated into the landscape by hedgerows, hedgerow trees and small woodland blocks. The river valley and associated riverine landscape features following the watercourses define the landscape character of the eastern edge of the town. Walton is a small scale, fine grained urban environment, consisting primarily of two-storey semi-detached residential properties, however the southern extent of the town is degraded by a large industrial area (Stone Business Park) which is poorly integrated with the landscape, and has degraded the rural landscape setting of the town.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- Proposed Scheme
 - LCA boundary
 - ① River Trent valley
 - ② Stone Business Park

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Principal vegetation



Principal vegetation key

Abundant Frequent Occasional

Figure 2: The eastern edge of Walton



Key value characteristics - Natural landscape interest and scenic qualities: The LCA has few natural landscape features or built form with aesthetic qualities. The southern edge of Walton is dominated by a large industrial development, which degrades the scenic quality. However the relationship with the adjacent river valley and associated riverine landscape features add value.

Figure 3: Period residential properties



Key value characteristics - Historic landscape interest and recreational value: The LCA's historic components are confined to a period residential properties adjacent the River Trent valley. There is limited recreational value within the LCA, however the adjacent Trent Valley Coalfield Farmlands LCA offers recreational opportunities to the east.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: Stone Business Park

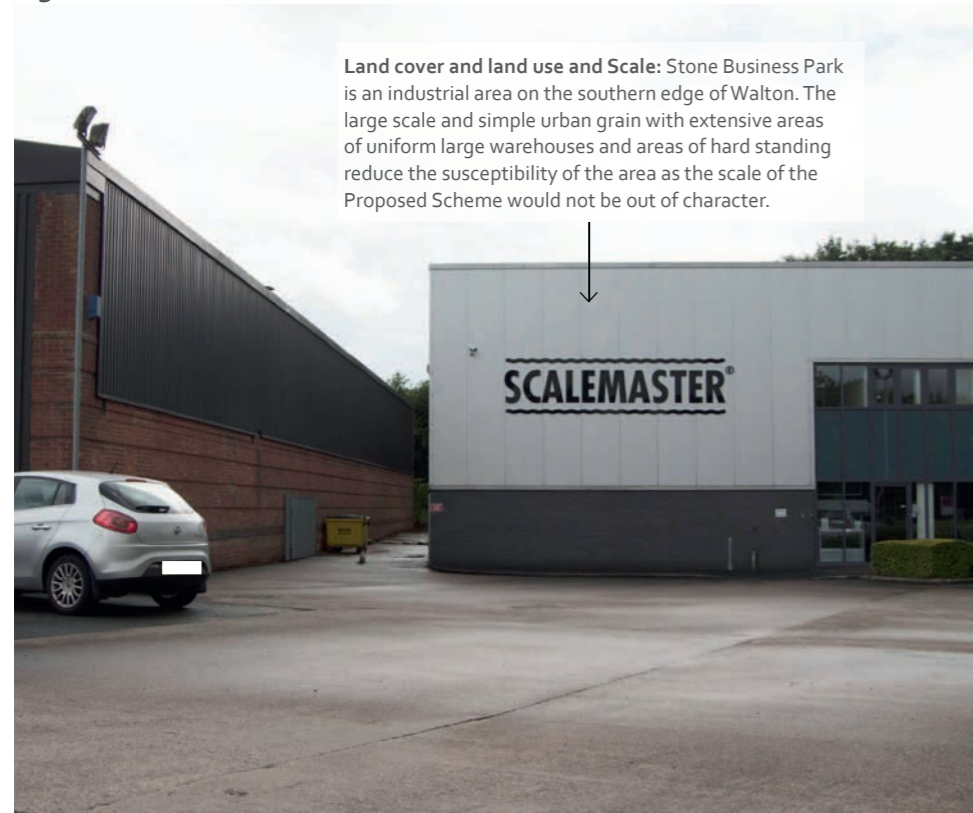


Figure 5: Residential development in Walton



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: There will be no direct change to the LCA with the impacts being limited to construction activity in the adjacent Yarnfield Settled Farmlands LCA. There is however potential for the LCA to experience temporary changes to the perception of the landscape due to the relationship between the western edge of the LCA and the Proposed Scheme in the adjacent LCA. Therefore magnitude of change is low and effects will be minor adverse (non-significant).

Year 1: Due to the Proposed Scheme not influencing the overall character or setting of the LCA and the Proposed Scheme being barely perceptible, the magnitude of change is negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Year 15: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change remains negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Year 60: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change remains negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: This urban landscape consists primarily of two-storey semi-detached residential properties. There are some historical elements including small areas of Georgian and Victorian properties which have a degree of historic value. There is also a large industrial area (Stone Business Park) to the south of the town, which degrades the landscape value and settlement setting. There is limited recreational value within the LCA, due to a lack of open space or PRoW network. However residents seek recreational opportunities in the adjacent character area of the Trent Valley Coalfield Farmlands LCA, which is clearly valued as a resource for informal recreation witnessed in the extensive and well used network of paths connecting to the Trent Valley. Overall the value of the LCA is low-medium.

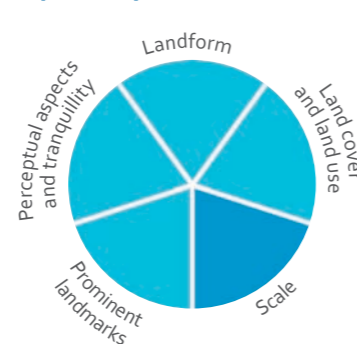
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: This landscape is an urban environment including a large industrial area. The simple, uniform and the largely repetitive built form elements, particularly the large scale Stone Business Park to the periphery of the town reduce the susceptibility of the LCA. However, the relationship with the adjacent Trent valley and the partly intact medium scale, residential urban grain increase the susceptibility. Overall the susceptibility of the LCA is low-medium.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: Due to the medium scale urban development, which is of a simple character with a lack of variety and relationship with the adjacent river valley being eroded by large scale modern and industrial development, this LCA has a low-medium sensitivity to change.

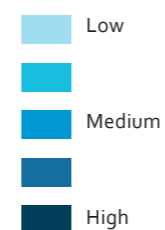
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key

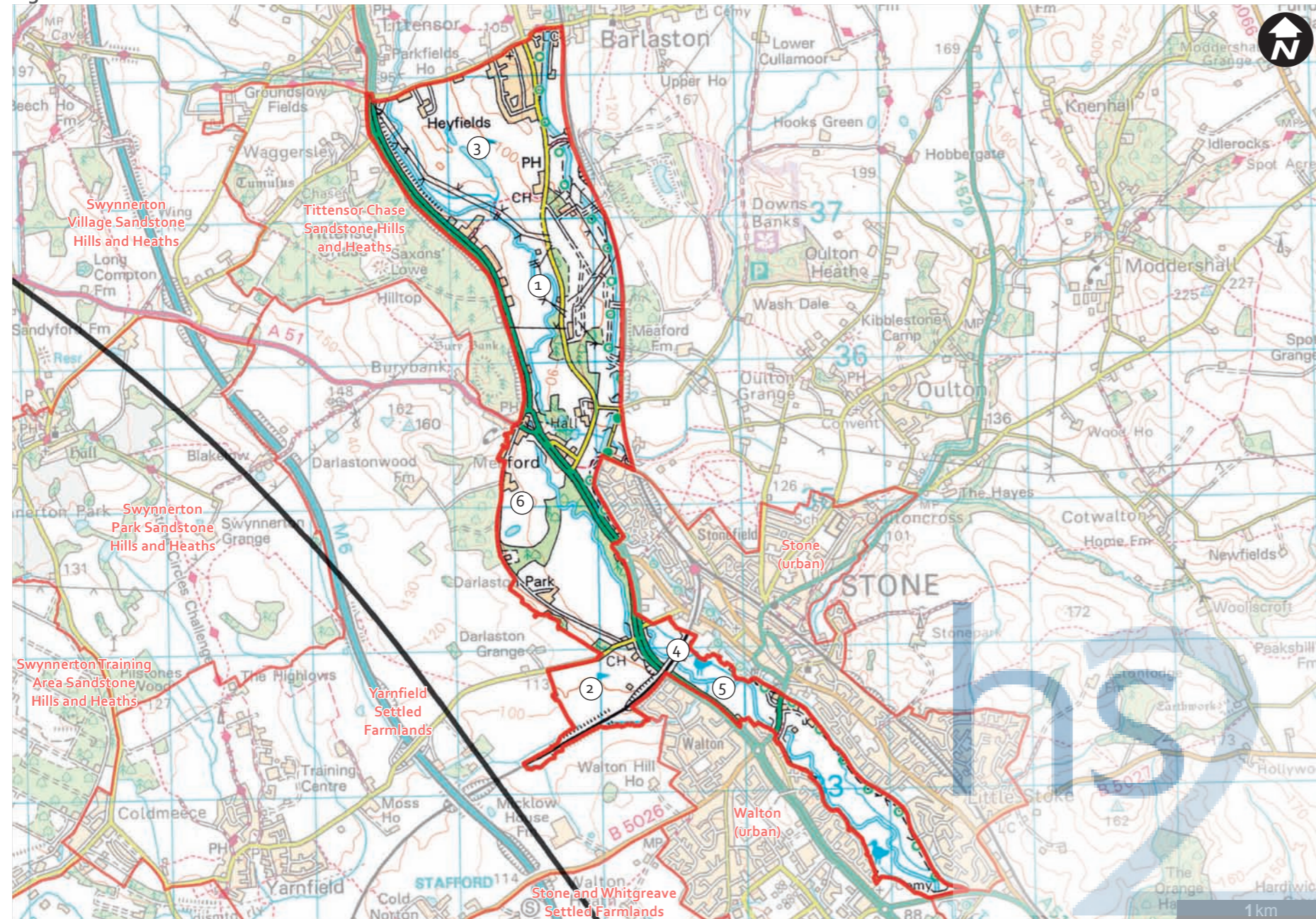


Trent Valley Coalfield Farmlands LCA

Landscape character baseline description

This LCA is a lowland riverine landscape associated with the Trent Valley west of the settlement of Stone. The landscape is defined by a broad valley landform through which the River Trent follows a meandering course. The landscape is partly overlaid with rough grassland, pasture farmland and Stone Golf Club and Barlaston Golf Club. A number of detracting features are apparent, notably overhead power lines, the A34 Stafford Road/The Fillybrooks, Norton Bridge to Stone railway line and prominent settlement edges of Stone and Walton, although woodland blocks associated with Barlaston Park and the riparian landscape of the River Trent have scenic value and are distinctive features within this LCA.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- Proposed Scheme
 - LCA boundary
 - ① River Trent
 - ② Stone Golf Club
 - ③ Barlaston Golf Club
 - ④ Norton Bridge to Stone railway
 - ⑤ Stone Meadows Nature Reserve
 - ⑥ Darlaston Park

Principal vegetation



Tree lined water
Willow, alder



Broadleaved plantation
English oak, Beech

Figure 2: The Trent and Mersey Canal



Key value characteristics - Recreational value: The LCA has several recreational opportunities including a small footpath network, the Trent and Mersey Canal, Stone Golf Club and Barlaston Golf Club, Stone Meadows Nature Reserve and woodland associated with Darlaston Park. The experience of these recreational opportunities is an important factor in the enjoyment of the LCA and therefore the value.

Figure 3: The River Trent



Key value characteristics - Natural landscape interest: The lowland riverine landscape and associated habitats such as the rough grassland broad valley basin are distinctive aspects of the area's landscape character.

Principal vegetation key



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Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: The River Trent valley's simple, flat landform



Figure 5: The Trent and Mersey Canal



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA and barely perceptible construction activity or alterations to the character of the adjacent Yarnfield Settled Farmlands LCA, the magnitude of change is negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Year 1: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change is negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Year 15: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change remains negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Year 60: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change remains negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

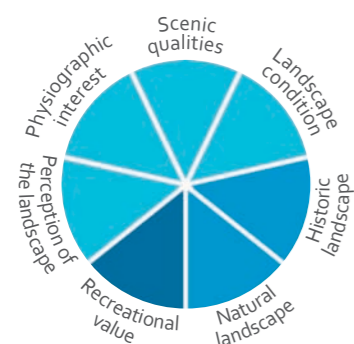
Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: The broad riverine valley landscape has a sense of natural landscape interest due to the distinctive character of the rough grassland valley floor and associated riparian elements such as wet meadow and floodplain trees. This LCA is also clearly valued as a resource for recreation, with a variety of recreational opportunities witnessed in the extensive use of the Trent and Mersey Canal, as well as both Stone Golf Club and Barlaston Golf Club. The LCA also has historic landscape interest with prominent elements such as church spires which form landmarks in the adjacent LCA at Stone. However the scenic qualities, landscape condition and perception of the landscape has been eroded by a number of infrastructure features including a line of pylons, A roads and a the Norton Bridge to Stone railway line. Therefore the overall landscape value is medium.

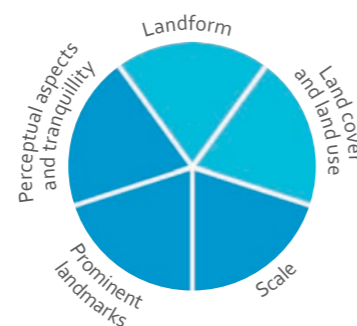
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The LCA is largely defined by the impact of existing human influences in the landscape such as a line of pylons, A roads and the Norton Bridge to Stone railway line. Additionally, the relatively simple landform and generally uniform landcover creates a landscape which has a low level of susceptibility to the Proposed Scheme. However the sense of tranquillity and the presence of some prominent landscape features, such as the canal and skyline elements including church spires raise the overall landscape susceptibility to medium.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: Due to the simple landform and landcover reducing the overall susceptibility of this LCA, and the distinctive character of the natural landscape and recreational value being degraded by the presence of a line of pylons, A roads and the Norton to Stone railway line, this LCA has a medium sensitivity to change.

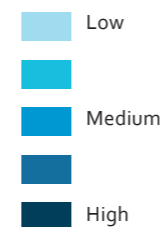
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Swynnerton Park Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA

Landscape character baseline description

Swynnerton Park Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA is defined by a planned estate landscape associated with the 18th century parkland of Swynnerton Park. The parkland forms the setting to the grade I listed 18th century Swynnerton Hall at the edge of the historic estate village of Swynnerton, and marks the northern extents of the LCA. The wider landscape of the LCA beyond the woodland belts enclosing the core parkland is defined by early small scale field enclosures, and woodland belts and blocks overlaid upon a rolling topography. The landscape is largely intact albeit cut by the route of the M6, which intersects the historic estate woodland at Lodge Covert and a pylon line through its centre. A network of footpaths including the Stone Circles Challenge long distance path cross the LCA, linking the villages of Swynnerton and Yarnfield.

Figure 1: LCA in context



Key Plan



Key

- Proposed Scheme
- LCA boundary
- ① Swynnerton Hall
- ② Swynnerton village
- ③ Stone Circles Challenge
- ④ M6

Principal vegetation



Parkland
Hornbeam, English oak, cedar of Lebanon



Tree belt
Common beech, ash, English oak, sycamore



Broadleaved woodland
Common beech, ash, English oak, sycamore



Hedgerow
Hawthorn, blackthorn, beech

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Swynnerton Hall and parkland



Key value characteristics - Historic landscape interest: The historic Grade I listed Swynnerton Hall with associated park and pleasure garden designed by Capability Brown creates an intact landscape characterised by historic components, such as parkland woodland belts and specimen parkland trees.

Figure 3: View of parkland from Swynnerton Road



Key value characteristics - Scenic qualities and perception of the landscape: The LCA is defined by a planned estate landscape and associated large specimen trees and deciduous woodland parkland belts. The landscape is perceived as having a strong sense of tranquillity, although the presence of the M6 and pylon line locally detract from this character.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: View of planned estate landscape from Stone Circles Challenge

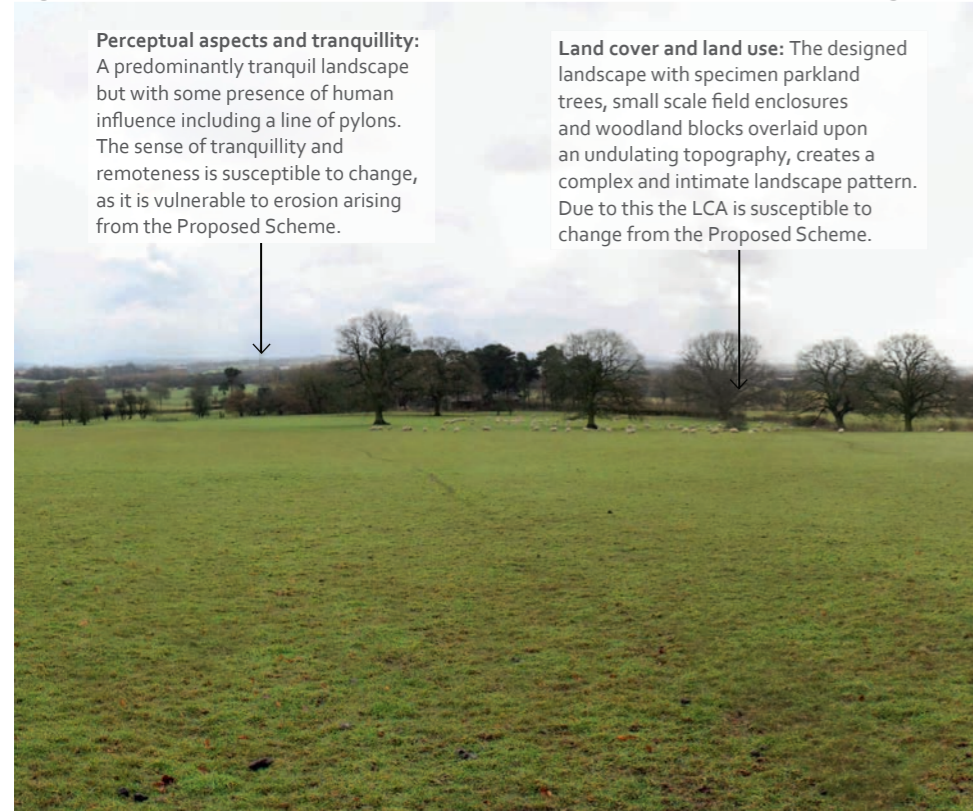


Figure 5: Historic landscape setting of Swynnerton Hall



Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: The designed parkland, planned estate landscape and the wider LCA defined by early, small scale field enclosures and woodland blocks overlaid upon a rolling topography formed by the underlying sandstone geology and drift geology creates a largely intact landscape of significant scenic quality. The Capability Brown designed parkland and the numerous historic buildings and features within the LCA create a highly valued landscape. Despite the perception of the LCA's quality being slightly reduced by the presence of large infrastructure features such as the M6 and line of pylons, there is a high overall landscape value.

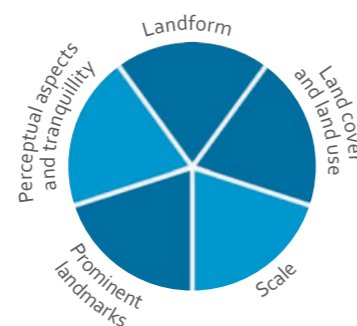
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The medium scale picturesque designed parkland, relatively intact undulating landform with small scale intimate landcover and prominent landmarks create a predominantly tranquil landscape, which is susceptible to change. However the presence of the M6 and line of pylons provides a degree of modern human influence through large scale infrastructure, which degrades some of the perceptual aspects of the LCA. Therefore the overall landscape susceptibility is medium.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: Due to the scenic qualities and tranquillity of the historic parkland estate, the small scale undulating and largely intact landscape, allied with the strong sense of history this LCA has a high sensitivity to change.

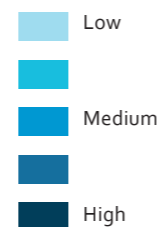
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: The construction of elements including the M6 Meaford viaduct and associated use of cranes, Meaford North and Swynnerton embankments will impose on the rural skyline. This combined with the Swynnerton South and Swynnerton North cuttings, a series of underbridges including Swynnerton Footpath 27 accommodation, Swynnerton Estate South and Swynnerton New Bridleway accommodation and underground utility works for new power lines will cause severance including loss of a section of Lodge Covert. This will result in a substantial and irreversible change to the character of the planned estate landscape. The Stone Railhead and associated lighting in the adjacent Yarnfield Settled Farmland LCA will introduce a prominent and uncharacteristic feature due to its scale and sky glow within the dark night sky. The associated construction activity including compounds and earthworks will also impose on the rural skyline character. In addition the presence of equipment, haulage routes and stock piles will introduce a locally large degree of change to the character of the planned estate landscape. Therefore the magnitude of change is high and effects will be major adverse (significant).

Year 1: The viaducts and embankments will impose on the rural skyline and the severance caused by the Proposed Scheme will substantially and irreversibly alter the character of the planned estate landscape. The Stone IMB-R and associated lighting and sky glow will also introduce a noticeable change to the predominantly dark night time sky. Therefore the magnitude of change is high and effects will be major adverse (significant).

Year 15: Due to the scale and prominence of the viaducts and embankments and the impact of the Stone IMB-R and associated lighting and sky glow, within a predominantly dark night time sky and despite mitigation planting reducing the effects on the landscape, the magnitude of change remains high. Although effects will be less within the parkland core due to woodland shelter belts, overall effects will be major adverse (significant).

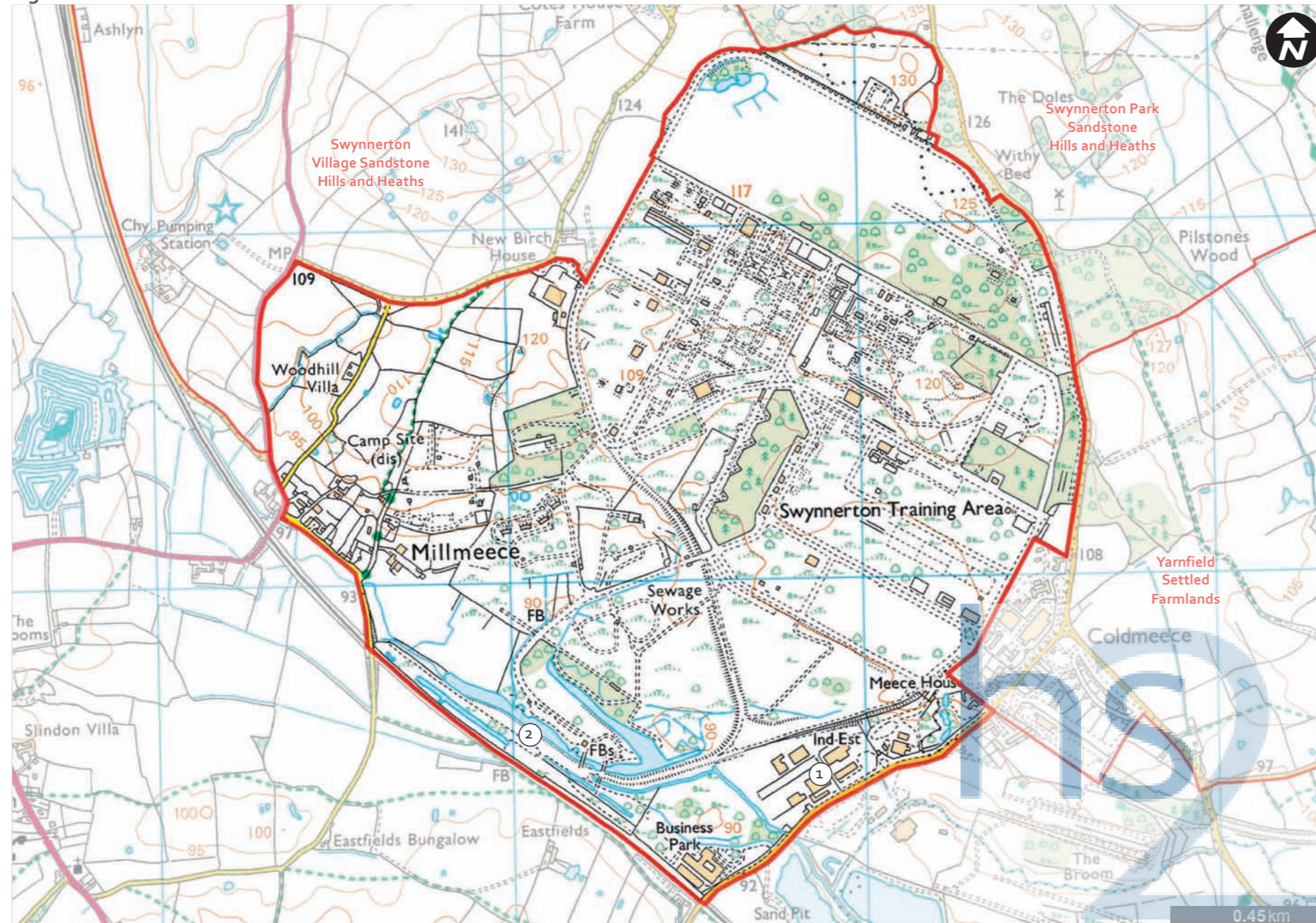
Year 60: The magnitude of change will reduce to medium due to mitigation planting being sufficiently established to provide partial screening of the Proposed Scheme. Effects will therefore be moderate adverse (significant).

Swynnerton Training Area Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA

Landscape character baseline description

This LCA encompasses a large, inaccessible Ministry of Defence (MOD) training area, which represents a fundamental departure in terms of character from the adjacent rural and parkland landscape of the Stafford Estate, but is largely screened by mixed wooded edges. Numerous structures and areas of scrub woodland cover are associated with the use as a training area for the MOD. The southern extent of the LCA consists of large industrial style buildings not associated with the MOD site and expanses of parking and storage units. The western edge is characterised by the riverine/wetland landscape of the Meece Brook. Based on the available data the activities associated with the Ministry of Defence training area have degraded the natural landscape character.





Figure 1: LCA in context



Key Plan



Key

-  Proposed Scheme
-  LCA boundary
-  Industrial area
-  Meece Brook

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Principal vegetation



Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Swynnerton Training Area boundary



Key value characteristics - Landscape condition: The LCA has many elements which are incongruous and impact on the character of the wider rural and parkland landscape, including large fences and industrial buildings. The landscape appears to be in poor condition with large elements which detract from the natural character.

Figure 3: Swynnerton Training Area



Key value characteristics - Perception of landscape: The intense human activity and large scale industrial buildings contribute to an LCA that has little sense of remoteness or tranquillity.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: Swynnerton Training Area industrial estate



Figure 5: Security fence boundary of Swynnerton Training Area



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA and barely perceptible construction activity or alterations to the character of the adjacent Yarnfield Settled Farmlands LCA and Swynnerton Park Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA, the magnitude of change is negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Year 1: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change is negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Year 15: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change remains negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Year 60: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change remains negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: The degraded landscape is in poor condition with numerous elements which are incongruous and impact on the character of the wider rural and parkland landscape of the adjacent LCAs. There is some value associated with the riverine/wetland landscape of the Meece Brook, however there are no recreational opportunities and limited perceived sense of tranquillity or remoteness. Therefore the overall landscape value is low.

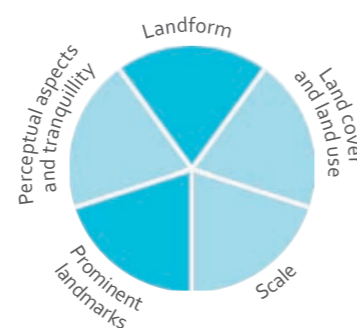
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The simple landscape with extensive areas of uniform land cover, large scale military and industrial development and discordant features reduce the susceptibility of the LCA. The landscape is heavily interrupted by man made elements, therefore the overall landscape susceptibility is low.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: Due to the limited landscape value and fundamental departure of character from the wider rural/pastoral and parkland landscape, this LCA has a low sensitivity to change.

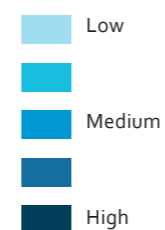
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key

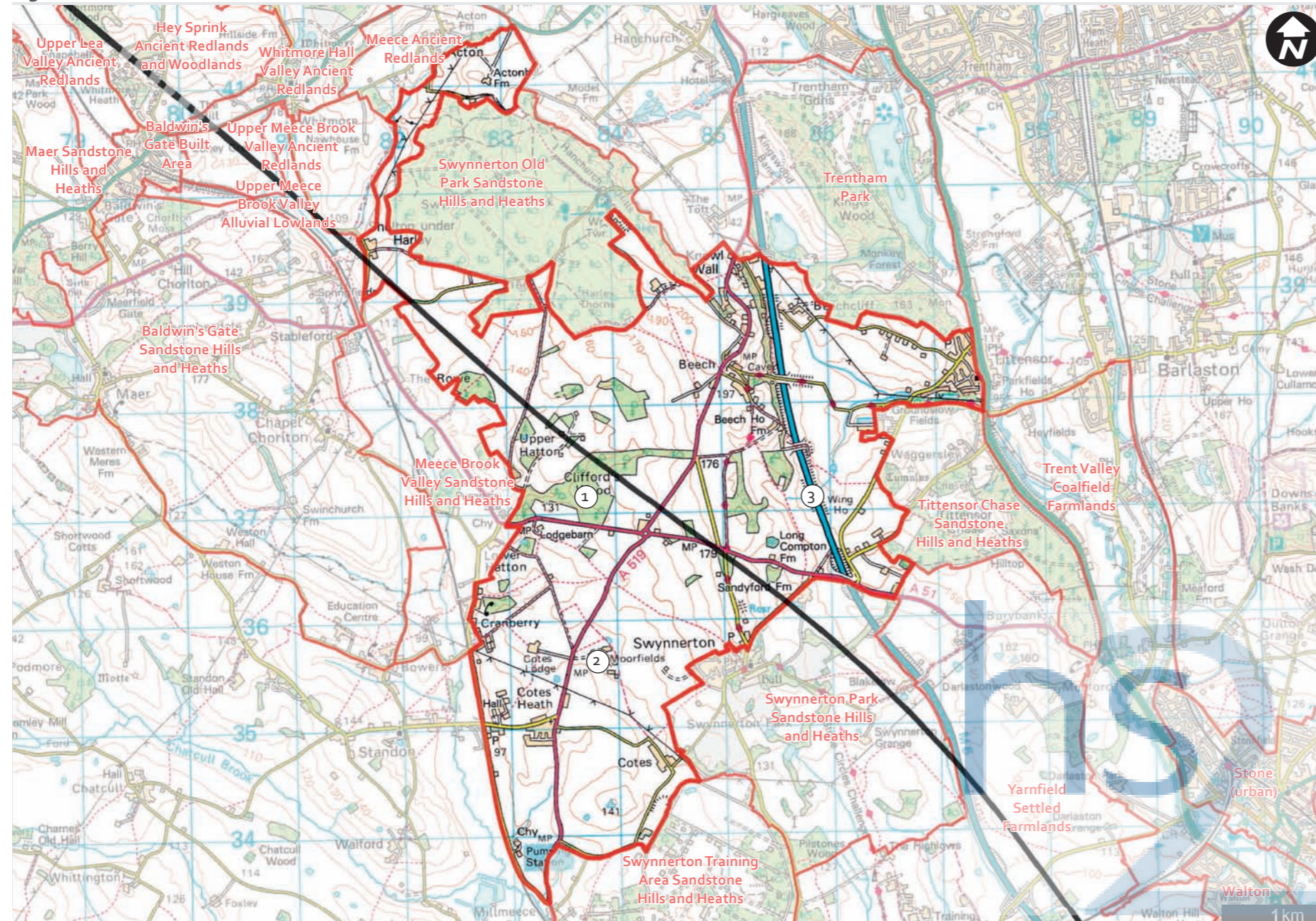


Swynnerton Village Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA

Landscape character baseline description

This LCA is a gently undulating farmed landscape with a primarily rectilinear parliamentary field pattern. Originally of medieval date and overlaid with 18th and 19th century field boundaries, it is interspersed with woodland blocks including Clifford's Wood and a number of historic ponds. There is also an area of small scale irregular fields assarted from historic woodland to the north of Clifford's Wood. With the exception of the villages of Cranberry, Beech and the edge of Tittensor, settlement is dispersed and comprises occasional cottages and the small Moorfields industrial estate. The character area is crossed by an extensive network of PRoW including the Stone Circles Challenge, long distance route, which often follow historic field boundaries.

Figure 1: LCA in context



Key Plan



Key

- Proposed Scheme
- LCA boundary
- 1. Clifford's Wood
- 2. Moorfields industrial estate
- 3. M6

Principal vegetation



Broadleaved woodland
Maple, English oak, sycamore, lime



Parkland
English oak, lime



Hedgerow
Hawthorn, blackthorn



Field tree
English oak, field maple

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Clifford's Wood



Key value characteristics - Scenic qualities and landscape condition: The undulating farmed landscape with a variety of landcover including shelter belts of mixed woodland create an LCA with a clear sense of scenic quality and good landscape condition.

Figure 3: The M6



Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape: The high value associated with the scenic quality, perception of the landscape and variety in land cover is partly reduced by the presence of the M6. This element of modern infrastructure locally reduces the perception of remoteness and tranquillity.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: View of rural landscape with woodland blocks from Bottom Lane



Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: A gently undulating farmed landscape with remnants of historic, irregular small-scale fields and variety in land cover and land use, including mixed woodland shelter belts such as Clifford's Wood. There is some recreational value with the network of PRow including the Stone Circles Challenge long distance path. However the perception of landscape quality is lowered by the presence of the M6, which reduces the sense of remoteness and tranquillity of the LCA. Given the above, the overall landscape value is medium.

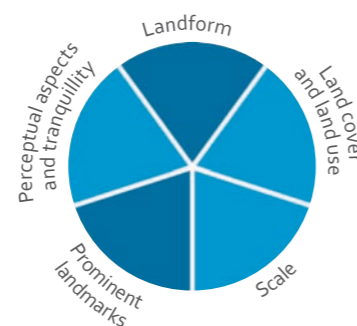
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The relatively complex landform, land cover and small-medium scale landscape are susceptible to change from the Proposed Scheme. This is reinforced by the prominent and distinctive landmarks of scarp top woodlands within the LCA and adjacent character areas, which could be affected by the Proposed Scheme. Generally the LCA has some sense of tranquillity and remoteness, however the presence of the M6 adds a sense of modern human influence through large scale infrastructure, which degrades the perceptual aspects of the LCA. Therefore the overall landscape susceptibility is medium.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: Due to the scenic, rural character, complex land form and land use pattern being locally degraded by the presence of the M6, this LCA has a medium sensitivity to change.

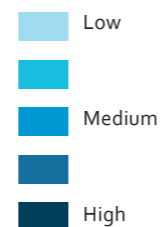
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: the construction of elements including Hatton embankment, and a number of overbridges including at Tittensor Road, A519 Newcastle Road, Swynnerton Heath Farm, Swynnerton Estate North, Swynnerton Footpath 15, Rowe Farm and Dog Lane will impose on the rural skyline. This, combined with Swynnerton Estate Central and Swynnerton Footpath 52 accommodation underbridges and cuttings such as Swynnerton North, Hatton South and Hatton North, will intensify the severance currently experienced due to the presence of the M6. The Proposed Scheme will cause severance to some of the most sensitive features within the LCA including Clifford's Wood and the small scale irregular fields assarted from woodland to the north of Clifford's Wood. This will substantially and irreversibly alter the character of the landscape. A series of road alterations including Tittensor Road diversion, A51 Stone Road diversion, Stab Lane closure, A51 Stone Road closure, A519 Newcastle Road realignment, Bottom lane closure, Dog Lane realignment and Bent Lane (North) diversion will materially alter the character of the rural road network and landform. Additionally the associated compounds, earthworks, presence of equipment, haulage routes and the presence of stock piles, will introduce a large degree of change to the landscape character. Therefore the magnitude of change is high and effects will be major adverse (significant).

Year 1: The presence of embankments, overbridges, noise fence barriers and elevated overhead line equipment, will still introduce a degree of change to the landscape horizon character. Combined with the underbridges, cuttings and road alterations the Proposed Scheme will also intensify the landscape severance within the LCA. However the Swynnerton Estate Central green underbridge and green overbridges at Swynnerton Estate North and Swynnerton Footpath 15 will partially mitigate the impact of severance. Therefore magnitude of change will reduce to medium and effects will therefore be moderate adverse (significant).

Year 15: Due to the severance created by the Proposed Scheme and the size and prominence of the aforementioned elements and despite the establishment of mitigation planting, the magnitude of change remains medium. Effects will therefore be moderate adverse (significant).

Year 60: Due to the severance caused by the Proposed Scheme and despite mitigation planting reaching maturity the magnitude of change remains medium. Effects will therefore be moderate adverse (significant).

Tittensor Chase Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA

Landscape character baseline description

This LCA is a rolling rural landscape with rectilinear fields of variable scale framed by large areas of woodland and wooded hillsides. Historic landscape features are evident, including the remnant earthworks of the scheduled monument of Bury Bank hillfort which dates back to the Iron Age and several tumuli including Saxon's Lowe, while the woodland, open pastures and assarted fields once formed part of a medieval hunting chase, associated with the nearby parklands and landed estates at Swynnerton, Darlaston and Trentham. The presence of a modern housing development at the edge of Tittensor village to the northern part of the LCA is at odds with the surrounding farmland and detracts from the overall rural character of the LCA. The field pattern has become partly degraded, and agricultural intensification has led to the loss of some field boundaries and the enlarging of fields in places.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- Proposed Scheme
 - LCA boundary
 - ① Bury Bank hillfort
 - ② Tittensor village
 - ③ A34 Stafford Road/The Fillybrooks
 - ④ M6

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Principal vegetation

Conifer plantation
Scots pine

Mixed woodland
English oak, scots pine, silver birch

Hedgerow
Hawthorn, blackthorn

Sunken lane/hedgebank
English oak, beech

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: View of Tittensor Chase from Chase Lane



Key value characteristics - Landscape condition and historic landscape: The hillfort, landscape remnants of a hunting chase and stands of mature oaks create a landscape with a strong sense of history and ancient character.

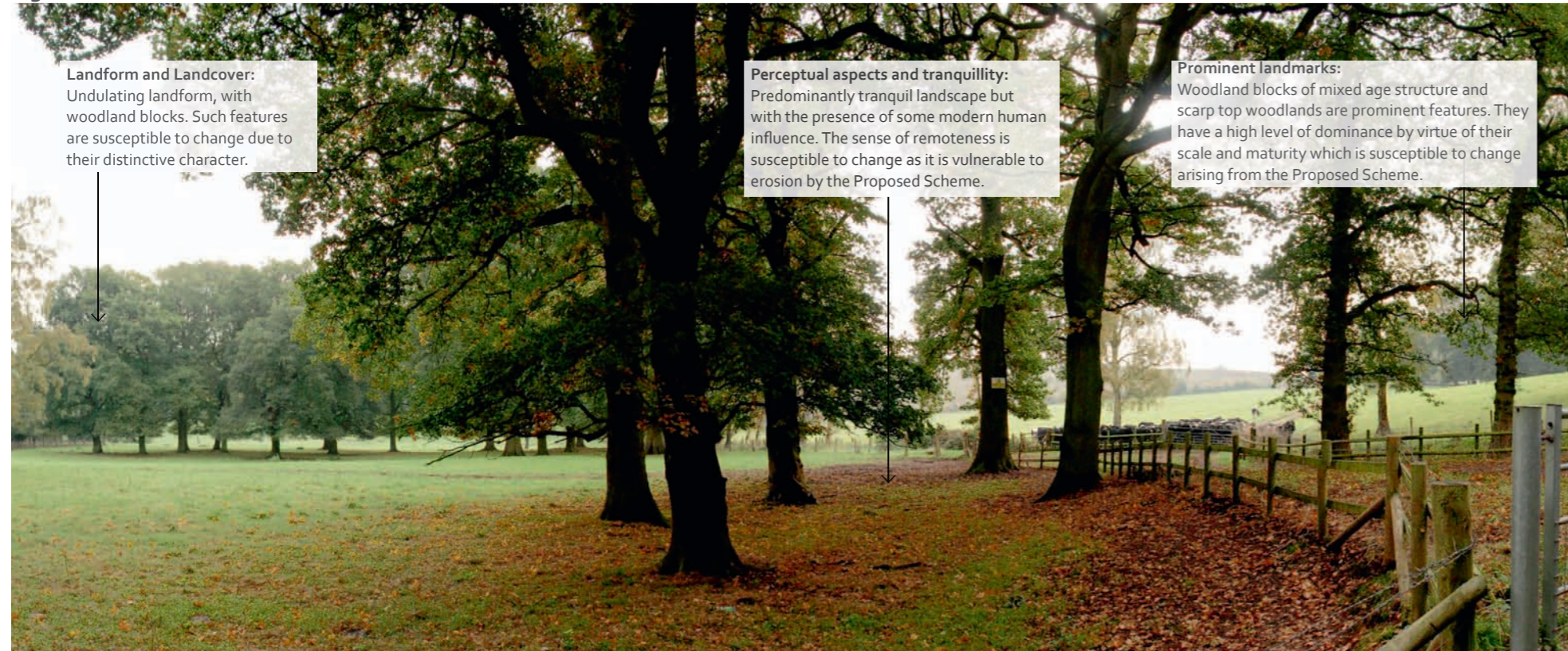
Figure 3: View from Swynnerton Footpath 49



Key value characteristics - Scenic qualities and perception of the landscape: The rolling rural landscape has a distinctive scenic quality, characterised by prominent wooded hillsides. The landscape has a sense of tranquillity and remoteness although this has been partly eroded due to encroachment of modern settlement edges, the presence of electricity pylons, the A34 Stafford Road/The Fillybrooks and the M6 in adjacent character areas.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: View of Tittensor Chase from Chase Lane



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: There is no direct change to the LCA and the impacts are limited to construction activity in the adjacent Swynnerton Village Sandstone Hills and Heath LCA. There is however potential for the LCA to experience temporary indirect changes to the perception of the landscape during the construction of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is low and effects will be minor adverse (non-significant).

Year 1: There is no direct change to the LCA and the impacts are in the adjacent Swynnerton Village Sandstone Hills and Heath LCA. There is however potential for the LCA to experience indirect change to the perception of the LCA. Therefore the magnitude of change is low and effects will be minor adverse (non-significant).

Year 15: There will be no direct change to the LCA and mitigation planting will reduce the indirect changes. Therefore the magnitude of change will reduce to negligible. Effects will be negligible (non-significant).

Year 60: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA and mitigation planting reducing the indirect changes, the magnitude of change remains negligible and effects will be negligible (non-significant).

Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: The historic rolling landscape with wooded hillsides creates a landscape with a strong sense of scenic quality and time depth. The presence of the hillfort, tumuli and remnants of the medieval hunting chase create a high level of historic landscape interest. This LCA is also clearly valued as a resource for informal recreation witnessed in the well used network of woodland rides and trails. To some extent the perception of these values is reduced by the presence of infrastructure features such as the line of pylons, the adjacent M6 and A34 Stafford Road/The Fillybrooks, although these roads are beyond the LCA boundary. Given the above, the overall landscape value is medium-high.

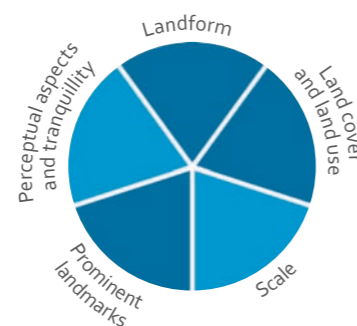
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The intact rolling landform allied with the distinctive conifer and mixed woodland land cover contributes to a highly distinctive and complex landscape with a high degree of susceptibility to change arising from the Proposed Scheme. This is further reinforced by the prominent historic hillfort, wooded hillsides and scarp top woodlands which are distinctive landmarks and would also be susceptible to change. However the presence of the line of pylons and close proximity of the M6 provide a sense of human influence through large scale infrastructure and also degrades the perceptual aspects of the LCA, thus reducing the overall landscape susceptibility to medium-high.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: This LCA has a high value, scenic, rural character and historic features, allied to prominent landscape features and distinctive landmarks. However these qualities and the perception of the landscape are degraded by the presence of the line of pylons and the proximity of the M6, therefore this LCA has a medium sensitivity to change.

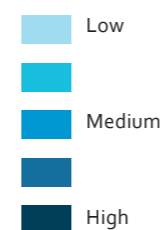
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key

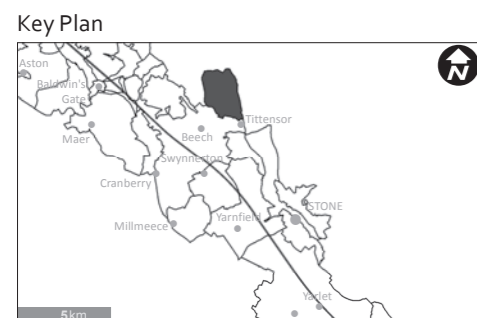
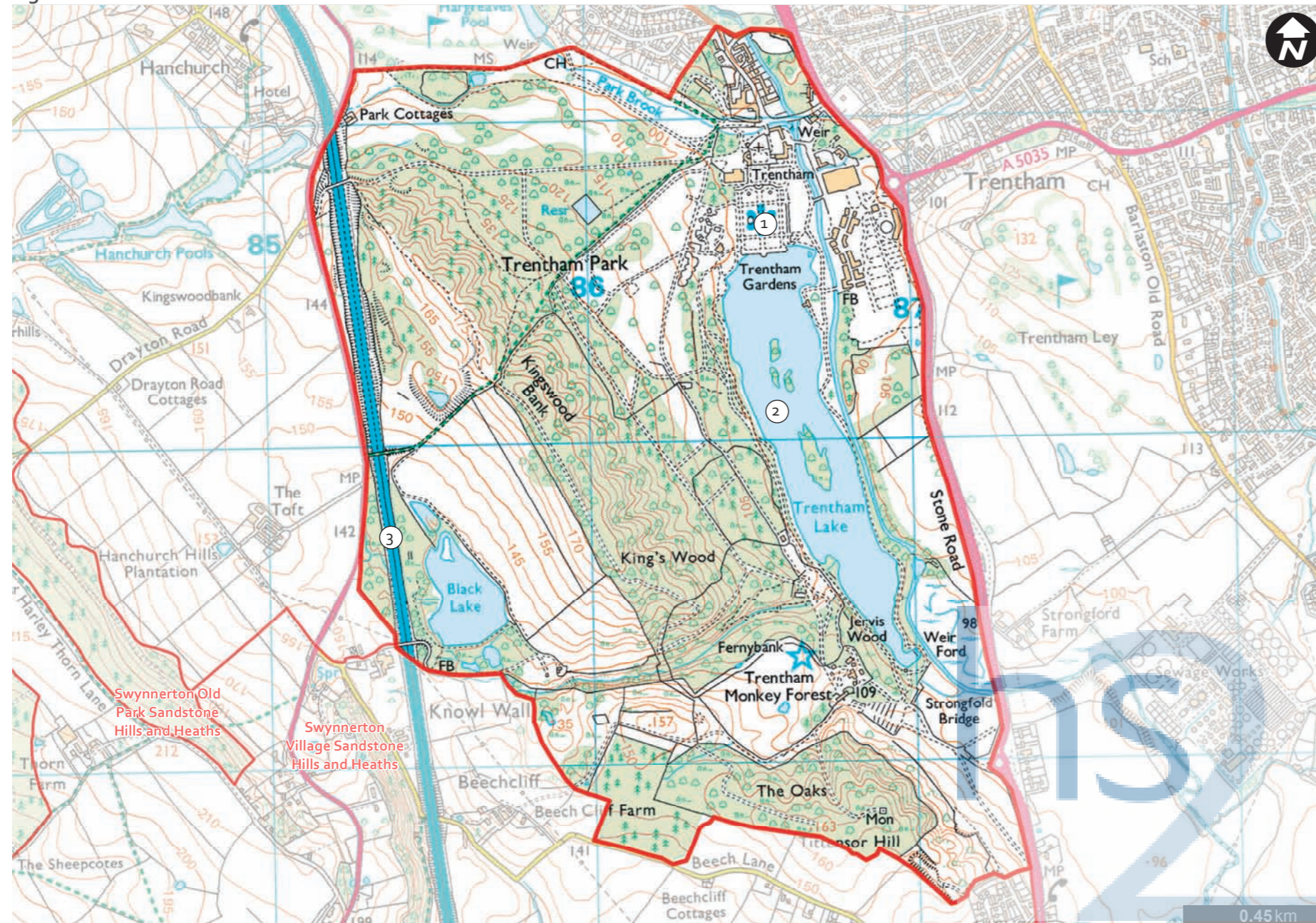


Trentham Park LCA

Landscape character baseline description

This LCA is located at the southern edge of Stoke on Trent. It comprises the designed landscape and wider parkland of the Trentham Estate, a registered park and garden dating to the 18th and 19th centuries, comprising an extensive wooded parkland and prominent wooded scarp slope, formal gardens and ornamental pleasure grounds associated with the largely destroyed Trentham Hall. The LCA includes an extensive ornamental lake with work by Capability Brown, designed parkland and Italianate ornamental gardens by Sir Charles Barry, as well as a golf course on part of the parkland footprint. There are also modern features overlaid upon the historic landscape including a retail village and Trentham Monkey Forest. The landscape has a considerable sense of its historic evolution.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- Proposed Scheme
 - LCA boundary
 - ① Trentham Gardens
 - ② Trentham ornamental lake
 - ③ M6

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Principal vegetation



Parkland
English oak, lime



Tree belt
Beech, sycamore, lime



Mixed woodland
Beech, oak, ash, maple, scots pine

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: View of Trentham Hall ruins



Key value characteristics - Historic landscape: The registered park and garden comprises a picturesque parkland designed by Capability Brown and 19th century ornamental gardens by Sir Charles Barry, which creates a landscape characterised by distinctive historic components and a rich variety of landscape experiences.

Figure 3: View from Kingswood Bank



Key value characteristics - Scenic qualities and perception of the landscape: The LCA is defined by a planned estate landscape and associated large specimen trees and deciduous woodland parkland belts. The landscape is perceived as having a strong sense of tranquillity, although the presence of the M6 at the western edge does detract partly from this character.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: View from Swynnerton Footpath 2

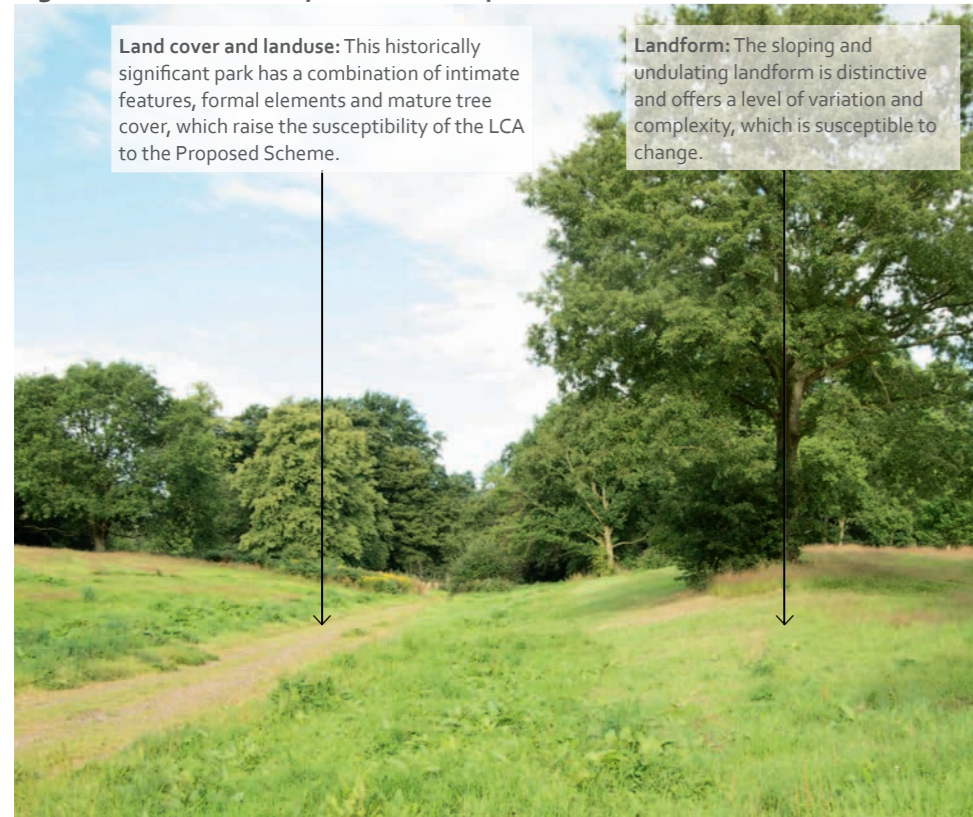
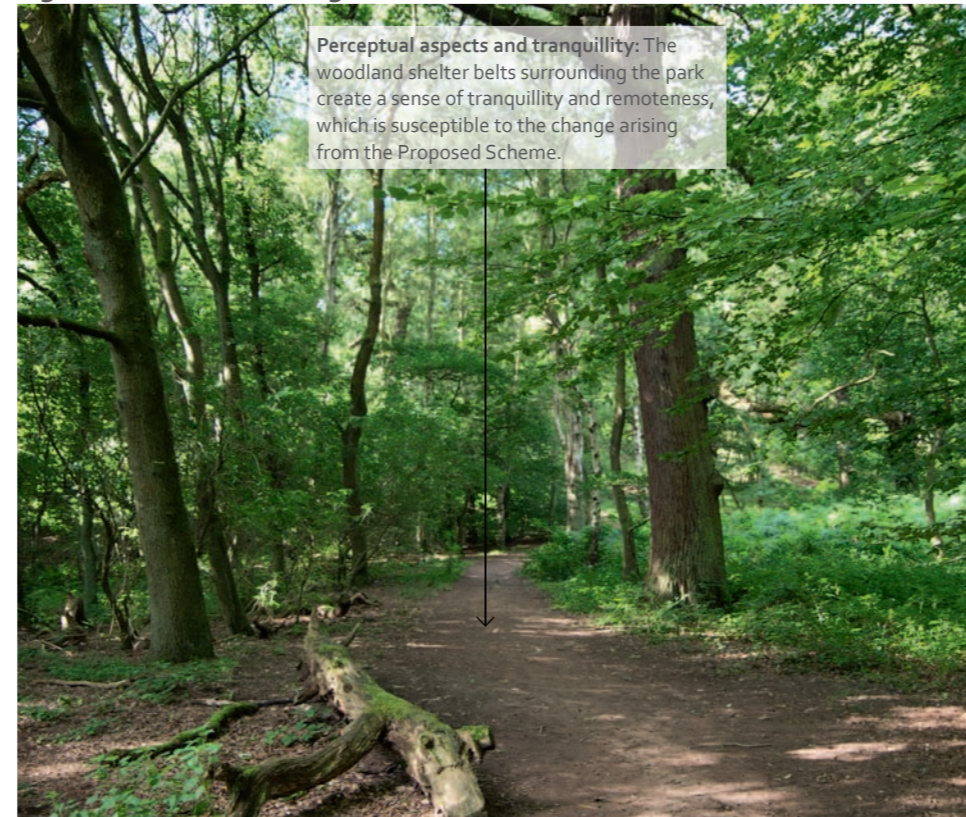


Figure 5: View within Kingswood



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA and barely perceptible construction activity or alterations to the character of the adjacent Swynnerton Village Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA, the magnitude of change is negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Year 1: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change is negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Year 15: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change remains negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Year 60: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change remains negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: The registered park and garden is defined by a large Trentham Lake designed by Capability Brown, formal gardens, picturesque parkland shelter belts and woodland blocks, which is overlaid upon a rolling topography creating a landscape of significant scenic quality in reasonably good condition. The remnants of Trentham Hall and historic features within the LCA create a highly valued landscape. However to some extent the perception of the LCA is reduced by the presence of the M6 at the western edge and the degraded condition of some of the landscape features plus recreational uses such as the retail village and Trentham monkey World. Overall the value of the LCA is medium-high.

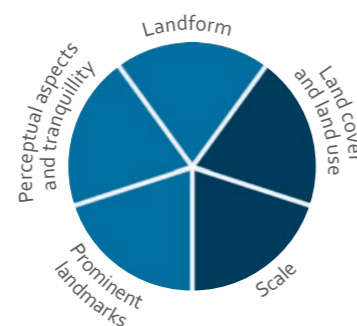
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The undulating landform is complex and allied with the existing prominent historic features create distinctive landmarks, which are susceptible to change. The registered park and garden has a varied scale, land cover and features, such as the formal gardens, which are small and intimate and is highly susceptible to the Proposed Scheme. The LCA has a strong sense of tranquillity and in some areas a sense of remoteness is experienced and although this is slightly degraded by the presence of the M6 to the western edge of the LCA. The overall susceptibility of the LCA is high.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: Due to the scenic qualities and tranquillity of the registered park and garden, the undulating topography, allied with the historic features, strong sense of time depth and distinctive skyline, this LCA has a high sensitivity to change.

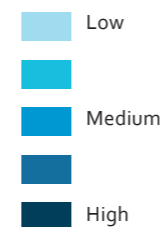
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key

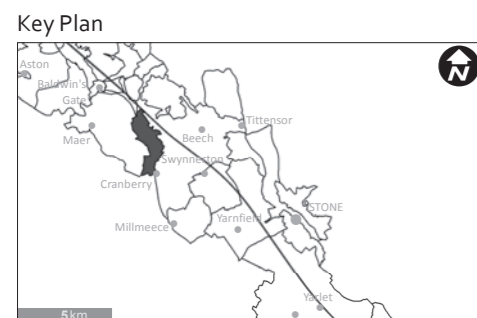
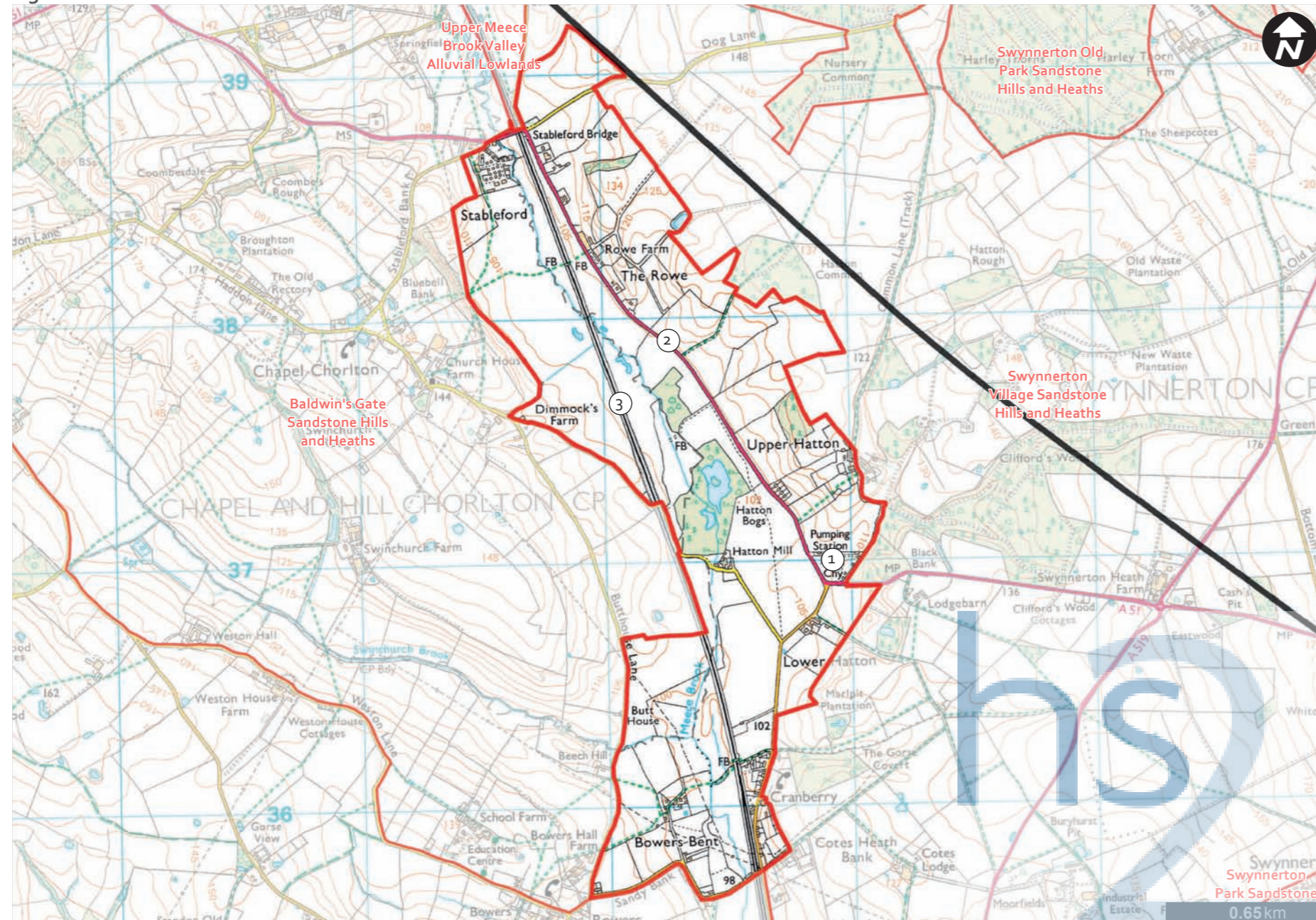


Meece Brook Valley Sandstone Hills and Heath LCA

Landscape character baseline description

This LCA comprises a rural river valley landscape of undulating landform and winding rural lanes. Distinctive mixed woodland blocks often define the valley sides and skylines and the Victorian pumping station at Lower Hatton is a prominent feature in the landscape. The LCA is intersected by the A51 Stone Road and more prominently by the West Coast Mainline (WCML). Recreational and PRoW access is limited.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- Proposed Scheme
 - LCA boundary
 - ① Victorian pumping station
 - ② A51 Stone Road
 - ③ WCML

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Principal vegetation



Broadleaved woodland
English oak, beech, ash, sycamore



Hedgerow
Hawthorn, blackthorn



Field tree
English oak

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: View of WCML within Meece Brook valley



Key value characteristics - Perception of Landscape, and landscape condition: Despite being a rural river valley the landscape is not perceived as having a strong sense of tranquillity as the scenic quality and landscape condition have been eroded by the presence of infrastructure elements such as the A51 Stone Road, WCML and a line of pylons.

Figure 3: Victorian pumping station



Key value characteristics - Scenic qualities: The wooded ridge, distinctive valley side topography and Victorian pumping station are landmarks, which provide considerable scenic quality, however their value is reduced by the presence of infrastructure elements as mentioned above.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: View of WCML within Meece Brook valley



Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: The effect on the undulating rural river valley character from current infrastructure including the A51 Stone Road, WCML and a line of pylons has reduced the sense of the scenic quality, intactness and perception of the landscape. The minimal number of PRow provide few recreational opportunities, however, the Victorian pumping station at Lower Hatton, distinctive valley side topography and winding rural lanes are a prominent and valued features in the landscape. The overall landscape value is low-medium.

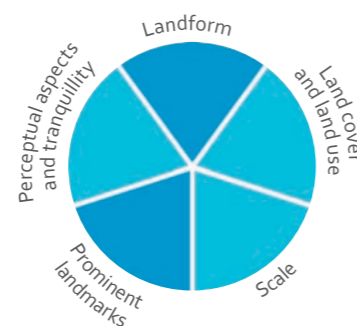
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The undulating landform, wooded ridges and prominent feature such as the Victorian pumping station are both susceptible to change from the Proposed Scheme. However the relatively simple consistent landcover, large scale field patterns and impact of modern human influences including the A51 Stone Road, WCML and a line of pylons reduces the overall susceptibility of the LCA to medium.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: The simple land cover and large scale landscape reduces the susceptibility of this LCA. However due to the undulating rural valley landform and features such as the wooded ridges and prominent historic Victorian pumping station, this LCA has a medium sensitivity to change.

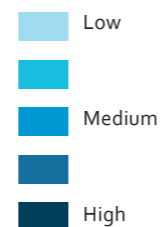
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: The direct impacts of the construction of Dog Lane overbridge, the realignment of Bent Lane (South) and the presence of material stock piles will introduce uncharacteristic features in the landscape. The indirect impact of the Proposed Scheme within the adjacent Swynnerton Village Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA will impose on the landscape due the scale and prominence on the higher ground and wooded ridges, which are characteristic of the Meece Brook Valley. This will intensify the low value of perception of the landscape, which is already degraded by infrastructure elements such as the WCML. Therefore the magnitude of change is medium and effects will therefore be moderate adverse (significant).

Year 1: The incongruous landform associated with the Dog Lane overbridge and the realignment of Bent Lane (South) is uncharacteristic of the rural lane network. The LCA will also be indirectly impacted by the presence of the Proposed Scheme within the adjacent LCA reducing the perception and quality of the landscape and dominating the higher ground of the valley. Therefore the magnitude of change is medium and effects will be moderate adverse (significant).

Year 15: Due to mitigation planting integrating the aforementioned scheme elements into the landscape and reducing the indirect impact of the Proposed Scheme primarily through woodland mitigation planting on the higher ground, the magnitude of change will reduce to low. Effects will therefore be minor adverse (non-significant).

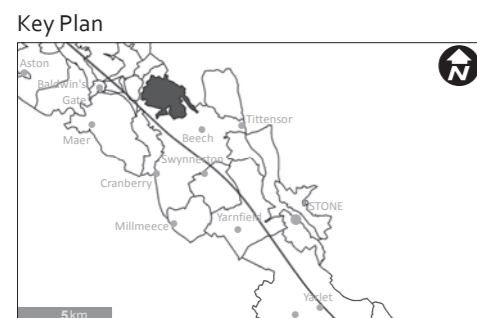
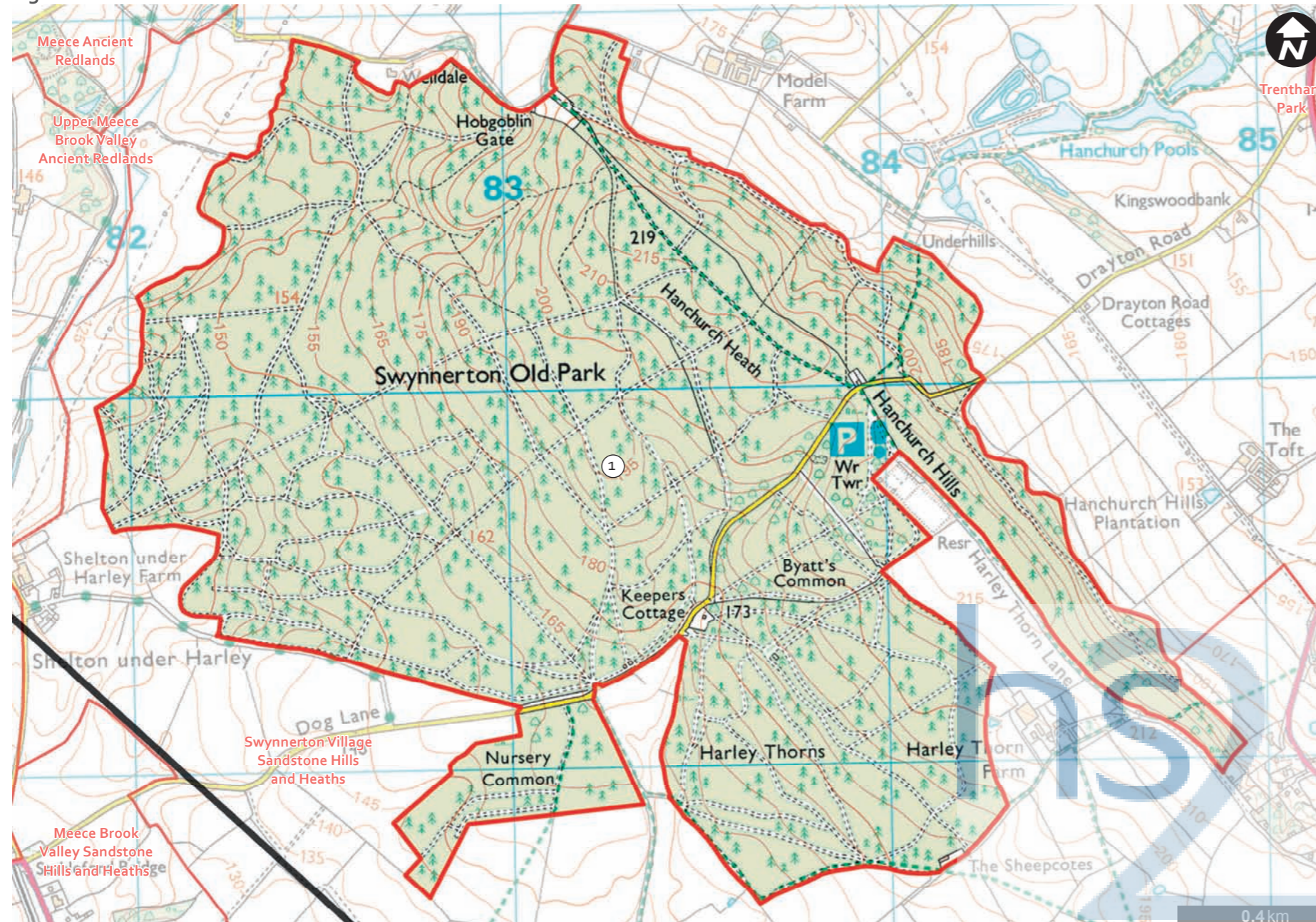
Year 60: Due to the reasons stated above and mitigation planting reaching maturity, the magnitude of change remains low. Effects will therefore be minor adverse (non-significant).

Swynnerton Old Park Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA

Landscape character baseline description

The Swynnerton Old Park Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA, its escarpment on a prominent sandstone outcrop and associated wooded skyline form a highly prominent feature in the landscape. Swynnerton Old Park forest is a large area of ancient woodland, heathland and former commonland containing a complex and extensive network of publicly accessible tracks and a network of PRow. The site has been extensively re-planted with mixed plantation woodland since the Forestry Commission's ownership from the 1920s and forms an extensive tract of land widely used for informal recreation. However it maintains a historic value with key features such as Keepers Cottage and the historic 'gates' into the park.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- Proposed Scheme
 - LCA boundary
 - Swynnerton Old Park forest

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Principal vegetation



Conifer plantation
Scots pine



Mixed woodland
English oak, scots pine,
silver birch, sycamore



Pollard and coppice
Hazel

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: View of Swynnerton Old Park from Dog Lane



Key value characteristics - Landscape condition, scenic qualities, natural landscape interest and recreational value: Aspects which contribute to landscape value are the strong scenic quality and sense of place created by heathland and plantation woodlands - a distinctive mosaic of natural features. The extensive network of well used publicly accessible tracks provide considerable recreational value.

Figure 3: Swynnerton Old Park heathland



Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape: A strong sense of remoteness is imparted by expansive areas of remnant heathland and large scale woodland blocks which dominate the skylines. These mean that Swynnerton Old Park is also perceived as a landmark from great distances.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: Recreational track within Swynnerton Old Park

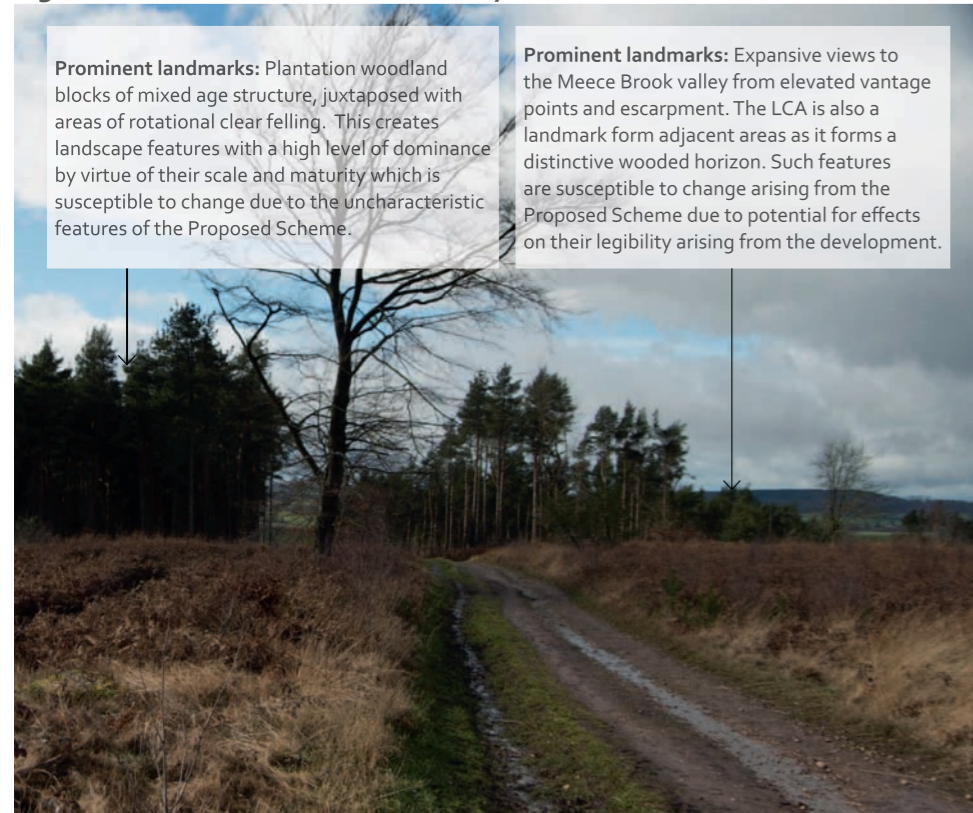
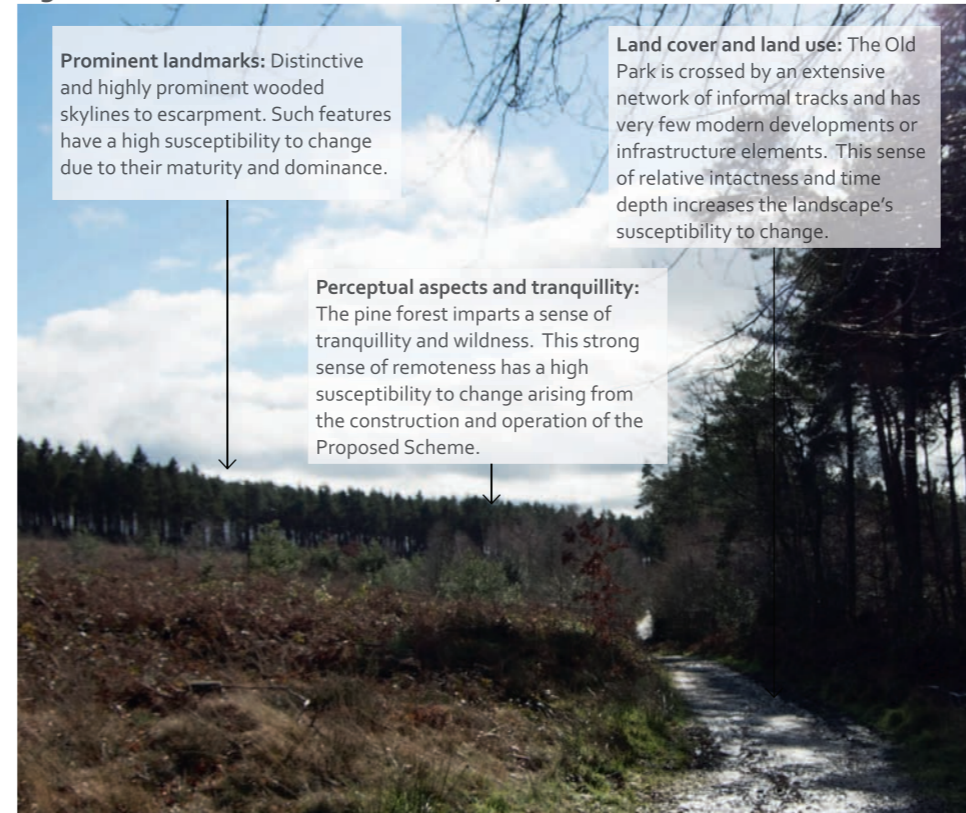


Figure 5: Recreational track within Swynnerton Old Park



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: There will be no direct change to the LCA as impacts are limited to construction activity in the adjacent Swynnerton Village Sandstone Hills and Heath LCA. There is however potential for the LCA to experience temporary indirect change to the perception and tranquillity of the landscape during the construction of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change is low and effects will be minor adverse (non-significant).

Year 1: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change is negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Year 15: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change remains negligible. Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Year 60: Due to there being no direct change to the LCA, the magnitude of change remains negligible. The Effects will therefore be negligible (non-significant).

Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: A strong sense of scenic quality due to the prominent undeveloped and wooded skyline character, and the range of landscape experiences from open heath and moor, to areas of clear felling and plantation woodlands in a variety of species and age structures. Swynnerton Old Park is a prominent historic and 'natural' landscape landmark, due to its scale and hilltop location, and it has a degree of time depth in spite of the commercial re-planting of the 20th century. This LCA is also clearly valued as a resource for informal recreation witnessed in the extensive and well used network of woodland rides and trails. Overall the value of the LCA is medium-high.

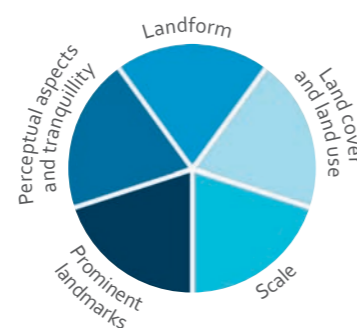
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: This landscape is defined by a varied land cover mosaic of heathland and plantation woodlands of mixed composition and age. This, allied to landform variation and the prevalence of prominent landmarks, contributes to a highly distinctive and complex landscape with a high degree of susceptibility to change arising from the Proposed Scheme. This is further reinforced by the LCA's perceptual qualities - the strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity in the pine forest which defines much of the LCA.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: Due to the great diversity of highly susceptible landscape features and prevailing sense of relative 'remoteness' and tranquillity, allied to the aesthetic and recreational value, this LCA has a high sensitivity to change.

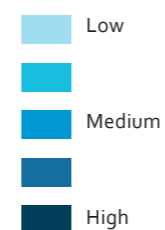
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



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Part 3: Visual assessment

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Descriptions of the identified viewpoints are provided in this section. The viewpoints are shown on Maps LV-07-215b to LV-07-222a and LV-08-215b to LV-08-222a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Map Book). For each viewpoint, the first part of the baseline description relates to the view during the winter and the second part relates to the summer view. Where relevant the third part relates to the view at night time and the fourth part to the future baseline.
- 3.1.2 Effects have been assessed where relevant for construction, operation year 1, year 15 and year 60. A summary of all significant visual effects is given in the Volume 2, Stone and Swynnerton community area report, Section 11.
- 3.1.3 Photographs have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter and, where relevant, summer. For some visual receptors, no appropriate or accessible location from which to capture representative photographs of the view was available, therefore no photograph has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.
- 3.1.4 All photography included within this document has been taken in accordance with the methodology set out within the Technical Note - Approach to Photography contained within the Scope and Methodology Report (SMR) Addendum, Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002.
- 3.1.5 Photomontages have also been included for all relevant viewpoints and all photography associated with photomontages is verifiable and has been taken in accordance with the Technical Note - Approach to verifiable photomontages contained within the SMR Addendum, Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002. All verifiable photography includes additional image specification and data information.

3.2 Visual receptors

- 3.2.1 The number on each viewpoint identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on Maps LV-07-215b to LV-07-222a and LV-08-215b to LV-08-222a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Map Book). In each case, the middle number (xxx.xx.xxx) identifies the type of receptor represented as described below.
1. protected views – these relate to those viewpoints, panoramas and viewing corridors that have been designated by local authorities, county councils or other relevant stakeholders. Protected views have a high sensitivity to change;
 2. residential views – these have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is often focussed on the landscape surrounding the property, rather than on another focused activity (as will be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);
 3. recreational views – these receptors generally have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is focussed on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape also have a high sensitivity to change;
 4. transport views – travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest number of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or vehicles, people travelling through an area on main roads have a low sensitivity to change, while those on scenic routes have a medium sensitivity. People travelling through urban areas have a low sensitivity to change although in residential areas this increases to medium;
 5. hotels and healthcare institutions – people staying in hotels or healthcare institutions have periods of time where their attention may be focussed on the landscape, whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape, these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change; and
 6. employment – people at work and within educational institutions (other than residential educational facilities) are the least sensitive receptors, as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change.
- 3.2.2 Night time baseline and assessments have only been included where continuous working during construction or additional lighting in operation has the potential to result in significant effects on residential receptors. Further detail is set out within the Technical Note - Approach to night time assessment contained within the SMR Addendum, Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002.

Viewpoint 014.03.001: View west from Stone Rural Footpath 29

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using the Stone Rural Footpath 29.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 390816.757, 330836.223

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 24/08/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 390816.757, 330836.223

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



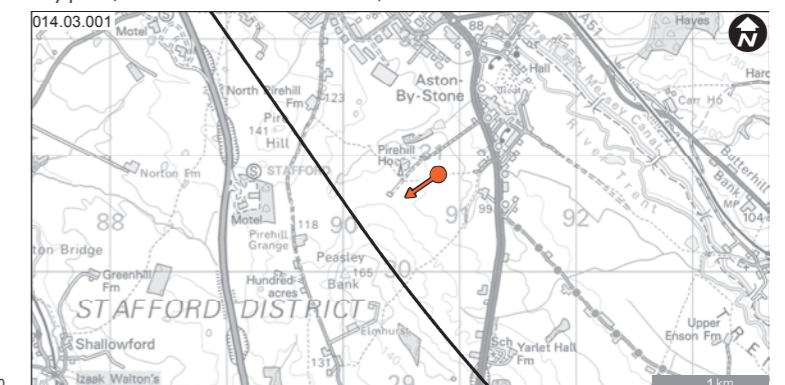
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 014.03.001: View west from Stone Rural Footpath 29

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of large-scale, arable farmland with hedgerows, hedgerow trees, shelter belt of mature trees and woodlands.</p> <p>The foreground consists of large open arable fields across a gently rolling landscape.</p> <p>The midground incorporates Pirehill House, which is partially screened by a shelter belt of mature trees. A transmitter is a prominent visual feature. Clear views of Pirehill Cottage Farm are also available in the midground.</p> <p>The background views towards Bank View Farm on the ridge are open with the exception of occasional mature specimen trees.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that as seen during winter.</p> <p>In the midground the dense summer growth of a shelter belt of mature trees further screens Pirehill House, and partially screens a transmitter.</p> <p>The background views are slightly more screened by the summer growth of vegetation in the midground, however there are still open views towards Peasley Bank and Bank View Farm.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	Due to mature trees and shelter belts, receptors at Pirehill House will have partly filtered mid range views of the construction works including Yarlet Central cutting, Stone Rural Footpath 28 accommodation overbridge, Yarlet embankment and the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the open rural landscape and interrupt the undulating landform and rural skyline. Due to the presence and visual dominance of the aforementioned construction activity there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	Due to mature trees and shelter belts, receptors at Pirehill House will have partly filtered mid range views of trains on the route of the Proposed Scheme, the Stone Rural Footpath 28 accommodation overbridge, the Yarlet embankment and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in new features that are uncharacteristic of the existing views across the open rural landscape and interrupt the undulating landform. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and medium adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain unchanged in the summer, with the exception of dense summer growth of shelter belts partially screening views of the Proposed Scheme, the Stone Rural Footpath 28 accommodation overbridge, the Yarlet embankment and overhead line equipment. However the scheme elements would remain similarly prominent to winter. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and medium adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the trains on the route of the Proposed Scheme, the Stone Rural Footpath 28 accommodation overbridge, the Yarlet embankment and overhead line equipment will become more integrated within the view due to woodland mitigation planting partially screening views and hedgerow mitigation planting connecting into the wider network of hedgerow field boundaries at Yarlet embankment. For this reason there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Views of the Proposed Scheme will become more integrated into the view of the rural landscape due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting reaching maturity. For this reason the magnitude of visual change will remain low and significance of visual effect will remain minor adverse (non-significant).	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 014.03.002: View south-west from Stone Rural Footpath 29

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using the Stone Rural Footpath 29

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 16/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 391151.374, 330834.818

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 391151.374, 330834.818

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



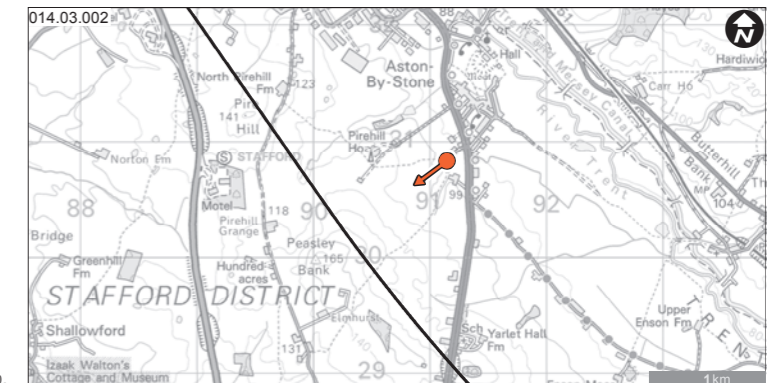
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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Viewpoint 014.03.002: View south-west from Stone Rural Footpath 29

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of large-scale, arable farmland with hedgerows, hedgerow trees and woodlands.</p> <p>The visual foreground consists of large open arable fields with partially maintained hedgerows and mature hedgerow tree field boundaries.</p> <p>The midground view incorporates Pirehill Cottage Farm and Astonhill Farm on the ridges but these are partially screened by the rising land form and intervening field boundaries.</p> <p>The background views are partially screened but some openings reveal the distant rolling landscape including Peasley Bank with hedgerow boundaries, mature trees and New Plantation woodland on the horizon.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that as seen during winter.</p> <p>In the midground the dense summer growth of mature vegetation further screens Pirehill Cottage Farm and Astonhill Farm.</p> <p>The background views are slightly more screened by the summer growth of vegetation in the midground, however there are some openings, which reveal views towards the distant rolling landscape including Peasley Bank and New Plantation woodland.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	Due to mature hedgerow field boundaries and hedgerow trees, recreational receptors will have partly filtered mid range views of the construction works including Yarlet Central cutting, Stone Rural Footpath 28 accommodation overbridge, Yarlet embankment and the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in new features that are highly visible and cause a substantial change to the views across the open rural landscape, interrupting the undulating landform and wooded horizon. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	Due to mature hedgerow field boundaries and hedgerow trees, recreational receptors will have partly filtered mid range views of the trains on the route of the Proposed Scheme, the Stone Rural Footpath 28 accommodation overbridge, the Yarlet embankment and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in new features that are uncharacteristic of the existing views across the open rural landscape and interrupt the undulating landform and wooded horizon. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain unchanged in the summer, with the exception of dense summer growth of hedgerows and hedgerow trees partially screening views of the Proposed Scheme, the Stone Rural Footpath 28 accommodation overbridge, the Yarlet embankment and overhead line equipment. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the trains on the route of the Proposed Scheme, the Stone Rural Footpath 28 accommodation overbridge, the Yarlet embankment and overhead line equipment will become more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting on and adjacent to the earthworks including Yarlet embankment, which will connect to the wider network of woodland blocks and hedgerow field boundaries. For this reason there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Views of the Proposed Scheme will become more integrated into the view of the rural landscape due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting reaching maturity. For this reason the magnitude of visual change will remain low and the level of effect will remain minor adverse (non-significant).	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 014.04.006: View west from A34 Stone Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents along Stone Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 391286.922, 330015.130

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 30/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 391286.922, 330015.130

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

The viewpoint is representative of residents at Newhouse Farm/A34 Stone Road (High sensitivity receptors).

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 014.04.006: View west from A34 Stone Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale, pasture fields with hedgerows, hedgerow trees and wooded areas.</p> <p>The visual foreground consists of medium/large-scale pasture fields with well maintained hedgerow and post and wire field boundaries. The 2 lane carriageway of the A34 Stone Road is prominent within the view.</p> <p>The fields slope gently to the midground and the view, which features The Bungalow and Newhouse Farm, is partially screened by dense hedgerows and hedgerow trees.</p> <p>The background consists of a dense mature wooded ridge on the horizon including New Plantation.</p>	<p>During the summer, the visual baseline remains similar to that as seen during winter, although views of the A34 Stone Road are more filtered by summer growth of intervening vegetation.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>	<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	<p>There will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including Yarlet central cutting, Stone Rural Footpath 28 accommodation overbridge, Yarlet embankment and the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in new features that are a substantial change and uncharacteristic of the existing views across the rural landscape and interrupt the undeveloped rural skyline. However these views will be partially filtered by intervening vegetation. Due to the filtered views of the aforementioned construction activity and new uncharacteristic features there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There will be filtered medium range views of the Stone Rural Footpath 28 accommodation overbridge, the Yarlet embankment and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in new features that are uncharacteristic of the existing views across the rural landscape and interrupt the undeveloped rural skyline. However views will be filtered due to dense hedgerow field boundaries and hedgerow trees. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements and new uncharacteristic features there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The view will remain unchanged in the summer, with the exception of denser summer growth of hedgerows and hedgerow trees, partially screening views of the trains on the route of the Proposed Scheme, the Stone Rural Footpath 28 accommodation overbridge, the Yarlet embankment and overhead line equipment. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>Views of the Stone Rural Footpath 28 accommodation overbridge, the Yarlet embankment and overhead line equipment will become more integrated within the landscape due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting on and adjacent to the earthworks including Yarlet Central cutting and Yarlet embankment, which will connect to the existing network of woodland blocks and hedgerow field boundaries. For this reason there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>Views of the Proposed Scheme will become more integrated into the view of the rural landscape due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting reaching maturity. For this reason the magnitude of visual change will remain low and level of effect will remain minor adverse (non-significant).</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 015.02.002: View south-west from residences on Pirehill Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at Pirehill Cottages on Pirehill Lane PRoW (Stone Rural 63).

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 389828.601, 331756.887

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 389828.601, 331756.887

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 015.02.002: View south-west from residences on Pirehill Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of large-scale, pasture fields with hedgerows, hedgerow trees and wooded blocks.</p> <p>The visual foreground consists of a maintained hedgerow field boundary, with a large-scale pasture field gently sloping towards the midground. Agricultural barns at North Pirehill Farm are dominant within the view.</p> <p>The midground of the view is characterised by hedgerows and trees on the horizon as well as an imposing wind turbine.</p> <p>There are limited background views due to the rising landform and intervening vegetation.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that as seen during winter, although views of a large-scale pasture field and agricultural barns at North Pirehill Farm are screened by the summer growth of the mature hedgerow lining Pirehill Lane.</p> <p>The midground view is focused on Pirehill Lane and there are no long range views due to the summer growth of hedgerows as mentioned above.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including the Yarlet embankment satellite compound, Yarlet North cutting, Stone Rural Bridleway 0.1135 accommodation overbridge and Stone Rural Footpath 32 accommodation overbridge. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the large-scale pasture landscape and interrupt characteristic hedgerow field boundaries, small woodland blocks and interrupt the undeveloped rural horizon. Residents will have filtered views due to hedgerow field boundaries and the gently sloping landform rising towards mature trees on the horizon. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered medium range views of the Stone Rural Footpath 32 accommodation overbridge and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in new features that are intermittently visible in the views across the rural landscape but will only create a slight alteration to the characteristics of the view. Views will be limited due to hedgerow field boundaries, the gently sloping landform rising towards mature trees on the horizon and the Proposed Scheme being primarily in Yarlet North cutting at this section. Due to the limited views of the aforementioned elements there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view changes in the summer, due to the growth of the hedgerow lining Pirehill Lane screening views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore there will be a negligible magnitude of visual change and negligible (non-significant) visual effect.	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the Proposed Scheme will be screened by hedgerows lining Pirehill Lane. The Proposed Scheme will also become more integrated within the already limited view due to woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting associated with Yarlet North cutting, which will connect to the existing network of hedgerow field boundaries. For this reason there will be a negligible magnitude of visual change and negligible (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the reasons above and continuing growth of the mitigation planting to maturity, magnitude of change and level of effect at year 60 is assessed as negligible.	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 015.02.004: View south-west from residences along Coombe Park Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents on Coombe Park Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 389630.412, 332153.111

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 389630.412, 332153.111

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



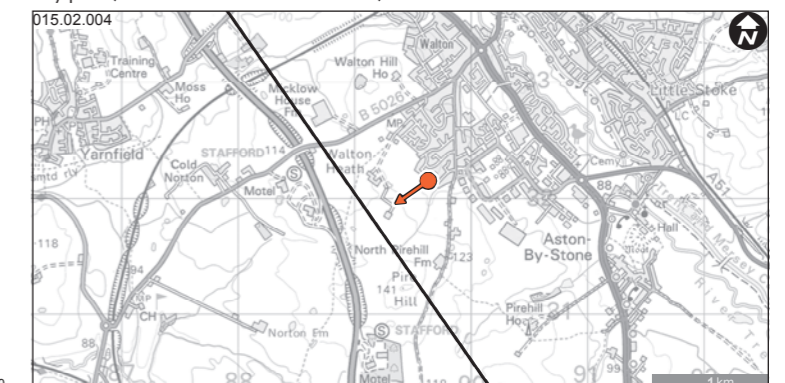
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 015.02.004: View south-west from residences along Coombe Park Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of large-scale, pasture fields with hedgerows, hedgerow trees and wooded blocks.</p> <p>The visual foreground consists of a post and rail fence field boundary, with a large-scale pasture field gently sloping towards the midground.</p> <p>The midground of the view comprises a pasture field with a maintained hedgerow boundary, which slopes gently towards Walton House Farm, Clement Cottages, Walton Heath Farm and Pirehill Cottages. A wind turbine and transmitter impose on the midground of the view, which is also characterised by small blocks of mature woodland.</p> <p>Rising landform screens background views.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that as seen during winter.</p> <p>In the midground the dense summer growth of mature vegetation further screen Walton House Farm, Clement Cottages and Pirehill Cottages.</p> <p>Rising landform screens background views.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>	<p>It is assumed that the construction of up to 92 dwellings (14-20854_OUT) at the edge of Walton would be complete and will introduce new visual receptors, but as these will experience a similar view to these views from residences along Coombe Park Road they have been considered as part of this assessment.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	<p>There will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including the Yarlet embankment satellite compound, Yarlet North cutting, Stone Rural Bridleway 0.1135 accommodation overbridge, Stone Rural Footpath 32 accommodation overbridge, B5026 Eccleshall Road overbridge and new overhead power lines. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment/plant, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in uncharacteristic features in the views across the large-scale rural landscape and interrupt the characteristic hedgerow field boundaries, small woodland blocks and undeveloped rural horizon. Residents will have filtered views due to hedgerow field boundaries, small woodland blocks and the gently sloping landform. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There will be filtered medium range views of the Stone Rural Bridleway 0.1135 accommodation, Stone Rural Footpath 32 accommodation and B5026 Eccleshall Road overbridges, new overhead power lines and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in new features that are intermittently visible in parts of the view. The view of the Proposed Scheme will be limited due to hedgerow field boundaries, small woodland blocks and the gently sloping landform and the Proposed Scheme being primarily in Yarlet North cutting at this section. Due to the limited views there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The view will remain unchanged in the summer, with the exception of dense summer growth of hedgerow field boundaries and small woodland blocks, further screening the already limited views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Proposed Scheme will become more integrated within the landscape due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Yarlet North cutting, which will further reduce the change of the views across the rural landscape. For this reason there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>Due to the continuing growth of the mitigation planting to maturity, the magnitude of visual change and significance of effect arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to negligible.</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 015.02.009: View south-west from Walton Heath Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at Walton Heath Farm.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/03/2016. Time taken: 14:50. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 389064.689, 332249.742. Elevation: 116.249 Metres AOD

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 24/08/2016. Time taken: 14:43. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 389064.689, 332249.742. Elevation: 116.249 Metres AOD

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 015.02.009: View south-west from Walton Heath Farm

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>View south-west from PRoW (Stone Rural 32), which runs adjacent to Walton Heath Farm and is representative of the views from the residents.</p> <p>The foreground consists of medium-scale pasture fields across a flat landscape, with managed hedgerow field boundaries, hedgerow trees and large field trees.</p> <p>The midground view incorporates the M6 and associated North Stafford motorway service area, which is partially visible though the planted shelter belts.</p> <p>Long distance background views are restricted by the landform falling away and the shelter belts associated with Stafford motorway service area. However the horizon is broken by individual trees and a single wind turbine, which is a prominent feature in the landscape.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that seen during winter.</p> <p>In the midground the dense summer growth of mature vegetation, including mature hedgerows and field trees further screen views of the M6.</p> <p>The background views remain similar to that seen during winter.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be close-medium range views of the construction works including Yarlet North cutting, Stone Rural Footpath 32 accommodation overbridge, B5026 Eccleshall Road overbridge. In addition there will be close-medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in substantial change to the views of rural pasture landscape in the midground and impose on the wooded shelter belts on the horizon. The resident will have partially filtered views due to hedgerow field boundaries, hedgerow trees and field trees. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered close-medium range views of the Yarlet North cutting, B5026 Eccleshall Road overbridge and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in changes to the view within a relatively short distance but introduce elements that are characteristic of the view with similarities to the linear infrastructure feature of the M6. The resident will have partially filtered views due to hedgerow field boundaries, hedgerow trees, field trees and the Proposed Scheme being primarily in Yarlet North cutting at this section. Due to the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain unchanged in the summer, with the exception of dense summer growth of hedgerow field boundaries and field trees, partially filtering views. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the Yarlet North cutting, B5026 Eccleshall Road overbridge and overhead line equipment will become more integrated within the landscape due to woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting at Yarlet North cutting screening views. Additionally trains on the route of the Proposed Scheme will be in Yarlet North cutting in this area. For this reason there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the continuing growth of the mitigation planting to maturity, the magnitude of visual change and visual effect arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to negligible.	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 015.02.009: View south west from Walton Heath Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at Walton Heath Farm.

Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 24/08/2016. Time taken: 14:50. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 389064.689, 332249.742. Elevation: 116.249 Metres AOD



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Peak construction phase (2023)

Date taken: 24/08/2016. Time taken: 14:50. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 389064.689, 332249.742. Elevation: 116.249 Metres AOD



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 198 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-217. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 015.02.009 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look during the peak construction phase to help inform the visual impact assessment. The construction methods and siting of construction activities of the LV-01-594 Proposed Scheme may be subject to change in response to consultation and ongoing design. The extent of land required temporarily to construct the scheme will not extend beyond that shown in the photomontage. Changes in the construction of the Proposed Scheme will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects detailed in the photomontages of the Proposed Scheme.

At this scale the images do not lend themselves to direct comparison out in the field. Therefore, for viewing in the field, it is recommended that each image from the panoramic photomontage is printed individually, onto an A3 landscape sheet for a viewing distance of 500mm. For further details on the selection of photomontage locations, verifiable methodology and presentation refer to the Landscape and visual assessment Technical Note - Approach to verifiable photomontages (SMR Addendum Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002).

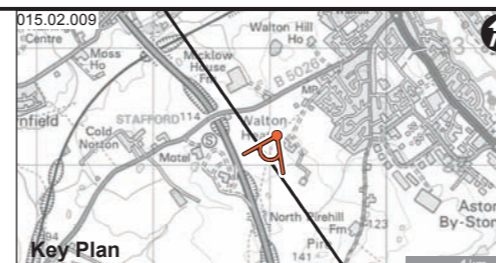


Figure Number	LV-01-594
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 015.02.009
Community Area 3: Stone and Swynnerton	

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Doc Number C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101594-P01

Date: 12/06/17

Viewpoint 015.02.009: View south west from Walton Heath Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at Walton Heath Farm.

Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 24/08/2016. Time taken: 14:50. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 389064.689, 332249.742. Elevation: 116.249 Metres AOD



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 24/08/2016. Time taken: 14:50. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 389064.689, 332249.742. Elevation: 116.249 Metres AOD



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 198 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-o8-217. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 015.02.009 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-535 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as immature plants which would mature over time to further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape.

At this scale the images do not lend themselves to direct comparison out in the field. Therefore, for viewing in the field, it is recommended that each image from the panoramic photomontage is printed individually, onto an A3 landscape sheet for a viewing distance of 500mm. For further details on the selection of photomontage locations, verifiable methodology and presentation refer to the Landscape and visual assessment Technical Note - Approach to verifiable photomontages (SMR Addendum Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002).



Figure Number	LV-01-535
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 015.02.009
Community Area 3: Stone and Swynnerton	

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101535-P01 **Date:** 12/06/17

Viewpoint 015.04.011: View east from Eccleshall Road, adjacent to Stafford North Services

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by receptors using the scenic Eccleshall Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 388281.099, 332227.935

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 388281.099, 332227.935

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Transport receptors are less susceptible to the Proposed Scheme as attention is less focused on views and therefore have a medium sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 015.04.011: View east from Eccleshall Road, adjacent to Stafford North Services

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground is dominated by the busy two lane Eccleshall Road, flanked by newly laid hedgerow field boundaries with occasional hedgerow trees and telegraph poles.</p> <p>The midground view beyond the field boundaries comprises medium to large-scale arable fields, which slope upwards towards the horizon. The B5026 Eccleshall Road gently rises to bridge the M6, which is not visible within the view due to intervening vegetation and the rising landform.</p> <p>There are limited views due to the topography and intervening vegetation, however filtered views of a distant wooded ridge are afforded.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground becomes more enclosed than that seen during winter.</p> <p>In the midground the summer growth of intervening hedgerows partially screen views of medium to large-scale arable fields beyond.</p> <p>The background views remain similar to that seen during winter.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effects during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered close-medium range views of the construction works including B5026 Eccleshall Road overbridge, Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct plus associated use of cranes, the Stone Railhead main compound, Yarnfield North embankment, Yarnfield North embankment transfer node and new overhead power lines. In addition there will be close-medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment and plant, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in noticeable change to the view across the gently sloping arable landscape, interrupting the horizon and introducing elements which are out of scale with the landscape. Transport receptors will have filtered views due to the intervening vegetation and the rising landform. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered close-medium range views of the Stone IMB-R, B5026 Eccleshall Road overbridge, Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct, Yarnfield North embankment, new overhead power lines and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in new features that are intermittently visible in the views across the rural landscape. However the transport receptor will have restricted views of these elements due to intervening vegetation, the rising landform and the Proposed Scheme being primarily in the Yarlet North cutting at this section. Due to the aforementioned elements there will remain a medium magnitude of visual change will remain, with moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	While the dense summer growth of intervening vegetation will provide further screening of the Proposed Scheme, the change described above will still be clearly apparent. Therefore a medium magnitude of visual change will remain, with moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the Stone IMB-R, B5026 Eccleshall Road overbridge, Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct, Yarnfield North embankment, new overhead power lines and overhead line equipment will become more integrated within the landscape due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Yarlet North cutting, which will partially screen views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of visual change will reduce to low and level of effect will reduce to minor adverse (non-significant).	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Views of the Proposed Scheme will be largely filtered due to the screening effect of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting reaching maturity. Therefore a low magnitude of visual change will remain, with a minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect.	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 015.03.012: View north-east from Chebsey Footpath 7

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using the PRoW (Chebsey 7).

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 16/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 387547.117, 332166.397

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 387547.117, 332166.397

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 015.03.012: View north-east from Chebsey Footpath 7

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground consists of medium-scale arable fields gently sloping away from the view towards the midground. The field boundaries are defined by managed mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees.</p> <p>The midground of the view incorporates Cold Norton Farm, the M6 and Norton Bridge to Stone Railway, which are highly visible despite the planted shelter belts. There are also partial views of Wellbeing Park 'Stone Dominoes' sports ground to the north.</p> <p>The background views are characterised by a gently sloping landscape with a dense woodland ridge forming the horizon.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that seen during winter.</p> <p>In the midground Cold Norton Farm, the M6, Norton Bridge to Stone Railway and the 'Stone Dominoes' sport ground are still visible despite the summer growth of intervening vegetation.</p> <p>The background views remain similar to that seen during winter.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effects during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including the Stone Railhead main compound, Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct plus associated use of cranes, Yarnfield North embankment and new overhead power lines. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in substantial change to the views across the gently sloping arable landscape, interrupting the horizon and introducing elements, which are out of scale with the landscape. Recreational receptors will have filtered views due to the hedgerow field boundaries, hedgerow trees, mixed woodland shelter belts associated with the M6 and views being partially screened by Cold Norton Farm, there will still be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effects during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered medium range views of the Stone IMB-R, Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct, Yarnfield North embankment, new overhead power lines and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a substantial change to the filtered views across the gently sloping arable landscape, interrupting the horizon and introducing elements, which are out of scale with the landscape. Recreational receptors will have filtered views due to the hedgerow field boundaries, hedgerow trees and mixed woodland shelter belts associated with the M6. Views will also be restricted by Cold Norton Farm. Due to the aforementioned elements there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain unchanged in the summer, with the exception of dense summer growth of hedgerow field boundaries, hedgerow trees and mixed woodland shelter belts associated with the M6, partially screening views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the Stone IMB-R, Filly Brook viaduct, Yarnfield North embankment, new overhead power lines and overhead line equipment will still result in a noticeable change to the filtered views across the gently sloping arable landscape, albeit more integrated within the landscape due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Yarlet North cutting and Yarnfield South embankment. For this reason there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and a moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Views of the Stone IMB-R, Filly Brook viaduct, new overhead power lines and overhead line equipment will still be visible despite becoming more integrated within the landscape due to the screening effect of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. For this reason the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will remain medium and the level of effect will remain major adverse (significant).	Moderate adverse (significant)

Viewpoint 016.02.002: View north-west from Darlaston Grange, Yarnfield Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at Darlaston Grange, Yarnfield Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 09:33. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). GPS Co-ordinates: 388577.658, 333849.611. Elevation: 112.567 Metres AOD

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 24/08/2016. Time taken: 11:26. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 388577.658, 333849.611. Elevation: 112.619 Metres AOD

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 016.02.002: View west from Darlaston Grange, Yarnfield Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
<p>The foreground consists of Yarnfield Lane, which is aligned with managed hedgerows and telegraph poles.</p> <p>The midground view incorporates medium-large sized arable and pasture fields beyond maintained hedgerows and a mixed woodland shelter associated with residential properties.</p> <p>Long distance background views are partially restricted by the landform sloping away and the intervening vegetation. However both the buildings associated with S.C. Feeds Ltd. at Micklow House Farm and the M6 are dominate features within the landscape.</p>	<p>In the midground the summer growth of intervening hedgerows partially screen views of medium-large-scale arable and pasture fields beyond. The shelter belt further screens the associated residential properties.</p> <p>The background views are further screened by the dense summer growth of intervening hedgerow field boundaries, however the buildings associated with S.C. Feeds Ltd. at Micklow House Farm are still clearly evident features within the landscape.</p>	<p>The foreground consists of sky glow from Walton and Stone behind.</p> <p>The midground comprises light spill from the M6.</p> <p>The background views consist of sky glow from Yarnfield.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effects during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including the B5026 Eccleshall Road overbridge, Yarlet North cutting satellite compound, Stone Railhead main compound (and associated lighting), Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct plus associated use of cranes and Yarnfield North embankment. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in a noticeable change to the characteristics of the sloping rural landscape and introduce elements which interrupt the rural skyline and foreshorten the long distance views. Residents will have filtered views due to intervening property boundary hedgerows and woodland shelter belts. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	At night the lighting associated with the Stone Railhead main compound will be clearly visible as a distinct element in a predominantly dark night sky. It will noticeably add to the distant sky glow from surrounding settlements and light spill from vehicles on this unlit section of the M6. The controls on the light spill set out in the draft CoCP will reduce the visual impact of the lighting installation. However the addition of the lighting features will substantially change the view at night. Therefore, at night there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effects during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered medium range views of trains on the route of the Proposed Scheme, the B5026 Eccleshall Road overbridge, Stone IMB-R (and associated lighting), Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct, Yarnfield North embankment and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will still result in noticeable change to the characteristics of the sloping rural landscape and introduce elements which interrupt the rural skyline. Residents will have filtered views due to intervening property boundary hedgerows and woodland shelter belts. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Winter (at night)	At night the lighting associated with the Stone IMB-R will be clearly visible as a distinct element, in a predominantly dark night sky. This will intensify the impact of the distant sky glow from surrounding settlements and light spill from vehicles on this unlit section of the M6. The controls on the light spill set out in the scheme description in section 2 will reduce the visual impact of the lighting installation. However the addition of the lighting features will substantially change the view at night. Therefore, at night there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain unchanged in the summer, with the exception of dense summer growth of hedgerows and woodland shelter belts, partially screening views of trains on the route of the Proposed Scheme, the B5026 Eccleshall Road overbridge, Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct, Yarnfield North embankment and overhead line equipment. Therefore there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of trains on the route of the Proposed Scheme, B5026 Eccleshall Road overbridge, Stone IMB-R, Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct, Yarnfield North embankment and overhead line equipment will become more integrated within the landscape due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Yarnfield South embankment and Yarnfield North embankment, which will partially filter view of the Proposed Scheme. However the Proposed Scheme will still result in a noticeable change to the characteristics of the sloping rural landscape. For this reason there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the continuing growth of the mitigation planting to maturity at Yarnfield South embankment and Yarnfield North embankment and the associated screening effect, the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to low and the level of effect will reduce to minor adverse (non-significant).	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 016.02.002: View north west from Darlaston Grange, Yarnfield Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at Darlaston Grange, Yarnfield Lane.

Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 09:33. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 388577.658, 333849.611. Elevation: 112.567 Metres AOD



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Peak construction phase (2023)

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 09:33. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 388577.658, 333849.611. Elevation: 112.567 Metres AOD



NOTE: Exact appearance and elements of the IMBR may vary following detailed design.

The viewpoint has been taken approximately 691 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-217.

For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 016.02.002 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look during the peak construction phase to help inform the visual impact assessment. The construction methods and siting of construction activities of the LV-01-595 Proposed Scheme may be subject to change in response to consultation and ongoing design. The extent of land required temporarily to construct the scheme will not extend beyond that shown in the photomontage. Changes in the construction of the Proposed Scheme will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects detailed in the photomontages of the Proposed Scheme.

At this scale the images do not lend themselves to direct comparison out in the field. Therefore, for viewing in the field, it is recommended that each image from the panoramic photomontage is printed individually, onto an A3 landscape sheet for a viewing distance of 500mm. For further details on the selection of photomontage locations, verifiable methodology and presentation refer to the Landscape and visual assessment Technical Note - Approach to verifiable photomontages (SMR Addendum Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002).



Figure Number	LV-01-595
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 016.02.002
Community Area 3: Stone and Swynnerton	

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Doc Number C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101595-P01

Date: 12/06/17

Viewpoint 016.02.002: View north west from Darlaston Grange, Yarnfield Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at Darlaston Grange, Yarnfield Lane.

Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 09:33. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 388577.658, 333849.611. Elevation: 112.567 Metres AOD



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 09:33. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 388577.658, 333849.611. Elevation: 112.567 Metres AOD



NOTE: Exact appearance and elements of the IMBR may vary following detailed design.

The viewpoint has been taken approximately 691 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-217. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 016.02.002 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-536 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as immature plants which would mature over time to further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape.

At this scale the images do not lend themselves to direct comparison out in the field. Therefore, for viewing in the field, it is recommended that each image from the panoramic photomontage is printed individually, onto an A3 landscape sheet for a viewing distance of 500mm. For further details on the selection of photomontage locations, verifiable methodology and presentation refer to the Landscape and visual assessment Technical Note - Approach to verifiable photomontages (SMR Addendum Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002).



Figure Number	LV-01-536
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 016.02.002
Community Area 3: Stone and Swynnerton	

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101536-P01

Date: 12/06/17

Viewpoint 016.03.008: View north-east from Swynnerton Footpath 38

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using PRoW (Swynnerton 38).

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 386824.347, 334633.069

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 386824.347, 334633.069

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



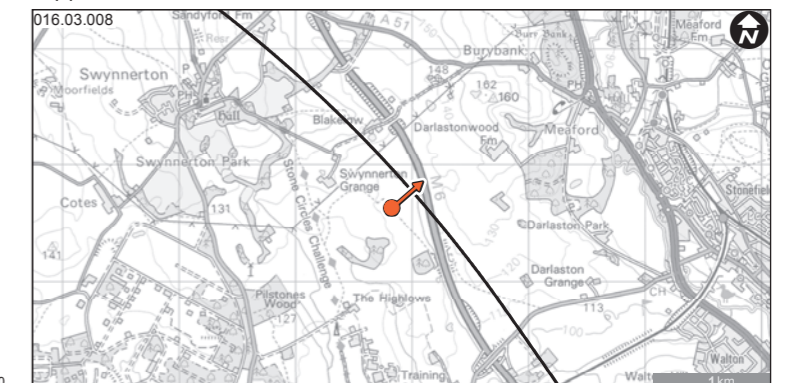
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 016.03.008: View north-east from Swynnerton Footpath 38

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground consists of a path, which is perpendicular to the PRoW (Swynnerton 38) between medium-scale pasture fields.</p> <p>The midground of the view is dominated by the M6 although it is partially screened by a shelter belt of deciduous woodland. A single transmitter and a line of pylons are also dominant features within the landscape.</p> <p>Background views are afforded by the rising landform and a wooded ridge, although a line of pylons against the horizon imposes on this.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that seen during winter.</p> <p>In the midground the summer growth of intervening hedgerows and shelter belts partially screen views of the M6, however a single transmitter and line of pylons are still dominant features in the landscape.</p> <p>The background views are primarily screened by the dense summer growth of intervening vegetation, including mature hedgerows and shelter belts. However the line of pylons are still clearly visible against the horizon.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effects during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be close range views of the construction works including the Stone Railhead main compound, Meaford cutting, Meaford South embankment, M6 Meaford viaduct plus associated use of cranes, M6 Meaford viaduct satellite compound, Meaford North embankment, Meaford North embankment satellite compound, Swynnerton Footpath 27 accommodation underbridge and installation equipment associated with the underground power lines. In addition there will be close range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles, movement of material and material stockpiles. PRoW (Swynnerton 38) will be used as a haulage route adjacent to the viewpoint location. This construction activity will result in substantial alterations to the view of the pasture landscape, particularly as the existing shelter belt partially screening the M6 will be removed. Recreational receptors will experience open views due to the sloping pasture fields and removal of the woodland shelter belt for the works. Due to the prominence of the aforementioned construction activity there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effects during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be close range views of trains on the route of the Proposed Scheme, Stone IMB-R, Meaford South embankment, M6 Meaford viaduct, Meaford North embankment and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in substantial alterations to the view of the pasture landscape, particularly due to the loss of the existing shelter belt partially screening the M6 in the construction stage. Recreational receptors will have open views due to sloping pasture fields and removal of the woodland shelter belt. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain unchanged in the summer, particularly due to the loss of the existing shelter belts. Although dense summer growth of hedgerows, will partially filter views of the Proposed Scheme, there will be remain a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the Meaford South embankment, M6 Meaford viaduct, Meaford North embankment and overhead line equipment will still result in a noticeable change to the view of the pasture landscape, albeit more integrated within the landscape due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Meaford North embankment. For this reason the magnitude of visual change will reduce to medium and the level of effect will reduce to moderate adverse (significant).	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Views of the Meaford South embankment, M6 Meaford viaduct, Meaford North embankment and overhead line equipment will still be visible despite mitigation planting reaching maturity. For this reason the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will remain medium and the significance off effect will remain moderate adverse (significant).	Moderate adverse (significant)

Viewpoint 016.03.012: View east from Swynnerton Footpath 42

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using PRow (Swynnerton 42).

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 387130.870, 332492.601

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 387130.870, 332492.601

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



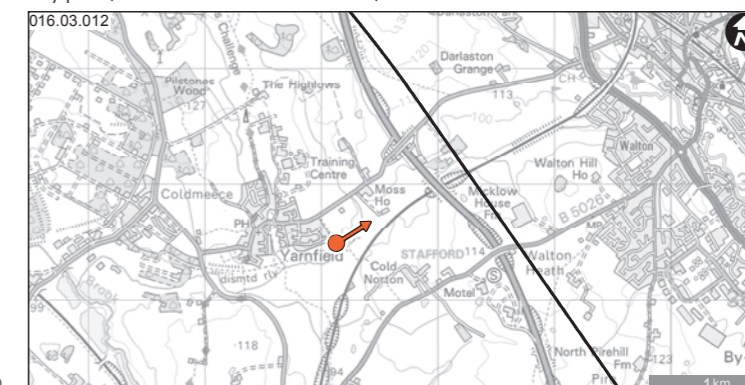
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 016.03.012: View east from Swynnerton Footpath 42

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground consists of medium-scale pasture fields.</p> <p>The midground of the view is defined by a post and wire fence field boundary, which is lined by mature trees and a remnant outgrown hedgerow. There are open views of Wellbeing Park Stone Dominoes sports ground. The midground also has views of the M6 and the Norton Bridge to Stone Railway, which are visible despite the mature field boundary vegetation.</p> <p>The background views comprise glimpsed views of the rising landform and a wooded ridge horizon.</p>	<p>In the midground the dense summer growth of the field boundary, which is lined by mature trees and remnant outgrown hedgerow primarily screen views of the M6. However openings still reveal views of Wellbeing Park Stone Dominoes sports ground and the Norton Bridge to Stone Railway.</p> <p>The background views are further screened by intervening vegetation but still comprise of glimpsed views of the rising landform and a wooded ridge horizon.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effects during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including Yarlet North cutting, Stone Railhead main compound, Yarlet North cutting satellite compound, Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct plus associated use of cranes, Yarnfield North embankment, Yarnfield Lane realignment, Yarnfield Lane overbridge and Yarnfield Lane underbridge. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles, haulage routes and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in noticeable change to the existing views of the rising landform and interrupt long distance view towards a wooded ridge. Recreational receptors will have filtered views due to field boundaries of mature trees and shrubs. Due to the aforementioned construction activity there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effects during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered medium range views of the Stone IMB-R, Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct, Yarnfield North embankment, Yarnfield Lane realignment and Yarnfield Lane overbridge, which will result in a noticeable change to the characteristic views of the medium-scale pasture field and wooded ridge beyond. The recreational receptor will have filtered views due to field boundary vegetation. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain similar in the summer, with the exception of dense summer growth of intervening vegetation partially screening views of the Proposed Scheme. However the scheme elements would still result in a noticeable change to the characteristic views of the medium-scale pasture field and wooded ridge beyond. Therefore there will remain a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the Stone IMB-R, Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct, Yarnfield North embankment, Yarnfield Lane realignment and Yarnfield Lane overbridge will become more integrated within the landscape due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Yarnfield North embankment and Yarnfield Lane, which will partially screen views of the Proposed Scheme. For this reason the magnitude of visual change will reduce to low and the level of effect will reduce to minor adverse (non-significant).	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Views of the Proposed Scheme will become more integrated into the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting reaching maturity. For this reason the magnitude of visual change will remain low and the level of effect will remain minor adverse (non-significant).	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 016.02.013: View east from Beech House Stud, Moss Hall Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at Beech House Stud, Moss Hall Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 16/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 387253.746, 333283.362

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 387253.746, 333283.362

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



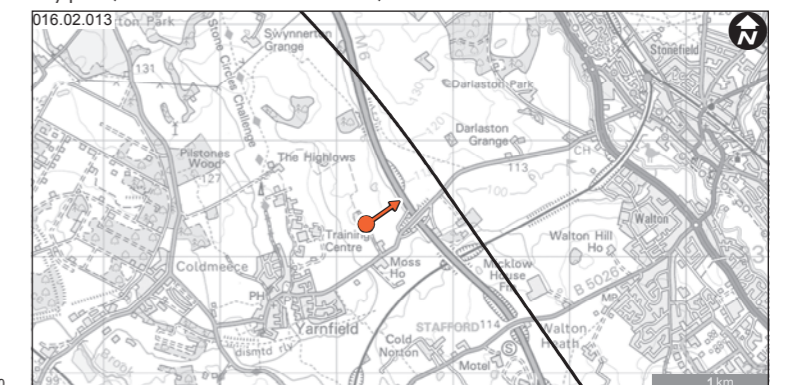
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 016.02.013: View east from Beech House Stud, Moss Hall Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
<p>The foreground consists of an access track to Beech House Stud, hedgerow and post and rail field boundaries.</p> <p>The midground is primarily defined by small-scale paddock fields and associated farm buildings. The M6 is partially visible through intervening vegetation including hedgerow field boundaries and woodland shelter belts.</p> <p>The background views comprise glimpsed views of the rising landform and a wooded ridge which forms the horizon.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that seen during winter.</p> <p>The majority of the midground views remain similar to that seen during winter, however the field boundaries and woodland shelter belts screen the M6.</p> <p>The background views remain similar to that seen during winter.</p>	<p>The foreground consists of visible light sources from Beech House Stud and sky glow from Yarnfield behind.</p> <p>The midground comprises light spill from vehicles on the M6.</p> <p>The background views consist of sky glow from Walton and Stone.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>	<p>It is assumed that the construction of over 300 dwellings at the edge of Yarnfield (09_12911_OUT and 12_17752_FUL) would be complete. The development is behind this viewpoint but will introduce new visual receptors, which will experience a similar view to these from Beech House Stud, Moss Hall Lane. (Assumed the development would not be complete during construction).</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effects during construction	Level of effect
Construction	<p>There will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including, Stone Railhead main compound, Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct plus associated use of cranes, Yarnfield North embankment, Yarnfield Lane realignment, Yarnfield Lane overbridge and the Meaford cutting. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles, haulage routes and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in considerable changes to the visual character of paddock fields and woodland shelter belts. Residents will have filtered views due to intervening vegetation, including hedgerow field boundaries and mixed woodland shelter belts. However some of the woodland shelter belts screening the M6 will be lost. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a high magnitude of visual change and a major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	<p>At night the lighting associated with the Stone Railhead main compound will be clearly visible as a distinct element in a predominantly dark night sky. It will add significantly to the individual property lighting from Beech House Stud, sky glow from Yarnfield behind the views and light spill from vehicles on this unlit section of the M6. The controls on the light spill set out in the draft CoCP will reduce the visual impact of the lighting installation. However the addition of the lighting features will substantially change the view at night. Therefore, at night there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effects during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There will be filtered medium range views of the Stone IMB-R, Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct, Yarnfield North embankment, Yarnfield Lane realignment, Yarnfield Lane overbridge, which will result in noticeable change to the views of paddock fields and woodland shelter belts. Residents will have filtered views due to intervening vegetation, including hedgerow field boundaries and mixed woodland shelter belts. Due to the loss of some of the woodland shelter belts screening the M6 and the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Winter (at night)	<p>At night the lighting associated with the Stone IMB-R will be clearly visible as a distinct element in a predominantly dark night sky. It will add significantly to the individual property lighting from Beech House Stud, sky glow from Yarnfield behind the views and light spill from vehicles on this unlit section of the M6. The controls on the light spill set out in the scheme description in section 2 will reduce the visual impact of the lighting installation. However the addition of the lighting features will substantially change the view at night. Therefore, at night there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The view remains unchanged in the summer, with the exception of dense summer growth of intervening vegetation partially filtering views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>Views of the Stone IMB-R, Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct, Yarnfield North embankment, Yarnfield Lane realignment and Yarnfield Lane overbridge will become more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Yarnfield North embankment and Yarnfield Lane. However these elements will still result in a noticeable change to the visual character of paddock fields and woodland shelter belts. For these reasons the magnitude of visual change will reduce to medium and the level of effect will reduce to moderate adverse (significant).</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>Views of the Proposed Scheme will become more integrated within the landscape due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Yarnfield North embankment and Yarnfield Lane reaching maturity, which will partially screen views of the Proposed Scheme. For this reason the magnitude of visual change will reduce to low and level of effect reduce to minor adverse (non-significant).</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 016.02.014: View north-east from Moss Lane/Yarnfield Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at Moss Lane/Yarnfield Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 21/02/2017. Time taken: 11:04. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). GPS Co-ordinates: 387369.996, 333007.062. Elevation: 103.729 Metres

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 387369.996, 333007.062

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



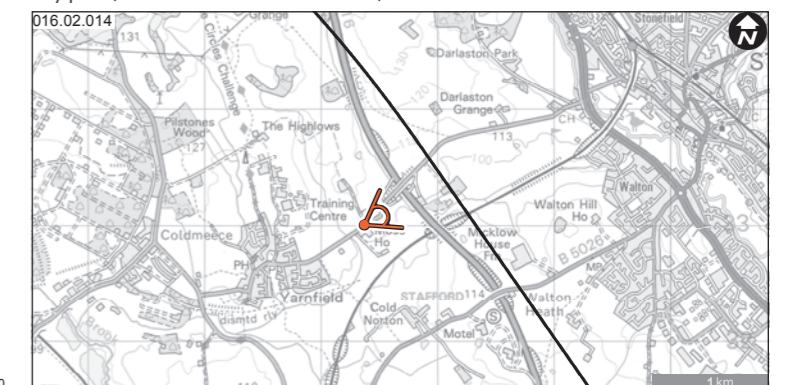
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 016.02.014: View north-east from Moss Lane/Yarnfield Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
<p>The foreground is dominated by the busy two lane Yarnfield Lane, which is aligned by maintained hedgerow field boundaries, telegraph poles and intermittent mature hedgerow trees. Victoria Cottage is also visible beyond the property boundary fence and hedgerow.</p> <p>The midground comprises partial views of medium-scale arable fields through gaps in the intervening hedgerows.</p> <p>The background views are characterised by woodland blocks and a rising landform with wooded ridges. Views of the Norton Bridge to Stone Railway and a wind turbine are also visible in the landscape, while the M6 is also perceptible, although primarily screened by intervening vegetation.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that seen during winter, although the views are slightly more filtered by the summer growth of the hedgerow and hedgerow trees in the foreground.</p> <p>In the midground the summer growth of intervening hedgerows further filter views of Victoria Cottage and medium-scale arable fields.</p> <p>The background views are primarily screened by the dense summer growth of intervening hedgerow field boundaries.</p>	<p>The foreground consists of lighting from Moss House and Moss Lane, and sky glow from Yarnfield behind.</p> <p>The midground comprises light spill from vehicles on the M6.</p> <p>The background views consist of sky glow from Walton and Stone.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>	<p>It is assumed that the construction of over 300 dwellings at the edge of Yarnfield (09_12911_OUT and 12_17752_FUL) would be complete. The development is behind this viewpoint but will introduce new visual receptors, which will experience a similar view to these from Moss Lane/Yarnfield Lane. (Assumed the development would not be complete during construction).</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effects during construction	Level of effect
Construction	<p>There will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including, Stone Railhead main compound, Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct plus associated use of cranes, Yarnfield North embankment, Yarnfield Lane realignment and Yarnfield Lane overbridge. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles, haulage routes and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in an uncharacteristic change to the rural landscape with wooded ridges and impose on the rural skyline. Residents will have partially screened views from the ground and upper floors by intervening vegetation, including hedgerow field boundaries, mixed woodland blocks and shelter belts. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to these receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	<p>At night the lighting associated with the Stone Railhead main compound will be clearly visible as a distinct element in a predominantly dark night sky. It will add significantly to the individual property lighting from Beech House Stud, sky glow from Yarnfield behind the views and light spill from vehicles on this unlit section of the M6. The controls on the light spill set out in the draft CoCP will reduce the visual impact of the lighting installation. However the addition of the lighting features will substantially change the view at night. Therefore, at night there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effects during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There will be filtered medium range views of the Stone IMB-R, Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct, Yarnfield North embankment, Yarnfield Lane realignment and Yarnfield Lane overbridge, which will result in noticeable alterations to the views. However residents will have heavily filtered views due to intervening vegetation, including hedgerow field boundaries and hedgerow trees. Due to this reason the magnitude of visual change will reduce to medium and the significance of visual effect will reduce to moderate adverse (significant).</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Winter (at night)	<p>At night the lighting associated with the Stone IMB-R will be clearly visible as a distinct element in a predominantly dark night sky. It will add significantly to the individual property lighting from Beech House Stud, sky glow from Yarnfield behind the views and light spill from vehicles on this unlit section of the M6. The controls on the light spill set out in the scheme description in section 2 will reduce the visual impact of the lighting installation. However the addition of the lighting features will substantially change the view at night. Therefore, at night there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The view remains similar in the summer, with the exception of dense summer growth of intervening vegetation further screening views of the Proposed Scheme. However the scheme elements would still result in a noticeable change to the characteristic views of the rural landscape and wooded ridge beyond. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>Views of the Stone IMB-R, Yarnfield South embankment, Filly Brook viaduct, Yarnfield North embankment, Yarnfield Lane realignment and Yarnfield Lane overbridge will become more integrated within the landscape due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Yarnfield North embankment and Yarnfield Lane. The visual change will be largely filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of visual change will reduce to low and the level of effect will reduce to minor adverse (non-significant).</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>Views of the Proposed Scheme will become more integrated within the landscape due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting reaching maturity. The magnitude of visual change will remain low and the level of effect will remain minor adverse (non-significant).</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)

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Viewpoint 016.02.014: View north east from Moss Lane/Yarnfield Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at Moss Lane/Yarnfield Lane.

Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 21/02/2017. Time taken: 11:04. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 387369.996, 333007.062. Elevation: 103.729 Metres AOD



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 21/02/2017. Time taken: 11:04. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 387369.996, 333007.062. Elevation: 103.729 Metres AOD



NOTE: Exact appearance and elements of the IMBR may vary following detailed design.

The viewpoint has been taken approximately 783 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-217.

For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 016.02.014 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-655 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as immature plants which would mature over time to further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape.

At this scale the images do not lend themselves to direct comparison out in the field. Therefore, for viewing in the field, it is recommended that each image from the panoramic photomontage is printed individually, onto an A3 landscape sheet for a viewing distance of 500mm. For further details on the selection of photomontage locations, verifiable methodology and presentation refer to the Landscape and visual assessment Technical Note - Approach to verifiable photomontages (SMR Addendum Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002).



Figure Number	LV-01-655
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 016.02.014
Community Area 3: Stone and Swynnerton	

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Doc Number C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101655-P01

Date: 12/06/17

Viewpoint 017.03.001: View north-east from Swynnerton Footpath 37

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using PRow (Swynnerton 37).

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 385993.270, 335116.271

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 385993.270, 335116.271

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



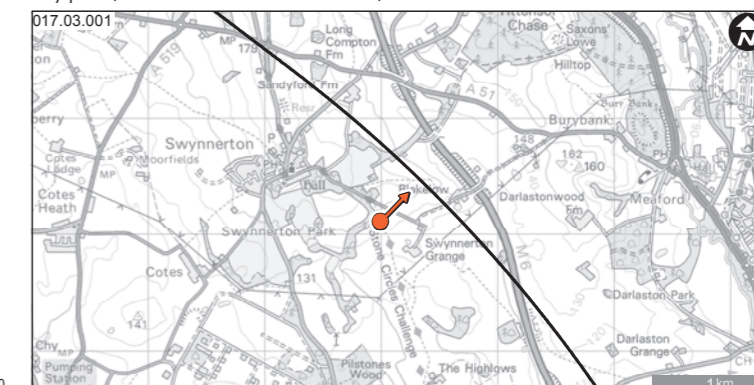
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 017.03.001: View north-east from Swynnerton Footpath 37

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground consists of a medium-scale pasture field part of the planned estate landscape of Swynnerton Park. The boundary alongside Hall Lane from Swynnerton to Swynnerton Grange comprises mature hedgerow, recently planted hedgerow and timber post and rail fence.</p> <p>The midground drops away allowing views across the adjacent fields, which are scattered with mature trees, crossed by hedgerow boundaries, mature trees and parkland tree groups around the pond at Swynnerton Grange. Telegraph poles along Hall Lane, a pylon and the M6 are visible despite the partial screening by shelter belts.</p> <p>The background views of the rising rural landscape and wooded ridge are available to the east/south-east albeit partially screened by trees in the midground.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that seen during winter.</p> <p>The midground views remain similar to that seen during winter. The summer growth of intervening hedgerows and shelter belts provides slightly more screening of the telegraph poles along Hall Lane, a pylon and the M6, however they are all still visible.</p> <p>The background views will be more filtered due to summer growth of intervening vegetation.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual Impact Assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including the, Stone Railhead main compound, M6 Meaford viaduct plus associated use of cranes, Meaford North embankment, Meaford North embankment satellite compound, Swynnerton Footpath 27 accommodation underbridge, Swynnerton South cutting, the Swynnerton embankment and Swynnerton Estate South underbridge. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the parkland landscape and interrupt the long distance rural views. However recreational receptors will have filtered views due to the intervening hedgerow, mature parkland trees and tree groups. Due to these reasons, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered medium range views of the Stone IMB-R, M6 Meaford viaduct, Meaford North embankment, Swynnerton embankment and the associated noise barriers and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the parkland landscape. However recreational receptors will have filtered views due to the intervening hedgerow, mature parkland trees and tree groups. Due to these reasons the magnitude of visual change will remain medium and the level of effect will remain moderate adverse (significant).	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain unchanged in the summer, with the exception of dense summer growth of intervening hedgerows, mature parkland trees and tree groups providing some further screening of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the M6 Meaford viaduct and Meaford North embankment will still result in substantial change to the views across the parkland landscape, albeit more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. For this reason there will remain a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Views of the M6 Meaford viaduct and Meaford North embankment will still be visible despite mitigation planting reaching maturity. For this reason the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will remain medium and the level of effect will remain moderate adverse (significant).	Moderate adverse (significant)

Viewpoint 017.02.003: View east from Grange Cottages on Hall Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents on Hall Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 386356.668, 335075.432

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 386356.668, 335075.432

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



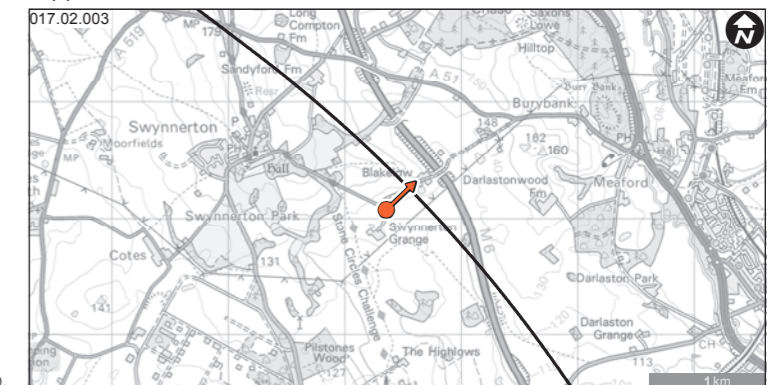
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 017.02.003: View east from Grange Cottages on Hall Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale, pastoral and agricultural farmland with hedgerows, field trees and woodlands.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a medium-scale arable field at the edge of the Stafford Estate with mature field trees. There are maintained hedgerow field boundaries and scattered, standalone, mature hedgerow trees.</p> <p>The midground comprises a wooded ridge with partial views through mature trees towards the Blakefield properties surrounded by small areas of woodland. The M6 is also visible although is partially screened by intervening vegetation, which aligns the road. Electricity pylons are partially visible in the rural landscape.</p> <p>The background views are characterised by scattered mature trees, and a rising rural landscape beyond the M6. The horizon predominantly comprises woodland blocks, with the skyline broken by electricity pylons.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains largely similar to that seen during winter. However the dense summer growth of surrounding vegetation does filter views to the south-east.</p> <p>In the midground the summer growth of intervening hedgerows and shelter belts primarily screen views of the M6 and the electricity pylons, however the Blakefield properties are still visible through the intervening vegetation.</p> <p>The background views remain similar to that seen during winter, although the electricity pylons are further screened by the summer growth of intervening vegetation.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual Impact Assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be close range views of the construction works including the Meaford North embankment, Meaford North embankment satellite compounds, trenches excavated for underground power lines, Swynnerton Footpath 27 accommodation underbridge, Swynnerton South cutting, Swynnerton embankment and Swynnerton Estate South underbridge. In addition there will be close range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the parkland and planned estate, which foreshorten the background views of the rural landscape. Residents will have partially filtered views due to the intervening hedgerow and wooded ridge. However due to the presence and proximity of the aforementioned construction activity there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be close range views of the Meaford North embankment, Swynnerton Footpath 27 accommodation underbridge, Swynnerton embankment and associated noise barriers and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the parkland and planned estate, which foreshorten the background views of a rural landscape. Residents will have filtered views due to the intervening hedgerows and wooded ridge. However due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain unchanged in the summer, despite dense summer growth of intervening vegetation filtering views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore there will remain a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the Meaford North embankment, Swynnerton Footpath 27 accommodation underbridge, Swynnerton embankment and associated noise barriers and overhead line equipment will still result in substantial change to the views across the parkland landscape. For these reasons there will remain a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Views of the Proposed Scheme will still be visible although more integrated within the view due to the screening effect of woodland mitigation planting associated with Meaford North embankment and the hedgerow mitigation planting running alongside the Proposed Scheme and connecting to the existing network of hedgerow field boundaries. Due to mitigation planting reaching maturity and filtering views of the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of visual change will reduce to medium and the level of effect will reduce to moderate adverse (significant).	Moderate adverse (significant)

Viewpoint 017.02.004: View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 27 at Blakelow

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at Blakelow.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 386725.378, 335329.796

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 386725.378, 335329.796

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



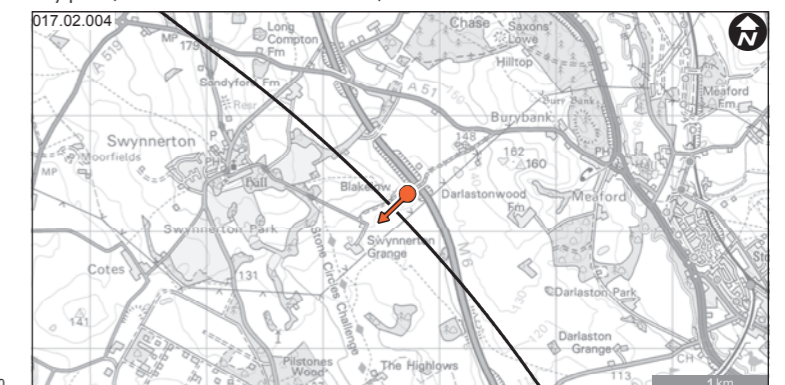
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 017.02.004: View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 27 at Blakelow

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium/large-scale, pastoral and agricultural farmland with hedgerows, field trees and woodlands.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a medium-scale open rough grass field with dry stone wall and maintained hedgerow boundaries.</p> <p>The midground consists of an undulating arable field with a prominent electricity pylon in the centre. The woodland shelter belts associated with Swynnerton Park are distinctive features. Roadside belts of mature trees partially screen views to the M6.</p> <p>The background views are characterised by an upward sloping landform to a wooded ridge, including Highlow Bank and with a transmitter on the horizon.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground becomes more enclosed due to dense summer growth of vegetations, which partially filters views beyond.</p> <p>The midground views remain similar to that seen during winter, although the summer growth of intervening hedgerows and shelter belts screen the M6.</p> <p>The background views remain similar to that seen during winter.</p>	<p>There are no direct light sources, however the midground is characterised by lights spill from the M6.</p> <p>Sky glow from Yarnfield and Swynnerton is perceptible in the background.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be close range views of the construction works including the M6 Meaford viaduct, M6 Meaford viaduct satellite compounds, Meaford North embankment, Meaford North embankment satellite compounds, trenches excavated for underground power lines, Swynnerton Footpath 27 accommodation underbridge and Swynnerton South cutting. In addition there will be close range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in substantial changes in close proximity to the receptor, which are incongruous with the existing rural arable landscape and will reduce the visual dominance of the woodland shelter belts associated with Swynnerton Park. Residents will have filtered views due to intervening hedgerow and dry stone wall field boundaries and the belts of mature trees associated with Blakelow. However due to the prominence and proximity of the aforementioned construction activity there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	At night the lighting associated with the Stone Railhead main compound will be visible as sky glow above the woodland blocks within a predominantly dark night sky, adding to the light spill from vehicles on this unlit section of the M6. However, this lighting will be filtered by intervening vegetation and the controls on the light spill set out in the draft CoCP will reduce the visual impact of the lighting installation. Therefore, at night there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be close range views of the M6 Meaford viaduct, Meaford North embankment, Swynnerton Footpath 27 accommodation underbridge and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the rural landscape which will reduce the visual dominance of the woodland shelter belts associated with Swynnerton Park. Residents will have filtered views due to the hedgerow and dry stone wall field boundaries and the belts of mature trees associated with Blakelow. However due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Winter (at night)	At night the lighting associated with the Stone IMB-R will be visible as sky glow above the woodland blocks within a predominantly dark night sky, adding to the light spill from vehicles on this unlit section of the M6. However, this lighting will be filtered by intervening vegetation and the controls on the light spill set out in the scheme description in section 2 will reduce the visual impact of the lighting installation. Therefore, at night there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	Dense summer growth of hedgerows will filter views of the Proposed Scheme. However due to the scale and prominence of these elements, they will remain clearly visible. Therefore there will remain a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effect.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the M6 Meaford viaduct, Meaford North embankment, Swynnerton Footpath 27 accommodation underbridge and overhead line equipment will still result in substantial change to the views across the rural landscape, albeit more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Meaford North embankment. For these reasons the magnitude of visual change will reduce to medium and the level of effect will reduce to moderate adverse (significant).	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	The Proposed Scheme will still be visible and result in substantial change to the views across the rural landscape despite becoming more integrated within the view due to mitigation planting reaching maturity. For this reason the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will remain medium and the level of effect will remain moderate adverse (significant).	Moderate adverse (significant)

Viewpoint 017.02.005: View south-west from Stone Rural Footpath 34 at The Marlings

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at The Marlings.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 387307.111, 335727.327

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 387307.111, 335727.327

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 017.02.005: View south-west from Stone Rural Footpath 34 at The Marlings

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
<p>The foreground consists of a narrow single country track aligned with tall mature hedgerows. Medium scale open pasture fields with a timber post and rail fence and semi-mature tree planting flank the country track which allows long views across the adjacent field.</p> <p>The midground comprises farm buildings at Bury Bank nurseries and field boundary tree belts which restrict longer views. Electricity pylons are prominent features in the rural landscape.</p> <p>The background views are characterised by rising ground to the south-west and longer distance views to the wooded horizon, broken by the electricity pylons.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline remains similar to that seen during winter, with the denser summer growth of the hedgerows providing some greater visual enclosure.</p>	<p>The midground comprises light sources from Bury Bank Nurseries, the Marlings and light spill from the M6.</p> <p>Sky glow from Yarnfield and Swynnerton is perceptible in the background.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>	<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	<p>Construction works that will be visible include the Meaford South embankment, M6 Meaford viaduct plus associated use of cranes, M6 Meaford viaduct satellite compound, Meaford North embankment, new underground power lines and Swynnerton South cutting. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in changes which will be viewed as one of a series of components in the midground, causing severance of the parkland shelter belts associated with Swynnerton Park on the horizon. Residents will have filtered views due to intervening vegetation. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	<p>At night the lighting associated with the Stone Railhead main compound will be visible as sky glow above intervening vegetation within a predominantly dark night sky, adding to the light spill from vehicles on this unlit section of the M6. However, this lighting will be filtered by intervening vegetation and the controls on the light spill set out in the draft CoCP will reduce the visual impact of the lighting installation. Therefore, at night there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There will be medium range views of the Meaford South embankment, M6 Meaford viaduct, Meaford North embankment and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in changes within a relatively short distance, which will be viewed as one of a series of components in the midground causing severance of the parkland shelter belts associated with Swynnerton Park on the horizon. Residents will have filtered views due to the tall hedgerows and the belts of mature trees associated with field boundaries and the M6. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Winter (at night)	<p>At night the lighting associated with the Stone IMB-R will be visible as sky glow above intervening vegetation within a predominantly dark night sky, adding to the light spill from vehicles on this unlit section of the M6. However this lighting will be filtered by intervening vegetation and the controls on the light spill set out in the scheme description in section 2, which will reduce the visual impact of the lighting installation. Therefore, at night there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Despite dense summer growth of hedgerows and belts of mature trees associated with field boundaries and the M6 partially screening views of the Proposed Scheme, there will remain a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect due to proximity of the elements.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>Views of the Meaford South embankment, M6 Meaford viaduct, Meaford North embankment and overhead line equipment will still result in substantial change to the views within a relatively short distance, albeit more integrated within the view due to maturing hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. For these reasons there will remain a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity at Meaford south embankment and Meaford north embankment and the resultant greater integration of the scheme in the landscape, the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to low and the level of effect will reduce to minor adverse (non-significant).</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 017.04.007: View south-west from A51 Stone Road lay-by

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by receptors using the A51 Stone Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 387047.036, 335971.522

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 387047.036, 335971.522

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



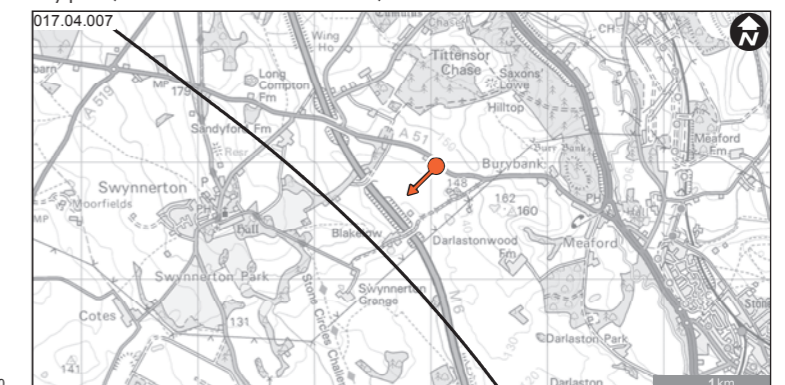
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Transport receptors are less susceptible to the Proposed Scheme as attention is less focused on views and therefore have a medium sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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Viewpoint 017.04.007: View south-west from A51 Stone Road lay-by

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground consists of a large-scale arable field, which gently slopes away from the viewpoint and is punctuated by occasional mature field trees.</p> <p>The midground consists of mature, maintained hedgerows and dense belts of trees, which partially screen background views and the M6 corridor. Telegraph poles are prominent elements across the view.</p> <p>The background is characterised by landform rising to a wooded ridge and parkland tree belts associated with Swynnerton Park such as Lodge Covert, which are partially screened by intervening vegetation in the midground. Electricity pylons are prominent features breaking the horizon.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that seen during winter.</p> <p>The midground views remain similar to that seen during winter, although the summer growth of intervening hedgerows and shelter belts further screen the M6.</p> <p>The background views remain similar to that seen during winter.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered mid-distance range views of the construction works including those for the M6 Meaford viaduct plus associated use of cranes, M6 Meaford viaduct satellite compound, Meaford North embankment, Meaford North satellite compound, Swynnerton South cutting, Swynnerton embankment and Swynnerton Estate South underbridge. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in changes, which will be viewed as one of a series of components in the midground. Transport receptors will have filtered views due to intervening hedgerows, field trees and the belts of mature trees associated with the M6. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be mid-distance views of the M6 Meaford viaduct, Meaford North embankment, Swynnerton embankment, noise barriers and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in noticeable changes which will be viewed as one of a series of components in the midground. Transport receptors will have filtered views due to the tall hedgerows, field trees and the belts of mature trees associated with the M6. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain largely unchanged in the summer, with the exception of dense summer growth of tall hedgerows, field trees and the belts of mature trees providing a slightly greater level of screening. Therefore a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect will remain.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the M6 Meaford viaduct, Meaford North embankment, Swynnerton embankment, noise barriers and overhead line equipment will still result in noticeable change to the views albeit more integrated within the landscape due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. For these reasons there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity at Meaford south embankment and Meaford north embankment and the resultant greater integration of the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to low and the level of effect will reduce to minor adverse (non-significant).	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 017.02.010: View south-west from properties on Chase Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents on Chase Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 386252.126, 336572.897

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 386252.126, 336572.897

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 017.02.010: View south-west from properties on Chase Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents on Chase Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale pasture, bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees with parkland shelter belts and woodland blocks.</p> <p>The foreground consists of Chase Lane, which is lined with hedgerows, hedgerow trees and telegraph poles, partially screening the medium-scale pasture field beyond.</p> <p>The midground comprises intervening hedgerow trees and mature woodland partially screening the M6, which is in a cutting yet partially visible and hence imposes on this otherwise rural landscape.</p> <p>There are restricted background views due to the sloping landform and intervening vegetation, of a landscape which rises on the adjacent side of the valley.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground becomes more enclosed due to the dense summer growth of intervening vegetation, screening views of the fields beyond.</p> <p>The midground views remain similar to that seen during winter, although the summer growth of intervening hedgerows and shelter belts screen the M6.</p> <p>The background views remain similar to that seen during winter.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including the Swynnerton embankment, Swynnerton New Bridleway accommodation underbridge, Swynnerton North cutting and Tittensor Road overbridge. In addition there will be filtered medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in new features in the view within a relatively short distance, which will interrupt the characteristics hedgerow field boundaries and mature parkland shelter belts associated with Swynnerton Park. Residents will have filtered views from ground floor and upper floors windows due to the presence of maintained hedgerows, medium open grazing fields and mature woodland. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered medium range views of the Swynnerton embankment, Swynnerton auto-transformer station, noise barriers and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in new features in the view within a relatively short distance, which will interrupt the characteristics hedgerow field boundaries and mature parkland shelter belts associated with Swynnerton Park. Residents will have filtered ground floor and upper floor views due to maintained hedgerows, medium open grazing fields and mature woodland. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain unchanged in the summer, with the exception of dense summer growth of tall hedgerows and shelter belts associated with the M6 partially screening views of the Swynnerton embankment, Swynnerton auto-transformer station, noise barriers and overhead line equipment. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the Swynnerton embankment, Swynnerton MPATS and overhead line equipment will still result in a substantial change to the views within a relatively short distance, albeit more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. For these reasons there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity at Swynnerton embankment, the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to low and the level of effect will reduce to minor adverse (non-significant).	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 017.02.011: View west from properties at Cumberstone Wood Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at Cumberstone Lodge.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 386676.104, 337003.687

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 386676.104, 337003.687

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



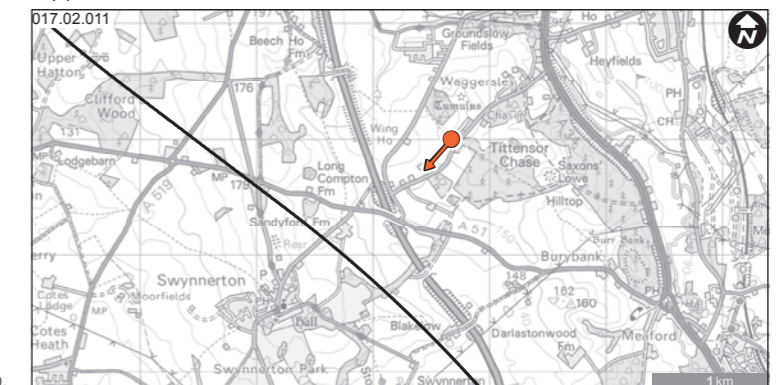
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 017.02.011: View west from properties at Cumberstone Wood Farm

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale pasture, bounded by hedgerows, copses and woodland blocks.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a grass track aligned with a timber post and rail fence garden boundary and post and wire fence along the track. The track follows the edge of Cumberstone Wood on a hillside, rising to the north with the ground falling to the south-west, towards the M6 corridor. A maintained hedgerow to the rear of Cumberstone Lodge partially screens views beyond.</p> <p>The midground comprises rolling pasture fields, hedgerow field boundaries and small woodland blocks, which partially screen the M6 corridor.</p> <p>The background views are of a rolling rural landscape, rising to a wooded ridge at Closepit Plantation, The Stretter and the landmark Swynnerton Water Tower on the horizon.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground becomes more enclosed due to the dense summer growth of hedgerows and Cumberstone Wood.</p> <p>The midground views remain similar to that seen during winter, although the dense summer growth of intervening hedgerows and small woodland blocks provide further screening.</p> <p>The background views remain similar to that seen during winter, although the dense summer growth of intervening vegetation partially screen views of the Swynnerton Water Tower.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered long distance views of the construction works including the Swynnerton embankment, Swynnerton New Bridleway accommodation underbridge, presence of Swynnerton auto-transformer station and Swynnerton embankment satellite compound. In addition there will be filtered long range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in notable change to the filtered views of the undulating pasture landscape and interrupt the prominent wooded ridge. However residents will have heavily filtered views due to undulating landform, maintained hedgerows and woodland. As such there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be long distance views of the Swynnerton embankment, noise barriers and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in change within the background views, which is largely filtered by the undulating landscape with pasture fields, maintained hedgerows and woodland. For these reasons there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain largely unchanged in the summer, with the exception of dense summer growth of hedgerows and woodland blocks further screening views of the Proposed Scheme. For this reason there will remain a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	The long distance filtered views of the Swynnerton embankment, noise barriers and overhead line equipment will be more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting on and adjacent to Swynnerton embankment. For this reason the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will reduce to negligible.	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity, the magnitude of visual change and level of effect arising from the Proposed Scheme will remain negligible.	Negligible (non-significant)

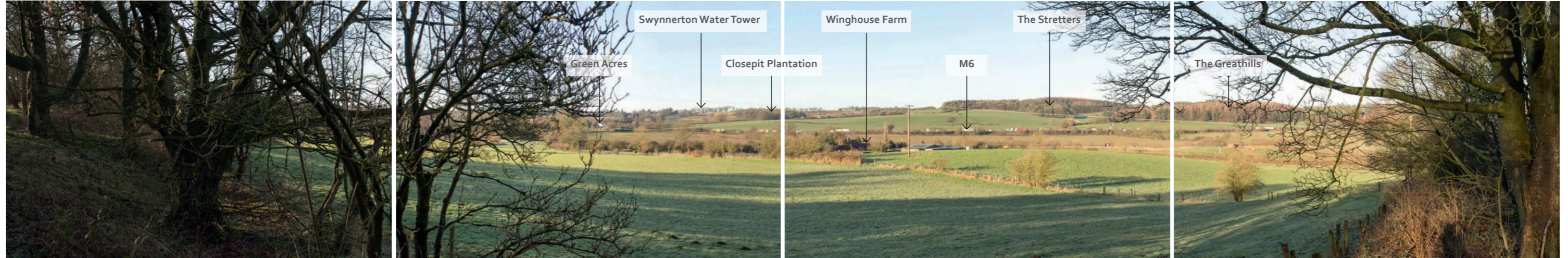
Viewpoint 017.03.012: View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 49

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using PRow (Swynnerton 49).

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 386563.435, 337129.385

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 386563.435, 337129.385

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



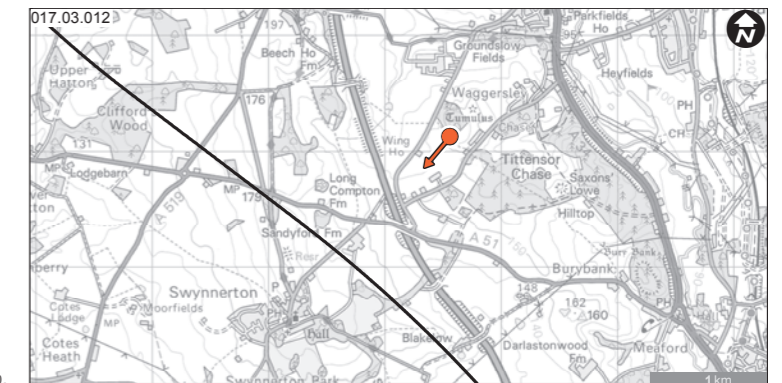
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 017.03.012: View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 49

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale pasture, with hedgerow boundaries and woodland blocks in a rolling landscape.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a grass path along the PRoW framed by Cumberstone Wood and views across sloping pasture fields.</p> <p>The midground comprises a medium-scale pasture field, which slopes down towards a post and wire fence, overgrown hedgerow field boundaries and small blocks of mature woodland. Winghouse Farm and associated farm buildings are visible, and there are clear views of the M6 and associated signage.</p> <p>The background views are of a rolling rural landscape incorporating Green Acres and Long Compton Farm, rising to a wooded ridge of Closepit Plantation, The Stretter and the prominent Swynnerton Water Tower on the horizon.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground changes due to dense summer growth of surrounding vegetation, which frames the view and obscures the wider panorama.</p> <p>The midground views remain similar to that seen during winter. The summer growth of intervening hedgerows and shelter belts partially filter views of the M6 and associated signage, although it is still clearly visible.</p> <p>The background views remain similar to that seen during winter.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual Impact Assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be long range views of the construction works including the Swynnerton embankment, Swynnerton New Bridleway accommodation underbridge, Tittensor Road diversion, Swynnerton auto-transformer station, Swynnerton embankment satellite compound, Swynnerton North cutting, Tittensor Road overbridge and A51 Stone Road and Stab Lane road closure. In addition there will be long range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in substantial change to the rural character of the view and interrupt views to the prominent wooded ridge. Recreational receptors will have clear and open views due to the sloping landscape, however they will be long distance views. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity within the background view, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be long range views of the Swynnerton embankment, Tittensor Road diversion, Tittensor Road overbridge, A51 Stone Road diversion, noise barriers and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in substantial change to the views of the sloping pasture landscape and interrupt the prominent wooded ridge. Recreational receptors will have clear and open views due to the undulating landform. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain unchanged in the summer, with the exception of dense summer growth of hedgerows and shelter belts further filtering views of the Swynnerton embankment, Tittensor Road diversion, Tittensor Road overbridge, A51 Stone Road diversion, noise barriers and overhead line equipment. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the Swynnerton embankment, noise barriers and overhead line equipment will still result in substantial change to the filtered views of the sloping pasture landscape, albeit more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting on and adjacent to Swynnerton embankment. For these reasons there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Views of the Swynnerton embankment and overhead line equipment will be more integrated within the view due to the screening effect of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Swynnerton embankment. For this reason the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will reduce to low and the level of effect will reduce to minor adverse (non-significant).	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 017.02.013: View south-west from Sandyford Cottage, A51 Stone Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at Sandyford Cottage on Winghouse Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 385891.253, 336403.380

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 385891.253, 336403.380

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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Viewpoint 017.02.013: View south-west from Sandyford Cottage, A51 Stone Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale arable farmland, with hedgerow boundaries, mature single trees and woodland blocks in a sloping landscape.</p> <p>The foreground consists of the busy A51 Stone Road, which is flanked by field boundary hedgerows and occasional mature hedgerow trees.</p> <p>The midground comprises medium-scale arable fields with partially degraded hedgerow field boundaries and Sandyford Farmhouse and associated farm buildings, which are surrounded by mature vegetation. There is also a clear view of the prominent Swynnerton Water Tower, the grass embankments of the reservoir and a belt of mature trees on the horizon.</p> <p>The background views are restricted by the rising landform towards Swynnerton.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground changes due to dense summer growth of vegetation obscuring wider views.</p> <p>The midground views remain similar to that seen during winter, although the summer growth of intervening hedgerows partially filter views of the arable fields, although they are still visible.</p> <p>The background views remain similar to that seen during winter.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual Impact Assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be close range views of the construction works including the Swynnerton embankment, Swynnerton New Bridleway accommodation underbridge, Swynnerton embankment satellite compound and Swynnerton North cutting. In addition there will be close range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the rolling rural landscape and will cause visual severance of the parkland shelter belts associated with Swynnerton Park, and residents will have partially filtered views due to sloping pasture fields with small blocks of mature woodland. Due to the proximity of aforementioned construction activity there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be close range views of the Swynnerton embankment, Swynnerton auto-transformer station, noise barriers and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the rolling rural landscape and will cause visual severance of the parkland shelter belts associated with Swynnerton Park. Residents will have filtered views due to sloping pasture fields with small blocks of mature woodland. Due to the proximity of the aforementioned elements there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain unchanged in the summer, with the exception of dense summer growth of hedgerows partially filtering views of the Swynnerton embankment, Swynnerton auto-transformer station, noise barriers and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will still result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the rolling rural landscape. However due to the existing vegetation heavily filtering the views, the magnitude of visual change will reduce to medium and the level of effect will reduce to moderate adverse (significant).	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the Swynnerton embankment, Swynnerton auto-transformer station and overhead line equipment will still result in substantial change to the views of the rolling rural landscape, albeit more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. For these reasons there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Views of the Swynnerton embankment and overhead line equipment will becoming more integrated within the view due to the screening effect of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Swynnerton embankment. For this reason the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to low and the level of effect will reduce to minor adverse (non-significant).	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 017.03.014: View north-east from Hall Lane, Stone Circles Challenge

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Stone Circle Challenge.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 385708.055, 335393.904

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 385708.055, 335393.904

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



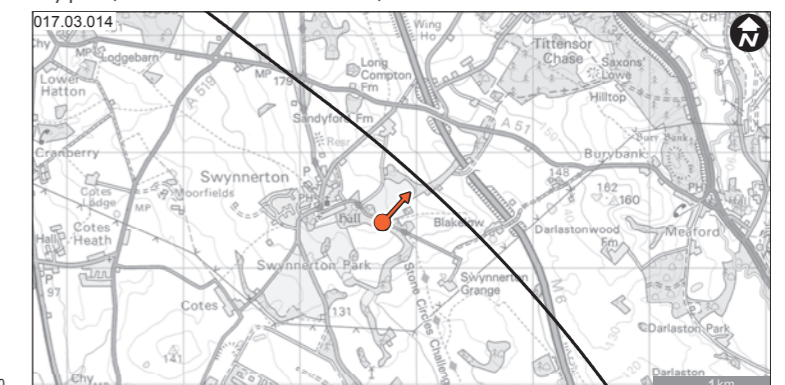
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is in close proximity to a view recognised within the Swynnerton Conservation Area Character Appraisal (November 2013) as being a key view.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 017.03.014: View north-east from Hall Lane, Stone Circles Challenge

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale pasture, with parkland shelter belts and mature single trees in a sloping landscape.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a track road flanked with post and wire fencing, beyond which a medium-scale open pasture field slopes away from the viewpoint, towards Lodge Covert Cottages. Areas of parkland shelter belts filter views to the north-east. Views are afforded across the expansive valley landscape to the north-east.</p> <p>The midground comprises large parkland trees and parkland shelter belts framing the sloping pasture field. The parkland landscape is intersected by prominent telegraph poles.</p> <p>The background views are restricted by the sloping landform and parkland shelter belts.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline remains similar to that seen during winter.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>	<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	<p>There will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including the presence of Western Power District overhead electricity diversion, Swynnerton South cutting, Swynnerton embankment, Tittensor Road diversion, Swynnerton auto-transformer station, Swynnerton North cutting and Stab Lane road closure. In addition there will be filtered medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in substantial change and new incongruous features in the views across the parkland landscape, albeit filtered by intervening vegetation. Recreational receptors will have filtered views due to sloping pasture fields, large specimen parkland trees and parkland shelter belts. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There will be filtered medium range views of Swynnerton embankment and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in substantial change, filtered by intervening vegetation of the existing views of the parkland landscape. Recreational receptors will have filtered views due to sloping pasture fields, large specimen parkland trees and parkland shelter belts. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The view will remain unchanged in the summer, despite the dense summer growth of shelter belts partially screening views of the Swynnerton embankment and overhead line equipment. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>Views of the Swynnerton embankment and overhead line equipment will still result in substantial change to the views of the parkland landscape, albeit more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Swynnerton embankment. For these reasons there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity, the magnitude of visual change and level of effect arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to negligible.</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 017.03.016: View north-east from track towards Lodge Covert Cottages

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using the track towards Lodge Covert Cottages.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 16/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 385528.804, 335552.004

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 385528.804, 335552.004

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



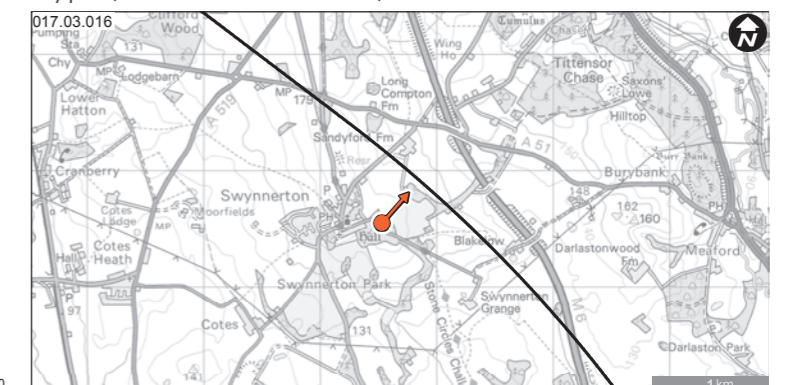
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Transport receptors are less susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a low sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 017.03.016: View north-east from track towards Lodge Covert Cottages

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale pasture, with parkland shelter belts and mature single trees in a sloping landscape.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a pond and medium-scale open pasture field sloping away from the viewpoint, towards Lodge Covert Cottages. Areas of parkland shelter belts frame expansive views across the valley landscape.</p> <p>The midground comprises large parkland trees and parkland shelter belts framing the sloping pasture field. The parkland landscape is intersected by telegraph poles. Sandyford Farm is clearly visible in the midground of the view.</p> <p>The background views are characterised by a sloping rural valley which steeply rises towards a wooded ridge on the horizon.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline remains similar to that seen during winter.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>	<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	<p>There will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including Swynnerton embankment, Swynnerton Estate South underbridge, Swynnerton New Bridleway accommodation underbridge, Tittensor Road diversion, Swynnerton Auto-transformer station, Swynnerton embankment satellite compound, and Swynnerton North cutting. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in new features that form uncharacteristic changes to the views across the parkland valley landscape. Recreational receptors will have filtered views due to the open sloping pasture field, bordered by small woodland blocks and mature trees. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to these receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There will be filtered medium range views of the Swynnerton embankment and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in new features that form uncharacteristic changes to the views across the parkland valley landscape. Recreational receptors will have restricted views due to the open sloping pasture field, bordered by small woodland blocks and mature trees. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The view will remain unchanged in the summer, despite the dense summer growth of shelter belts filtering views of Swynnerton embankment and overhead line equipment. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>Views of the Swynnerton embankment overhead line equipment will still result in uncharacteristic changes to the views across the parkland valley landscape, albeit more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. For these reasons there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>Views of the Swynnerton embankment and overhead line equipment will still be visible despite becoming more integrated within the view due to the screening effect of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Swynnerton embankment. For this reason the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will reduce to low and the level of effect will reduce to minor adverse (non-significant).</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 017.02.017: View north-east from Main Street

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents on Main Street.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 16/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 385194.750, 335687.262

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 385194.750, 335687.262

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is recognised within the Swynnerton Conservation Area Character Appraisal (November 2013) as being a key view.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 017.02.017: View north-east from Main Street

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale farmland bounded with hedgerows, parkland shelter belts and mature single trees in a valley landscape.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a busy two way road, aligned with managed medium to high hedgerows and single large mature specimen trees associated with adjacent properties. The road slopes up steeply away from the viewpoint.</p> <p>The midground comprises dense mature vegetation either side of the road which screens views.</p> <p>The background views are restricted by vegetation and properties.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline remains similar to that seen during winter.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>	<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	<p>There will be filtered close range views of the construction works of Tittensor Road diversion. There will also be filtered medium range views from the upper floors of the properties of Tittensor Road overbridge, Swynnerton embankment, Swynnerton embankment satellite compound, Swynnerton North cutting, A51 Stone Road and the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in noticeable change to the characteristics of the view along the village street bound by vegetation. The resident will have filtered views due to intervening high hedgerows, single mature trees and dense vegetation. Due to presence of the aforementioned construction activity there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There will be filtered close-medium range views of the Tittensor Road diversion. There will be limited views from the upper floors of properties of Tittensor Road overbridge, Swynnerton embankment, Swynnerton auto-transformer station and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in change largely filtered by vegetation. The resident will have filtered views due to intervening high hedgerows, single mature trees and dense vegetation. Due to the limited views of the aforementioned elements there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to these receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The view will remain unchanged in the summer, with dense summer growth of intervening high hedgerows, single mature trees and dense vegetation further filtering views of the proposed scheme. Therefore there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>Views of the Proposed Scheme will become more integrated within the view due to hedgerow mitigation planting along Tittensor Road diversion and woodland mitigation planting screening views of Tittensor Road overbridge. For these reasons there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>Due to the continuing growth of the intervening and mitigation planting to maturity, magnitude of change at level of effect at year 60 is assessed as negligible.</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

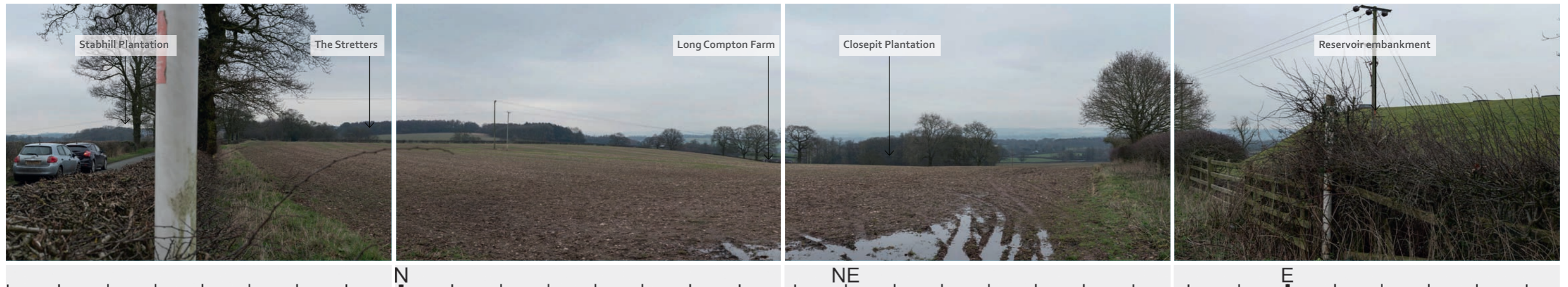
Viewpoint 017.03.020: View north-east from Stab Lane (Stone Circles Challenge)

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Stab Lane (Stone Circles Challenge).

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/03/2016. Time taken: 13:09. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). GPS Co-ordinates: 385097.636, 336106.085. Elevation: 189.127 Metres AOD

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Time taken: 16:20. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 385097.636, 336106.085. Elevation: 189.127 Metres AOD

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



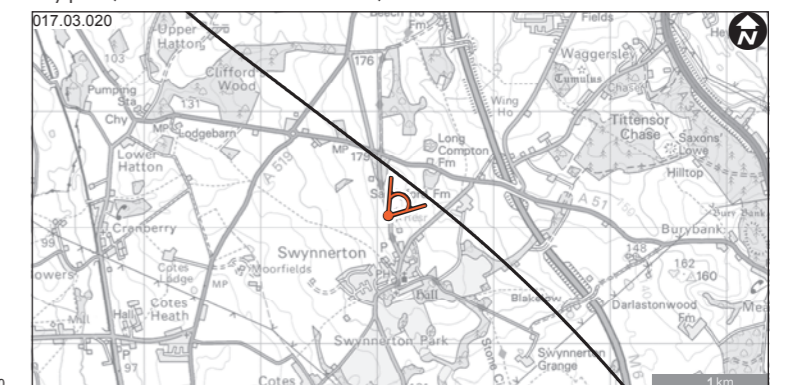
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 017.03.020: View north-east from Stab Lane (Stone Circles Challenge)

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale, arable farmland bounded with hedgerows, hedgerow trees and woodland blocks.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a medium-scale arable field with a mature hedgerow boundary along the roadside and degraded hedgerow/timber post and rail fence along the flanks. The south-east of the foreground is dominated by the steeply sloped reservoir embankments, which block views beyond.</p> <p>The midground comprises a sloping landform towards hedgerow field boundaries and a mixed woodland, including Closepit plantation associated with Long Compton Farm.</p> <p>The background views are characterised by higher ground and the wooded ridge of Tittensor Chase, Stabhill plantation, the Stretters</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that seen during winter, although the summer growth of hedgerow field boundaries mainly screen views of the reservoir embankment.</p> <p>The midground and background views remain similar to that seen during winter.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered close-medium range views of the construction works including the Swynnerton embankment, Tittensor Road diversion, Swynnerton New Bridleway 2, Swynnerton North cutting, Tittensor Road overbridge, A51 Stone Road diversion and Stab Lane road closure. In addition there will be filtered close-medium range views of associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the sloping rural landscape interrupting the characteristic dense woodland and hedgerow field boundaries. The recreational receptor will have filtered views due to intervening vegetation including hedgerow field boundaries and mixed woodland. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered close-medium range views of Tittensor Road diversion, Swynnerton New Bridleway 2, Tittensor Road overbridge, A51 Stone Road diversion, noise barriers and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in substantial change to the views across the sloping rural landscape interrupting the characteristic dense woodland and hedgerow field boundaries. The recreational receptor will have filtered views due to intervening vegetation including hedgerow field boundaries and mixed woodland. Due to the presence or the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to these receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain unchanged in the summer, despite the dense summer growth of hedgerow field boundaries partially screening views of Tittensor Road diversion, Tittensor Road overbridge, A51 Stone Road diversion, noise barrier and overhead line equipment. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of Tittensor Road diversion, Tittensor Road overbridge will become more integrated within the views across the sloping rural landscape, due to hedgerow mitigation and woodland mitigation planting at Swynnerton embankment and Swynnerton North cutting, which will partially screen views. For these reasons there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity, the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will remain low and level of effect will remain minor adverse (non-significant).	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 017.03.020: View north east from Stab Lane (Stone Circles Challenge)

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Stab Lane (Stone Circles Challenge).

Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 10/03/2016. Time taken: 13:09. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 385097.636, 336106.085. Elevation: 189.127 Metres AOD



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Peak construction phase (2023)

Date taken: 10/03/2016. Time taken: 13:09. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 385097.636, 336106.085. Elevation: 189.127 Metres AOD



NOTE: Retained existing buildings shown as indicative white massing were masked by vegetation in the original photography.
The viewpoint has been taken approximately 330 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-219.
For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 017.03.020 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look during the peak construction phase to help inform the visual impact assessment. The construction methods and siting of construction activities of the LV-01-596 Proposed Scheme may be subject to change in response to consultation and ongoing design. The extent of land required temporarily to construct the scheme will not extend beyond that shown in the photomontage. Changes in the construction of the Proposed Scheme will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects detailed in the photomontages of the Proposed Scheme.

At this scale the images do not lend themselves to direct comparison out in the field. Therefore, for viewing in the field, it is recommended that each image from the panoramic photomontage is printed individually, onto an A3 landscape sheet for a viewing distance of 500mm. For further details on the selection of photomontage locations, verifiable methodology and presentation refer to the Landscape and visual assessment Technical Note - Approach to verifiable photomontages (SMR Addendum Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002).



Figure Number	LV-01-596
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 017.03.020
Community Area 3: Stone and Swynnerton	

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Doc Number C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101596-P01

Date: 12/06/17

Viewpoint 017.03.020: View north east from Stab Lane (Stone Circles Challenge)

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Stab Lane (Stone Circles Challenge).

Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 10/03/2016. Time taken: 13:09. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 385097.636, 336106.085. Elevation: 189.127 Metres AOD



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 10/03/2016. Time taken: 13:09. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 385097.636, 336106.085. Elevation: 189.127 Metres AOD



NOTE: Retained existing buildings shown as indicative white massing were masked by vegetation in the original photography. The viewpoint has been taken approximately 330 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-219. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 017.03.020 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-538 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as immature plants which would mature over time to further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape.

At this scale the images do not lend themselves to direct comparison out in the field. Therefore, for viewing in the field, it is recommended that each image from the panoramic photomontage is printed individually, onto an A3 landscape sheet for a viewing distance of 500mm. For further details on the selection of photomontage locations, verifiable methodology and presentation refer to the Landscape and visual assessment Technical Note - Approach to verifiable photomontages (SMR Addendum Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002).

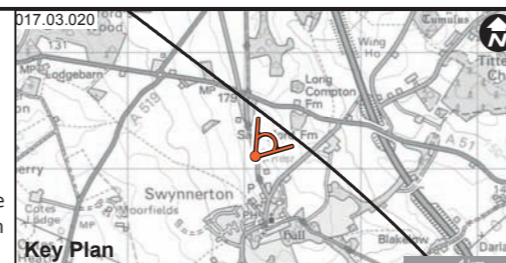


Figure Number	LV-01-538
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 017.03.020
Community Area 3: Stone and Swynnerton	

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101538-P01

Date: 12/06/17

Viewpoint 018.02.001: View east from Whitehouse, Stab Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at White House on Stab Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/03/2016. Camera: Nikon D3200, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 385017.456, 336414.967

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 385017.456, 336414.967

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



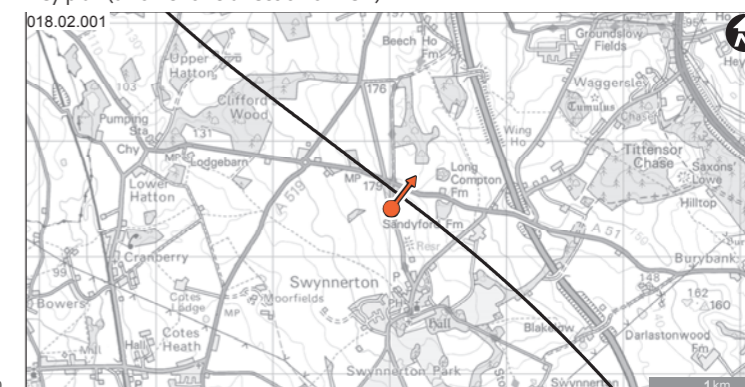
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 018.02.001: View east from Whitehouse, Stab Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of sloping medium-scale, arable farmland bounded with hedgerows, hedgerow trees and areas of woodland.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a busy two lane road aligned with maintained grass verges and semi-mature trees. There are filtered views of a medium-scale arable field which slopes away from the viewpoint location.</p> <p>The midground comprises dense woodland including The Stretters and Closepit plantation and hedgerow field boundaries at the bottom of the valley, with partial views of grazing fields on the valley floor.</p> <p>The background views are characterised by a sloping rural valley which rises steeply towards a wooded ridge on the horizon.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground changes due to the summer growth of semi-mature trees aligning Stab Lane further filter views of a medium-scale arable field beyond.</p> <p>The midground views remain similar to that seen during winter, although the summer growth of dense woodland screens the valley floor.</p> <p>The background views are more filtered by the summer growth of intervening vegetation but glimpsed views are still afforded of a sloping rural valley which rises steeply towards a wooded ridge on the horizon.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered close range views of the construction works including Stab Lane road closure, the Swynnerton embankment, Tittensor Road diversion, Swynnerton embankment satellite compound, Swynnerton North cutting, Tittensor Road overbridge and A51 Stone Road diversion. In addition there will be filtered close range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in the removal of woodland blocks, increasing views to the new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the sloping arable fields bounded with hedgerows and dense wooded areas including Closepit Plantation. The resident will have filtered ground floor and upper floors views due to the intervening semi-mature trees. However due to prominence of the aforementioned construction activity in the foreground there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered close range views of Swynnerton embankment, Tittensor Road diversion, Tittensor Road overbridge, A51 Stone Road diversions, Stab Lane road closure and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in substantial change to the filtered views across the sloping arable fields and dense wooded areas including Closepit Plantation. The resident will have filtered ground floor and upper floors views due to the intervening avenue of semi-mature trees. However due to the close proximity of the aforementioned elements there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain similar in the summer, although the dense summer growth of semi-mature trees aligning Stab Lane will partially screen views of the Swynnerton embankment, Tittensor Road diversion, Tittensor Road overbridge, A51 Stone Road diversion, Stab Lane road closure and overhead line equipment. Despite the close proximity of these new elements the magnitude of visual change will reduce to medium and the level of effect will reduce to moderate adverse (significant), due to the intervening vegetation filtering views.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of Tittensor Road diversion, Stab Lane road closure and overhead line equipment will still result in alterations to the filtered views across the sloping arable fields, albeit more integrated due to woodland mitigation planting within the foreground of the view at Swynnerton North cutting and hedgerow mitigation planting at Tittensor Road diversion. For this reason there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity, the magnitude of visual change and level of effect arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to negligible.	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 018.02.002: View east from Swynnerton Heath Farm, A519 Newcastle Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at Swynnerton Heath Farm.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/03/2016. Camera: Nikon D3200, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 384259.744, 336821.473

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 12/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 384259.744, 336821.473

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



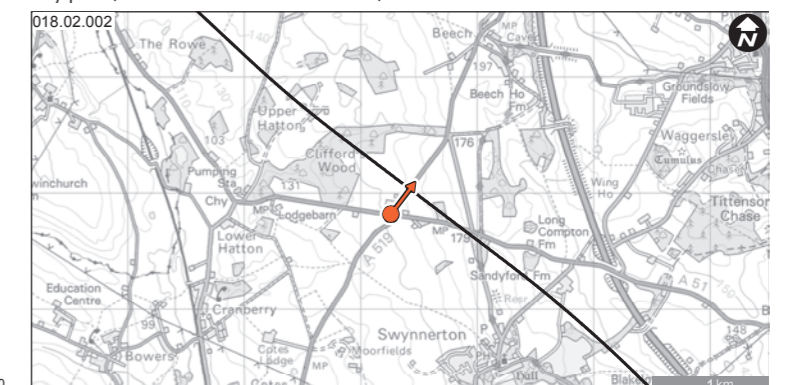
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 018.02.002: View east from Swynnerton Heath Farm, A519 Newcastle Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale, arable farmland and pasture bounded with hedgerows, hedgerow trees and areas of woodland.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a busy road with a grass verge edge and metal crash barrier. There are street lights and street signage, with dense, unmanaged hedgerows beyond. Swynnerton Heath Farm aligns the A519 Newcastle Road.</p> <p>The midground of the view consists of mature field trees and woodland blocks including Cash's Pit. Mature trees align the road and filter background views.</p> <p>The background views are restricted by the sloping landform and intervening vegetation.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline remains similar to that seen during winter, although background views are further filtered by the dense summer growth of intervening vegetation.</p>	<p>The foreground and midground consists of localised but prominent street lighting glare, alongside lights from vehicles.</p> <p>Sky glow from Swynnerton, Stoke on Trent, Stone and Walton is perceptible in the background of the view.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>	<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	<p>There will be close range views of the construction works including Swynnerton North cutting, A51 Stone Road diversion, Bottom Lane road closures, Swynnerton North cutting main compound, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge and Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge. In addition there will be close range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in the removal of Cash's Pit and Stabhill Plantation, increasing views of the construction activity, creating substantial changes to the view across the undulating rural landscape. The residents will have filtered views due to intervening vegetation. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	<p>At night, the lighting associated with Swynnerton North cutting main compound will be distantly visible and will add a sky glow to the existing light spill from street lighting on A519 Newcastle Road. However, this lighting will be filtered by intervening vegetation and the controls on the light spill set out in the draft CoCP will reduce the visual impact of the lighting installation. Therefore, at night there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There will be close range views of the A51 Stone Road diversion, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in noticeable changes to the views across the undulating rural landscape. The resident will have filtered views due to intervening vegetation. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to these receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The view will remain unchanged in the summer, despite the dense summer growth of hedgerow field boundaries partially screening views of the A51 Stone Road diversion, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge and overhead line equipment. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>Views of the A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge and overhead line equipment will still result in result in noticeable changes to the views across the undulating rural landscape, albeit more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. For these reasons there will remain a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity at Swynnerton North cutting, the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will reduce to low and the level of effect will reduce to minor adverse (non-significant).</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 018.03.003: View north-east from Swynnerton Footpath 23

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using PRow (Swynnerton 23).

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/03/2016. Camera: Nikon D3200, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 384384.317, 336048.112

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 12/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 384384.317, 336048.112

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 018.03.003: View north-east from Swynnerton Footpath 23

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of large-scale, arable farmland with hedgerow boundaries, hedgerow trees, copses and woodland.</p> <p>The foreground comprises an open medium-scale arable field with maintained grass boundary rising away from viewpoint.</p> <p>The midground comprises large arable fields with degraded hedgerow field boundaries, occasional large hedgerow trees and woodland blocks, including Cash's Pit and East Wood. Wooden telegraph poles are prominent features within the rural agricultural landscape, across the view</p> <p>The background views are partially screened by the rising landform and a wooded ridge line. The skyline is broken by trees, telegraph poles and the roofline of Whitehouse, surrounded by Stabhill Plantation.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline remains similar to that seen during winter.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>	<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	<p>There will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including Tittensor Road diversion, Swynnerton embankment satellite compound, Swynnerton north cutting, Tittensor Road overbridge, A51 Stone Road diversion and Stab Lane closure and Swynnerton North cutting main compound. In addition there will be medium range views of associated earthworks construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in the removal of Cash's Pit and Stabhill Plantation, increasing views to new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the rising arable fields and wooded ridge. Recreational receptors will have filtered views due to intervening vegetation and landform. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There will be medium range views of Tittensor Road diversion, Tittensor Road overbridge, A51 Stone Road diversion and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in uncharacteristic changes to the rising arable fields and wooded ridge. Recreational receptors will have filtered views due to intervening vegetation and the rising landform. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The view will remain unchanged in the summer, despite the dense summer growth of intervening vegetation partially screening views of Tittensor Road diversion, Tittensor Road overbridge, A51 Stone Road diversion and overhead line equipment. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>Views of Tittensor Road diversion, Tittensor Road overbridge and overhead line equipment will become more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Tittensor Road diversion and Swynnerton North cutting. For this reason there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity, the magnitude of visual change and level of effect arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to negligible.</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 018.03.004: View north-east from Standon Footpath 30

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using PRoW (Standon 30).

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 16/03/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 383473.312, 336011.551

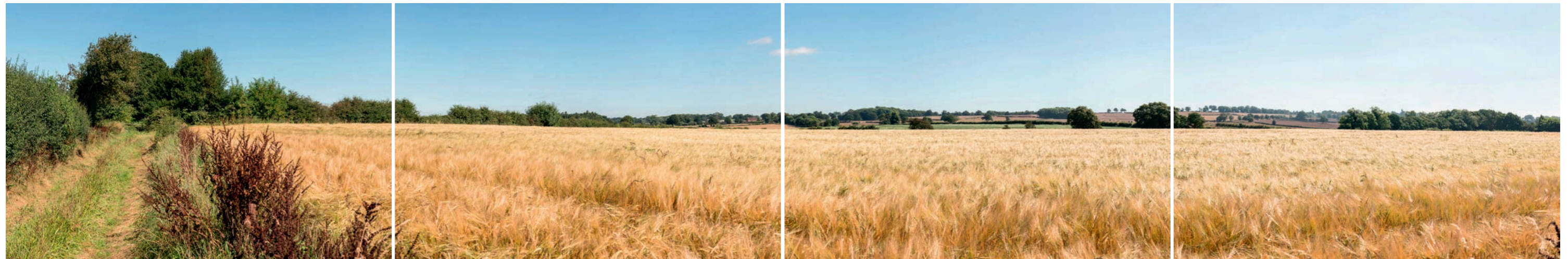
Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 12/08/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 383473.312, 336011.551

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 018.03.004: View north-east from Standon Footpath 30

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of large-scale, arable farmland with hedgerow boundaries and woodland blocks.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a large-scale arable field with partially degraded hedgerow field boundaries.</p> <p>The midground comprises undulating large arable fields, unmaintained hedgerows, timber post and rail fences and the tops of large specimen field trees on the valley floor.</p> <p>The background views are defined by a medium-scale arable farmed landscape gently rising towards the horizon. The rural landscape is characterised by hedgerow field boundaries and mature woodland blocks, including Clifford's Wood, Cash's Pit, Eastwood and Stabhill Plantation on the skyline. Swynnerton Water Tower, Swynnerton Heath Farm, Whitehouse and the edge of Swynnerton can also be seen on the higher ground.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground and midground remains similar to that seen during winter.</p> <p>The background views of Swynnerton water tower, Swynnerton Heath Farm house, Whitehouse and the edge of Swynnerton on the higher ground are more filtered by the summer growth of intervening vegetation but still perceptible.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual Impact Assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered long range views of the construction works including the Swynnerton north cutting, A51 Stone Road diversion and Stab Lane and Bottom Lane road closures, Swynnerton North cutting main compound (and associated lighting), Swynnerton North Cutting Transfer Node, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge and Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge. In addition there will be long range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in the removal of Cash's Pit and Stabhill Plantation, increasing views of the new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the gently rising medium-scale farmed landscape. Recreational receptors will have long distance, filtered views due to mature hedgerows, large specimen field trees and woodland blocks. Due to these reasons there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to these receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered long range views of the A51 Stone Road diversion, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in uncharacteristic changes to the gently rising large-scale farmed landscape. Recreational receptors will have filtered views due to the unmaintained hedgerows and large specimen field trees. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain unchanged in the summer, despite the dense summer growth of intervening vegetation partially screening views of the A51 Stone Road diversion, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge and overhead line equipment. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the A519 Newcastle Road overbridge and overhead line equipment will still result in noticeable changes to the views across the large-scale farmed landscape, albeit more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Swynnerton North cutting and adjacent to the A519 Newcastle overbridge. For this reason there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity, the magnitude of visual change and level of effect arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to negligible.	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 018.02.006: View north-east along the A51 Stone Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at Cliffords Wood Cottages, Stone Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/03/2016. Camera: Nikon D3200, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 383951.563, 336841.042

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 12/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 383951.563, 336841.042

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



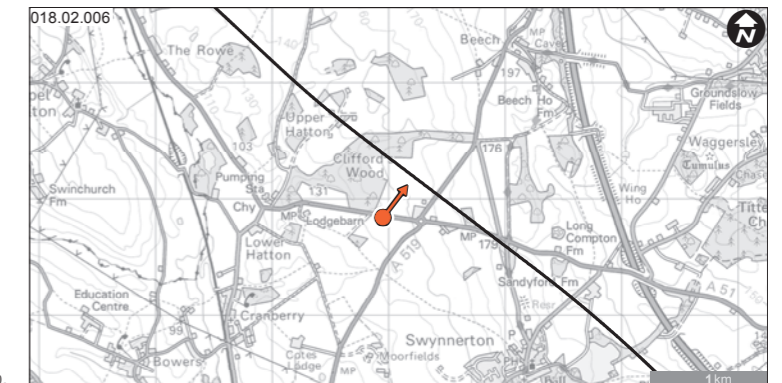
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 018.02.006: View north-east along the A51 Stone Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale, pastoral fields with hedgerow and mature tree boundaries and areas of woodland.</p> <p>The foreground consists of the busy two way A51 Stone Road, lined with maintained mature hedgerows and mature boundary trees.</p> <p>The midground comprises a medium-scale open pasture fields, gently rising towards the horizon. The dense woodland of Clifford's Wood runs along the field edge to the north and across the horizon. Large agricultural buildings associated with Swynnerton Heath Farm are in the east of the view, with Cash's Pit beyond.</p> <p>The background views are screened by Clifford's Wood.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that seen during winter.</p> <p>The midground views remain similar to that seen during winter, although the summer growth of the intervening hedgerow and hedgerow trees filter the views of a medium-scale pasture field and Swynnerton Heath farm. They are however still visible.</p> <p>The background views remain similar to that seen during winter.</p>	<p>The foreground and midground consists of localised but prominent street lighting glare and lights from vehicles using the A51 Stone Road.</p> <p>Sky glow from Swynnerton, Stoke on Trent, Stone and Walton is perceptible in the background of the view.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered close-medium range views of the construction works including the Swynnerton North cutting, A51 Stone Road diversion, Bottom Lane road closures, Swynnerton North cutting main compound (and associated lighting), Swynnerton North Cutting Transfer Node, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge and Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge. In addition there will be close-medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in the removal of Cash's Pit, Stabhill Plantation and a section of Clifford's Wood, increasing views to new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the undulating pasture landscape. Residents will have filtered views due to intervening vegetation including mature hedgerow field boundaries and woodland blocks. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to these receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	At night, the lighting associated with Swynnerton North cutting main compound will be distantly visible and will add a sky glow to the existing light spill from street lighting on Stone Road and Swynnerton Heath Farm. However, this lighting will be filtered by intervening vegetation and the controls on the light spill set out in the draft CoCP will reduce the visual impact of the lighting installation. Therefore, at night there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered close-medium range views of the A51 Stone Road diversion, the A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in noticeable change to the views across the undulating pasture landscape. Residents will have filtered views due to intervening vegetation including mature hedgerow field boundaries and woodland blocks. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain unchanged in the summer, despite the dense summer growth of hedgerow field boundaries partially screening views of the A51 Stone Road diversion, the A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge and overhead line equipment. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge and overhead line equipment will still result in a alteration to the views across the undulating pasture landscape, albeit more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Swynnerton North cutting. For these reasons there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	The Proposed Scheme will still result in an alteration to the views across the undulating pasture landscape, albeit heavily filtered by hedgerow and woodland mitigation, which will have reached maturity, the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will remain low and the level of effect will remain minor adverse (non-significant).	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 018.02.008: View south-west from Keepers Cottage, Old Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents at Keepers Cottage, on Old Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/03/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 384787.901, 338106.716

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 12/08/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 384787.901, 338106.716

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



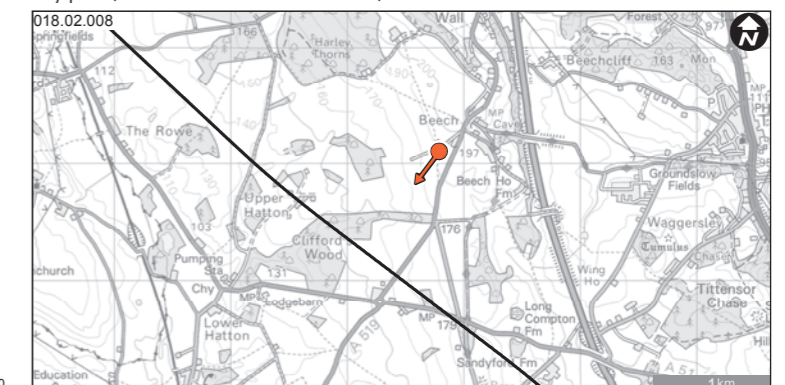
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residents are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 018.02.008: View south-west from Keepers Cottage, Old Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of large-scale, arable farmland bounded with hedgerow tree belts and woodland blocks.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a degraded hedgerow field boundary and post and wire fence, which allows views through to adjacent fields. Farm equipment and two mature ex-hedgerow trees are present.</p> <p>The midground comprises open arable fields crossed by hedgerow boundaries and partially screened by hedgerow tree belts. The view is crossed by multiple woodland blocks including Clifford's Wood, New Waste Plantation and lines of standalone mature trees.</p> <p>The background views are characterised by partially screened views of the sloping, wooded rural landscape, which opens up to medium-scale field patterns crossed by hedgerows and occupied by scattered farmsteads.</p>	<p>During summer the visual foreground changes due to dense summer growth of hedgerows and hedgerow trees, which filter views beyond.</p> <p>The midground views remain similar to that seen during winter, although the summer growth of the intervening hedgerow and hedgerow trees filter the views of arable fields.</p> <p>The background views are still perceptible, although are more filtered due to dense summer growth of intervening vegetation.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered long range views of the construction works including Hatton embankment, Swynnerton Estate Central underbridge and Swynnerton North overbridge. In addition there will be long range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in the removal of a section of Clifford's Wood increasing the noticeable change to views across the rural landscape of arable fields and woodland shelter belts. Residents will have filtered views due to intervening mature hedgerows, woodland shelter belts and lines and blocks of mature trees. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered long range views of the Hatton embankment and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in largely inconspicuous new features to the existing setting of arable fields and woodland shelter blocks and belts. Residents will have filtered views due to the intervening mature hedgerows, woodland shelter belts and lines and blocks of mature trees. Due to the limited views of the aforementioned elements there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain unchanged in the summer, with the dense summer growth of intervening mature hedgerows, woodland shelter belts and lines and blocks of mature trees further filtering views of Hatton embankment and overhead line equipment. Therefore there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the Hatton embankment and overhead line equipment will become more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. For these reasons there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity, the magnitude of visual change and level of effect arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to negligible.	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 018.04.009: View south-west from A519 Newcastle Lane / Bottom Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by receptors using the scenic Newcastle Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 384741.803, 337482.277

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 12/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 384741.803, 337482.277

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



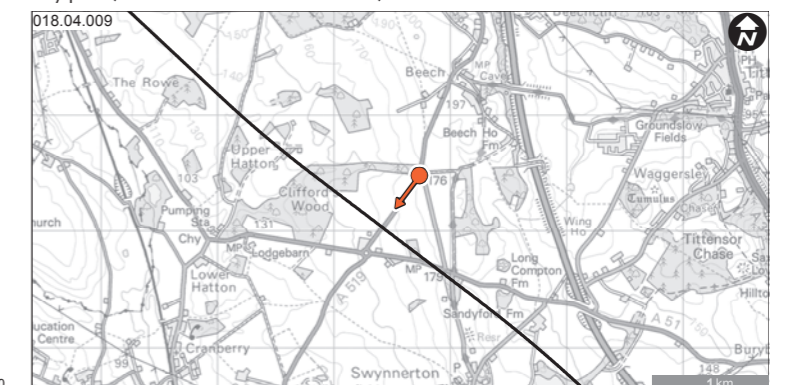
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Transport receptors are less susceptible to the Proposed Scheme as attention is less focused on views and therefore have a medium sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 018.04.009: View south-west from A519 Newcastle Lane / Bottom Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of large-scale, arable and pastoral farmland bounded with hedgerow tree belts and woodland blocks.</p> <p>The foreground consists of the junction of the A519 Newcastle Road and Bottom Lane, with associated road markings and road signs in the grass verge.</p> <p>The midground comprises the road edged by grass verges and mature hedgerow field boundaries with mature hedgerow trees and the edge of Clifford's Wood. Medium scale fields are visible above the hedgerows and the ground rises slightly to the south.</p> <p>The background views are characterised by an undulating landscape to either side of the road junction, with large-scale open fields, hedgerow boundaries and blocks of woodland, including Clifford's Wood, The Stretters and Cash's Pit.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground becomes more enclosed due to the dense summer growth of surrounding vegetation.</p> <p>The midground views remain similar to that seen during winter, although the summer growth of the intervening hedgerow trees and the edge of Clifford's Wood filter the views of a medium-scale fields beyond.</p> <p>The background views are filtered by the dense summer growth of intervening vegetation, although glimpsed views of an undulating landscape to either side of the road junction, with large-scale open fields, hedgerow boundaries and block of woodland, including Clifford's Wood, The Stretters and Cash's Pit are afforded.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including Swynnerton North cutting, A51 Stone Road diversion, Stab Lane and Bottom Lane road closure, Swynnerton North cutting main compound (and associated lighting), Swynnerton North Cutting Transfer Node, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge, Hatton embankment and Swynnerton Estate Central underbridge. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles, movement of material and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in the removal of Cash's Pit and a section of Clifford's Wood, increasing the noticeable changes to the views across the rural undulating landscape. Transport receptors will have filtered views due to intervening vegetation and the rising landform. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered medium range views of the A51 Stone Road diversion, Bottom Lane road closure, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in noticeable changes to the views across the rural undulating landscape. Transport receptors will have filtered views due to intervening vegetation and the rising landform. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain similar in the summer, although the dense summer growth of hedgerow field boundaries, hedgerow trees and woodland blocks will filter views of the A51 Stone Road diversion, Bottom Lane road closure, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge and overhead line equipment. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the A51 Stone Road diversion, Bottom Lane road closure, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge will become more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Swynnerton North cutting and A51 Stone Road diversion, which will partially screen views and connect to the network of hedgerow field boundaries and woodland blocks. For this reason there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity, the magnitude of visual change and level of effect arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to negligible.	Negligible (non-significant)

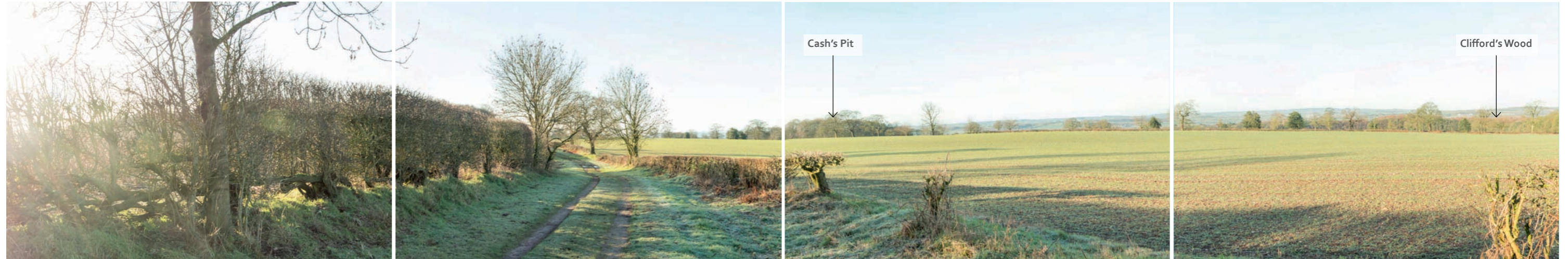
Viewpoint 018.03.010: View south-west from Swynnerton Bridleway 54

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using the Bridleway (Swynnerton 54).

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 385011.454, 337358.951

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 12/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 385011.454, 337358.951

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



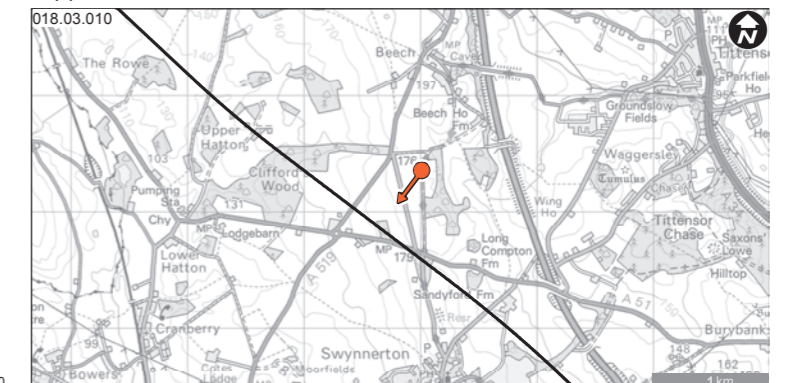
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 018.03.010: View south-west from Swynnerton Bridleway 54

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of large-scale, arable and pastoral farmland bounded with hedgerow tree belts and woodland blocks.</p> <p>The foreground comprises an agricultural track with a mature hedgerow boundary to the east and degraded field hedgerow boundary to the west.</p> <p>The midground comprises a large-scale arable field, crossed by hedgerows and belts of mature trees and framed by woodland blocks including Clifford's Wood and Cash's Pit.</p> <p>The background view is characterised by large-scale agricultural fields and a rising, rural landscape to the wooded ridge.</p>	<p>The summer growth of the intervening hedgerow in the foreground and midground partially filters the views of Cash's Pit woodland.</p> <p>The background views remain similar to that seen during winter.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	Receptors will have medium range filtered views through intervening vegetation of the construction works including Swynnerton North cutting, A51 Stone Road diversion, Stab Lane and Bottom Lane road closure. The Swynnerton North Cutting Transfer Node, Swynnerton North cutting main compound, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge and Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge will also be visible. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in the removal of Cash's Pit and a section of Clifford's Wood increasing the views of the prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the open medium-scale agricultural landscape, which will impose on the rural skyline. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered medium range views of the A51 Stone Road diversion, Bottom Lane road closure, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge and overhead line equipment, which will result in noticeable changes to the views across the open large-scale agricultural landscape. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain similar in the summer, although the dense summer growth of hedgerow field boundaries, hedgerow trees and woodland blocks will partially screen views of the A51 Stone Road diversion, Bottom Lane road closure, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge and overhead line equipment. Due to the presence of these elements in the view the magnitude of visual change will remain medium and the level of effect will remain moderate adverse (significant).	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the Bottom Lane road closure, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge will become more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Swynnerton North cutting and A51 Stone Road diversion, which will partially screen views and connect to the network of hedgerow field boundaries and woodland blocks. For this reason there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity, the magnitude of visual change and level of effect arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to negligible.	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 018.03.013: View south-west from Swynnerton Bridleway 54

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using the Bridleway (Swynnerton 54).

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/03/2016. Time taken: 09:34. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). GPS Co-ordinates: 385013.352, 337072.014. Elevation: 189.807 Metres AOD

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Time taken: 15:29. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 385013.352, 337072.014. Elevation: 189.807 Metres AOD

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



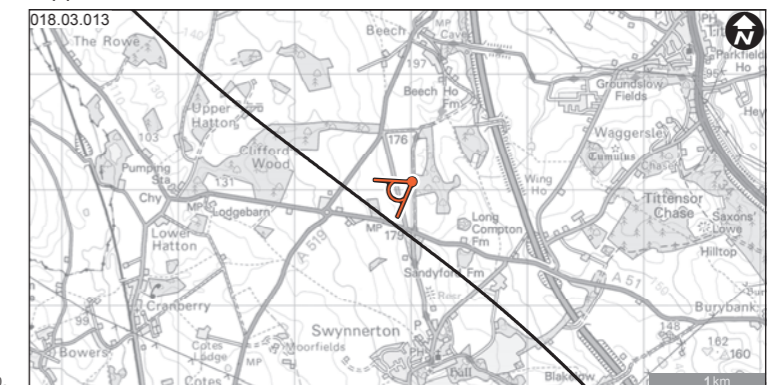
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 018.03.013: View south-west from Swynnerton Bridleway 54

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of large-scale, arable and pastoral farmland bounded with hedgerow tree belts and woodland blocks.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a hedgerow field boundary, beyond which a large-scale arable field gently slopes down towards the midground.</p> <p>The midground of the view is crossed by hedgerow field boundaries with occasional mature trees along the boundary and a mature woodland block.</p> <p>The background views are characterised by a rising rural landscape occasionally broken by mature hedgerows and wooded ridge lines in the distant higher ground.</p>	<p>The midground and background views are filtered slightly by the summer growth of the hedgerow in the foreground.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>	<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	<p>Recreational receptors will have close to medium range filtered views through intervening hedgerows and occasional mature trees of the construction works including Swynnerton North cutting, A51 Stone Road diversion, Bottom Lane road closure and Swynnerton North cutting main compound. Swynnerton North Cutting Transfer Node, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge, Hatton embankment and Swynnerton Estate Central underbridge will also be visible. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in the removal of Cash's Pit and a section of Clifford's Wood increasing views of the prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the large-scale agricultural landscape, which will impose on the rural skyline. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There will be close to medium range views of the A51 Stone Road diversion, Bottom Lane road closure, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge, Hatton embankment and overhead line equipment, which will result in noticeable changes to the views across the large-scale agricultural landscape. However views will be filtered due to intervening hedgerows and occasional mature trees, therefore the magnitude of visual change will be medium and the level of effect will remain moderate adverse (significant).</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The view will remain similar in the summer, although the dense summer growth of hedgerow field boundaries will partially screen views of the A51 Stone Road diversion, Bottom Lane road closure, A519 Newcastle Road overbridge, Swynnerton Heath Farm overbridge, Hatton embankment and overhead line equipment. Therefore the magnitude of visual change will remain medium and the level of effect will remain moderate adverse (significant).</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>Views of the A51 Stone Road diversion, Bottom Lane road closure and overhead line equipment will become more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Swynnerton North cutting and A51 Stone Road diversion. For this reason there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity, the magnitude of visual change and level of effect arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to negligible.</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

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Viewpoint 018.03.013: View south west from Swynnerton Bridleway 54

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using the Bridleway (Swynnerton 54).

Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 10/03/2016. Time taken: 09:34. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 385013.352, 337072.014. Elevation: 189.807 Metres AOD



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Peak construction phase (2023)

Date taken: 10/03/2016. Time taken: 09:34. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 385013.352, 337072.014. Elevation: 189.807 Metres AOD



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 408 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-219. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 018.03.013 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look during the peak construction phase to help inform the visual impact assessment. The construction methods and siting of construction activities of the LV-01-598 Proposed Scheme may be subject to change in response to consultation and ongoing design. The extent of land required temporarily to construct the scheme will not extend beyond that shown in the photomontage. Changes in the construction of the Proposed Scheme will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects detailed in the photomontages of the Proposed Scheme.

At this scale the images do not lend themselves to direct comparison out in the field. Therefore, for viewing in the field, it is recommended that each image from the panoramic photomontage is printed individually, onto an A3 landscape sheet for a viewing distance of 500mm. For further details on the selection of photomontage locations, verifiable methodology and presentation refer to the Landscape and visual assessment Technical Note - Approach to verifiable photomontages (SMR Addendum Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002).

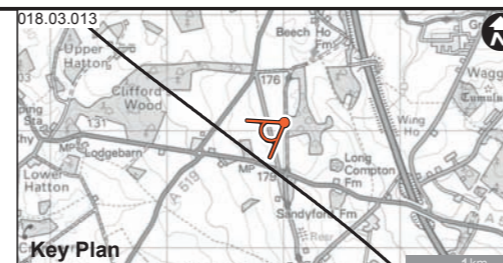


Figure Number	LV-01-598
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 018.03.013
Community Area 3: Stone and Swynnerton	

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Doc Number C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101598-P01

Date: 12/06/17

Viewpoint 019.03.002: View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 14, adjacent Harley Thorn Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using PRow (Swynnerton 14).

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 384489.895, 339012.085

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 384489.895, 339012.085

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



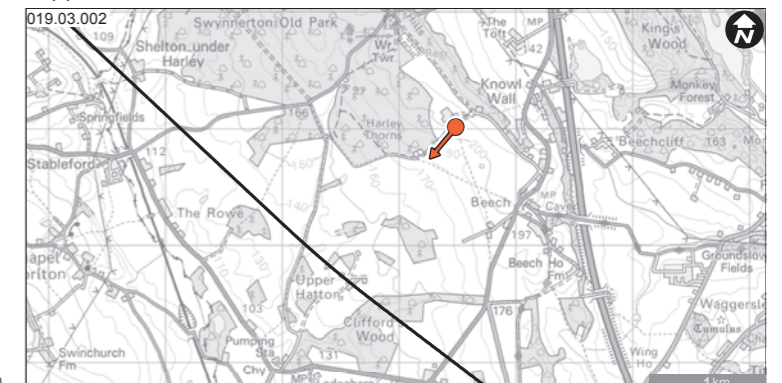
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 019.03.002: View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 14, adjacent Harley Thorn Farm

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale, arable farmland with hedgerows and hedgerow trees boundaries and woodland blocks.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a medium-scale arable field with a mature, maintained hedgerow boundary and a woodland shelter belt behind a post and wire fence.</p> <p>The midground comprises a sloping arable field with mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The view is framed by the woodland boundary.</p> <p>The background views are characterised by a sloping rural landscape crossed by mature hedgerow field boundaries and woodland blocks including Clifford's Wood and Old Waste Plantations rising to a wooded ridge on the horizon.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline remains similar to that seen during winter.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>	<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	<p>There will be filtered, elevated long range views of the construction works including Hatton embankment, Swynnerton Estate Central underbridge and Swynnerton Estate North overbridge. Associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in the removal of a section of Clifford's Wood, increasing the views of new features that form incongruous elements in the views across the sloping pasture landscape. Recreational receptors will have filtered views due to intervening mature hedgerows and woodland. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There will be filtered, elevated long range views of the Hatton embankment, Swynnerton Estate Central underbridge, Swynnerton Estate North overbridge and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in substantial change, due to the uncharacteristic features in the views across the sloping pasture landscape, albeit intermittent due to the intervening vegetation. Recreational receptors will have filtered views due to intervening vegetation from mature hedgerows and woodland. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The view will remain unchanged in the summer, despite the dense summer growth of mature hedgerows and woodland partially screening views of the Hatton embankment, Swynnerton Estate North overbridge and the overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will still result in substantial change, due to the uncharacteristic features in the views across the sloping pasture landscape. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>Views of the Hatton embankment, Swynnerton Estate North overbridge, and overhead line equipment will become more integrated within the views across the sloping pasture landscape due to woodland mitigation planting at Hatton embankment, which will partially screen views and connect to the network of hedgerow field boundaries and woodland blocks. For these reasons there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity largely filtering views of the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will remain low and the level of effect will remain minor adverse (non-significant).</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 019.03.003: View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 13

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using PRow (Swynnerton 13).

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 16/03/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 383640.689, 338649.403

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 383640.689, 338649.403

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 019.03.003: View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 13

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of small-scale, pasture fields bounded by hedgerows with hedgerow trees and woodland blocks.</p> <p>Beyond a degraded hedgerow boundary, the foreground consists of an undulating small-scale pasture field with further degraded hedgerow boundaries, post and wire fence and mature hedgerow trees.</p> <p>The midground comprises woodland blocks including Hatton Rough, Hatton Common and Nursery Common over a gently rolling landscape of open pasture fields.</p> <p>The background views are of an unspoilt rural landscape, framed by woodland blocks across open fields, rising towards a predominantly wooded horizon.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that seen during winter, although the dense summer growth of the hedgerow and hedgerow trees screen the majority of the view beyond.</p> <p>The midground and background views are primarily screened by the summer growth of the intervening hedgerow and hedgerow trees although glimpsed views are afforded of the pasture field, woodland block and the background views of the rising landscape with a wooded ridge.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including the Hatton embankment, Swynnerton Estate North overbridge, Swynnerton Footpath 52 accommodation underbridge, Hatton South cutting satellite compound and Swynnerton Footpath 15 overbridge. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in removal of small woodland blocks and a section of Clifford's Wood, increasing the visibility of the new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the gently rolling pasture landscape. Recreational receptors will have filtered views due to intervening mature hedgerows and woodland blocks. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered medium range views of Hatton embankment, Swynnerton Estate North overbridge, Swynnerton Footpath 52 accommodation underbridge, Swynnerton Footpath 15 overbridge and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the gently rolling pasture landscape. Recreational receptors will have filtered views due to intervening vegetation from mature hedgerows and woodland blocks. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view changes in the summer due to the dense summer growth of mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees in the foreground primarily screening views. However, there will be glimpsed views of the Hatton embankment, Swynnerton Estate North overbridge, Swynnerton Footpath 52 accommodation underbridge, Swynnerton Footpath 15 overbridge and overhead line equipment. Therefore there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the Hatton embankment, Swynnerton Footpath 15 overbridge and overhead line equipment will become more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Hatton embankment and Hatton South cutting. For this reason there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Views of the Hatton embankment and overhead line equipment will still be visible although will become more integrated within the view due to the screening effect of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. For this reason the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will remain low and the level of effect will remain minor adverse (non-significant).	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 019.03.004: View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 15

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using PRow (Swynnerton 13) at the edge of Swynnerton Old Park.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Time taken: 12:11. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). GPS Co-ordinates: 383102.526, 338862.884. Elevation: 156.845 Metres AOD

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Time taken: 10:10. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 383102.526, 338862.884. Elevation: 156.845 Metres AOD

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



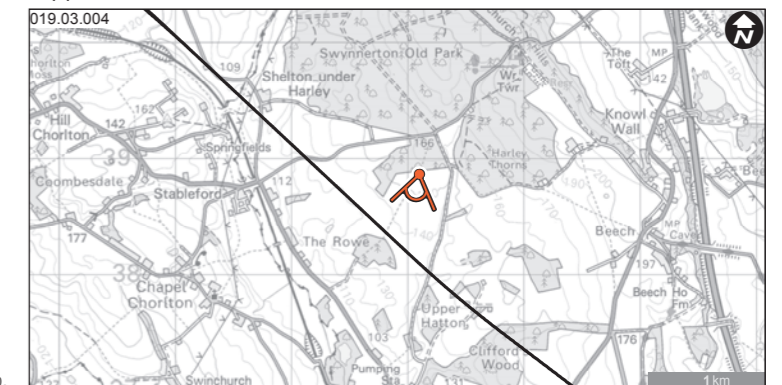
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 019.03.004: View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 15

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale, arable farmland with hedgerows boundaries and woodland blocks in the rolling landscape of Meece Brooke Valley.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a gently sloping medium-scale arable field with a remnant hedgerow boundary. Swynnerton Old Park forms the setting and backdrop to the view</p> <p>The midground comprises the mixed deciduous woodland blocks of Hatton Common, Nursery Common, Hatton Rough and Clifford's Wood. The landmark Victorian pumping station within Meece Brook Valley is a prominent feature in the view.</p> <p>The background views are characterised by a rural rolling landscape, framed by woodland blocks, rising towards a wooded ridge on the horizon.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline remains similar to that seen during winter.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Future Baseline Description	
Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be medium range views of the construction works including the Hatton embankment, Swynnerton Footpath 52 accommodation underbridge, Hatton South cutting, Hatton South cutting satellite compound and Swynnerton Footpath 15 overbridge. The associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the sloping agricultural landscape. Recreational receptors will have open views from the footpath which follows the edge of the woodland at Swynnerton Old Park between the mature woodland blocks. Due to the proximity and scale of the aforementioned construction activity there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be medium range views of the Hatton embankment, Hatton South cutting, Swynnerton Footpath 15 overbridge, and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a noticeable change due to new features that form a series of components within the sloping agricultural landscape. Recreational receptors will have open views between the mature woodland blocks. For these reasons there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain unchanged in the summer. Recreational receptors will have open views between the mature woodland blocks of the Proposed Scheme. This will result in a noticeable change due to new features that form a series of components within the sloping agricultural landscape. For these reasons there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the Hatton embankment, Swynnerton Footpath 15 overbridge and overhead line equipment will become more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Hatton embankment and Hatton South cutting. For these reasons there will be a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity, the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will remain low and level of effect will remain minor adverse (non-significant).	Minor adverse (non-significant)

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Viewpoint 019.03.004: View south west from Swynnerton Footpath 15

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using PRow (Swynnerton 13) at the edge of Swynnerton Old Park.

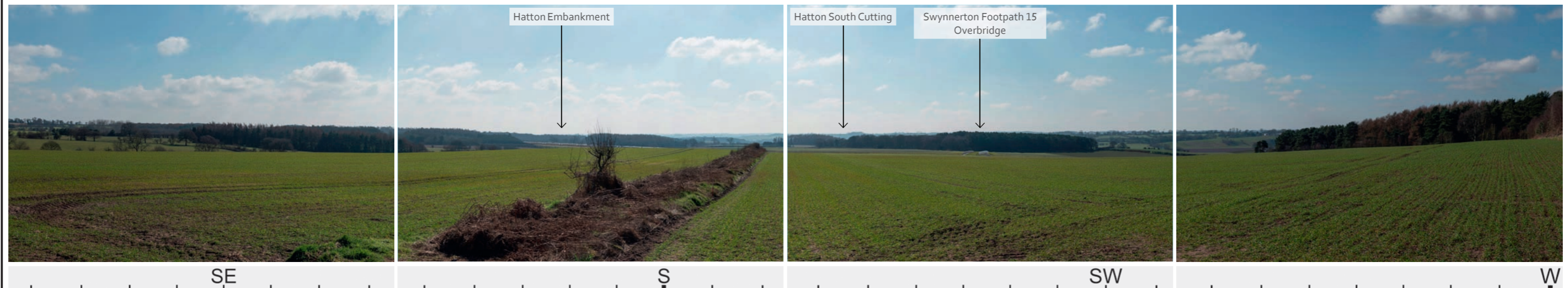
Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Time taken: 12:11. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 383102.526, 338862.884. Elevation: 156.845 Metres AOD



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Time taken: 12:11. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 383102.526, 338862.884. Elevation: 156.845 Metres AOD



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 661 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-221a. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 019.03.004 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-543 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as immature plants which would mature over time to further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape.

At this scale the images do not lend themselves to direct comparison out in the field. Therefore, for viewing in the field, it is recommended that each image from the panoramic photomontage is printed individually, onto an A3 landscape sheet for a viewing distance of 500mm. For further details on the selection of photomontage locations, verifiable methodology and presentation refer to the Landscape and visual assessment Technical Note - Approach to verifiable photomontages (SMR Addendum Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002).

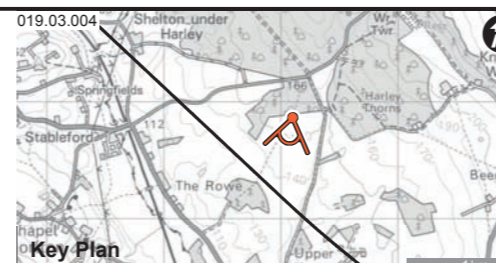


Figure Number	LV-01-543
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 019.03.004
Community Area 3: Stone and Swynnerton	

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Doc Number C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101543-P01

Date: 12/06/17

Viewpoint 019.04.006: View west from route with public access junction on Dog Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by receptors using Dog Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 382686.724, 339123.010

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 382686.724, 339123.010

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



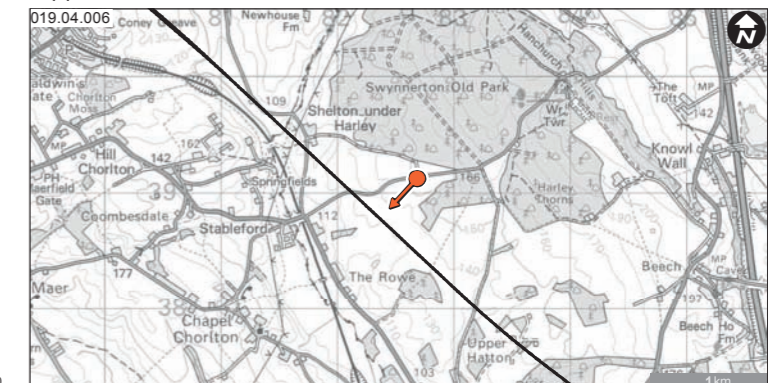
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Transport receptors are less susceptible to the Proposed Scheme as attention is less focused on views and therefore have a medium sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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Viewpoint 019.04.006: View west from route with public access junction on Dog Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of undulating pasture and arable fields with hedgerows and hedgerow trees boundaries and woodland blocks.</p> <p>The foreground consists of undulating arable fields bounded by a mix of degraded and managed hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees and post and wire fences either side of the track to Shelton under Harley farm, with Dog Lane lined by a belt of mature trees.</p> <p>The midground comprises medium-scale arable fields, edged with post and wire fencing and degraded hedgerows, interspersed with mature hedgerow trees.</p> <p>The background views are characterised by coniferous woodland in Swynnerton Old Park edged with deciduous woodland. The undulating pasture and arable fields form a rising landscape, edged with coniferous woodland at Maer Hills.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that seen during winter, although the dense summer growth of vegetation screens views of Dog Lane.</p> <p>The midground and background views remain similar to that seen during winter.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including Dog Lane realignment, Dog Lane overbridge, Hatton North cutting, Bent Lane (North) diversion, Hatton North cutting satellite compound, Bent Lane (South) realignment and new overhead power lines. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the sloping rural landscape. Residents will have filtered views due to hedgerow field boundary, trees associated with Dog Lane, Swynnerton Old Park vegetation and existing landform. Due to presence of the aforementioned construction activity there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered medium range views of Dog Lane realignment, Dog Lane overbridge, Bent Lane (North) diversion, Stableford South embankment, Bent Lane (South) realignment, new overhead power lines and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in substantial change to the filtered views across the sloping rural landscape. Recreational receptors will have filtered views due to hedgerow field boundary, trees belts associated with Dog Lane, Swynnerton Old Park vegetation and existing landform. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain largely unchanged in the summer, despite the dense summer growth of intervening vegetation partially screening views of Dog Lane realignment, Dog Lane overbridge, Bent Lane (North) diversion, Stableford South embankment, Bent Lane (South) realignment, new overhead power lines and overhead line equipment. For these reasons there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of Dog Lane realignment, Dog Lane overbridge, Bent Lane (North) diversion, Stableford South embankment, new overhead power lines and overhead line equipment will still result in substantial change in the filtered views across the sloping rural landscape, albeit more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. For these reasons there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity at Hatton South cutting and Dog Lane realignment, the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to low and the level of effect will reduce to minor adverse (non-significant).	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 019.03.007: View south-west from route with public access off Dog Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using the Public Access Route off Dog Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 23/03/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 382616.844, 339265.915

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/08/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 382616.844, 339265.915

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



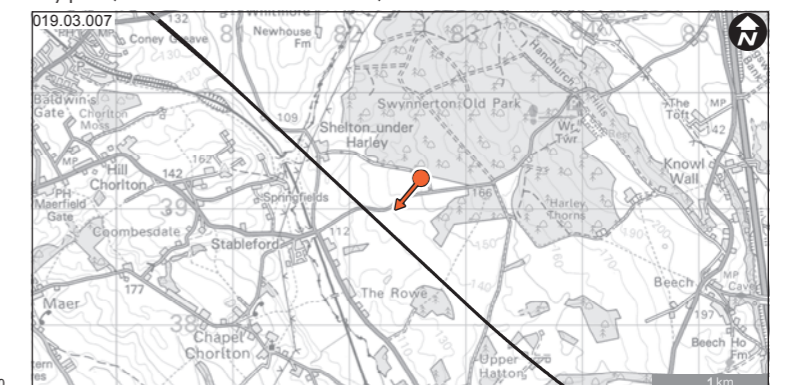
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 019.03.007: View south-west from route with public access off Dog Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale, pasture fields with hedgerows, hedgerow trees and mature woodland blocks.</p> <p>The visual foreground consists of a degraded hedgerow field boundary and post and wire fence, beyond which is a medium-scale pasture field.</p> <p>The midground of the view comprises overgrown hedgerow and hedgerow trees aligning Dog Lane, mature woodland blocks including Swynnerton Old Park and large-scale sloping pasture fields towards the Meece Brook Valley bottom.</p> <p>The partially filtered background views to the opposite side of the valley are characterised by a rural landscape with hedgerow field boundaries and a matrix of woodland blocks and tree belts rising towards a wooded ridge on the horizon.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground becomes more enclosed due to dense summer growth of vegetation.</p> <p>The midground and background views are screened by the summer growth of the intervening hedgerow.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	Due to the presence of hedgerow field boundaries, tree belts and undulating landform, there will be filtered medium range views of the construction works including the Hatton South cutting, Dog Lane realignment, Dog Lane overbridge, Hatton North cutting, Bent Lane (North) diversion, Hatton North cutting satellite compound, Bent Lane (South) realignment and new overhead power lines. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in new features that form notable, elements in the views across the large-scale pasture landscape, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be filtered medium range views of Dog Lane realignment, Dog Lane overbridge, Bent Lane (North) diversion, Stableford South embankment, Bent Lane (South) realignment, new overhead power lines and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in substantial change to the filtered views across the large-scale pasture landscape. Recreational receptors will have filtered views due to hedgerow field boundary, trees belts associated with Dog Lane, Swynnerton Old Park vegetation and existing landform. For these reasons there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view changes substantially in the summer, due to the dense summer growth of hedgerow field boundaries, which screen views of the Proposed Scheme. For these reasons there will be a negligible magnitude of visual change and level of effect.	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Due to the continuing growth of intervening vegetation and hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting, the magnitude of visual change and level of effect arising from the Proposed Scheme will remain negligible in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity, the magnitude of visual change and level of effect arising from the Proposed Scheme will remain negligible.	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 019.03.008: View south-west from Swynnerton Old Park

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using an access track in Swynnerton Old Park.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 382954.389, 340142.351

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 382954.389, 340142.351

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 019.03.008: View south-west from Swynnerton Old Park

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in Swynnerton Old Park, in an area of plantation, heathland and medium-scale pasture fields with hedgerows.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a recreational access track flanked by expanses of heathland, bracken and scrub.</p> <p>The midground comprises open areas of heathland, bracken and scrub framed by the dense mature plantation of coniferous woodland at Swynnerton Old Park.</p> <p>The plantations within the Old Park define the skyline - a distinctive, jagged, evergreen horizon.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline remains similar to that as seen during winter. However foreground and midground views are screened by summer growth of intervening heathland/bracken.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>	<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	Due to the interplay of plantation and heathland vegetation, opportunities to view the construction works will be limited, viewed obliquely and at a distance, resulting in a low magnitude of visual change and minor adverse (non-significant) visual effect.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in barely perceptible changes in the views across the landscape. Recreational receptors will have highly limited views due to the dense intervening woodland of Swynnerton Old Park. There will therefore be a negligible magnitude of visual change and level of effect in relation to this receptor.	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will remain largely unchanged in the summer. Due to the limited views of the Proposed Scheme there will be a negligible magnitude of visual change and level of effect in relation to this receptor.	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views of the Proposed Scheme will become more integrated within the already limited view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. For these reasons there will be a negligible magnitude of visual change and level of effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity and the already limited view, the magnitude of visual change and level of effect arising from the Proposed Scheme will remain negligible.	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 019.04.009: View north-east from Dog Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by receptors using the scenic Dog Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 381765.732, 338807.357

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 381765.732, 338807.357

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Transport receptors are less susceptible to the Proposed Scheme as attention is less focused on views and therefore have a medium sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 019.04.009: View north-east from Dog Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large-scale, arable fields with hedgerows, hedgerow trees and woodland blocks.</p> <p>The foreground of the view consists of large-scale, rolling arable fields edged with partially degraded hedgerows.</p> <p>The midground comprises undulating arable fields bordered by partially degraded hedgerows and interspersed with small/medium sized trees and residential and commercial buildings including Yew Tree Park and Rowe Farm. Telegraph poles are prominent features within the landscape.</p> <p>The background views are of undulating fields edged with established hedgerows and clumps of mixed woodland edges along the boundary to Swynnerton Old Park. The plantations within the Old Park are a prominent horizon feature.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline remains similar to that seen during winter, although the views are slightly more filtered by the summer growth of the degraded hedgerow in the foreground.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>	<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	<p>There will be close range views of the construction works including the excavation of Hatton South cutting, Dog Lane realignment, Dog Lane overbridge, Hatton North cutting, Bent Lane (North) diversion, Hatton North cutting satellite compound, Stableford South embankment, Bent Lane (South) realignment, Stableford auto-transformer station and new overhead power lines. Construction work within Whitmore Heath and Madeley area will also be visible including the presence of Meece Brook viaduct satellite compound and transfer node, and Stableford North embankment. In addition there will be medium range views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in a notable change to the views across the rural undulating landscape. Due to the presence and relative proximity of the aforementioned construction activity there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There will be close range views of the Dog Lane realignment, Dog Lane overbridge, Hatton North cutting, Bent Lane (North) diversion, Stableford South embankment, Bent Lane (South) realignment, Stableford Mid Point auto-transformer station, new overhead power lines, Stableford North embankment within the Whitmore Heath and Madeley community area and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a noticeable change to the views across the rural undulating landscape. Transport receptors will have open views due to the proximity of the proposed scheme. Due to the presence and relative proximity of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The view will remain largely unchanged in the summer, despite the denser summer growth of degraded hedgerows slightly filtering views of Dog Lane realignment, Dog Lane overbridge, Hatton North cutting, Bent Lane (North) diversion, Stableford South embankment, Bent Lane (South) realignment, Stableford auto-transformer station, new overhead power lines, Stableford North embankment within Whitmore Heath and Madeley area and overhead line equipment. For these reasons there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>Views of the Dog Lane realignment, Dog Lane overbridge, Bent Lane(South) realignment, new overhead power lines, Stableford North embankment within Whitmore Heath and Madeley area and overhead line equipment will still result in noticeable change to the views across the rural undulating landscape, albeit gradually more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. For these reasons there will remain a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor at year 15.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>Views of the Dog Lane overbridge, new overhead power lines, Stableford North embankment within Whitmore Heath and Madeley area and overhead line equipment will still be visible despite becoming more integrated within the view due to the screening effect of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at Dog Lane overbridge and Hatton North cutting. For this reason the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will decrease to low and the level of effect will reduce to minor adverse (non-significant).</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 019.03.010: View east from Chapel and Hill Chorlton Footpath 12

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using PRow (Chapel and Hill Chorlton 12).

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 16/03/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 381754.817, 338225.227

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/08/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 381754.817, 338225.227

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 019.03.010: View east from Chapel and Hill Chorlton Footpath 12

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of large-scale, arable fields with hedgerows, hedgerow trees and woodland blocks.</p> <p>The visual foreground consists of the relatively flat, large-scale, arable fields of the Meece Brook Valley floor.</p> <p>The midground is defined by the West Coast Main Line (WCML) railway, including views of the track and overhead line equipment. Large buildings associated with Rowe Farm and the adjacent transmitter mast are prominent features within the landscape.</p> <p>The background views are characterised by the landscape sloping upwards to a wooded ridge. To the south-east the steeply sloping landscape restricts background views with electricity pylons on the skyline.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that seen during winter, although the views are more filtered by the summer growth of Meece Brook.</p> <p>The midground and background views are largely screened by the summer growth of the arable crops in the foreground, however the prominent features of the West Coast Main Line (WCML) railway overhead line equipment and the transmitter are still visible.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effects during construction	Level of effect
Construction	Due to the landform undulation, recreational receptors will have intermittent, mid-distance views of the construction works including the Hatton South cutting, Dog Lane realignment, Dog Lane overbridge, Hatton North cutting, Hatton North cutting satellite compound, and new overhead power lines. The associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles will also be visible. This construction activity will result in the addition of new features that are highly visible but which are visible in the context of the WCML and transmitter mast. Due to the presence and relative proximity of the aforementioned construction activity there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effects during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be medium range views of Dog Lane overbridge, Stableford Auto Transformer Station and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in the addition of new features that are highly visible but are seen in the context of the existing WCML and associated overhead line equipment. Due to the presence and relative proximity of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will change noticeably in the summer, due to the dense summer growth of arable crops, which will largely screen views of the Proposed Scheme. Assuming that the crop rotation remains as per the current state, during the maize growing season there will be a negligible magnitude of visual change and level of effect.	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Due to the intervening arable crops and continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting, the magnitude of visual change and level of effect arising from the Proposed Scheme will remain negligible in relation to this receptor at year 15 assuming that the crop rotation remains as per the current state, during the maize growing season.	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the intervening arable crops and continuing growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting to maturity, the magnitude of visual change and level of effect arising from the Proposed Scheme will remain negligible assuming that the crop rotation remains as per the current state, during the maize growing season.	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 019.04.011: View north-east from Bent Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by receptors using the scenic Bent Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 381668.872, 338941.106

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 381668.872, 338941.106

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Transport receptors are less susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a medium sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 019.04.011: View north-east from Bent Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale, pasture fields with hedgerow field boundaries and woodland blocks.</p> <p>The visual foreground consists of Bent Lane and partially degraded hedgerow field boundaries.</p> <p>The midground of the view consists of undulating medium-scale pasture fields, with hedgerow field boundaries. Woodland blocks frame the rural landscape on the higher ground. The West Coast Main Line (WCML) railway and a series of pylons are prominent features in the landscape.</p> <p>The background views are restricted by the sloping landform and intervening vegetation.</p>	<p>During summer the foreground remains similar to that seen during winter, although the views are more filtered by the summer growth of the hedgerow and road side vegetation in the foreground.</p> <p>The midground and background views are screened by summer growth of intervening vegetation.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.	There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effects during construction	Level of effect
Construction	There will be close range views of the construction works including the Hatton South cutting, Dog Lane realignment, Dog Lane overbridge, Hatton North cutting, Bent Lane (North) diversion, Hatton North cutting satellite compound, Stableford South embankment, Bent Lane(South) realignment, Stableford Mid Point auto-transformer station and new overhead power lines. Construction work within Whitmore Heath and Madeley area will also be visible including Meece Brook viaduct satellite compound and transfer node, and Stableford North embankment. In addition there will be wide views of the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles. This construction activity will result in a substantial change to the views across the rural, pasture landscape. Due to the presence and close proximity of the aforementioned construction activity there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There will be close range views of the Dog Lane realignment, Dog Lane overbridge, Hatton North cutting, Bent Lane (North) diversion, Stableford South embankment, Bent Lane(South) realignment, Stableford Mid Point auto-transformer station, new overhead power lines, Stableford North embankment within Whitmore Heath and Madeley area and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a noticeable change to the views across the rural, pasture landscape. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effect in relation to this receptor.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The view will change in the summer, due to the dense summer growth of intervening vegetation, largely screening views of the Proposed Scheme. This will result in a negligible magnitude of visual change and level of effect.	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Due to the intervening vegetation screening the Proposed Scheme. This will result in a negligible magnitude of visual change and level of effect.	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	Due to the intervening vegetation screening the Proposed Scheme. This will result in a negligible magnitude of visual change and level of effect.	Negligible (non-significant)

Part 4: Assessment matrices

4.1 Landscape assessment matrix

4.1.1 Table 2 summarises the assessment of significance for all of the LCA identified in the Stone and Swynneron area. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, Stone and Swynneron community area report, Section 11.

Table 2: Landscape assessment matrix summarising the assessment of significance for all of the LCAs identified in the Stone and Swynneron area

Landscape character area	Construction	Operation year 1 (2027)	Operation year 15 (2042)	Operation year 60 (2087)
Yarnfield Settled Farmlands	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
Stone (urban)	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Walton (urban)	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Trent Valley Coalfield Farmlands	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Swynneron Park Sandstone Hills and Heaths	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse
Swynneron Training Area Sandstone Hills and Heaths	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Swynneron Village Sandstone Hills and Heaths	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
Tittensor Chase Sandstone Hills and Heaths	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
Trentham Park	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Meece Brook Valley Sandstone Hills and Heaths	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
Swynneron Old Park Sandstone Hills and Heaths	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

4.2 Visual assessment matrix

4.2.1 Table 3 summarises the assessment of significance for all the representative viewpoints identified in the Stone and Swynnerton area. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, Stone and Swynnerton community area report, Section 11. The night-time assessment has only been undertaken for residential, hotel and healthcare receptors with a view of proposed continuous lighting during either construction or operation. In most cases, in urban areas, additional lighting is not considered to give rise to significant effects due to the widespread presence of street lighting, lightspill from adjacent buildings and skyglow. Where there is no direct foreground visibility of additional lighting, no further assessment has been undertaken.

Table 3: Visual assessment matrix summarising the assessment of significance for all of the viewpoints identified in the Stone and Swynnerton area

Viewpoints		Construction	Operation year 1 (2027)		Operation year 15 (2042) summer	Operation year 60 (2087) summer
		Winter	Winter	Summer		
014.03.001	View west from Stone Rural Footpath 29	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
014.03.002	View south-west from Stone Rural Footpath 29	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
014.04.006	View west from A34 Stone Road	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
015.02.002	View south-west from residences on Pirehill Lane	Major adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
015.02.004	View south-west from residences along Coombe Park Road	Major adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
015.02.009	View south-west from Walton Heath Farm	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
015.04.011	View east from Eccleshall Road, adjacent to Stafford North Services	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
015.03.012	View north-east from Chebsey Footpath 7	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
016.02.002	View north-west from Barlaston Grange, Yarnfield Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
016.03.008	View north-east from Swynnerton Footpath 38	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
016.03.012	View east from Swynnerton Footpath 42	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
016.02.013	View east from Beech House Stud, Moss Hall Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
016.02.014	View north-east from Moss Lane/ Yarnfield Lane	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
017.03.001	View north-east from Swynnerton Footpath 37	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
017.02.003	View east from Grange Cottages on Hall Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse
017.02.004	View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 27 at Blakelow	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
017.02.005	View south-west from Stone Rural Footpath 34 at The Marlings	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
017.04.007	View south-west from A51 Stone Road lay-by	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
017.02.010	View south-west from properties on Chase Lane	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
017.02.011	View west from properties at Cumberstone Wood Farm	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
017.03.012	View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 49	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
017.02.013	View south-west from Sandyford Cottage, A51	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse

Appendix LV-001-003

Viewpoints		Construction	Operation year 1 (2027)		Operation year 15 (2042) summer	Operation year 60 (2087) summer
		Winter	Winter	Summer		
017.03.014	View north-east from Hall Lane, Stone Circles Challenge	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
017.03.016	View north-east from track towards Lodge Covert Cottages	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
017.02.017	View north-east from Main Street	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
017.03.020	View north-east from Stab Lane (Stone Circles Challenge)	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
018.02.001	View east from White House, Stab Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
018.02.002	View east from Swynnerton Heath Farm, Newcastle Road	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
018.03.003	View north-east from Swynnerton Footpath 23	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
018.03.004	View north-east from Standon Footpath 30	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
018.02.006	View north-east along the A51 Stone Road	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
018.02.008	View south-west from Keepers Cottage, Old Lane	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
018.04.009	View south-west from Newcastle Lane A519/ Bottom Lane	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
018.03.010	View south-west from Swynnerton Bridleway 54	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
018.03.013	View south-west from Swynnerton Bridleway 54	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
019.03.002	View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 14, adjacent Harley Thorn Farm	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
019.03.003	View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 13	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
019.03.004	View south-west from Swynnerton Footpath 15	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
019.04.006	View west from Public Access Route junction on Dog Lane	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
019.03.007	View south-west from Public Access Route off Dog Lane	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
019.03.008	View south-west from Swynnerton Old Park	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
019.04.009	View north-east from Dog Lane	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
019.03.010	View east from Chapel and Hill Chorlton Footpath 12	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
019.04.011	View north-east from Bent Lane	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Part 5: References

Natural England (2013-2014), *National Character Area profiles*.

Staffordshire County Council (1996), *Planning for Landscape Change Supplementary Planning Guidance, Volume 3*.

