

High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe)

Environmental Statement

Volume 5: Technical appendices

CA4: Whitmore Heath to Madeley

Landscape and visual assessment and photomontages (LV-001-004)

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Department
for Transport

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1 Introduction

1.1.1 This document is the appendix to the landscape and visual impact assessment for the Whitmore Heath to Madeley community area 4 (CA4), 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 the Volume 2, Whitmore Heath to Madeley 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 Whitmore Heath to Madeley 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 submission of the High Speed Rail (West Midlands-Crewe) Bill
Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council 15 April 2016	The viewpoint locations were discussed and broadly agreed. Madeley Cemetery was confirmed as a receptor/location and an additional viewpoint was requested at Stableford	Additional viewpoint assessed and included at Stableford

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 Whitmore Heath to Madeley area. A summary of the landscape baseline and significant landscape effects is provided in Volume 2, Whitmore Heath to Madeley community area report, Section 11. The LCA maps LV-02-221b to LV-02-226a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Map Book), should also be read in conjunction with this 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), Integrated 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 Whitmore Heath to Madeley area are summarised below:

- Terrace Alluvial Lowlands: A landscape type associated with older river terraces, relatively remote from the floodplain. A flat landscape of predominantly intensive arable farmland and improved pasture, with pockets of ancient, irregular fields;
- 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;
- Ancient Redlands: An undulating 'upland' landscape on sandstones and mudstones with mixed farming set within an irregular patchwork of hedged fields with a scattering of small, often ancient woodlands. Settlement is dispersed, being characterised by hamlets and scattered farmsteads; and
- Ancient Clay Farmlands: A landscape defined by an irregular pattern of hedged fields with ancient hedgerows and oaks, and fragments of former heathland, with a dispersed settlement pattern of small towns.

2.2.2 Descriptions of all the LCA identified within the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area are provided overleaf. The LCA are shown on Maps LV-02-221b to LV-02-226a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Map Book). A summary description of the LCA most likely to be affected is included in the Volume 2, Whitmore Heath to Madeley community 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*.

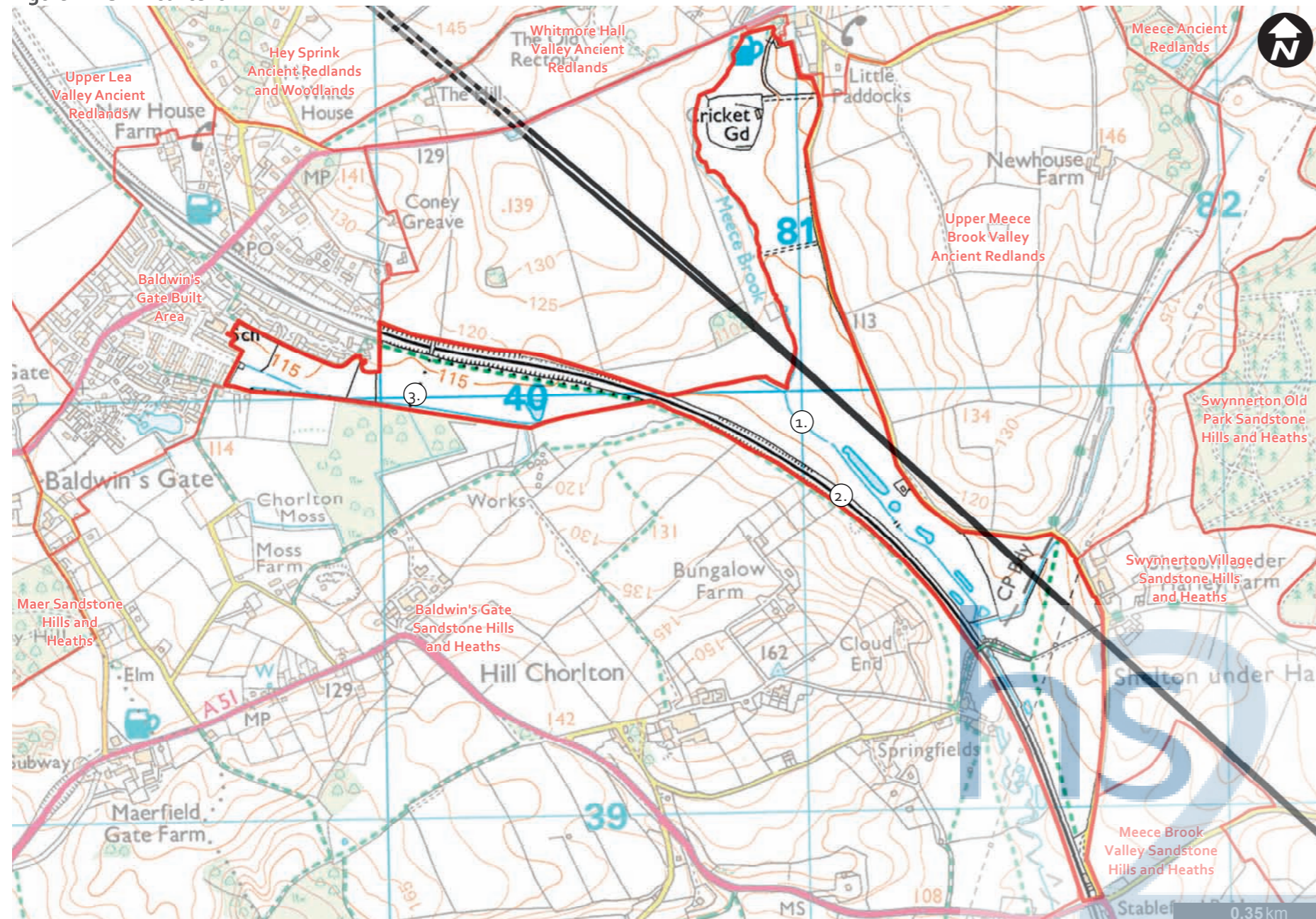
² Staffordshire County Council (1996), *Planning for Landscape Change Supplementary Planning Guidance*, Volume 3

Upper Meece Brook Valley Alluvial Lowlands LCA

Landscape character baseline description

The Upper Meece Brook Valley Alluvial Lowlands LCA includes the valley of the Meece Brook (1), which is narrow at the southern end of the LCA but widens out and forks further north. The low lying fields of rough grazing, marsh and heath along the valley extend up into narrower tributary stream valleys. This is a working agricultural landscape bounded by the West Coast Main Line (WCML) to the south-west and west (2). Tree cover is sparse, with willow carr present along Meece Brook, and an area of raised bog near Chorlton Moss (3). The overhead line equipment of the WCML is a noticeable feature in the valley and the rail line limits PRoW access across the area. The higher arable and drier farmland of the Upper Meece Brook Valley Ancient Redlands LCA and the prominent plantations of the Swynnerton Old Sandstone Hills and Heath, which forms the skyline to the north and east, contrast with the lower wetter farmland of this LCA.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key**
- Proposed Scheme
 - LCA boundary
 - 1. Meece Brook
 - 2. Bent Lane, Whitmore
 - 3. Bent Lane looking west, Whitmore

Principal vegetation



Hedge/field trees
Hawthorn, Hazel



Carr woodland
Willow, Alder, Pine

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Whitmore Cricket Club, from Bent Lane



Key value characteristics - Landscape condition and scenic qualities: Surviving riparian elements associated with the Meece Brook, such as tree lined wetlands and ditches, contribute to landscape value in an area of farmland otherwise altered by 20th century agricultural intensification and displaying evidence of field amalgamation and loss of hedgerows.

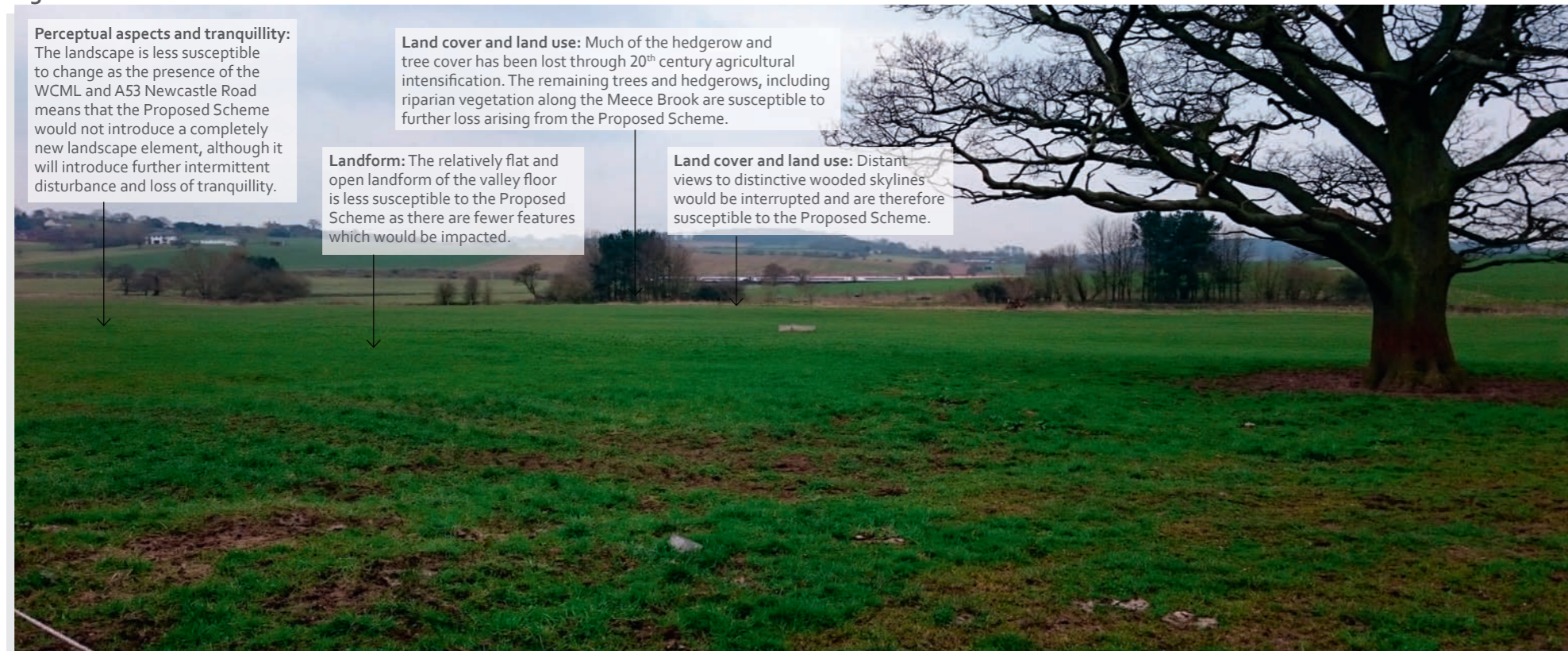
Figure 3: Meece Brook valley landscape, from Bent Lane



Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape: This is a working agricultural landscape with low lying wetland habitats adding visual diversity and interest. Due to limited public access there is a sense of seclusion and tranquillity, although this is reduced by intermittent noise from passing trains on the WCML.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: Hill Chorlton from Bent Lane



Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: This LCA comprises the low lying, gently undulating valley floor of the Meece Brook. The scenic quality of the landscape is reduced due to 20th century agricultural intensification with field amalgamation and loss of hedgerows. The large fields are extensively grazed. There are few historic sites and the area does not appear to be highly valued for recreation, other than the PRow network and Whitmore Cricket Club to the north-east. The WCML is a visible feature in the valley and restricts PRow and vehicular access across the area. Overall, given the above, the value of the landscape is low-medium.

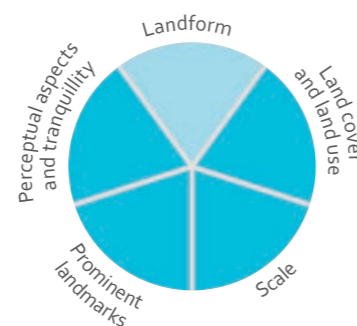
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The landscape comprises low lying fields of rough grazing, marsh and small pockets of heath within the broad valley of the Meece Brook. Tree cover is typically sparse other than some riparian vegetation along the watercourse. The hedgerow network has been partially eroded through field amalgamation and a decline in management. Infrastructure present includes the WCML, the A51 London Road and the A53 Newcastle Road. The lack of distinctive features within the large-scale farmland means that it is considered reasonably robust to change arising from the Proposed Scheme, particularly where the valley broadens out to the north. Overall, given the above, the susceptibility of the landscape is low-medium.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: The landscape is relatively simple and there are relatively few natural or perceptual landscape features that are susceptible to change arising from the Proposed Scheme. Overall, given the above, the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is low-medium.

Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: This LCA will be affected by the construction works associated with the Meece Brook viaduct, Meece embankment and Bent Lane (north) diversion. These, and the presence of site construction routes, cranes, other construction plant and material stockpiles, and changes to the landform will intensify the severance currently experienced due to the presence of the WCML, and introduce new uncharacteristic features that will alter a substantial proportion of the landscape within this LCA. The cranes used for construction of the Meece Brook Viaduct will also have an impact on skyline character and introduce activity to an area which currently has a strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness. Due to the scale and intensity of these impacts, the magnitude of change will be high. Effects are major adverse (significant).

Year 1: The landscape within this LCA will be affected by the presence of the Meece Brook viaduct and Meece embankment. These large-scale infrastructure elements will reduce scenic quality, introduce considerable sense of severance in relation to rural character and field pattern, and introduce intermittent disturbance, which will locally reduce the tranquillity of the landscape. The impacts will be intensified near the Bent Lane (north) diversion where the WCML and the Proposed Scheme will run in proximity to each other. The Bent Lane (north) diversion will cut into the steeply sloping eastern valley side of the Meece Brook. Due to the scale and prominence of these features in the landscape, the magnitude of change will be high. Effects are major adverse (significant).

Year 15: The impacts on the landscape will reduce as the mitigation planting starts to mature but, due to the presence of the Meece Brook viaduct and the Meece embankment and their prominence in the landscape, the magnitude of change will remain medium rather than reduce to minor. Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

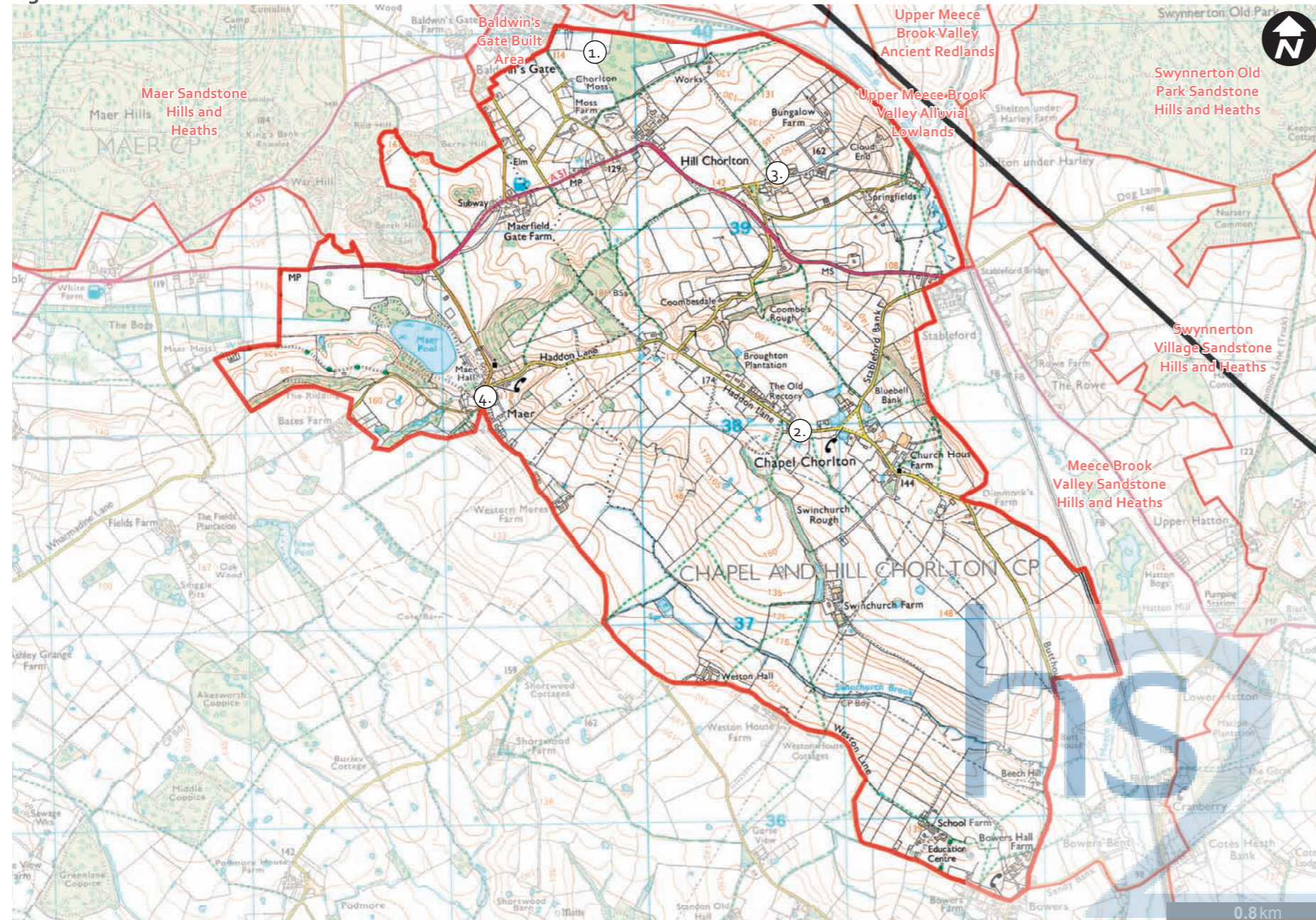
Year 60: The mitigation planting will have matured but the scale of the Meece embankment and Meece Brook viaduct means that they will still be prominent landscape features. Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

Baldwin's Gate Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA

Landscape character baseline description

The Baldwin's Gate Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA is a rural area of rolling hills and lowlands, with woodland and heath on the skyline at Maer Hills. Intact fields are typically small to medium-scale pastures, with areas of horse grazing on the lower lying land near Chorlton Moss (1). This is a typical rolling pastoral landscape defined by a robust network of hedgerows, mature hedgerow trees and other natural features, all of which contribute to the relatively high scenic quality, which is largely intact and in places, intimate and secluded. Isolated farmsteads, properties and small nucleated hamlets punctuate the landscape. Road and rail infrastructure, including the A53 Newcastle Road and A51 London Road, influence some parts of the LCA, whilst the WCML follows its eastern boundary. Despite the presence of this infrastructure, villages including Chapel Chorlton (2), Hill Chorlton (3) and particularly Maer (4), have a sense of remoteness and tranquillity. To the east of the LCA the landscape is larger in scale and more open.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key**
- Proposed Scheme
 - LCA boundary
 - 1. Chorlton Moss
 - 2. Chapel Chorlton village
 - 3. Hill Chorlton village
 - 4. Maer village

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Principal vegetation



Hedgerow
Hawthorn, Holly



Hedge/field trees
Ash, Sycamore, Oak

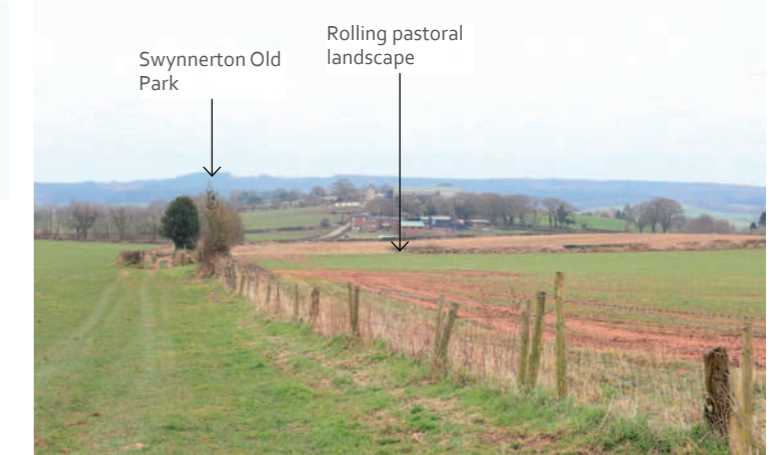


Copse
Alder, Ash, Beech

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Bungalow Farm, from PRoW east of Maer



Key value characteristics - Scenic qualities and recreational value: Aspects which contribute to landscape value are the scenic quality, which derives from its natural features such as its rolling landform, woodlands, copses, and strong time depth with historic buildings at Sandy Lane and Grade II listed 17th century park and garden at Maer Hills. The PRoW network includes the regionally promoted Newcastle Way.

Figure 3: Berry Hill Woodland, from Baldwin's Gate



Key value characteristics - Natural landscape: The hedgerow network has good interconnectivity between copses, woodlands and shelterbelts in the lower lying parts and the woodlands on the higher ground. The eastern part of the LCA is more extensively farmed with fewer natural features. The stream out of Maer Pool is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: Woodland surrounding Maerfield Gate Farm, from western edge of Hill Chorlton



Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: This LCA comprises a rolling, small to medium-scale arable and pastoral landscape which rises up to a series of distinctive sandstone hills and ridgelines with woodland and heath. This is an historic landscape which lies close to the Grade II listed park and gardens at Maer Hills. It displays a variety of landform and land cover and has a relatively intact network of robust hedgerows, mature hedgerow trees and other natural features all of which add to the scenic quality. Dispersed properties and hamlets, such as Maer and Hill Chorlton are well integrated within the rolling landform. Views to distant wooded ridgelines are a key landscape characteristic. There is a good PRoW network with connections to Maer Hills and the regionally promoted Newcastle Way. Overall, therefore, the value of the landscape is medium.

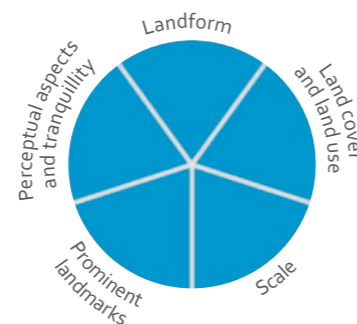
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The rolling landform is susceptible to the Proposed Scheme as it will require more cuttings and embankments, which may be difficult to integrate into the existing landform. Although secluded and tranquil in the sheltered valleys and wooded hills, particularly around Coombesdale, this is not a remote landscape, and parts of it are affected by noise and visual disturbance from road and rail infrastructure, including the WCML, A51 London Road and A53 Newcastle Road. This will be intensified by the Proposed Scheme. Overall the susceptibility of the landscape is therefore medium.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: Areas around Coombesdale to the south-west and towards Maer Hills in the north-west, are more tranquil and rural in character and are therefore more sensitive to change. Elsewhere infrastructure elements such as transport corridors locally reduce the sense of tranquillity. Overall, the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium.

Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: There will be no direct impacts of the Proposed Scheme on this LCA and the magnitude of change overall will be low. Along the north-eastern edge of the LCA the impacts will be higher due to proximity to the large-scale construction activity in the adjoining Meece Brook valley LCA, including construction works associated with the Meece Brook viaduct and Meece embankment. There will be localised changes to views out of the LCA, as cranes for construction of the Meece Brook viaduct will be visible on the skyline. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Year 1: There will be no direct impacts but along the north-eastern edge of the LCA, the Proposed Scheme will intensify the effects of visual and noise disturbance from the WCML. The magnitude of change will be low. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Year 15: The maturing mitigation landscape planting around the Meece Brook viaduct in the adjoining Meece Brook Valley LCA, will help screen views and integrate the viaduct into the valley landscape, but along the north-eastern boundary of the LCA, there will still be a low magnitude of change due to intermittent noise from passing trains. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

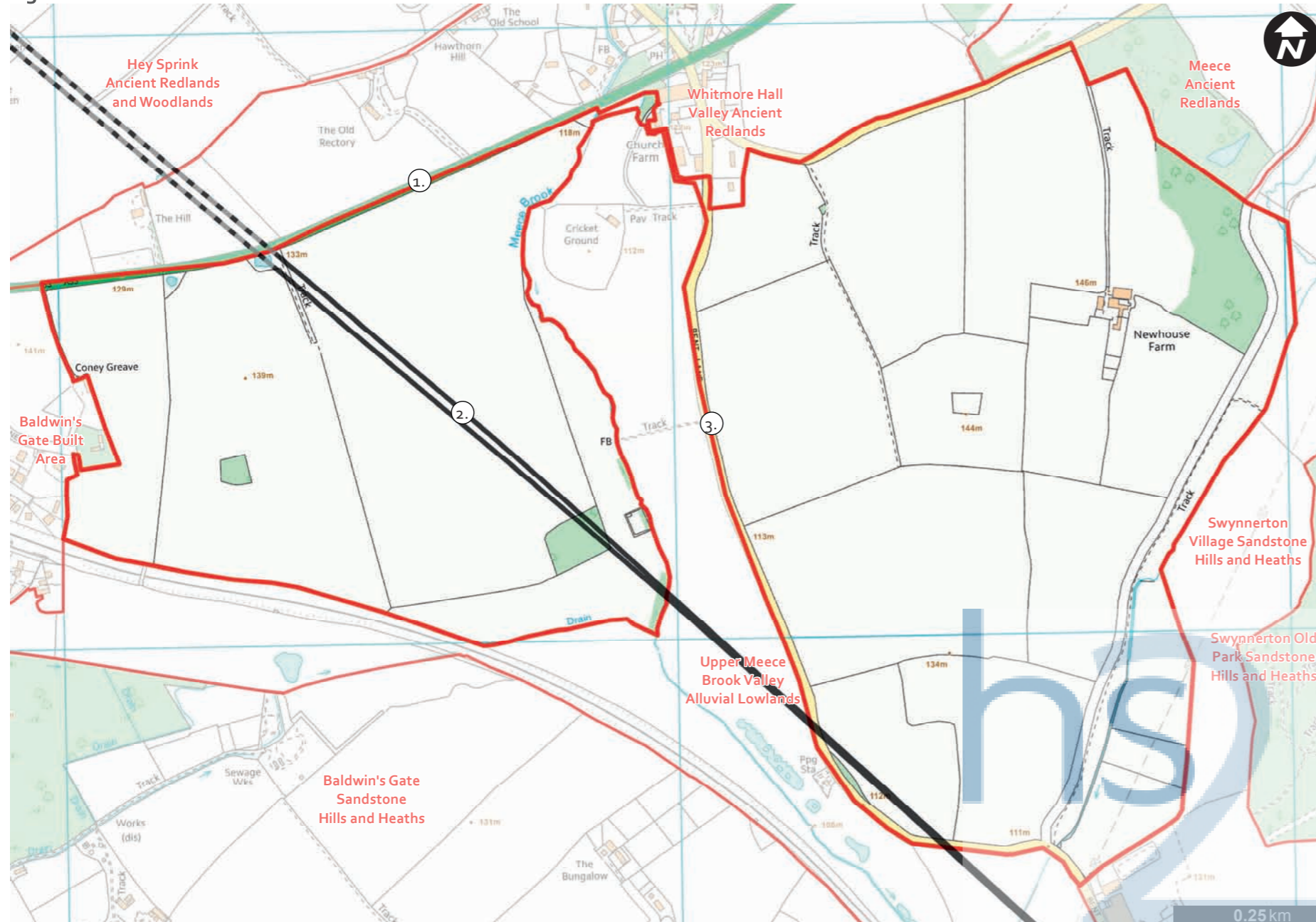
Year 60: The magnitude of change will remain low due to intermittent noise from passing trains affecting tranquillity along the north-east boundary of the LCA. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Upper Meece Brook Valley Ancient Redlands LCA

Landscape character baseline description

The Upper Meece Brook Valley Ancient Redlands LCA lies north-west of Swynnerton Old Park. The area is defined by a rolling ridge and valley landform with views to distinctive ridgeline woodlands such as The Rookery and to the designed landscape of Whitmore Hall. A network of medium and large-scale rectilinear arable fields dating back to the post medieval period is defined by a partially eroded hedgerow network. The A53 Newcastle Road (1) runs parallel to and along the LCA's northern boundary, with the WCML (2) forming a defining edge to the western boundary. Rural lanes (such as Bent Lane (3), PRoW and farm tracks serve occasional scattered farmsteads and the hamlet of Acton to the north-east. There are few apparent natural, historic or recreational features in this landscape other than a small PRoW network, and some loss of scenic quality due to the influence of 20th century agricultural practices and the presence of the A53 Newcastle Road and WCML.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key**
- Proposed Scheme
 - LCA boundary
 - 1. A53 Newcastle Road
 - 2. WCML
 - 3. Bent Lane

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Principal vegetation



Hedgerow
Hawthorn, Holly, Hazel



Hedge/field trees
Hawthorn, Sycamore, Oak

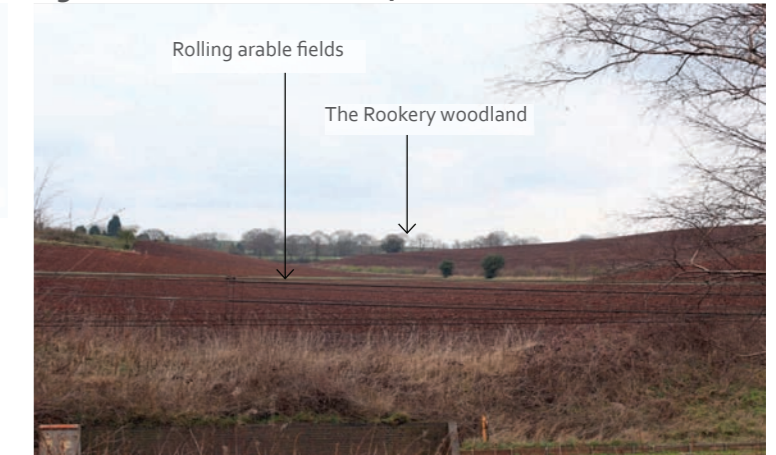


Field tree
Ash, Oak, Pine

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Towards Whitmore, from Hill Chorlton



Key value characteristics - Scenic qualities: This is a rolling landscape of medium to large-scale, often rectilinear arable fields and pastures bounded by hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees. There has been some loss of hedgerows and field amalgamation.

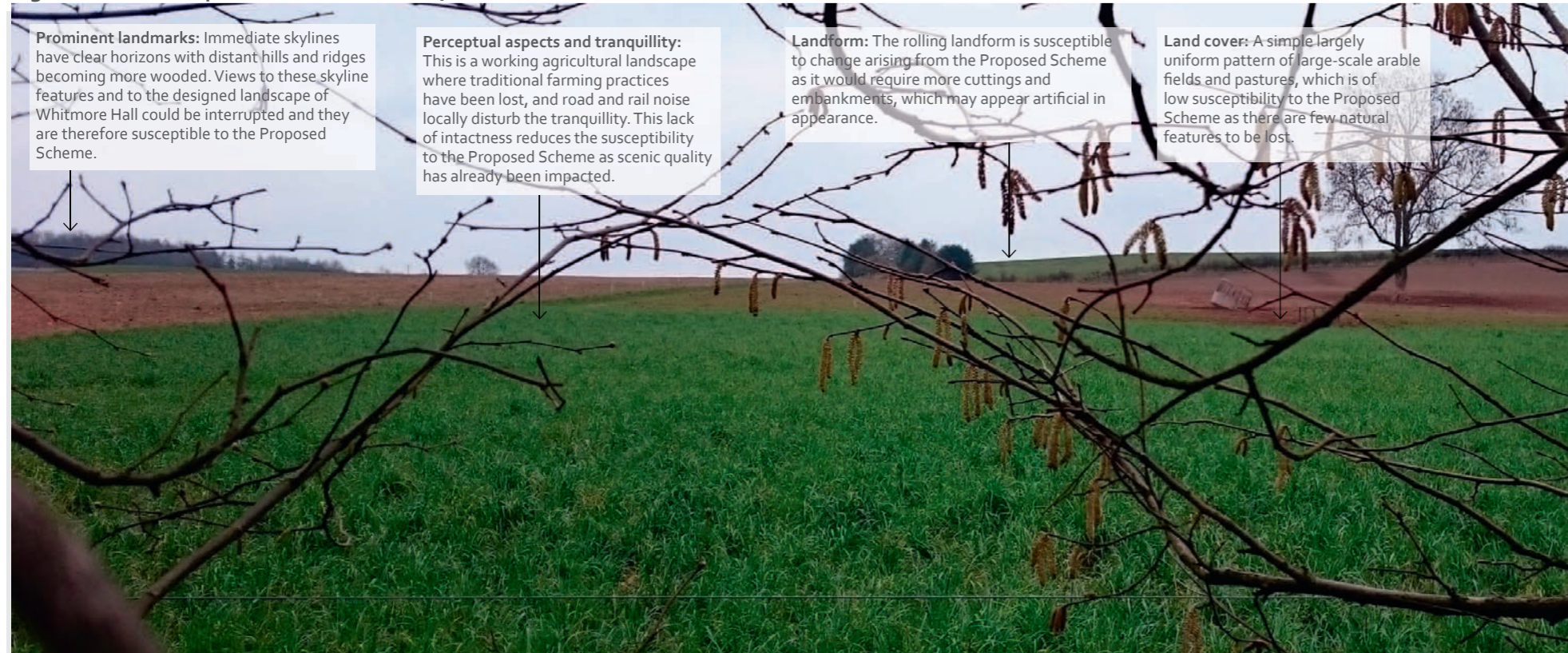
Figure 3: Undulating pastures, south of Newhouse Farm



Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape: This is a working agricultural landscape of arable land and pastures. Infrastructure, including the A53 Newcastle Road and WCML locally reduces the quality of views and sense of tranquillity in the area.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: Elevated pastures and woodland, west of Bent Lane



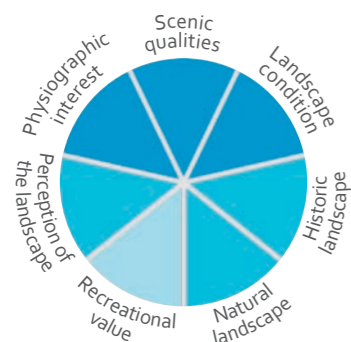
Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: This is a mostly gently rolling ridge and valley farming landscape which has been affected by a decline in traditional farming practices, resulting in some field enlargement and hedgerow loss. Its value, which is higher than would otherwise be expected, derives from it forming part of the wider setting of Swynnerton Old Park rather than from its intrinsic qualities. For this reason the value of the landscape is medium.

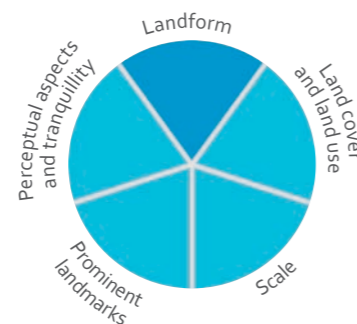
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The large-scale field pattern, sparse tree cover and intermittent hedgerows are not particularly susceptible to the Proposed Scheme although the gently rolling landform will require more embankments and cuttings than a flatter landscape and is therefore more susceptible. There are some notable views to hilltop woodlands such as 'The Rookery' and the designed landscape of Whitmore Hall to the north, which will be interrupted by the new infrastructure, but the visual character and tranquillity of parts of this LCA are already influenced by the A51 London Road, A53 Newcastle Road and the WCML. For these reasons, the susceptibility of the landscape is low-medium.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: The large-scale rolling farmland with its relatively simple land cover has been affected by 20th century agricultural intensification resulting in field enlargement and loss of hedgerows. Infrastructure including the WCML and A53 Newcastle Road are present and locally reduce landscape tranquillity. Given the above, the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium.

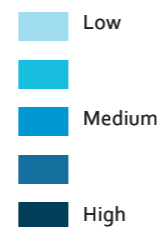
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: This LCA will be affected by construction activity associated with the Stableford North embankment, Bent Lane (north) diversion, Meece embankment, Whitmore South cutting, the southern porous portal of Whitmore Heath tunnel, and the A53 Newcastle Road temporary highway diversion and its reinstatement on overbridge. The scale and intensity of activity means that the magnitude of change will be high, particularly in the western part of this LCA, where the alterations to landform and land cover will further change the rural character which is already affected by 20th century agricultural intensification. Effects are major adverse (significant).

Year 1: Mitigation earthworks (including slackening of embankment slopes and false cuttings) will help to integrate the elements described above into the landscape but the landform and land cover pattern will be substantially altered and the magnitude of change will be high due to the prominence of the large artificial landforms. The Bent Lane (north) diversion will have a particularly noticeable effect on local landform and existing vegetation patterns as it will cut into a steeply sloping hillside. Effects are major adverse (significant).

Year 15: The maturing mitigation planting will help to integrate the different elements of the Proposed Scheme into the wider landscape and the overall effects on this LCA will reduce. Due however, to the presence of the Stableford North embankment and Meece embankment and southern porous portal of Whitmore Heath tunnel and their prominence in the landscape, the magnitude of change will remain medium. Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

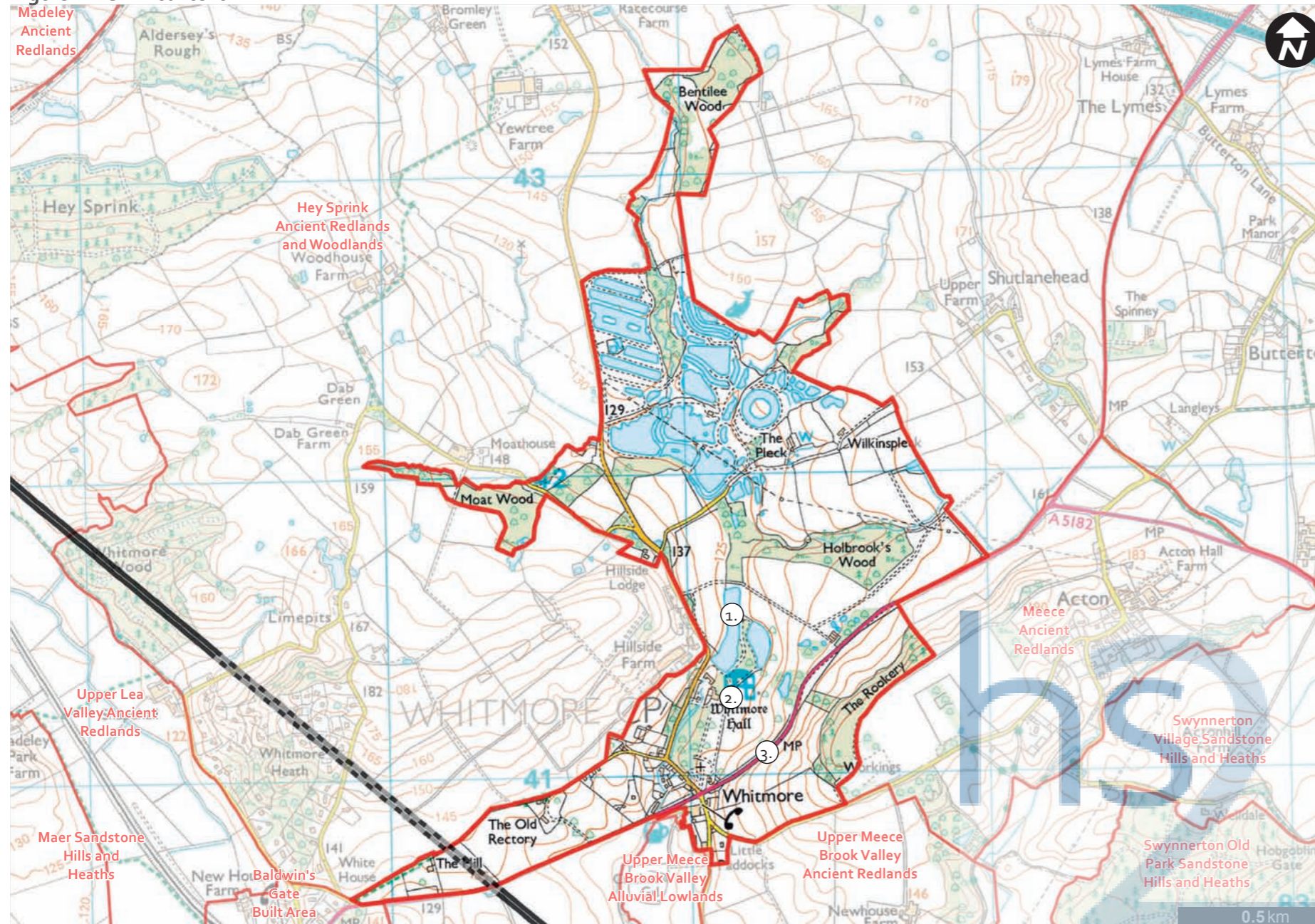
Year 60: Due to the scale and prominence of the Proposed Scheme and the enduring sense of severance, the magnitude of change will remain medium, despite the mitigation planting having reached maturity. Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

Whitmore Hall Valley Ancient Redlands LCA

Landscape character baseline description

Whitmore Hall Valley Ancient Redlands LCA covers an area of rolling lowland valley characterised by the historic estate, wooded parkland, gardens and lakes at Whitmore Hall (1), a late 17th century Grade I listed Carolean style manor house (2). The A53 Newcastle Road (3) forms the boundary of the LCA to the south and a small PRoW network connects the valley to Whitmore Heath. Ancient woodland (3) and mature parkland trees are a characteristic of both this LCA and the adjacent Meece Ancient Redlands LCA and Hey Sprink Ancient Woodlands and Redlands LCA. Cudmore Fishery is set within a parkland, woods and meadow and is one of the largest commercial fisheries in the country. Away from the fishery and A53 Newcastle Road, the landscape is generally undisturbed, tranquil and secluded. The area through which the Proposed Scheme will pass includes two detached properties known as The Hill and the Old Rectory, both of which are set in open fields with mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees.

Figure 1: LCA in context



Key plan



Key

- North
- Proposed Scheme
- LCA boundary
- Lake and grounds of Whitmore Hall
- Whitmore Hall
- A53 Newcastle Road

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Principal vegetation



Parkland
Oak, Yew, Beech



Tree lined water
Alder, Willow



Mixed woodland
Beech, Holly, Yew

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Parish Church of Saint Mary and All Saints



Key value characteristics - Scenic qualities and historic landscape: The value derives from its scenic quality, intact parkland, historic estate associations and village architecture. Ancient woodland and mature parkland trees are valued landscape characteristics.

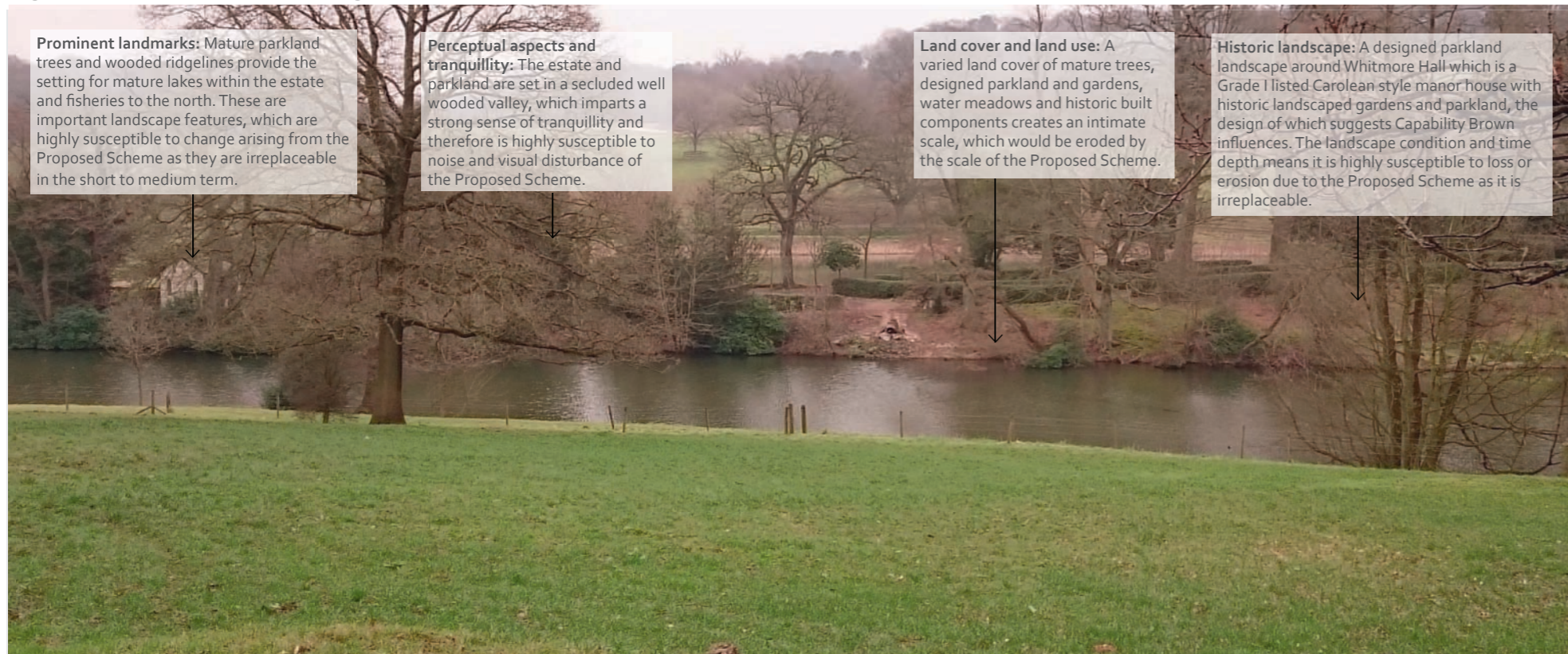
Figure 3: Whitmore Hall grounds, from Three Mile Lane



Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape: A historic, well managed and intact parkland landscape of meadows and woodland which is enhanced by views to wooded skylines, and the presence of the picturesque Parish Church. Overall this is a very tranquil area with few discordant features.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: Whitmore Hall lake and grounds, from Three Mile Lane



Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: The value of this landscape is derived from its rolling landform, scenic quality, intact parkland, historic associations and recreational value. Whitmore Hall is surrounded by historic landscaped gardens, with Cudmore Fishery to the north. The estate and fishery are a well used recreational resource of local, regional and national interest. The nearby ancient woodlands of Pleck Wood, Moat Wood, and Holbrook Wood are also of habitat and wildlife value. Overall, given the above, the value of the landscape is medium-high.

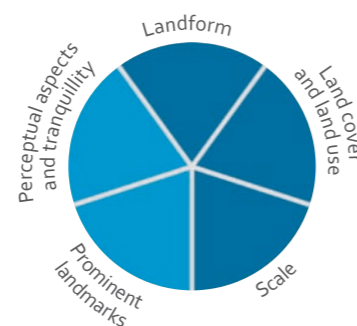
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The historic parkland of the hall and village and well designed grounds of the fishery, form an intact well managed landscape in which ancient woodland and parkland trees are a key characteristic. Most of the estate affords a sense of seclusion and tranquillity. There are few discordant features other than some noise from the A53 Newcastle Road toward the southern boundary of the LCA. Given that many of the key landscape characteristics are not replaceable in the short to medium term, the susceptibility of the landscape is medium-high.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: A valley landscape of historic parkland and estate with well preserved intact landscape features. Away from the commercial Cudmore fishery and A53 Newcastle Road, the estate is generally undisturbed, tranquil and secluded. The landscaped gardens and parkland, the latter with its varied terrain, extensive meadows and wooded skylines, contribute to the highly scenic quality of the landscape. Overall, given the above, the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium-high.

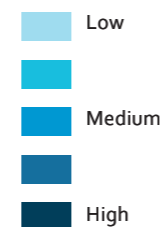
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: Most of the LCA (including Whitmore Hall and the parkland core of the estate) will be unaffected by the Proposed Scheme and the magnitude of change overall will be low. A small part of the western end of the LCA will be affected by the construction activity associated with the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge, Whitmore Heath tunnel and the southern porous portal of the Whitmore Heath tunnel. The impacts will be locally significant as the pattern of arable fields and pastures will be lost and/or temporarily disrupted and the relatively high scenic quality of the landscape will be reduced through the introduction of uncharacteristic features. Disturbance will be extended through night time lighting of the tunnel boring works. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Year 1: The magnitude of change overall will be low as most of the LCA (including Whitmore Hall) will be unaffected by the Proposed Scheme. A small part of the western end of the LCA will be affected by the permanent presence of the porous portal at the southern end of Whitmore Heath tunnel and associated infrastructure, which will locally change the landform and land cover pattern and result in locally significant effects. The impacts will be intensified by the presence of the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge and associated road embankments immediately to the south of the portal. The Proposed Scheme will reduce scenic quality and introduce severance of rural landscape pattern and character. Intermittent disturbance will locally affect the tranquillity of the landscape. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Year 15: The maturing mitigation planting around the southern porous portal of the Whitmore Heath tunnel and the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge will help screen views and integrate the infrastructure into the wider landscape. The magnitude of change across the LCA will remain low rather than reduce to negligible, due to intermittent noise from passing trains affecting tranquillity at the western end of the LCA. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

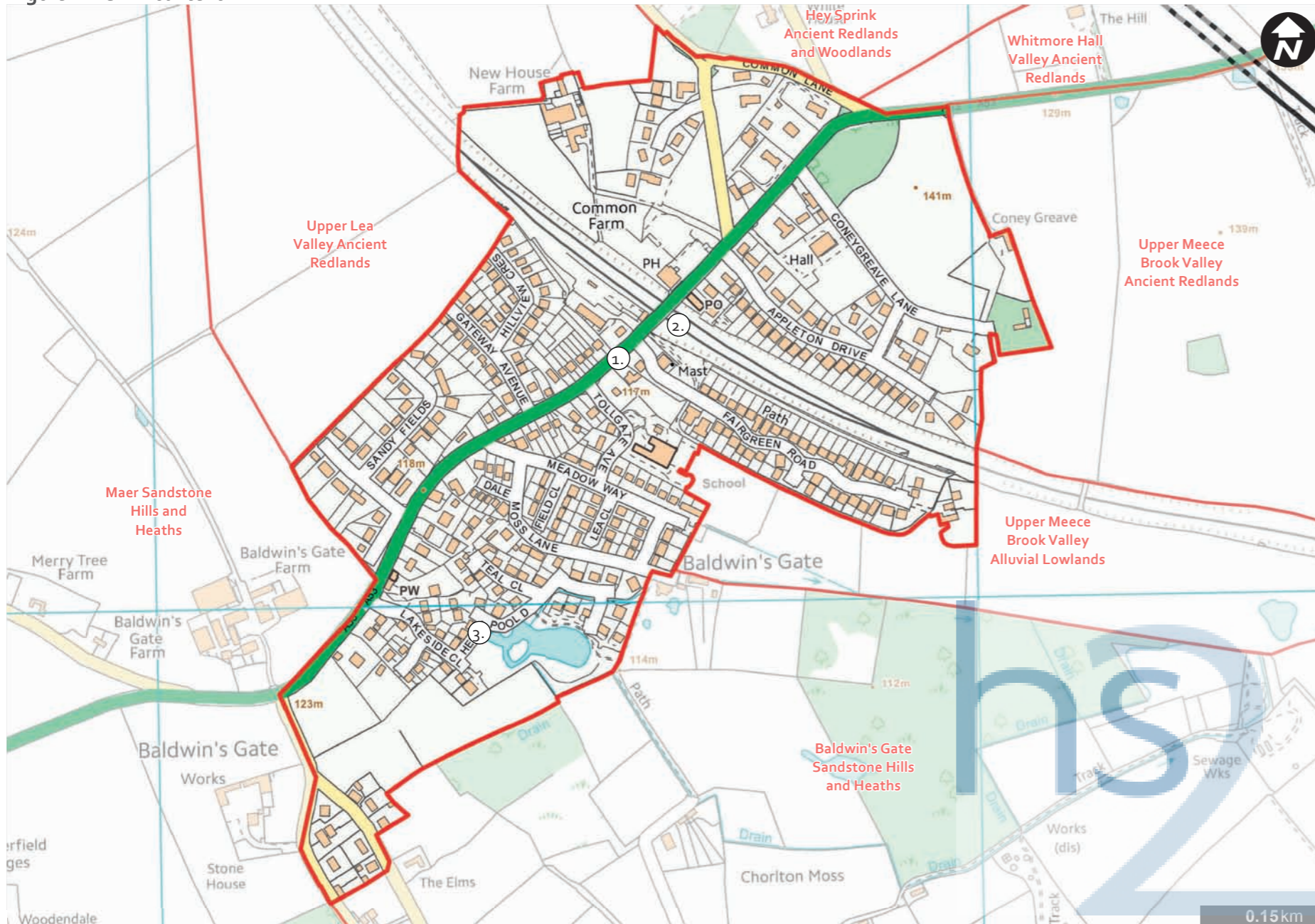
Year 60: The magnitude of change will remain low due to intermittent noise from passing trains affecting tranquillity at the western end of the LCA. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Baldwin's Gate Built Area LCA

Landscape character baseline description

Baldwin's Gate Built Area LCA is a small village situated along the A53 Newcastle Road (1). The distinctive rural character of the village derives from its valley position, surrounding fields and nearby wooded hills. It comprises buildings of varying ages and styles, including a historic core associated with the Maer manorial estate. The village originally developed along the former Grand Junction Railway Line but it was the sale of part of the Madeley Estate in 1920 which allowed the village to develop and expand either side of the railway line. The WCML (2) now bisects the village but is not particularly noticeable from the A53 Newcastle Road, which is the main road through the village. Areas of designed greenspace within the village and housing developments, such as Heron Pool Drive (3), create local identity and are areas of informal recreation. Several PRoW lead from these areas into farmland to the north and south.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key**
- North
 - Proposed Scheme
 - LCA boundary
 - 1. A53 Newcastle Road
 - 2. WCML
 - 3. Heron Pool Drive

Principal vegetation



Street trees
Ornamental Cherry, Lime, Birch

Figure 2: South-western edge of Baldwin's Gate village



Key value characteristics - Historic landscape and recreational value: The historic village core is associated with the nearby Maer manorial estate, but the remainder of the village has buildings of various ages and styles. Green space within the village, together with the PRoW network, offer opportunities for informal recreation.

Figure 3: South-western edge of Baldwin's Gate village



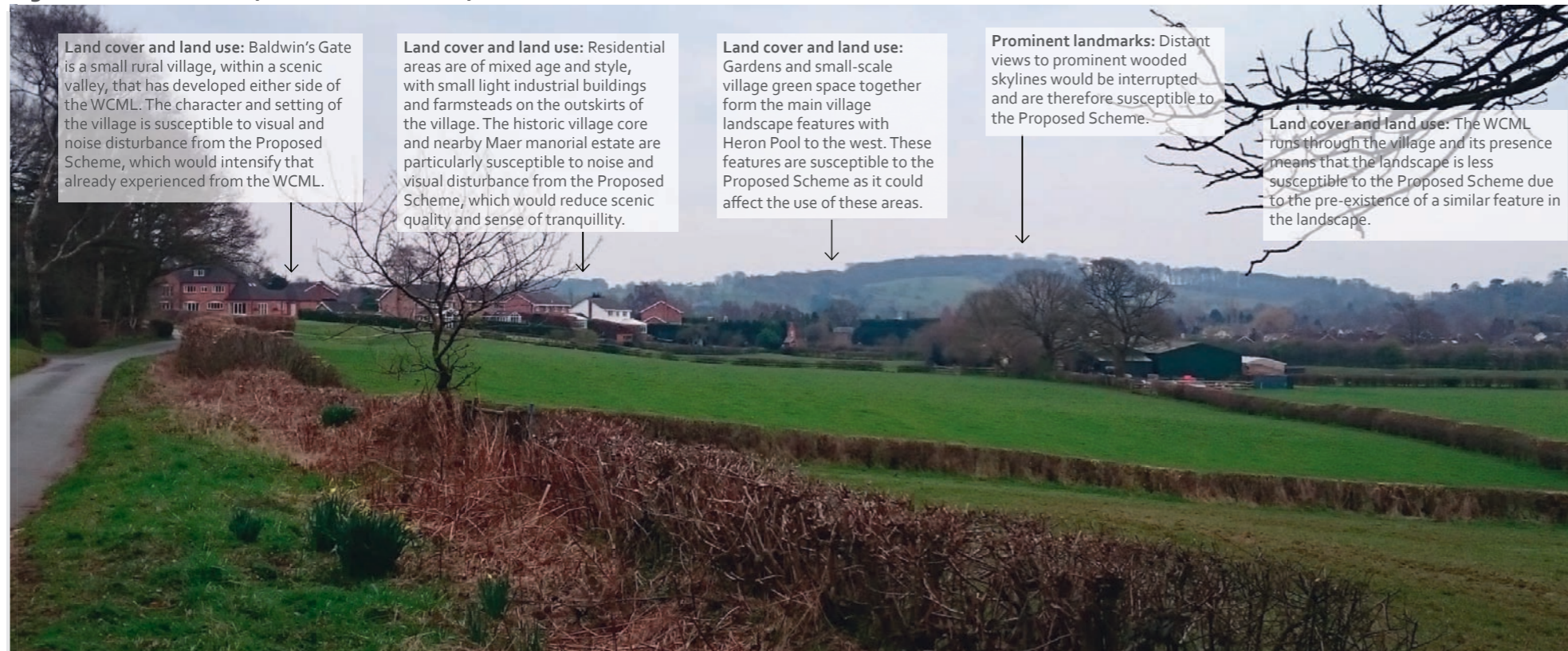
Key value characteristics - Landscape condition: Baldwin's Gate is a small rural village with some historic buildings. Although occupying a scenic setting within farmland, it is influenced by proximity to the WCML and particularly the A53 Newcastle Road. It also displays some settlement dispersal into the adjoining countryside.

Principal vegetation key



Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: Baldwins Gate, from Common Lane, Whitmore Heath



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: The magnitude of change will be negligible due to the distance of this LCA from the Proposed Scheme. The only impact will be distant noise disturbance from the construction works. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 1: Due to the distance of this LCA from the Proposed Scheme the magnitude of change will be negligible. The only impact are likely to be intermittent and distant noise disturbance from passing trains which will slightly intensify noise from trains on the WCML. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 15: The magnitude of change will remain negligible. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 60: The magnitude of change will remain negligible. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: Baldwin's Gate is a small village which has developed in the broad valley of the River Lea alongside the WCML. Its 19th century historic core to the west of the rail line, has associations with the Maer manorial estate. Areas of green space at Heron Pool Drive and Sandyfields create local identity and scenic quality. The village has buildings of various styles and ages. This lack of overall architectural cohesion, combined with proximity to the A53 Newcastle Road and WCML, means that the value of the landscape is medium.

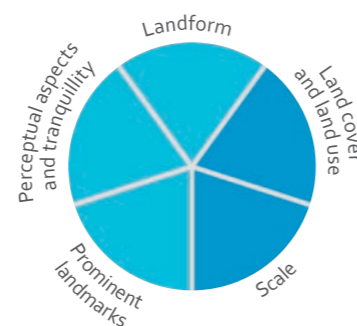
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: Although the village has a scenic setting, links to the neighbouring manor house at Maer and has areas which are relatively tranquil, it is influenced by the A53 Newcastle Road and WCML, both of which pass through the village and locally affect views and levels of tranquillity. Overall, given the above, the susceptibility of the landscape is medium.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: Baldwin's Gate LCA is influenced by the A53 Newcastle Road and WCML. The Proposed Scheme will add to the effects of this existing infrastructure but will not fundamentally change the character of the village or its immediate surroundings. Overall, given the above, the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium.

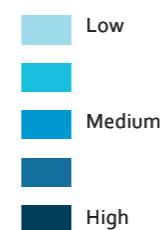
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key

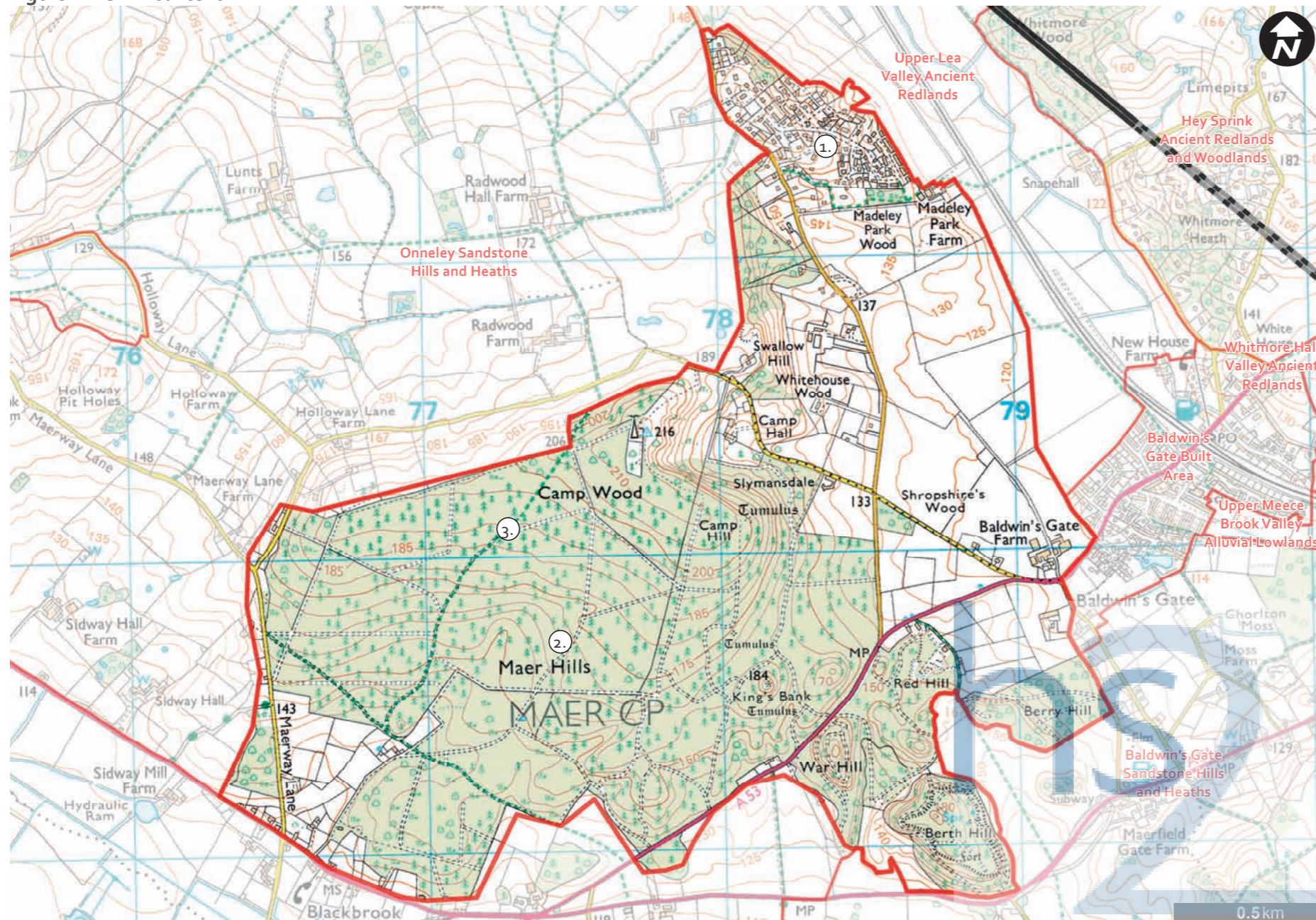


Maer Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA

Landscape character baseline description

Maer Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA is a scenic area of rolling pastures and prominent wooded ridgelines, which overlooks the River Lea Valley and the WCML. Other land cover includes heath and grassland, both within and on the periphery of the woodland. The residential development at Madeley Park Wood (1) displays a high level of tree cover and visually extends the adjacent larger Maer Hills Woodland (2), as well as helping to accommodate the built development into the surrounding landscape. Scheduled monuments and historic continuous settlement at Maer are associated with the Maer estate historic parkland to the south-west. The scenic quality of this LCA also derives from its high tree cover and woodland which create a sense of seclusion and tranquillity, although partial replanting of Maer Hills Wood with conifers has slightly reduced the scenic quality. The Public Right of Way (PRoW) network (3) connects to the regionally promoted Newcastle Way which runs between Madeley and Blackbrook.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key**
- North
 - Proposed Scheme
 - LCA boundary
 - 1. Madeley Park Wood residential development
 - 2. Maer Hills Woodland
 - 3. Public footpaths (Maer 5 and Maer 4) connecting to Newcastle Way

Principal vegetation

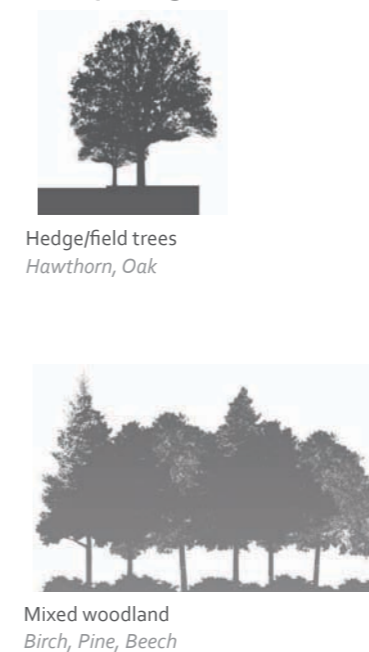


Figure 2: Camp Wood and farmland, from Radwood Lane



Key value characteristics - Historic landscape and perception of the landscape: The area is connected to nearby Maer Hall and estate, which dominates the village of Maer and dates back to 1282. Tranquillity is locally disturbed by passing trains on the WCML, but much of the area has a secluded, remote and tranquil character.

Figure 3: Maer Hills, from western fringe of Baldwin's Gate



Key value characteristics - Scenic qualities and natural landscape: The scenic quality of this LCA is defined by the rolling pastoral farmland and wooded skylines which link into adjoining areas of deciduous woodland and heath.

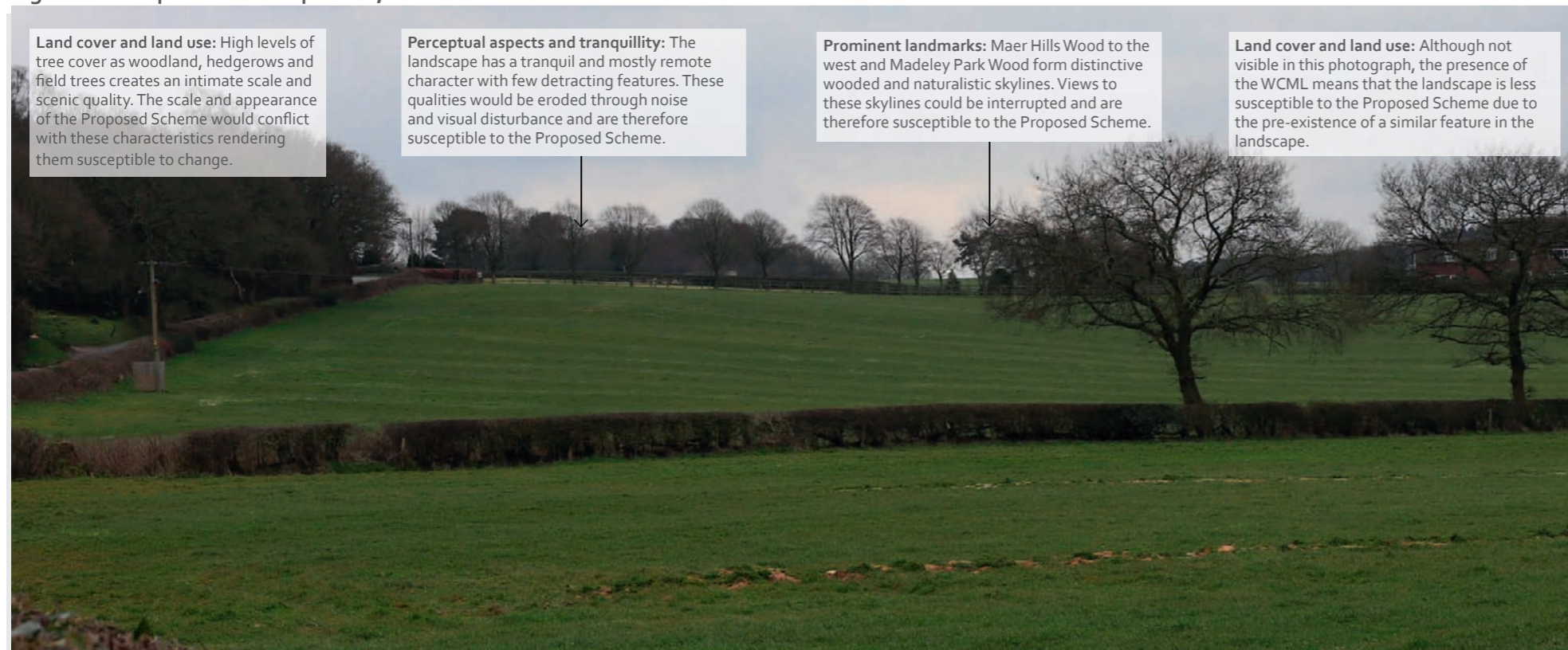
Principal vegetation key



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Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: Camp Hill and Camp Wood, from Manor Road



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: The magnitude of change will be negligible due to the distance of this LCA to the Proposed Scheme. The only impacts will be distant noise disturbance from the construction works. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 1: The magnitude of change will be negligible due to the distance of this LCA to the Proposed Scheme. The only impacts will be intermittent disturbance from distant passing trains. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 15: The magnitude of change will remain negligible. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 60: The magnitude of change will remain negligible. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: The scenic quality of the landscape is defined by prominent wooded skylines including Maer Hills Wood and Madeley Park Wood. These link into adjoining areas of high tree cover and woodland which create a sense of tranquillity and seclusion. Partial replanting of Maer Hills Wood with conifers has slightly reduced the scenic quality of the woodland, however, much of the deciduous woodland and heath remains. The area has a strong time depth with evidence of historic settlement at Berth Hill and associations with Maer Hall and Estate. Overall, given the above, the value of the landscape is medium-high.

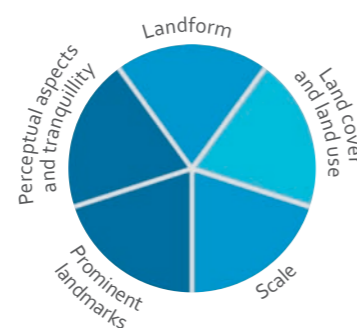
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The landscape is defined by deciduous woodland, heath and grassland with links to the surrounding historic managed parkland of the Maer Estate. The woodland helps accommodate the housing area into the wider landscape and is susceptible to loss from the Proposed Scheme. Views to nearby wooded skylines are also a characteristic feature and are susceptible to the Proposed Scheme. A telecommunication mast is integrated reasonably well within the landscape but there is some noise from the WCML, A53 Newcastle Road, A51 London Road and Manor Road. Overall, given the above, the susceptibility of the landscape is medium-high.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: This is a scenic landscape which has links to historic Maer Estate. Despite proximity to road, rail and communication infrastructure there is a prevailing sense of seclusion and tranquillity. Overall the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium-high.

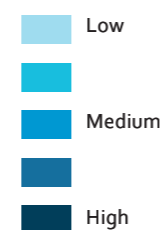
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key

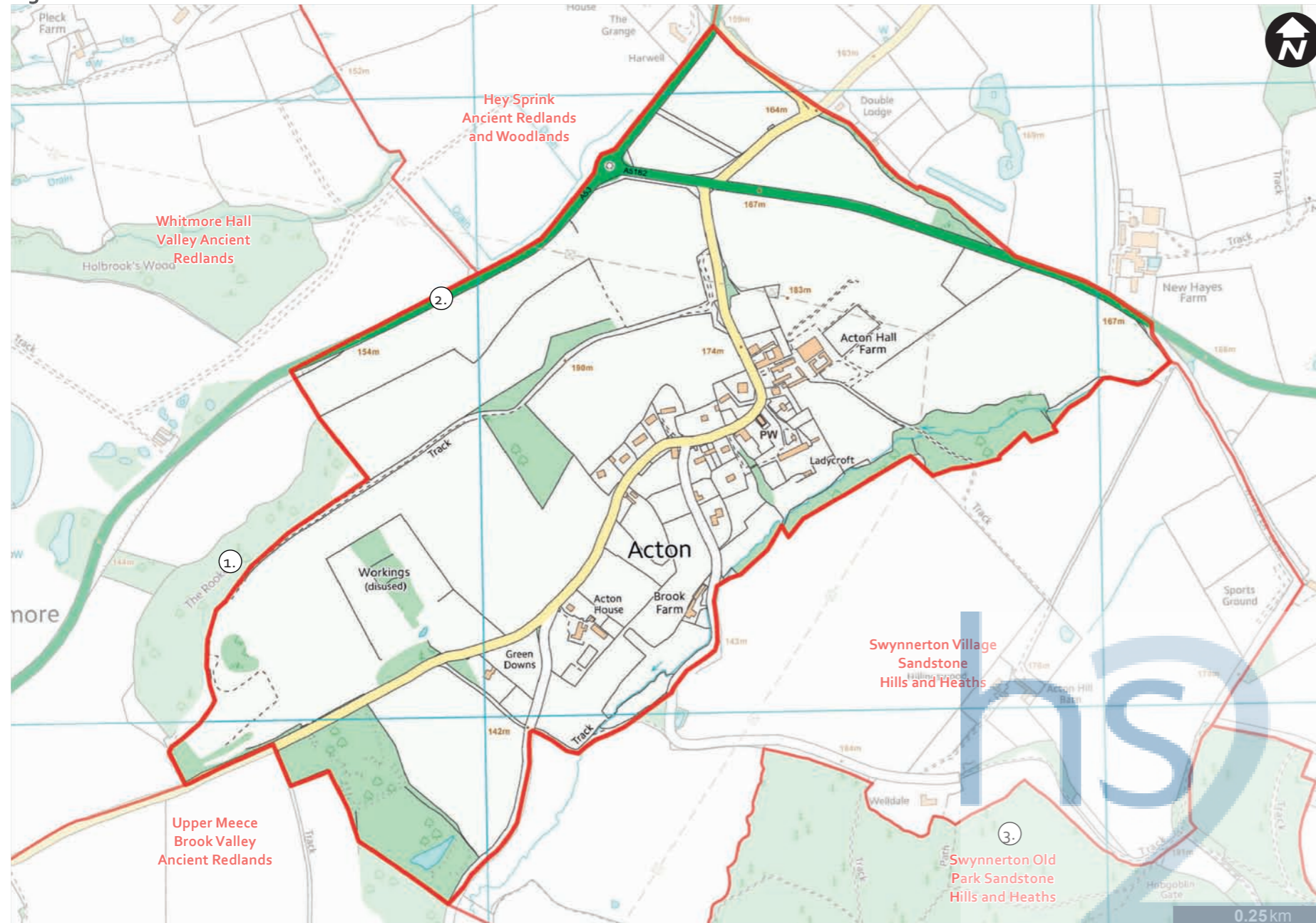


Meece Ancient Redlands LCA

Landscape character baseline description

Meece Ancient Redlands LCA is a scenic landscape which lies north of Swynnerton Old Park. The distinctive south-west north-west ridgeline known as 'The Rookery' (1) is further emphasised by copses, shelterbelts and parkland trees that link it to the adjacent Swynnerton Village Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA and Whitmore Hall Valley Ancient Redlands LCA. This area displays a largely intact pastoral landscape of small to medium-scale, with variations in land cover. Hedgerows and hedgerow trees impart a sense of enclosure and intimacy particularly around Acton. The A53 Newcastle Road (2) runs along the northern boundary of the LCA with narrow local roads serving the rest of the area and a small network of PRow leading to Swynnerton Old Park (3) and Stableford beyond. The Proposed Scheme is located approximately 1km to the south-west of this LCA.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key**
- Proposed Scheme
 - LCA boundary
 - 1. The Rookery
 - 2. A53 Newcastle Road
 - 3. Swynnerton Old Park

Principal vegetation

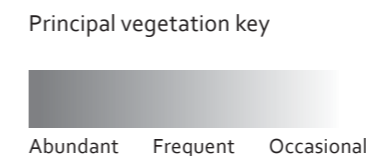
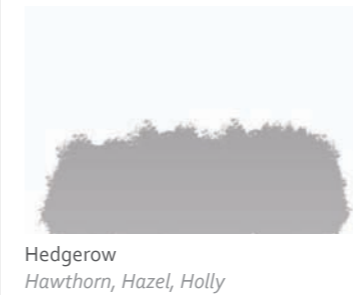


Figure 2: Rolling pastoral landscape from Acton Road



Key value characteristics - Landscape condition: Scenic pastoral landscape defined by a distinctive south-west to north-east ridgeline emphasised by copses, shelterbelts and parkland trees which form a prominent skyline. The pattern of hedgerows and hedgerow trees is largely intact. The A53 Newcastle Road and electricity pylons on the northern edge of the LCA are local detractors.

Figure 3: Residential properties on southern fringe of Acton



Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape: To the north of the LCA, the A53 Newcastle Road and electricity pylons reduce the sense of tranquillity. Areas to the south, particularly above Acton, are more peaceful and secluded as wooded ridgelines, hedgerows and hedgerow trees create a sense of enclosure.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: The Rookery wooded ridgeline, along the north western edge of Acton



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: The magnitude of change will be negligible due to the distance of this LCA from the Proposed Scheme. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 1: The magnitude of change will be negligible due to the distance of this LCA to the Proposed Scheme. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 15: The magnitude of change will remain negligible. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 60: The magnitude of change will remain negligible. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: The prominent wooded ridgeline of The Rookery contributes to the scenic value of this landscape, which is further enhanced by links to shelterbelts to the south and wooded parkland to the north. The medium-scale rural landscape does not appear to have many historic or recreational features and the presence of the A53 Newcastle Road and electricity pylons to the north detract from the scenic quality. The landscape does, however, form part of the wider setting of Swynnerton Old Park. Overall, given the above, the value of the landscape is medium.

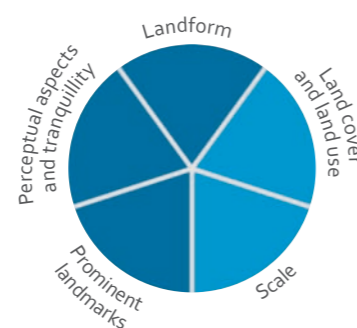
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: This is a rural landscape, which has a number of prominent features, include woodland and landform. The woodland ridgeline is particularly susceptible to the Proposed Scheme. Sheltered areas to the south of the LCA, including the small village of Acton, are particularly tranquil. Overall, given the above, the susceptibility of the landscape is medium-high.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: The rural landscape with its prominent ridgeline, woodland, robust hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees, is influenced to the north of The Rookery by the presence of the A53 Newcastle Road and electricity pylons. To the south of The Rookery, the landscape is more tranquil and undisturbed. Overall, given the above, the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium-high.

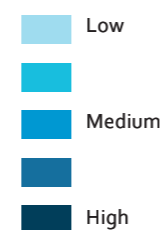
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key

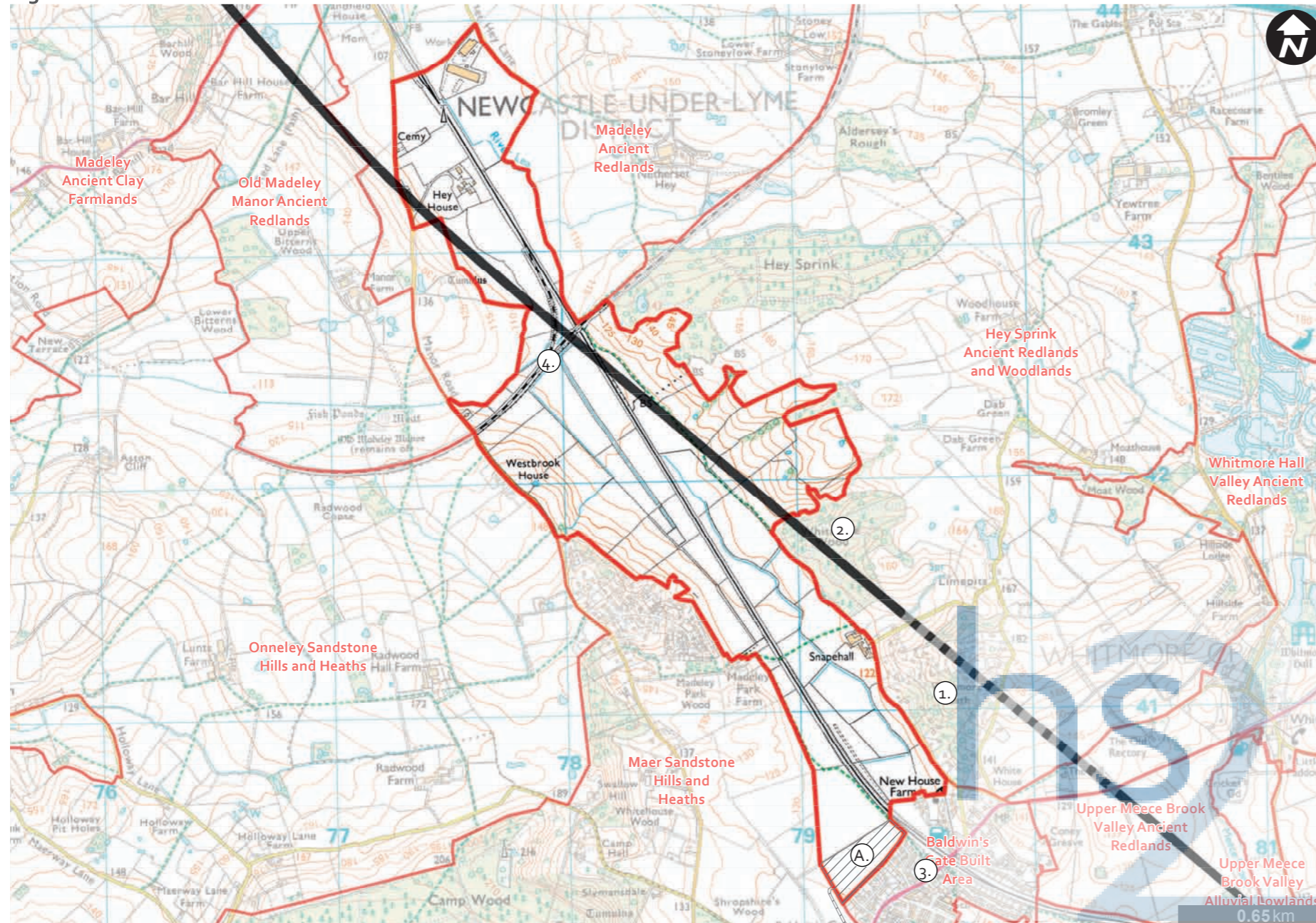


Upper Lea Valley Ancient Redlands LCA

Landscape character baseline description

The Upper Lea Valley Ancient Redlands LCA is a broad valley landscape of well managed extensive farmland which forms part of the wider setting of Whitmore Heath (1), Madeley Park Wood (2), Baldwin's Gate (3) and other smaller residential areas. The valley floor includes an area of floodplain grazing and improved pasture. Part of the valley side is included within this LCA and is characterised by sloping pastures with prominent 'shaws' (linear woodland belts). The River Lea itself is not a prominent feature in the landscape. The WCML runs along the valley floor mainly at grade with the valley sides as a backdrop. The out of use Stoke to Market Drayton Railway (also known as the Silverdale line of the Stoke to Market Drayton Railway) and Madeley Chord (4), is a distinctive landscape feature which bisects the valley near Hey Sprink. A small PRow network and the regionally promoted Newcastle Way connect into the wider area.

Figure 1: LCA in context



Key plan



Key

- North
- Proposed Scheme
- LCA boundary
- 1. Whitmore Heath
- 2. Madeley Park Wood
- 3. Baldwin's Gate
- 4. Madeley Chord

Committed developments

Application reference: 13/00426/OUT: Land At End Of Gateway Avenue, Baldwin's Gate

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Principal vegetation



Hedgerow
Hazel, Hawthorn



Tree belt
Birch



Hedge/field trees
Oak, Birch, Sycamore

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Whitmore Wood from east of Madeley Park Wood



Key value characteristics - Natural landscape: Broad valley landscape of well managed farmland and areas of floodplain pasture. The edges of woodland in adjacent LCAs are sinuous and irregular in form and provide enclosure and variety to the otherwise open and simple land cover pattern. Woodland and hedgerows help integrate nearby settlement edges into the wider landscape.

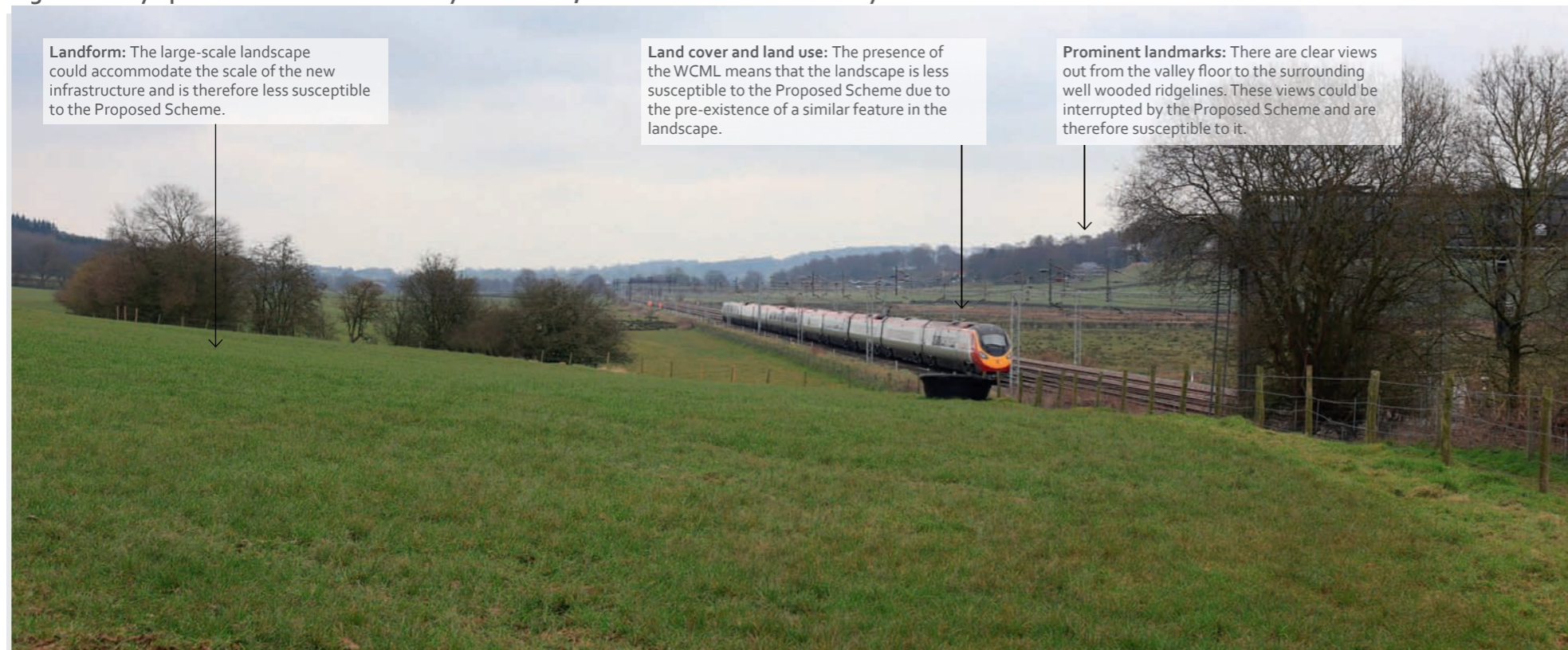
Figure 3: Hey Sprink and Whitmore Wood from Manor Road



Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape: Due to the absence of roads, this is a relatively tranquil rural landscape. The WCML runs along the flat valley floor but is well accommodated within the landscape and other than intermittent disturbance from passing trains is not a particularly noticeable feature.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: Hey Sprink woodland and Madeley Park Wood, from PRow north of Madeley Chord



Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: This is a large-scale extensively farmed agricultural landscape which has some natural features but few historic or recreational features. Its value derives from its role in providing a rural and relatively tranquil setting for the elevated settlement of Whitmore Heath, Madeley Park Wood and other nearby residential areas. A consented extension of 113 dwellings to the north-west edge of Baldwin's Gate (construction of which is assumed to be underway by 2020) will change the character of a small part of this LCA from rural farmland to residential, but will not affect the value of the wider landscape in the LCA which, given the above, is medium.

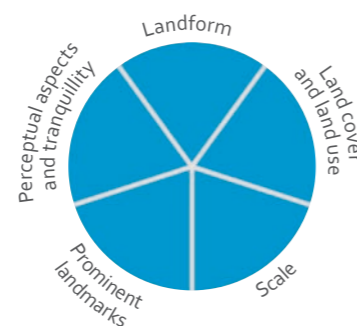
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The susceptibility of this area is reduced due to the extensive farming practices in the valley and the presence of the WCML. The latter, although reasonably well accommodated within the landscape, reduces the sense of tranquillity. The consented development may locally affect the susceptibility of the landscape but it will not change the susceptibility of the wider LCA, which given the above, is medium.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: A large-scale farming landscape defined by the wide valley landform, and part of the valley side. It plays an important role in providing the wider setting for nearby more elevated residential areas including Whitmore Heath and Madeley Park Wood. The WCML runs along the valley floor and is reasonably well accommodated within the landscape, although passing trains reduce the sense of tranquillity by introducing noise and visual disturbance. Overall, given the above, the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium.

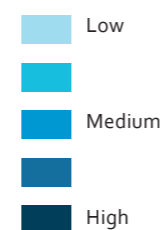
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: This is a linear LCA which will be directly and indirectly affected by construction activity along much of its length. Construction of the southern porous portal of the Whitmore Heath tunnel, Whitmore Wood retaining wall, Whitmore North cutting, Lea South embankment, River Lea viaduct, Lea North embankment, the borrow pit west of Netherset Hey Farm will introduce incongruous and prominent landscape features. The works, combined with the presence of the viaduct launching yard and associated site construction routes and construction plant, will substantially alter features which are distinctive to the LCA such as loss of the shaws (linear tree belts) and severance of the rural landscape on the valley side. The presence of cranes will also affect skyline character. The noise, movement and scale of the works over a long duration, will completely alter the character of the part of the LCA on the valley side and indirectly affect a wide area of the wider River Lea valley. A high magnitude of change will therefore result. Effects are major adverse (significant).

Year 1: This LCA will be indirectly impacted by the presence of the southern porous portal of Whitmore Heath tunnel and associated infrastructure, the River Lea viaduct and associated embankments and the diverted section of Manor Road. There will be a permanent change to features which are distinctive to the LCA, including the loss of part of the shaws (linear tree belts) and severance of the rural landscape on the eastern valley side. Scenic quality will be reduced due to the presence of new incongruous landscape features and artificial landforms. The landform and land cover pattern will appear substantially changed. The wooded landscape around the out of use Stoke to Market Drayton Railway and Madeley Chord rail lines and the character of the skyline views will be largely lost. Intermittent disturbance from passing trains will reduce landscape tranquillity particularly around the River Lea viaduct where the WCML and the HS2 main line will be in proximity to each other. The borrow pit west of Netherset Hey Farm will be returned to cultivation following reinstatement of the original landform and hedgerow field boundaries. Effects are major adverse (significant).

Year 15: As the mitigation planting matures, the impacts on the landscape will lessen as the new landform and infrastructure becomes better integrated within the wider landscape. The magnitude of change will therefore reduce to medium. Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

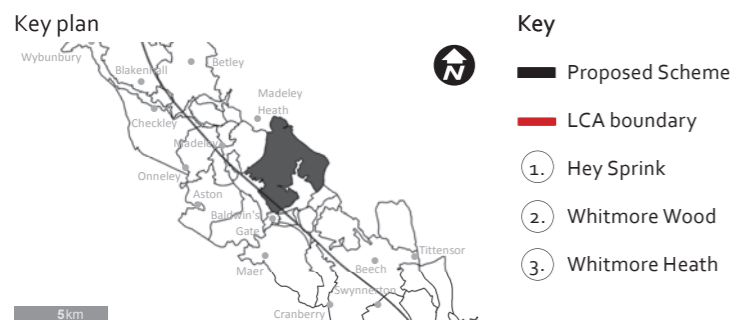
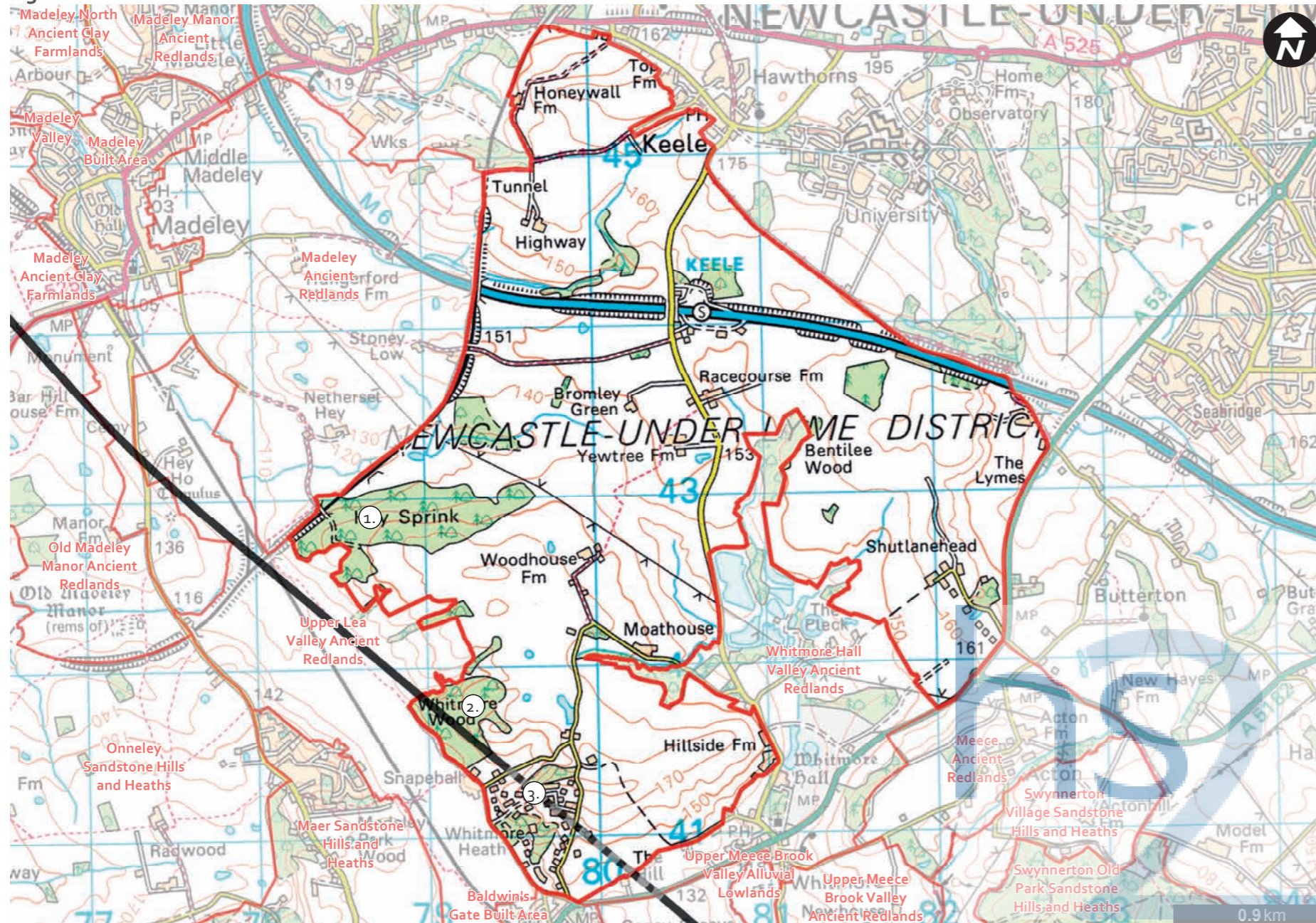
Year 60: The magnitude of change will reduce to low as the mature mitigation planting helps accommodate the new infrastructure and landforms into the wider landscape. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Hey Sprink Ancient Redlands and Woodlands LCA

Landscape character baseline description

Hey Sprink Ancient Redlands and Woodlands LCA is located to the north-west of Swynnerton Old Park. The LCA is defined by a rolling plateau edge landform overlain by a small-scale pattern of rectilinear and partly irregular fields, interspersed with some medium and large woodland blocks, including Hey Sprink (1) and Whitmore Wood Ancient Woodlands (2) which contribute to the extensive wooded skylines within this LCA. Farmsteads and residential properties are dispersed through the landscape. The largest settlement is Whitmore Heath (3), where individually designed detached properties with large gardens occupy an elevated wooded situation above the River Lea valley. The WCML to the west and M6 (4) to the north-east are audible in less sheltered areas. The PRow network runs to the edges of the LCA, but there is limited public access through the woodland.

Figure 1: LCA in context



Principal vegetation

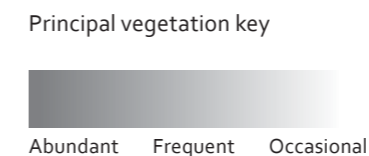


Figure 2: Hey Sprink woodland, from Netherset Hey Farm



Key value characteristics - Scenic qualities: A well wooded rural landscape with a dispersed settlement pattern. The large properties and well stocked gardens of Whitmore Heath are accommodated within a wooded landscape setting. Skylines are dominated by woodland (often ancient) with sinuous edges extending up from the valley sides where they link to woodlands, shelterbelts and copses on the higher flatter plateau.

Figure 3: Hey Sprink and Whitmore woodlands

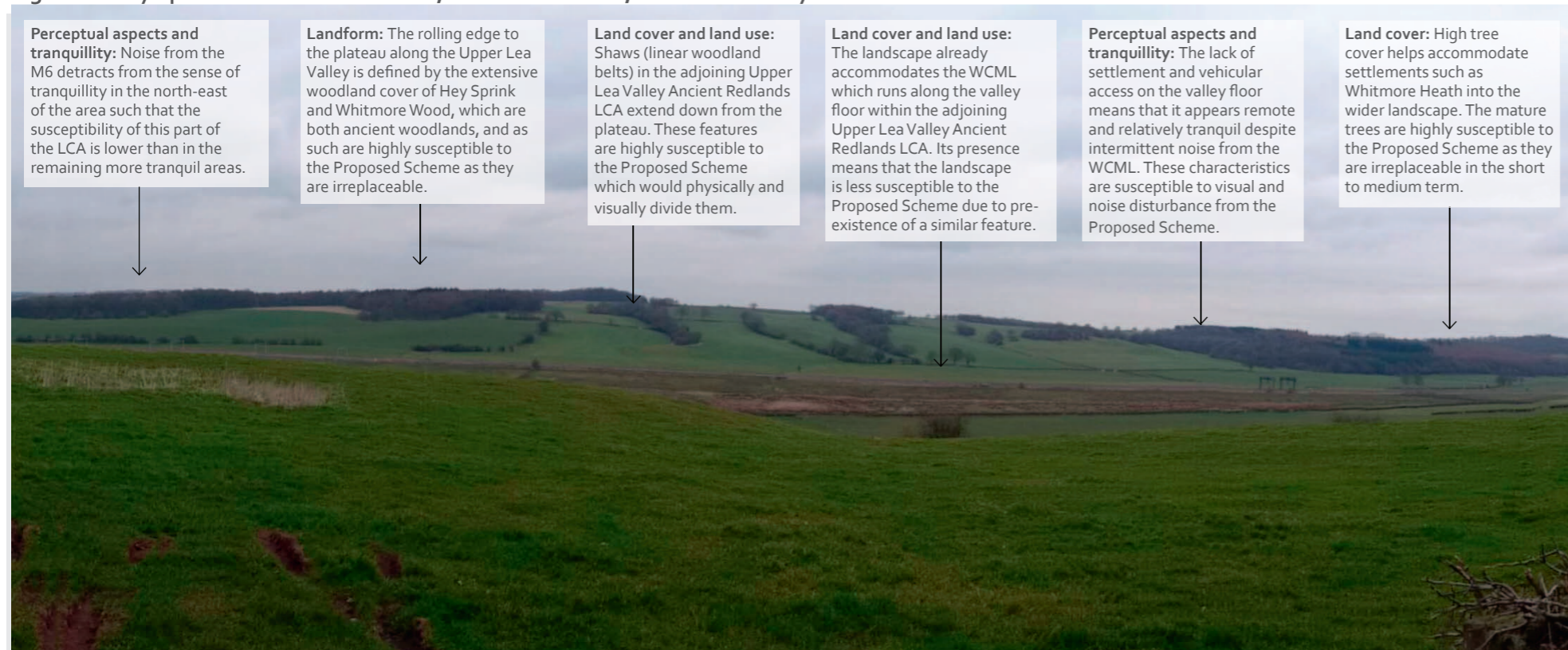


Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape: A well managed and tranquil landscape which, due to the high levels of tree cover, has a coherent and natural appearance despite the presence of settlement and nearby infrastructure.

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Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: Hey Sprink and Whitmore Heath, from Manor Road, north of Madeley Park Wood



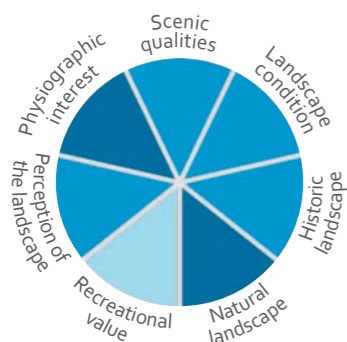
Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: This is a landscape of high scenic quality derived from the generous tree cover and natural features, rather than the presence of historic sites or recreational assets. The ancient woodland at Hey Sprink Wood and Whitmore Wood supports varied habitats. The scenic and verdant residential settlement of Whitmore Heath is also a valued feature. Overall, given the above, the value of the landscape is medium.

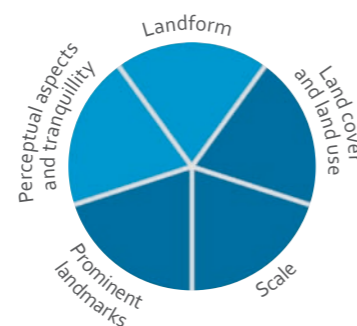
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: This landscape is defined by prominent skyline woodlands which would be physically and visually severed by the Proposed Scheme. Due to limited access and despite the presence of the WCML, the area is relatively tranquil. Overall, given the above, the susceptibility of the landscape is medium-high.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: This is a scenic landscape with generally well preserved and intact natural features, but few features of historic or recreational value. Although not visible on the photograph, electricity pylons run north-west to south-east through the plateau, but they are accommodated within the landscape and rarely extend above the skyline. The settlement of Whitmore Heath, although elevated, is unobtrusive within its wooded setting and surrounding traditionally farmed landscape of pastures and woodland, including ancient woodland. Overall, given the above, the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium-high.

Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: The magnitude of change overall will be medium as most of this large LCA will be unaffected by the Proposed Scheme. The western edge of the LCA will be affected by the construction activity associated with the construction of the Whitmore Heath tunnel (including night time tunnel boring) and porous portals and tunnel head walls. This construction activity, combined with the presence of the Whitmore North cutting satellite compound, removal of part of Whitmore Wood Ancient Woodland on the valley slopes, and widening of Snape Hall Road (removing mature hedgerows and trees) will substantially alter the local landscape character along the eastern valley slope of the River Lea valley. The noise, movement and scale of the works, including light spill from the tunnel boring works, will change the character of the open rural landscape and reduce tranquillity. The visual relationship to the adjoining valley floor landscape (within the Upper Lea Valley Ancient Redlands LCA) will be disrupted. Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

Year 1: The magnitude of change on this large LCA overall will be medium, except along its western edge where effects will be higher due to the presence of the porous portals at either end of the Whitmore Heath tunnel, Snape Hall Road closure (resulting in permanent severance and changes to rural road character), and the Whitmore North cutting and Whitmore Wood retaining wall. The character of the rural landscape in terms of both landform and pattern of land cover will substantially change. The Whitmore North cutting will permanently physically, visually and perceptually divide Whitmore Wood Ancient Woodland. The closure of Snape Hall Road, together with the presence of the new infrastructure, will change the character of the landscape on the north-western edge of Whitmore Heath. The impacts on the western edge of the LCA will be greater, but only a small proportion of the wider LCA will be affected. In the context of the LCA as a whole therefore, the effects will be lower than may otherwise be expected. Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

Year 15: The magnitude of change will reduce to low as the mitigation planting starts to mature, and the porous portal and other infrastructure become integrated into the wider landscape. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

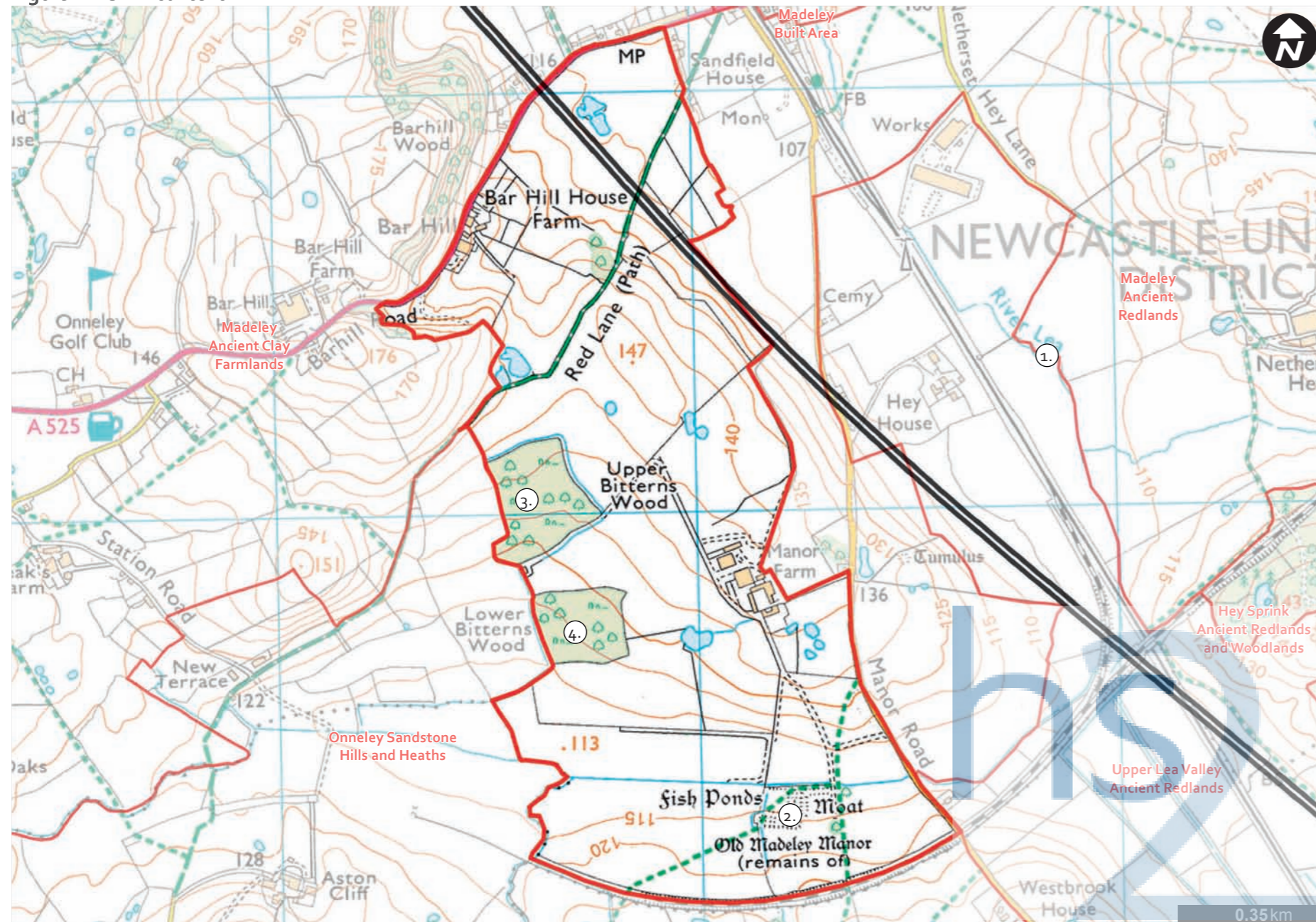
Year 60: The magnitude of change will remain low rather than reduce further to negligible. This is due to the ongoing visual and noise disturbance from the passing trains. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Old Madeley Manor Ancient Redlands LCA

Landscape character baseline description

The Old Madeley Manor Ancient Redlands LCA is a slightly elevated gently rolling landscape of medium to large-scale fields which defines the western side of the River Lea valley and forms part of the wider setting of Madeley village. The LCA includes the site of two former moated manor houses, Lea Head Manor to the west of the area at the source of the River Lea (1) and the remains of Old Madeley Manor (2) and its moats, ponds and former gardens to the south. The mature and veteran parkland trees associated with the visible ruins of Old Madeley Manor, locally impart a strong sense of historic character in an otherwise farmed landscape. Upper (3) and Lower Bitterns Wood (4) are both ancient woodlands. Manor Road runs north to south forming the eastern boundary of the area. The out of use Stoke to Market Drayton Railway and Madeley Chord, which are now well wooded, follows the southern boundary. The regionally promoted Newcastle Way runs through this LCA.

Figure 1: LCA in context



Key plan

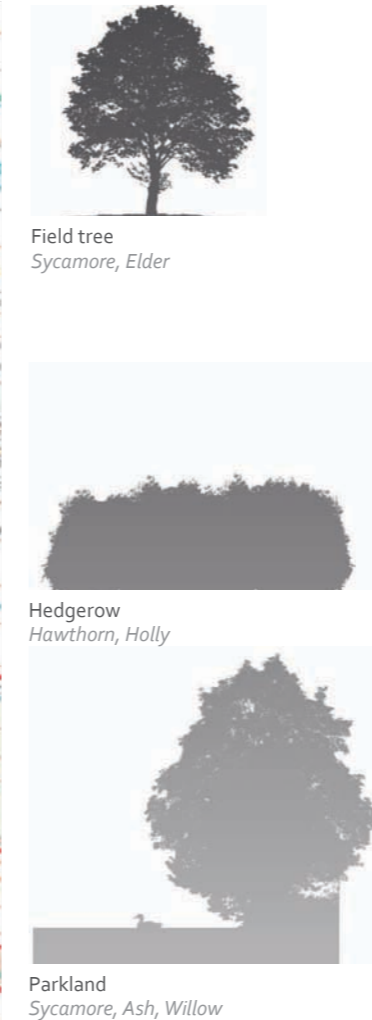


Key

- North
- Proposed Scheme
- LCA boundary
- 1. River Lea
- 2. Remains of Old Madeley Manor
- 3. Upper Bitterns Wood
- 4. Lower Bitterns Wood

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Principal vegetation



Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Parkland trees west of Old Madeley Manor



Key value characteristics - Historic landscape and natural landscape: The scenic and distinctive farmland is enhanced by mature parkland trees associated with the site of Old Madeley Manor (scheduled monument). Medium to large-scale fields on the upper slopes transition to smaller fields with individual trees and robust hedgerows on the lower slopes. Upper and Lower Bitterns Wood are ancient woodlands.

Figure 3: Moat surrounding Old Madeley Manor



Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape: Strong historic character and sense of seclusion derive from historic sites and remnant parkland. Intermittent low noise levels from Manor Road and the WCML do not detract from the area's tranquillity and sense of seclusion.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: Moat surrounding Old Madeley Manor, from PRow to north of remains



Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: Much of this LCA comprises valley side farmland which has been affected by 20th century agricultural intensification, with field amalgamation and loss of hedgerows. There are pockets of more intact landscape such as around the ruins of the Old Madeley Manor. Here the mature and veteran parkland trees around the scheduled monument are a prominent and valued landscape element. The dense woodland along the out of use Stoke to Market Drayton Railway and Madeley Chord creates a sense of enclosure within the southern part of the LCA. PRow including the regionally promoted Newcastle Way, pass through the area. Overall the value of the landscape is medium.

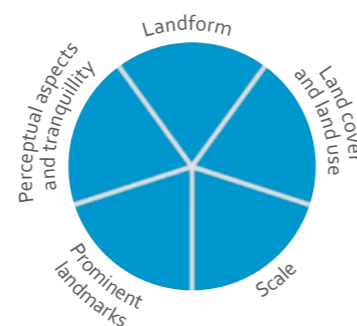
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: Features of this landscape which are susceptible to the Proposed Scheme are the mature trees and Upper and Lower Bitterns Wood Ancient Woodlands, manorial ruins and earthworks, remnant parkland features, waterbodies, and the sense of seclusion and relative tranquillity. Although Manor Road and the WCML are present, they do not disturb the tranquillity of the area. Overall, given the above, the susceptibility of the landscape is medium although around Old Madeley Manor, the susceptibility is locally higher.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: This is a farmed landscape with historic landscape features including a scheduled monument, ancient woodlands, historic parkland and the regionally promoted Newcastle Way. The area has a mostly tranquil character being sheltered by trees, woodland and landform, although there is occasional traffic noise from Manor Road and the more distant WCML. Overall, given the above, the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium.

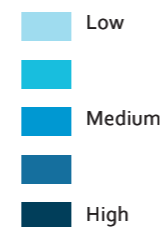
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: The magnitude of change will be high due to construction activity associated with the Proposed Scheme in cutting as it descends towards the southern end of the Madeley tunnel. The Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation overbridge, the A525 Bar Hill Road overbridge, road embankments and landscape earthworks including a false cutting, will substantially change the gently rolling landform and the field pattern. Construction works will also increase the severance of the landscape within this LCA due to the presence of the WCML, as well as introducing additional noise and visual disturbance. Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

Year 1: The magnitude of change will be high due to the presence of the Proposed Scheme, which will change the valley landform and setting, interrupting the historic hedgerow field pattern and landscape scale across the valley. An area of farmland between the WCML and the Proposed Scheme will be encircled by rail infrastructure. This will change the perceptual characteristics of the landscape with an increased sense of severance and a reduction in tranquillity and scenic quality. Effects are minor adverse (significant).

Year 15: As the mitigation planting matures, the effects on the landscape will lessen as the new landform and infrastructure becomes better integrated within the wider landscape context. The magnitude of change will therefore reduce to medium. Effects are minor adverse (significant).

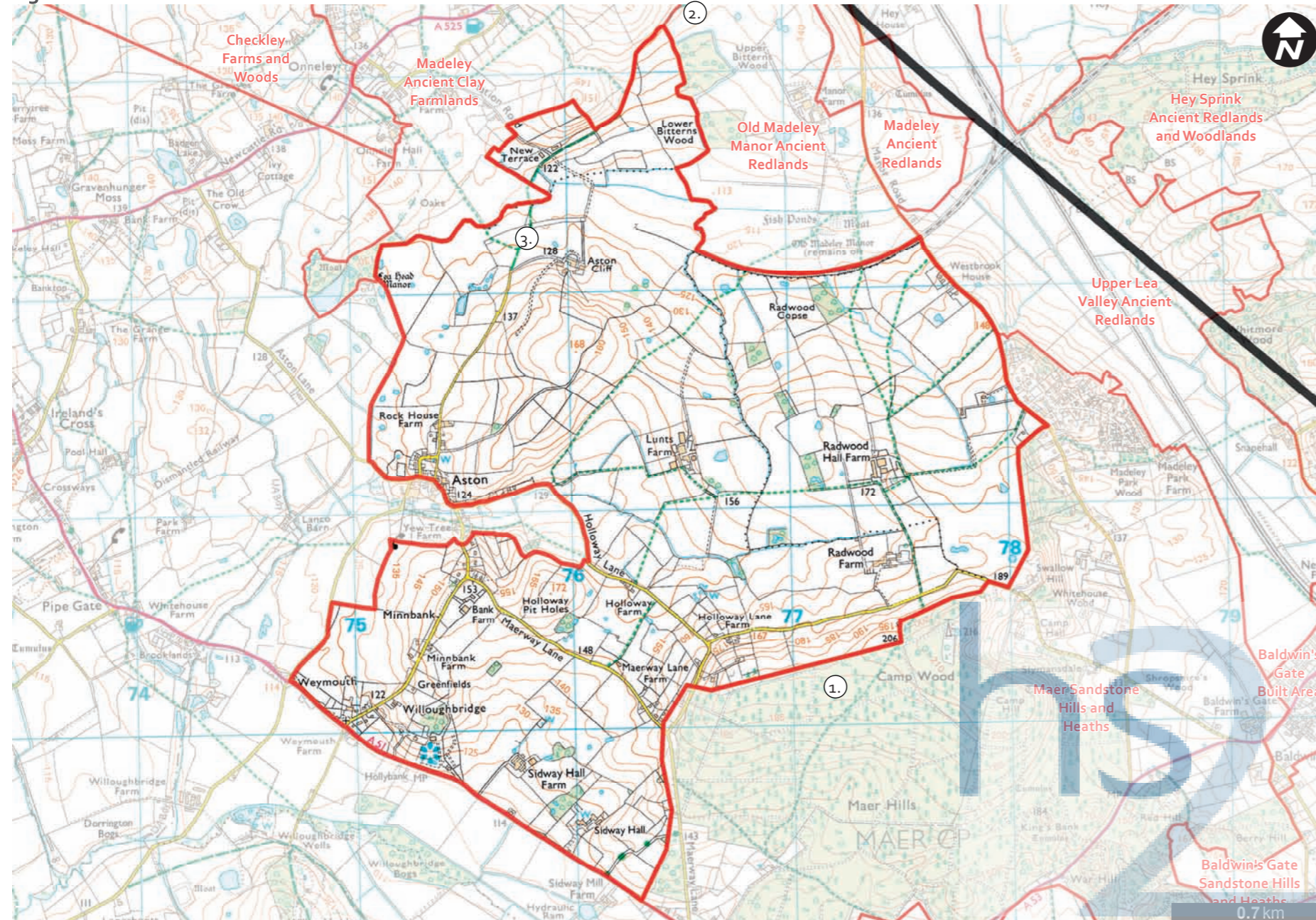
Year 60: The magnitude of change will reduce to low as the mature mitigation planting helps accommodate the new infrastructure and landforms into the wider landscape. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Onneley Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA

Landscape character baseline description

The Onneley Sandstone Hills and Heaths LCA is a slightly elevated, gently rolling landscape which forms the foothills to the wooded Maer Hills (1) beyond. The landform is overlaid by an irregular patchwork of small to medium-scale fields bounded by robust hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees. The mostly intact field pattern is typical of much of this LCA. This is a scenic landscape of strongly rural character with few detracting features. There is little vehicular access and parts of the LCA are very secluded and tranquil. Areas of heath at Bar Hill (2) are locally prominent features. An extensive PRoW network connects into the wider area and includes a well maintained bridleway between Aston Cliff and Madeley (3).

Figure 1: LCA in context



Key plan



Key

- North
- Proposed Scheme
- LCA boundary
- 1. Maer Hills
- 2. Heathland around Bar Hill
- 3. Public bridleway (Maer 1) between Aston Cliff and Madeley

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Principal vegetation



Hedge/field trees
Oak, Ash, Lime



Copse
Pine, Holly, Beech

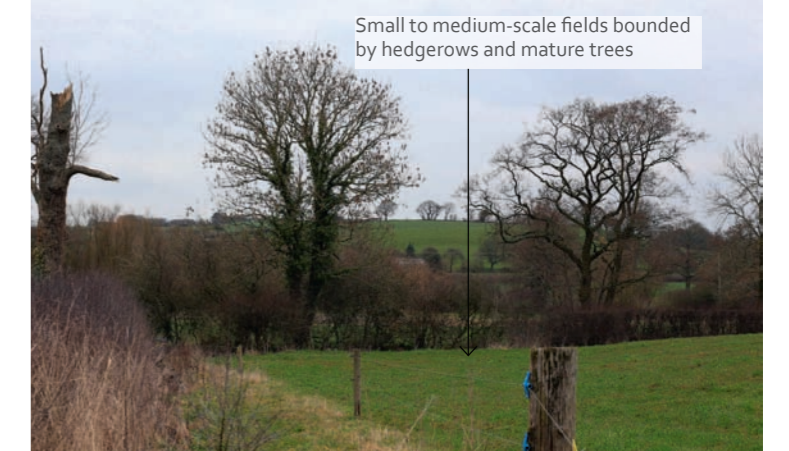


Hedgerow
Add species here

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Pastures and mature trees, Radwood Hall Farm



Key value characteristics - Scenic quality and perception of the landscape: The rolling landform and varied land cover give texture and diversity to this traditional farmed landscape, with its occasional (often historic) farmsteads. This is a scenic landscape with few discordant features and includes areas that are secluded and tranquil.

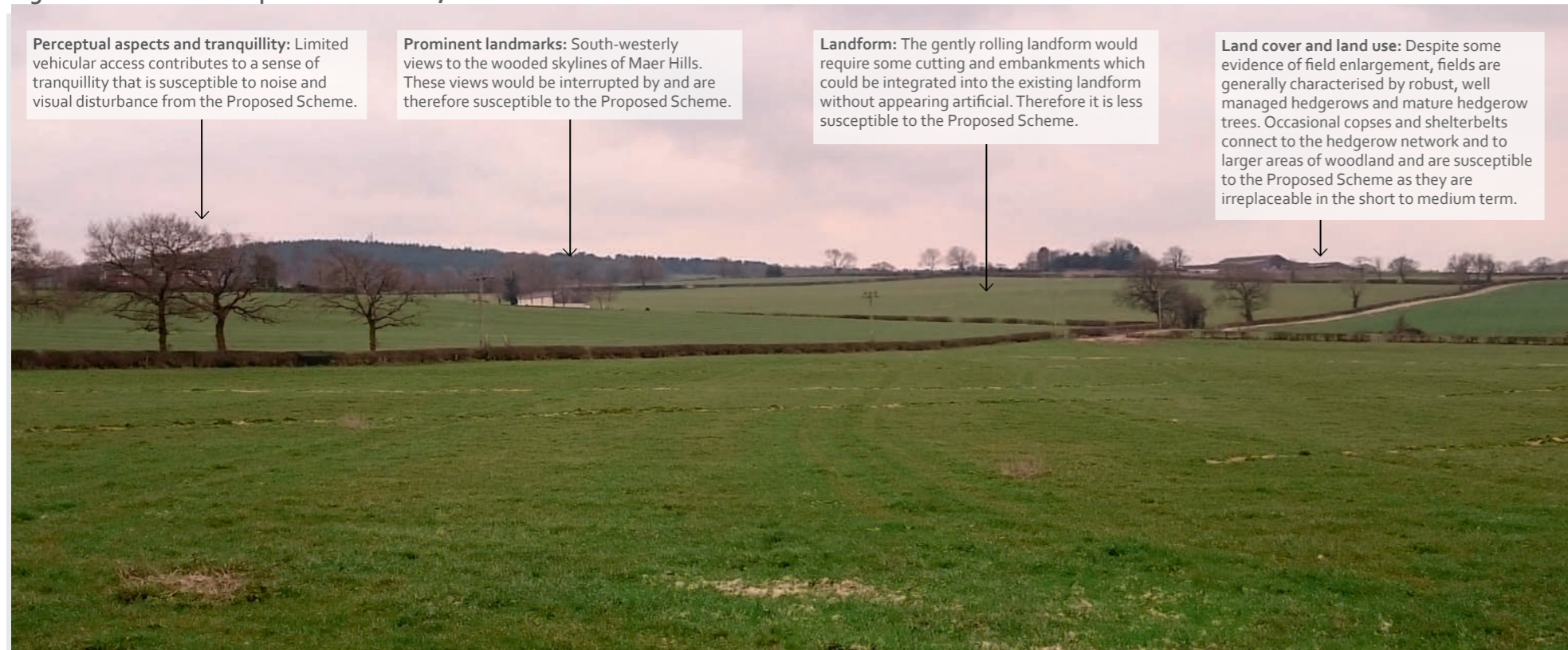
Figure 3: Woodland north of Aston Cliff



Key value characteristics - Recreational value: An extensive PRoW network connects into the wider area and includes a well maintained bridleway between Aston Cliff and Madeley.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: Maer Hills and pastoral farmland, west of Manor Road



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: The magnitude of change will be negligible due to the distance of this LCA to the Proposed Scheme. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 1: The magnitude of change will be negligible due to the distance of this LCA from the Proposed Scheme. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 15: The magnitude of change will remain negligible. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 60: The magnitude of change will remain negligible. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: This is a small to medium-scale traditionally farmed landscape with a relatively intact field pattern created by robust hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The area retains a number of historic buildings and the Lea Head Manor moated site scheduled monument. The rolling landform, prominent wooded skylines and sense of enclosure contribute to a mostly scenic landscape. There is a good PRow network. Overall, given the above, the value of the landscape is medium-high.

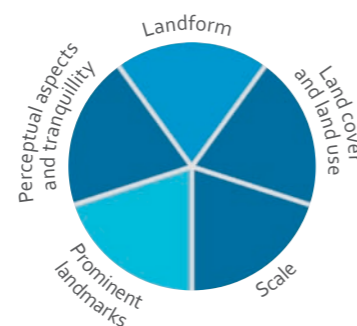
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: Key landscape characteristics which are susceptible to the Proposed Scheme include the small to medium-scale of the landscape, strong hedgerow network, mature trees and sandstone heath and outcrops. Low levels of interference by modern development contributes to scenic quality and a sense of tranquillity within the area. Overall, given the above, the susceptibility of the landscape is medium-high.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: The attractive rolling landform and varied land cover gives texture and diversity to this traditional farmed landscape, with its occasional (often historic) farmsteads. Prominent tree and heath covered skylines and occasional ridges contribute to the sense of enclosure and there is a strong sense of tranquillity partly due to limited public vehicular access through the area. There are few discordant features. Hedgerow trees visually extend the tree cover of the skylines and Maer Hills to the south. Overall, given the above, the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium-high.

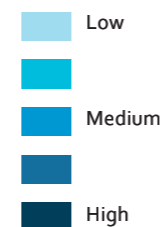
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key

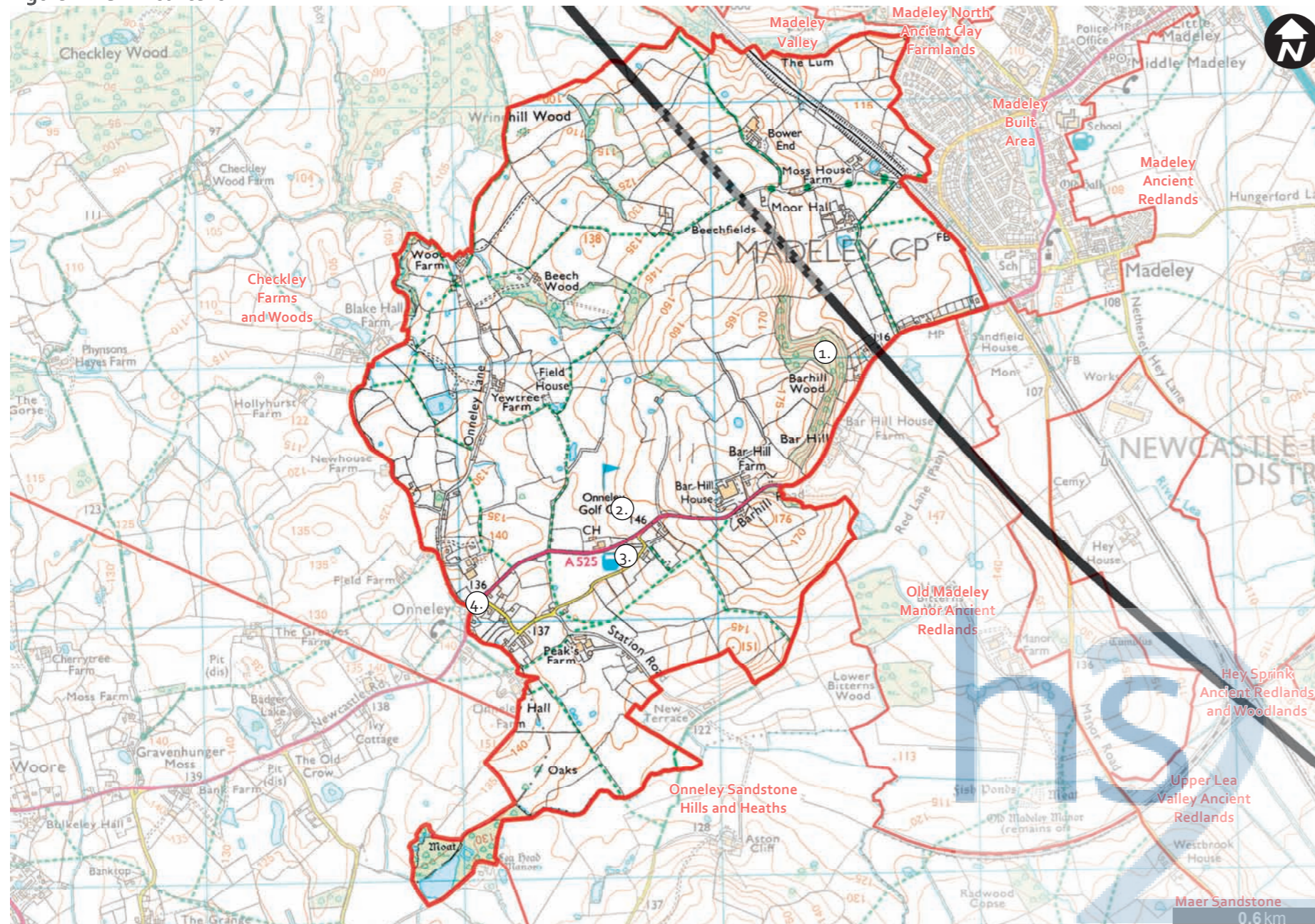


Madeley Ancient Clay Farmlands LCA

Landscape character baseline description

The Madeley Ancient Clay Farmlands LCA is defined by areas of boulder clay and glacial till deposits, which have created an undulating landform, covered by pastoral and arable farmland with dispersed farmsteads and properties. Small to medium-scale irregular fields dating from the 17th to 19th century are bounded by mostly robust hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees that connect to shelterbelts and coppices in the wider area. Larger tracts of woodland are found to the edges of the LCA, including Bar Hill Wood Ancient Woodland (1). Vehicular access is typically confined to farm tracks and private roads. The area is an important local recreational resource with an extensive PRoW network, Onneley Golf Course (2), Onneley and Maer Cricket Club (3) and a village hall (4). Infrastructure present in the LCA includes the WCML, A525 Bar Hill Road, electricity pylons and a wind turbine.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key**
- Proposed Scheme
 - LCA boundary
 - 1. Bar Hill Wood
 - 2. Onneley Golf Course
 - 3. Onneley and Maer Cricket Club
 - 4. Onneley Village Hall

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Principal vegetation



Hedgerow
Holly, Hawthorn, Hazel



Broadleaved woodland
Silver Birch, Ash, Holly



Hedge / field trees
Oak, Ash, Lime



Copse
Alder, Goat Willow, Beech

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Barhill Wood and Moor Hall mature lime avenue



Key value characteristics - Scenic quality: Robust hedgerows defining a strong field pattern, Barhill Ancient Woodland and a mature lime avenue at Moor Hall, are all valuable landscape features, which define a strong sense of scenic, rural character.

Figure 3: Rolling pastures north of Bower End Farm



Key value characteristics - Recreational landscape: The area is an important local recreational resource with an extensive PRoW network, Onneley Golf Course, Onneley and Maer Cricket Club and the village hall. The golf course is visually well accommodated into the landscape, due to the high levels of tree cover.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: Wrinehill Hall Farm, Bower End Farm and rolling pastures, from PRoW east of Wrinehill Wood



Land cover and land use: Well managed and intact field pattern with hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees, connecting to shelterbelts and coppices with larger tracts of woodland to the edges of the character area. Removal of vegetation in prominent locations will be very apparent, and not replaceable over the short to medium term.

Land cover and land use: Although reasonably well accommodated within the landscape, the nearby WCML, electricity pylons and a wind turbine interrupt views out of the LCA and reduce its susceptibility due to the pre-existence of infrastructure within the landscape.

Landform: The gently rolling landform has some susceptibility to the Proposed Scheme as it would require more extensive cutting and embankments, which would be difficult to integrate into the local landform.

Land cover and land use: Riparian woodland along the narrow stream valleys connects to larger woodland belts. It is not readily replaceable and therefore would be susceptible to severance or loss due to the Proposed Scheme.

Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: A traditional farmed landscape with an undulating landform deriving from the underlying boulder clay. Areas of ancient woodland and former marl pit ponds, are valuable natural features. The farmland is generally scenic although modern agricultural buildings are occasional detractors. The eastern edge of the LCA is influenced by the presence of the WCML, A525 Bar Hill Road, electricity pylons and a wind turbine. The area is an important local recreational resource, including a network of PRoW, a golf club and the Onneley and Maer cricket club. A consented development of 42 new dwellings on Moss Lane will change the character of a small part of this LCA from rural farmland to residential, but will not affect the overall value of the landscape, which given the above, is medium.

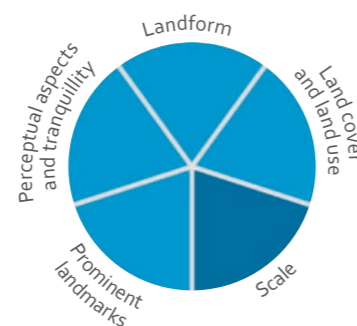
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: This is a small to medium-scale, traditional farming landscape with a sense of remoteness and tranquillity, which is vulnerable to loss or erosion due to visual or noise disturbance from the Proposed Scheme. The consented development on Moss Lane may locally affect the susceptibility of the landscape but it will not change the susceptibility of the wider LCA which overall, given the above, is medium.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: This is a well managed and intact traditional landscape with some historic buildings and ancient woodland adding to the scenic quality. Although there are some discordant features around the eastern edge of the area, these tend to have a localised rather than widespread influence. Much of the landscape is scenic and retains a sense of tranquillity. Overall, the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium.

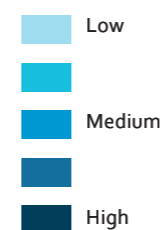
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: The magnitude of change overall will be medium as much of this LCA will be unaffected by the Proposed Scheme. The effects at the eastern side of the LCA will be higher due to the excavations and earth formations associated with construction of the Madeley tunnel, the porous portals at either end of the Madeley tunnel, tunnel head wall, Madeley cutting and the A525 Bar Hill overbridge. The construction activity will substantially alter the pattern of hedged arable fields which comprise the farmed landscape between Barhill Ancient Woodland and Madeley village. Removal of vegetation at Barhill Wood will be very apparent. The tranquillity this area currently experiences will be lost through the introduction of noise and disturbance over a long period. Disturbance will be extended through night time lighting of the tunnel boring works. Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

Year 1: The magnitude of change overall will be medium as much of this LCA will be unaffected by the Proposed Scheme. The effects at the eastern side of the LCA will be higher due to the presence of the A525 Bar Hill overbridge, the porous portals at either end of the Madeley tunnel and Madeley cutting, all of which will affect the scenic landscape, causing severance of the historic hedgerow field pattern. Intervisibility between Barhill Wood and properties on the A525 Bar Hill Road and the edge of Madeley will be interrupted and the rural setting of the woodland and the properties along the A525 Bar Hill Road will be substantially changed. The Proposed Scheme will intensify the effects of the WCML in terms of reduction in tranquillity and scenic quality. The impacts on the eastern edge of the LCA will be greater, but only a small proportion of the wider LCA will be affected. In the context of the LCA as a whole therefore, the effects will be lower than may otherwise be expected. Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

Year 15: As the mitigation planting matures, the effects on the landscape will lessen as the new landform and infrastructure becomes better integrated within the wider landscape context. The magnitude of change on the LCA as a whole will therefore reduce to minor. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

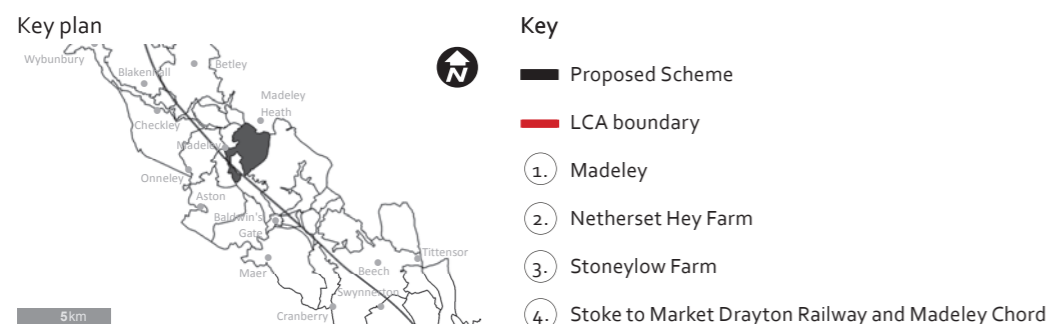
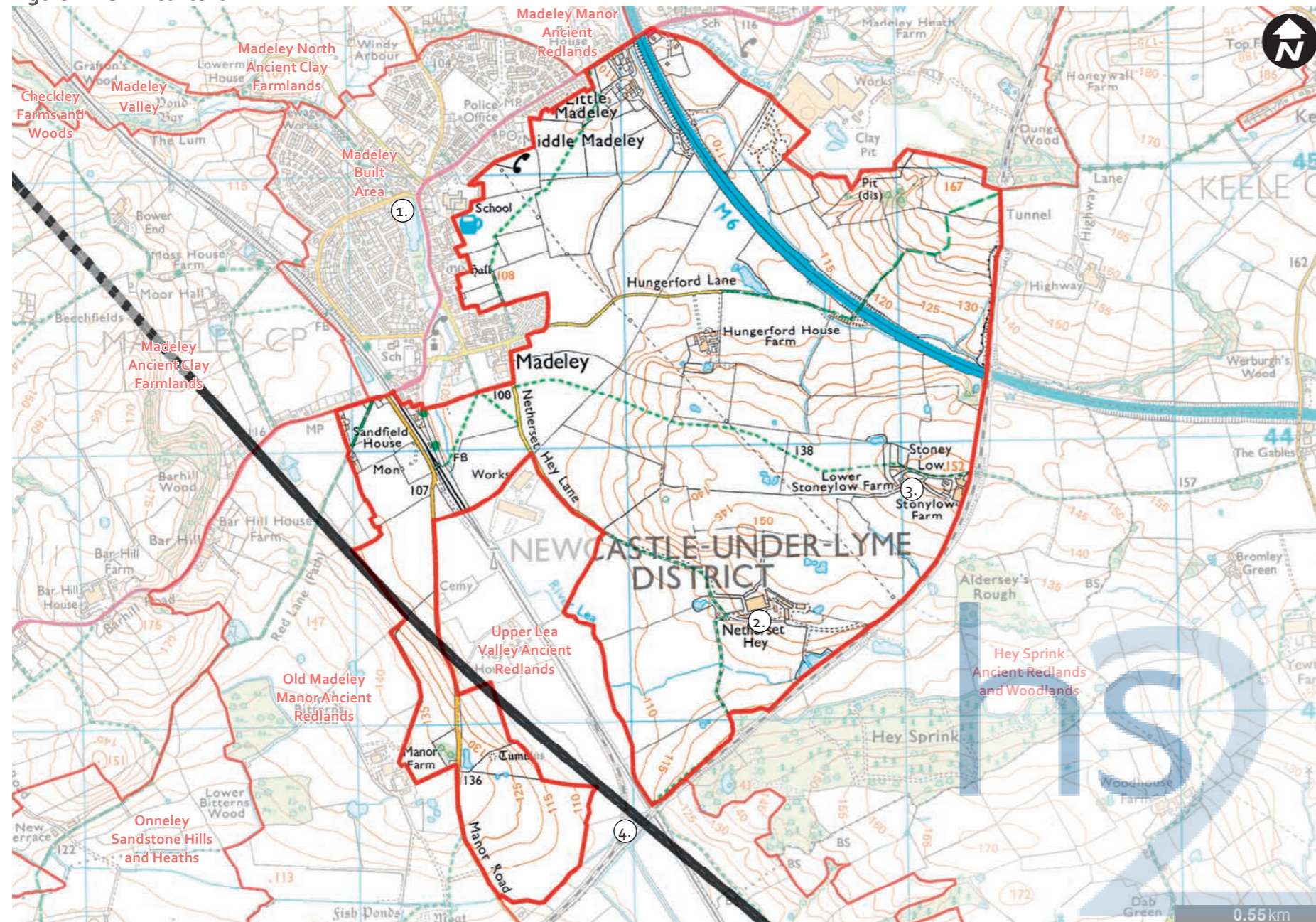
Year 60: The magnitude of change will remain low rather than reduce further to negligible. This is due to the ongoing visual and noise disturbance from the passing trains. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Madeley Ancient Redlands LCA

Landscape character baseline description

Located to the south-east of the large village of Madeley, this LCA comprises a farmed rural landscape. A smaller-scale, more historic field pattern around the village of Madeley (1) gives way to large open arable fields and pastures bounded mainly by post and wire fencing with occasional sections of gappy hedgerow. This is a sloping landscape, influenced by superficial geology, rising to elevated ground in the south of the LCA around Netherset Hey (2) and Stony Low Farms (3). To the south, the heavily wooded out of use Stoke to Market Drayton Railway and Madeley Chord (4) lie just outside the southern boundary of this LCA. The farmland is intensively grazed and has few natural features. Scenic quality and rural character have been partly eroded by the encroachment of infrastructure including the WCML and electricity pylons which are visible on the skyline, as is Hey Sprink Ancient Woodland to the south of the LCA. The area includes a number of Grade II listed buildings and structures, including the Offley Well Head near Manor Road but the edge of Madeley comprises mostly post-war residential and mixed development.

Figure 1: LCA in context



Principal vegetation



Figure 2: Netherset Hey Farm and adjacent pastures



Key value characteristics - Landscape condition: This low lying intensively grazed farmland has large open fields, with occasional hedgerows. The elevated land in the south of the LCA provides the opportunity for long distance views.

Figure 3: A525 Barhill Road and residential properties



Key value characteristics - Historic landscape: The area includes a number of historic buildings, with some Grade II listed buildings and structures, including the Offley Well Head near Manor Road.

Principal vegetation key



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Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: Rolling pastures and WCML, north of Netherset Hey Farm



Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: This is an area of generally low lying and large-scale arable fields and pastures, situated on the southern and south-western edges of Madeley village. Although rural, the encroachment of development into the farmland, including new residential areas, large agricultural buildings and the presence of infrastructure including electricity pylons and the WCML have reduced the scenic quality of the landscape. Overall, given the above, the value of the landscape is low-medium.

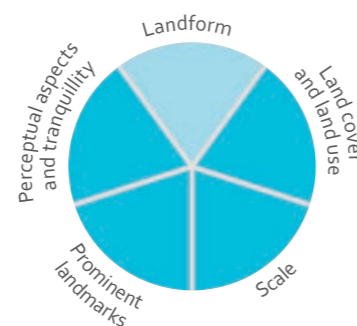
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The relatively flat and large-scale of the farmland, in the north of the LCA, combined with a lack of diversity in land cover mean that it is less susceptible to the Proposed Scheme, than the more undulating landform to the south of the LCA. The presence of settlement, infrastructure including electricity pylons and the WCML and decline in traditional farming practices further reduce the susceptibility of the landscape. Overall, given the above, the susceptibility of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is low-medium.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: The large-scale agricultural landscape, extensive field systems, influence of 20th-century agricultural practices and industry, settlement, transport and communications infrastructure have led to loss of tranquillity and erosion of the rural character. Overall, given the above, the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is low-medium.

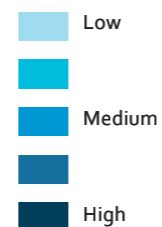
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: Much of this large LCA will be unaffected by the Proposed Scheme and the magnitude of change will be low. West of Netherset Hey Lane the effects will be higher due to the construction activity associated with the Madeley cutting, Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge, Manor Road realignment and overbridge and associated earth formations, which will result in loss of the large-scale pattern of arable fields and pastures. Excavation and working of the borrow pit will completely change the character of the landscape between Hey Sprink and Netherset Industrial Estate west of Netherset Hey Farm, with extensive alteration to the local landform and loss of a large area of arable farmland, including some robust hedgerows. The noise, construction movement and scale of the works will result in a medium magnitude of change. Due to the presence of the borrow pit, the impacts on the western edge of the LCA will be greater, but only a small proportion of the wider LCA will be affected. In the context of the LCA as a whole therefore, the effects will be lower than may otherwise be expected. Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

Year 1: The magnitude of change across this large LCA will be low as much of it will be unaffected by the Proposed Scheme. West of Netherset Hey Lane the effects will be higher due to the presence of the Proposed Scheme in shallow cutting as it descends to approach the Madeley tunnel. The landscape in this area will also be affected by the introduction of the Manor Road diversion and overbridge and the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge. The scale and presence of the Proposed Scheme will locally change the perceptual characteristics of the landscape with an increased sense of severance and a reduction in tranquillity and scenic quality. Effects are moderate adverse (non-significant).

Year 15: As the mitigation planting (including on the restored borrow pit site) matures, the effects on the landscape west of Netherset Hey Lane will lessen as the new landform and infrastructure becomes better integrated within the wider landscape context. The presence of the overbridges west of Netherset Hey Lane, however, means that the magnitude of change will remain low rather than reduce to negligible. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

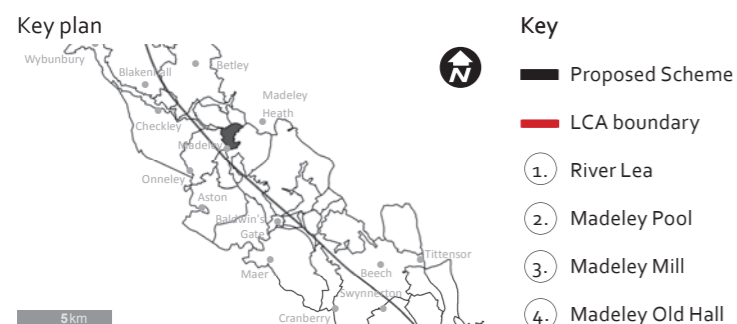
Year 60: The magnitude of change will remain low. This is due to the ongoing presence of the new overbridges in the landscape. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Madeley Built Area LCA

Landscape character baseline description

Situated between the M6 to the east and the WCML to the west, Madeley Built Area LCA includes the larger village of Madeley. The historic core of the settlement is along the A525 Bar Hill Road and the River Lea (1), which was dammed to form a mill pool (Madeley Pool (2)). The pool and adjacent lanes and cottages have retained their original character to produce a scenic village centre. Other historic features include Madeley Mill (3) and Madeley Old Hall (now a country house hotel (4)). Areas of maintained green space add to the overall scenic quality as do the wetland habitats along the River Lea and around Madeley Pool. The A525 Bar Hill Road runs through the village and to the north-east are views of electricity pylons. The village is mostly tranquil, although there is intermittent noise from the A525 and WCML. The M6 passes in cutting to the east of the village just outside this LCA. It is relatively unintrusive and has little effect on the character of the landscape within this LCA. There is a PRow network around the outskirts of the village and the regionally promoted Newcastle Way passes through the village.

Figure 1: LCA in context



Principal vegetation



Street trees
Beech, Ash, Pine



Tree lined water
Willow, Alder

Figure 2: Madeley Pool from Moss Lane



Key value characteristics - Scenic quality and historic landscape: Aspects which contribute to landscape value include the scenic historic architectural quality, Madeley Pool, village green space and allotments, although there is some modern development and infrastructure which is eroding the traditional character in parts.

Figure 3: All Saints Church from A525 Bar Hill Road



Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape: Some parts of the village are very tranquil, especially away from the A525 Bar Hill Road. These areas include the public open space adjacent to the River Lea, and the area surrounding All Saints Church.

Principal vegetation key



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Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: Madeley Pool and residential properties off Cherry Hill, from Moss Lane



Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: Madeley is a mostly scenic historic village, retaining much of its historic character, particularly around Madeley Pool. Areas of greenspace and recreational provision are well used and the Newcastle Way regionally promoted long distance walking trail passes through the village. Late 20th century residential expansion and the presence of road and rail infrastructure, and electricity pylons slightly reduces it value which overall, given the above, is medium.

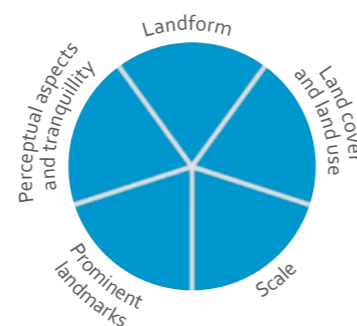
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The key physical and perpetual characteristics of the village, particularly the scale and appearance of the historic buildings in the core make it susceptible to the Proposed Scheme through visual and noise disturbance. The high quality of the natural environment and the local village greenspace network adds to the scenic quality of the village and helps to integrate the more modern development around the historic centre. Nearby infrastructure, however, including the A525 Bar Hill Road, WCML, light industrial development and electricity pylons reduces the susceptibility as scenic quality has already been compromised. Overall, given the above, the susceptibility of the landscape is medium.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: Madeley is an historic village set within rural farmland. It has a generally intact and, in places, tranquil character. The historic core has many listed buildings and strong associations with natural landscape elements such as the River Lea, but other parts of the village are affected by the A525 Bar Hill Road and WCML, and by the presence of electricity pylons. Overall, given the above, the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium.

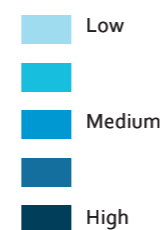
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: The magnitude of change will be low. There will be no direct effects and the only indirect effects will be some visual and noise intrusion along the western edge of the village. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Year 1: There will be no direct effects but passing trains will add to the disturbance from the WCML and may affect the perceptual characteristics of the south-western edge of this LCA. Overall however, the magnitude of change will be low. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Year 15: As the mitigation planting matures, the effects on the landscape will lessen as the new landform and infrastructure becomes better integrated within the wider landscape context. The noise and visual disturbance along the south-western boundary of the LCA, however, means that the magnitude of change will remain low rather than reduce to negligible. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

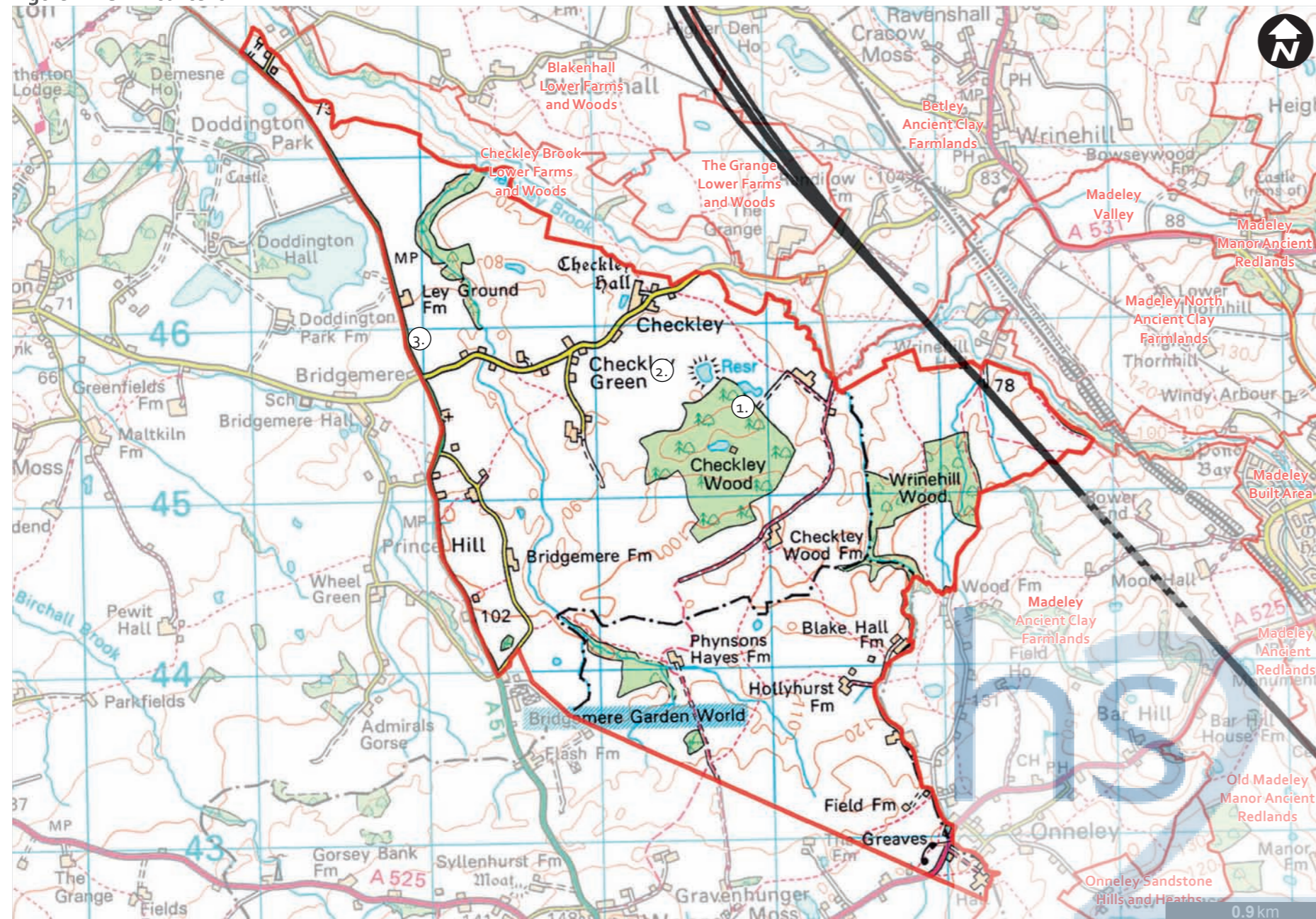
Year 60: The magnitude of change will remain low due to some intermittent noise and visual disturbance caused by passing trains. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Checkley Farms and Woods LCA

Landscape character baseline description

The Checkley Farms and Woods LCA is a largely intact, small-scale landscape comprising a rolling landform overlain by a patchwork of pastoral and arable farmland, robust hedgerows, woodland (including Checkley Wood and Shaw's Rough ancient woodlands) and wooded stream valleys. Ponds and watercourses including Checkley Brook (1) and its tributaries, together with the dispersed pattern of settlement and historic farmsteads linked by winding rural lanes add further complexity to the rural landscape. Checkley (2) has a strong historic character including a 17th-century hall and thatched cottages. The WCML and the A51 London Road (which forms the LCA's western boundary with the designed landscape at Doddington Park (3)) are located nearby but are unobtrusive.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key**
- Proposed Scheme
 - LCA boundary
 - Checkley Brook
 - Checkley
 - Doddington Park

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Principal vegetation



Copse
Yew, Ash



Mixed woodland
Alder, Yew, Ash, Silver Birch, Rowan, Oak



Hedge/field trees
Oak, Ash, Lime

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Residential properties in Checkley



Key value characteristics - Scenic quality and natural landscape: The traditional landscape pattern of this area is largely intact with ancient woodlands, robust hedgerows, woodland belts, mature trees, ponds and watercourses adding to the scenic quality. The small PRoW network passes ancient woodland and historic thatched properties in Checkley.

Figure 3: Wrinehill Wood and pastures to east



Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape: The traditional farmland with small historic settlements has a sense of seclusion, remoteness and tranquillity, particularly west of Checkley Wood. Although located nearby, the WCML is not an intrusive element as it lies on the far side of Wrinehill Wood.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: Checkley Wood and arable fields to the east



Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: This is a traditional landscape with a strong time depth derived from its many and varied natural and historic features, which include ancient woodlands, listed buildings and the historic Checkley village. The rolling landform and diverse landscape elements of woodland, wooded stream valleys, mature trees, pastures, watercourses and ponds contribute further to the scenic rural character of the LCA. The nearby WCML and the A51 London Road do not detract from the prevailing and valued qualities of seclusion, remoteness and tranquillity. Overall, given the above, the value of the landscape is medium-high.

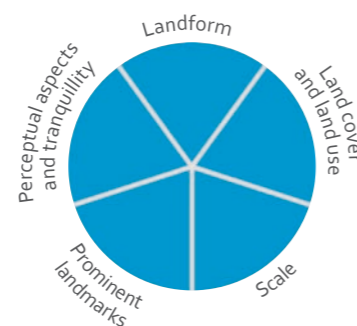
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The diversity of landscape elements and features, as described above, together with the historic buildings and settlements all contribute to the scenic quality of this intact rural landscape. The landscape is therefore vulnerable to large-scale infrastructure development which would result in the loss or erosion of these features. Overall, given the above, the susceptibility of the landscape is medium-high.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: This small-scale traditional landscape has many intact natural and historic features. The landscape pattern is complex and the area has a sense of seclusion, remoteness and tranquillity. Overall, given the above, the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium-high.

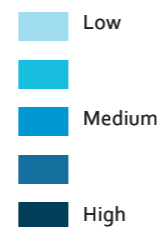
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: Much of this large LCA will be unaffected by construction of the Proposed Scheme and the magnitude of change will be low. The effects on the area of farmland between Wrinehill Wood and Grafton's Wood Ancient Woodlands will, however, be higher due to construction activity associated with the large Checkley South embankment and Madeley Bridleway 2 accommodation underbridge, which will change the character of the River Lea valley in this locality. Formation of the embankment and movement of materials will be very apparent. The tranquillity currently experienced will be lost, as will the historic hedgerow field pattern and landscape scale. The visual connections between Wrinehill Wood and Grafton's Wood, which are on opposite sides of the Proposed Scheme, will be broken. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Year 1: Much of this large LCA will be unaffected by the Proposed Scheme and the magnitude of change will be low. The effects on the area of farmland between Wrinehill Wood and Grafton's Wood Ancient Woodlands will be higher due to the presence of the Proposed Scheme as it starts to rise on embankment to cross Checkley Brook viaduct. This will cause severance of the historic hedgerow field pattern and interruption of landscape scale across the valley. The physical, visual and perceptual connection between the two woodlands will be broken. The secluded, remote and tranquil character of the farmland will be adversely affected through the introduction of new large-scale infrastructure and intermittent disturbance into an area which is currently unaffected by the WCML. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Year 15: As the mitigation planting matures, the effects on the landscape between Wrinehill Wood and Grafton's Wood will lessen as the new landform and infrastructure becomes better integrated within the wider landscape context. The interruption of views between the two woodlands, however, means that the magnitude of change will remain low rather than reduce to negligible. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

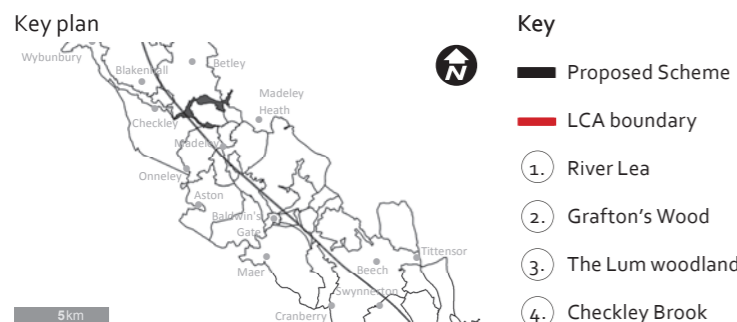
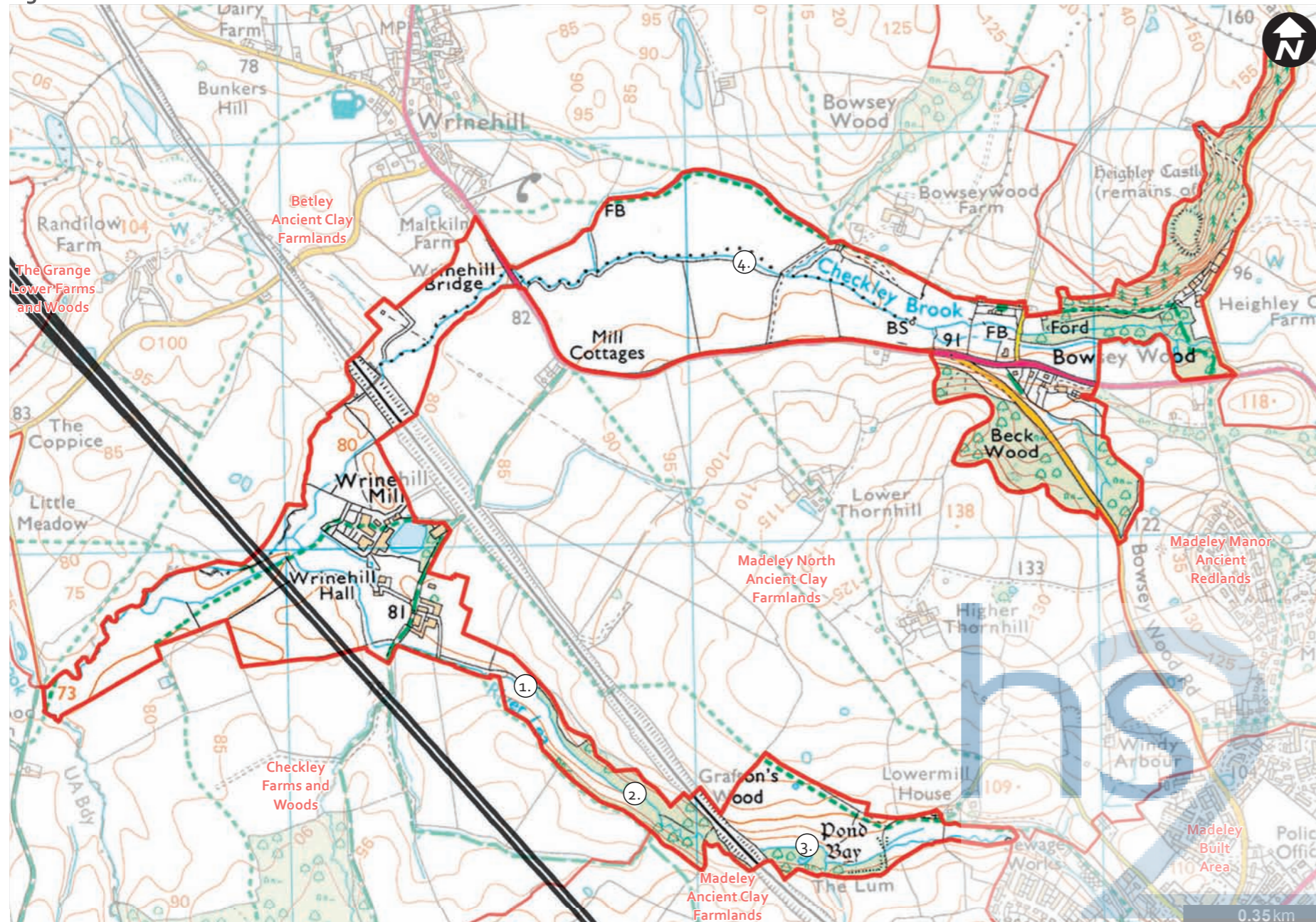
Year 60: The magnitude of change will remain low. This is because although the mitigation planting will be mature, the Proposed Scheme will continue to interrupt views between Wrinehill and Grafton's Wood. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Madeley Valley LCA

Landscape character baseline description

The south-eastern part of the Madeley Valley LCA is defined by the narrow incised course of the River Lea (1) with woodland and areas of marsh in the valley floor, rising to gorse covered upper valley slopes. Beyond this lies open farmland. Grafton's Wood (2) and The Lum (3) are ancient woodlands which extend along the valley but are bisected by the WCML. The confluence of the River Lea with the meandering Checkley Brook (4) is close to the historic former Wrinehill Mill and Wrinehill Hall. Around the watercourses is an intricate wetland mosaic of rush and sedge pasture and flood meadow, with riparian trees. To the north-west the landscape is more open with large undulating fields bounded by hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees. In the north-east of the LCA the remains of Heighley Castle Scheduled Monument are located on a steep sandstone escarpment. The WCML bisects the LCA, from east to west, in two locations.

Figure 1: LCA in context



Principal vegetation



Carr woodland
Poplar, Alder (Grafton's wood)



Mixed woodland
Birch, Ash, Beech



Hedge/field trees
Hawthorn, Oak, Ash

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Grafton's Wood from PRoW east of Wrinehill Wood



Key value characteristics - Scenic quality and natural landscape: Secluded well wooded river valley with a high scenic quality displaying varied landform and land cover. The Lum and Grafton's Wood are valued ancient woodlands within the river valley although they are bisected by the WCML.

Figure 3: The Lum woodland and River Lea valley



Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape: The landscape has a remote and tranquil quality which is intermittently disturbed by passing trains on the WCML (not shown in the photograph).

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Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: River Lea from PRoW west of Lowermill House



Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: The high scenic value of this landscape is derived from its historic features, such as Heighley Castle scheduled monument located on a sandstone escarpment on the edge of the valley, and ancient woodlands associated with the River Lea valley. The mosaic of woodlands, wetlands and pasture, adds to the natural landscape value. The valley becomes less narrow further north, opening up into the farmland around Wrinehill Hall and Mill. The WCML passes through the centre of the LCA but is well screened by the surrounding woodland. Overall, given the above, the value of the landscape is medium-high.

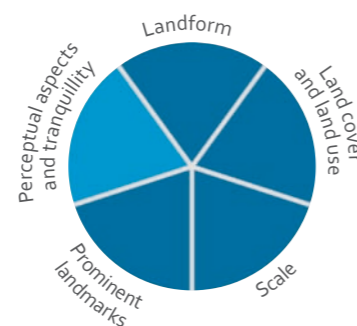
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The larger-scale, more open undulating landscape to the north-west of the LCA is less susceptible to the Proposed Scheme than the rolling landform and narrow wooded valley of the River Lea to the south-east, as the latter will require more cutting and embankments, which will be difficult to integrate into the rolling landform. Although the tranquillity of the river valley at The Lum and Grafton's Wood is influenced by the WCML, there is a strong sense of seclusion and shelter. Overall, given the above, the susceptibility of the landscape is medium-high.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: Much of this area has a secluded small-scale traditional character, which is only occasionally disturbed by noise from passing trains on the WCML. The physical and perceptual characteristics of the landscape and the sense of historic landscape character, mean that the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium-high.

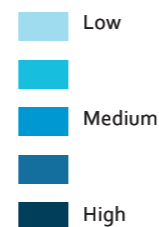
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: Construction activity associated with the Checkley South embankment will substantially alter the landform and character of the River Lea valley and adversely affect the tranquil landscape and setting of the historic Wrinehill Mill and Wrinehill Hall through the introduction of noise and disturbance. The presence of cranes will also affect skyline character. The magnitude of change on this narrow LCA will therefore be medium. The impacts on the narrow section of valley near Wrinehill Hall will be large but only a small proportion of the wider LCA will be affected. In the context of the LCA as a whole therefore, the effects will be lower than may otherwise be expected. Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

Year 1: The presence of the Checkley South embankment will affect the openness of the farmland causing visual severance and interruption of landscape scale across the valley. The landform and land cover pattern in the western part of the valley will appear substantially changed. An area of farmland between the WCML and the Proposed Scheme, which includes the historic Wrinehill Mill and Wrinehill Hall, will be encircled by rail infrastructure. This will change the perceptual characteristics of the local landscape with an increased sense of severance and a reduction in tranquillity and scenic quality. The impacts on the part of this LCA close to Wrinehill Hall will be greater, but much of the wider LCA will be unaffected. In the context of the LCA as a whole therefore, the effects will be lower than may otherwise be expected. The magnitude of change on this LCA will therefore be medium. Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

Year 15 Summer: As the mitigation planting matures, the effects on the landscape will lessen as the Checkley South embankment and infrastructure becomes better integrated within the wider landscape context. The magnitude of change will reduce to low. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Year 60: The mature mitigation planting will further integrate the Checkley South embankment within the wider landscape context but its presence will continue to have an effect on the character of the local landscape. The magnitude of change will therefore remain low rather than reduce to negligible. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Madeley Manor Ancient Redlands LCA

Landscape character baseline description

Much of the Madeley Manor Ancient Redlands LCA is an elevated area covered by historic wood pasture (a small section of which is classified as ancient woodland) and parkland surrounding the Grade II listed Madeley Manor (now a care home and offices (1)). The remains of Heighley Castle, a scheduled monument, lie to the north of the LCA in the adjacent Madeley Valley LCA. Residential development overlooks the parkland (2) and is well integrated into the landscape by the woodland. There is evidence of the former historic parkland landscape with mature trees and gardens around the fish pond to the east. Parts of the LCA are more natural in appearance, including the ancient woodland at Bowsey Wood (3) and the unnamed mere east of Madeley Manor.

Figure 1: LCA in context



Key plan



Key

- North
- Proposed Scheme
- LCA boundary
- 1. Madeley Manor
- 2. Madeley settlement
- 3. Bowsey Wood

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Principal vegetation



Parkland
Oak, Sycamore, Beech



Tree belt
Oak, Birch, Holly

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Parkland trees south of Madeley Manor



Key value characteristics - Historic landscape: Largely intact former designed parkland landscape with woodland and wood pastures around Madeley Manor and the remains of Heighley Castle. There is good connectivity between the woodland areas, including Bowsey Wood Ancient Woodland and a robust hedgerow network with many veteran trees.

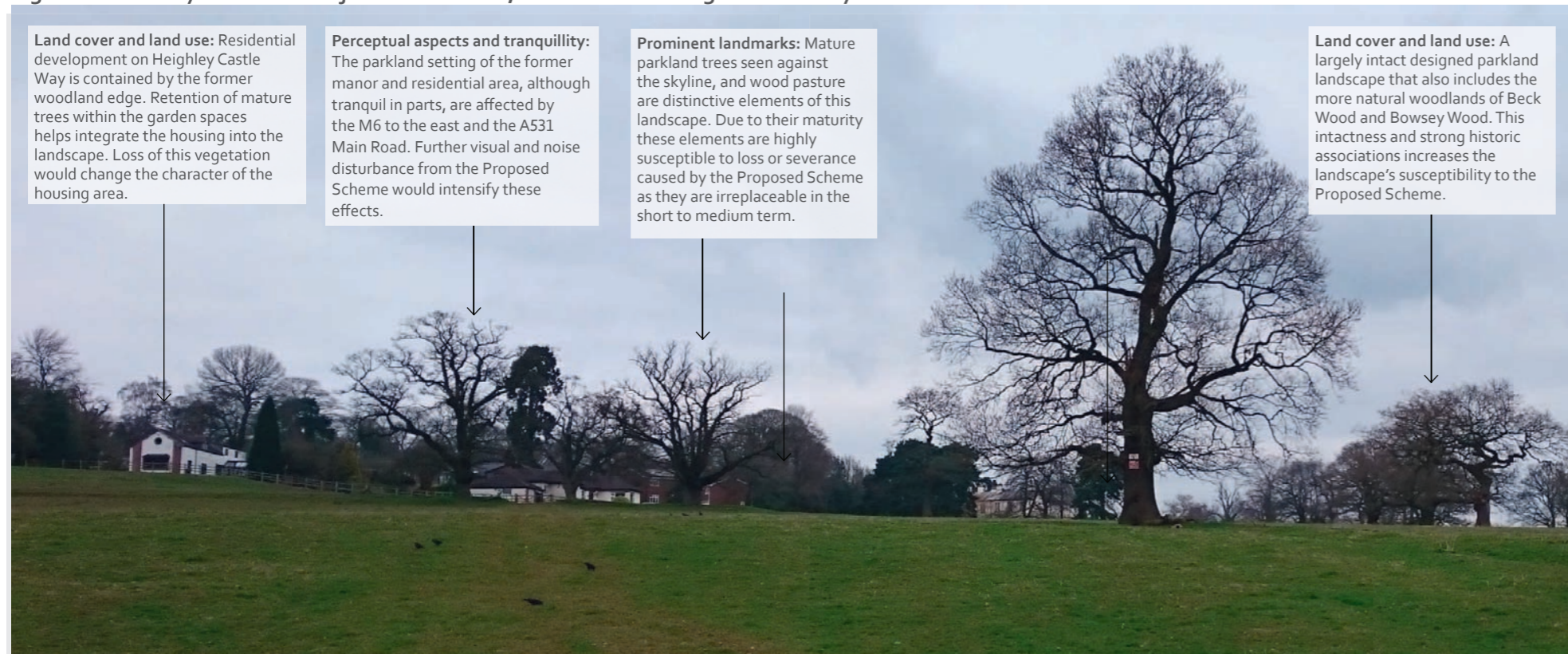
Figure 3: Shelterbelt and parkland trees west of Park House



Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape: The strong field pattern together with the estate woodland, shelterbelts, areas of wood pasture and former manor gardens give the landscape a historic and tranquil quality despite some noise from the nearby M6 and A531 Newcastle Road.

Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: Madeley Manor and adjacent woodland, from northern fringes of Madeley settlement



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: The magnitude of change will be negligible due to the distance of this LCA from the Proposed Scheme and the intervening more elevated landform. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 1: The magnitude of change will be negligible due to the distance of this LCA from the Proposed Scheme and the intervening more elevated landform. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 15: The magnitude of change will be negligible due to the distance of this LCA from the Proposed Scheme and the intervening more elevated landform. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 60: The magnitude of change will be negligible due to the distance of this LCA from the Proposed Scheme and the intervening more elevated landform. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: Much of this area is a relatively intact designed parkland landscape with woodlands, shelterbelts, a small-scale field system, areas of historic wood pasture, former manor gardens and ponds. Residential development at Heighley Castle Way is well integrated into the wider landscape due to the retention of former woodland and mature trees in private gardens and along the edge of the development. There are wider historic associations with the former Madeley Manor and the scheduled monument of Heighley Castle in the Madeley valley to the north. Generally this is a scenic landscape which derives from its rolling landform, historic parkland setting and wooded farmland plus areas of wood-pasture. The only detracting feature is road noise from the nearby M6 and A531 Newcastle Road which locally affects the sense of remoteness and tranquillity. Overall, given the above, the value of the landscape is medium.

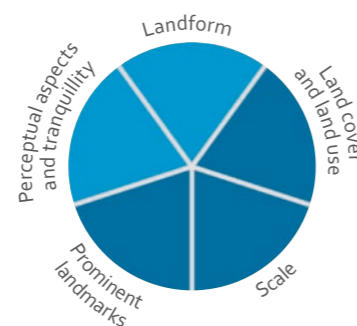
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The key physical and perpetual characteristics of the remnant parkland noted above are all susceptible to loss or degradation due to the Proposed Scheme. Madeley Manor and the prominent woodland and historic wood pasture on skylines are particularly susceptible to change as they are irreplaceable. Although mainly a tranquil landscape, it is locally disturbed in places by noise from the M6 and A531 Newcastle Road. Overall, given the above, the susceptibility of the landscape is medium-high.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: This is a small to medium-scale historic landscape with many intact natural and designed landscape features, including ancient woodland, historic wood pasture and relic parkland. There are few detracting elements other than some distant noise from traffic on the M6 and A531 Newcastle Road. Overall, the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium-high.

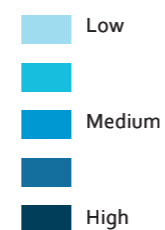
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key

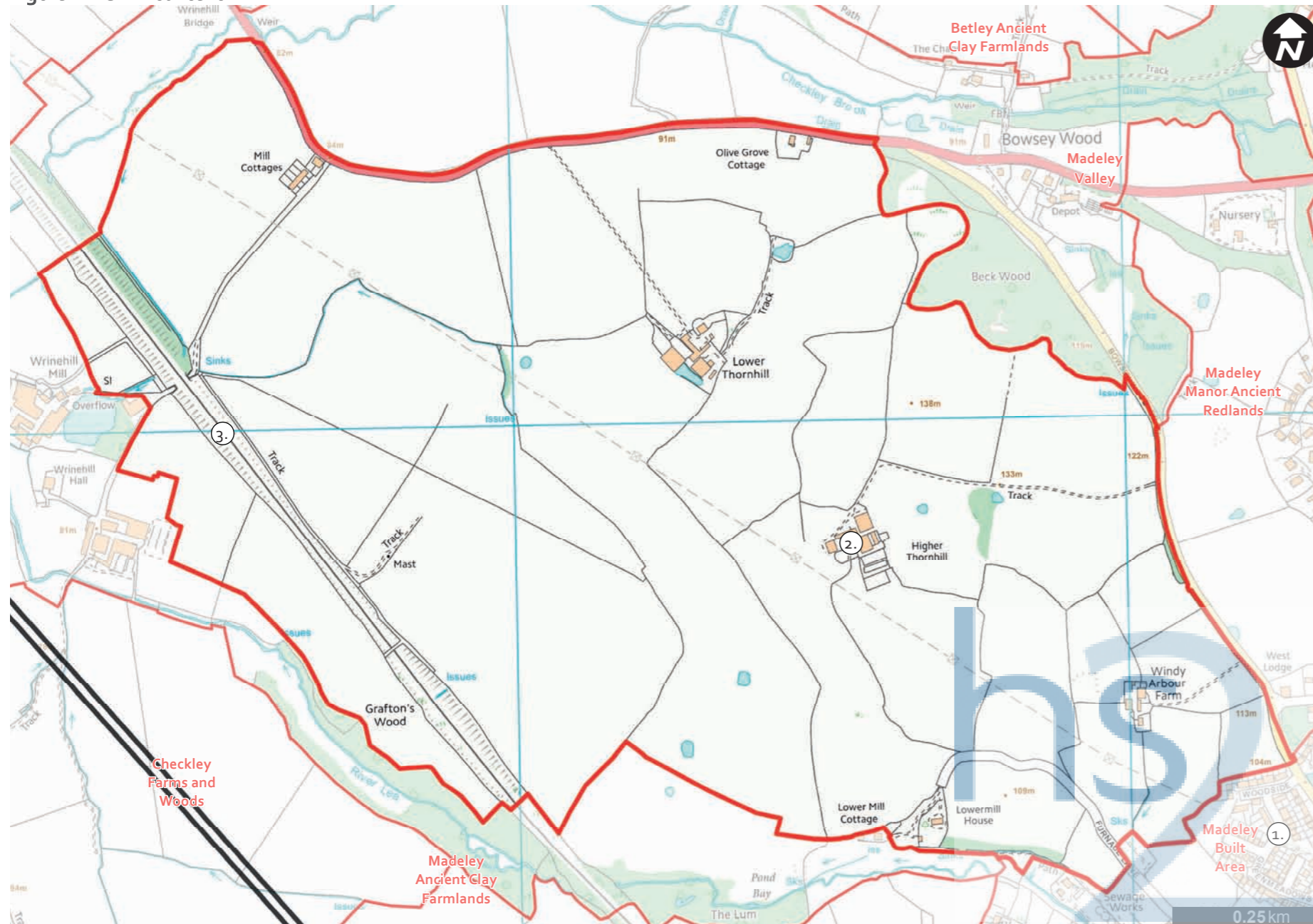


Madeley North Ancient Clay Farmlands LCA

Landscape character baseline description

Lying to the north of village of Madeley (1), the Madeley North Ancient Clay Farmlands LCA is underlain by areas of boulder clay and glacial till deposits, which have given rise to a rolling landscape of pastoral farmland with little settlement, other than some large dispersed farmsteads. The intact irregular field pattern appears to be from the 17th to 19th century. Fields are defined by a robust hedgerow network with connections to outlying areas, woodland, wooded streams and rivers and occasional ponds. The area has a history of settlement and farming, with a Grade II listed farmhouse at Higher Thornhill (2). Beyond the A531 to the north and Bowsey Wood Road to the east, public access is limited and the hedged lanes and private tracks impart a sense of seclusion and tranquillity. Infrastructure in the area includes the WCML (3) and electricity pylons to the skyline.

Figure 1: LCA in context



Key plan



Key

- North
- Proposed Scheme
- LCA boundary
- 1. Madeley
- 2. Higher Thornhill
- 3. WCML

Principal vegetation



Hedge/field trees
Hawthorn, Oak,
Chestnut



Hedgerow
Hawthorn, Holly

Figure 2: Towards Barhill Wood south of Higher Thornhill



Key value characteristics - Scenic quality and natural landscape: An intact rolling pastoral landscape with some large dispersed farmsteads. The area has a robust hedgerow network with connections to the woodlands, wooded watercourses and occasional ponds in the wider area, all of which impart a strong sense of scenic, rural character.

Figure 3: Farmland close to A531 Main Road



Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape: A domestic-scale farmed landscape with a strong sense of scenic rural character. Limited public access and the hedged lanes and tracks impart a sense of seclusion and tranquillity.

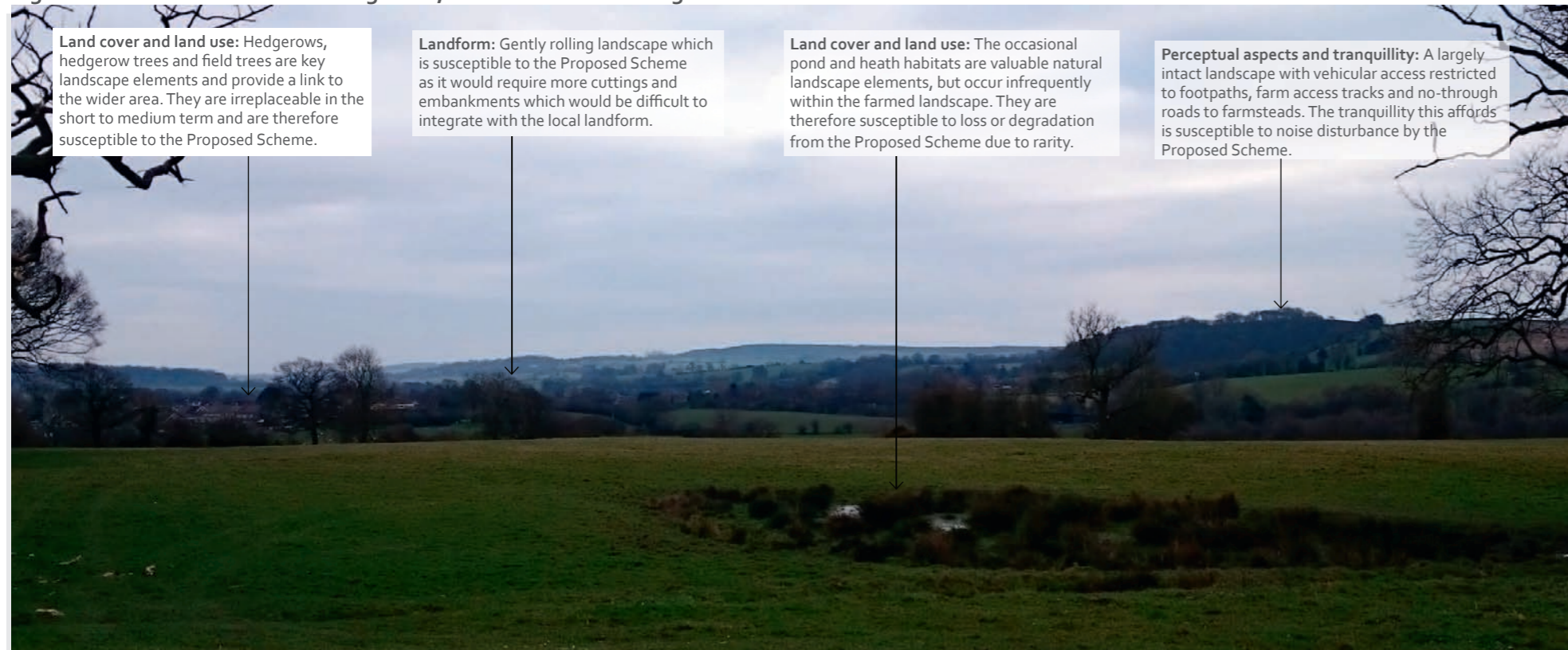
Principal vegetation key



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Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the proposed scheme

Figure 4: Woodland and distant ridgelines, from PRow west of Higher Thornhill



Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: A traditional farming landscape with scenic qualities derived from the rolling landform, intact field pattern and high prevalence of trees. Occasional ponds and areas of heath create a more varied land cover, but these are infrequent within the agricultural landscape. There are few features of recreational value other than a small PRow network. Electricity pylons are prominent on the skyline near Higher Thornhill. A consented development of 32 dwellings on land off New Road in Madeley will change the character of a small part of this LCA from rural farmland to residential, but will not affect the overall value of the landscape which, given the above, is medium.

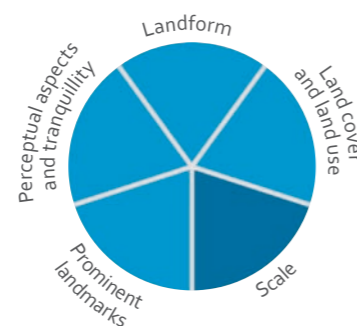
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: Farmland with an intact field pattern defined by hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees which are connected to the surrounding woodlands and watercourses. The area has limited public access and the few hedged lanes and tracks impart a sense of seclusion and tranquillity. Although a traditional farming landscape, the presence of electricity pylons and the WCML locally reduce the susceptibility of the landscape to the Proposed Scheme as scenic quality has already been impacted. The consented development may locally affect the susceptibility of the landscape but it will not change the susceptibility of the wider LCA which overall, given the above, is medium.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: Electricity pylons are locally prominent features in the otherwise scenic rural landscape. The WCML is also present in the adjoining LCA but does not influence the landscape in this area. Overall, given the above, the sensitivity of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium.

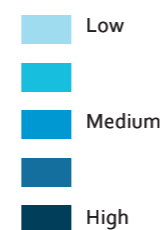
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: The magnitude of change will be low. This is because, the scale of the construction works associated with the Checkley South embankment in the nearby Madeley valley, will give rise to some indirect noise and visual effects which will reduce the tranquillity of the landscape, although most of the works will be screened by the intervening Grafton's Wood and buildings and vegetation around Wrinehill Hall. Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

Year 1: The magnitude of change will be negligible due to the distance of this LCA from the Proposed Scheme and the screening afforded by Grafton's Wood and buildings and vegetation around Wrinehill Hall. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 15: The magnitude of change will be negligible due to the distance of this LCA from the Proposed Scheme and the screening afforded by Grafton's Wood and buildings and vegetation around Wrinehill Hall. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

Year 60: The magnitude of change will be negligible due to the distance of this LCA from Proposed Scheme and the screening afforded by Grafton's Wood and buildings and vegetation around Wrinehill Hall. Effects are negligible (non-significant).

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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-07-221b to LV-07-226a and LV-08-221b to LV-08-226a (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, Whitmore Heath to Madeley 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 photomontage 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-07-221b to LV-07-226a and LV-08-221b to LV-08-226a (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 focussed on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change.
- 3.2.2 Night time baseline and assessments have only be indicated 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 019.02.012: View north from farmland at Stableford

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors within Stableford and recreational receptors using Chapel and Hill Chorlton Footpath 3.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 15/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 374690.607, 346069.225

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). Co-ordinates: 381490.011, 338759.948. Elevation: 105.350 Metres AOD.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



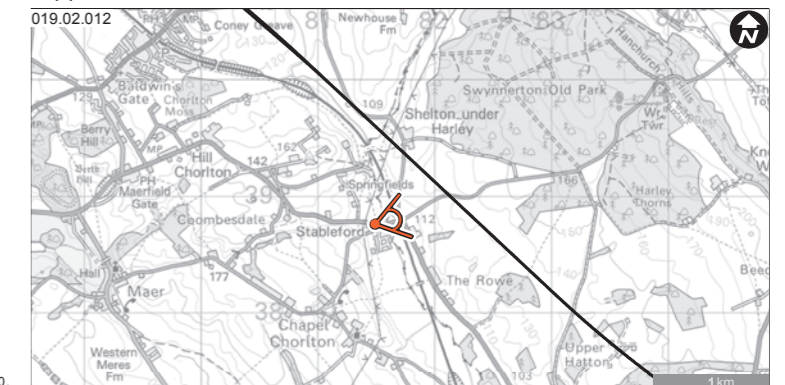
Value of the viewpoint:

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 019.02.012: View north from farmland at Stableford

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located on the western side of the Meece Brook valley, in the small rural settlement of Stableford. The foreground comprises a pasture bounded by a combination of low hedgerows with hedgerow trees and timber post and rail fencing alongside the A51 Stone Road at Stableford, with a former public house with distinctive applied timber detailing and a cottage with associated garden boundary vegetation visible beyond. Telegraph wires and poles are apparent in the view. The mid-ground is defined by pastures with the overhead line equipment of the WCML visible, and undulating farmland rising beyond. The Meece Brook follows a meandering course in front of the WCML but is not visible from the viewpoint. The prominent scarp top woodlands of Swynnerton Old Park define the horizon.</p>	<p>As winter, although vegetation in leaf provides some screening of elements in the mid-ground. The A51 Stone Road, WCML and overhead line equipment remain visible.</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>Residents and users of the footpath will have partial views beyond the WCML of the construction works associated with the road re-alignments to accommodate the Halton North cutting for the Proposed Scheme, such as the Bent Lane (South) closure and realignment and Bent Lane (North) diversion. These will be partially filtered by intervening built development and vegetation. Also partly visible will be temporary materials stockpiles alongside the route. The Halton North satellite compound on the lower foothills below the woodlands of Swynnerton Old Park will potentially also be visible. Overall due to the filtered, mid-ground nature of the views and the fact that construction of the Proposed Scheme will be seen in the context of the existing WCML and overhead line equipment, there will be a low magnitude of visual change with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Residents and users of the footpath will have partial views of the re-profiled earthworks associated with the Bent Lane (South) closure and realignment and Bent Lane (North) diversion. These views will be partly filtered by intervening development and vegetation. New hedgerow planting will provide some screening of the balancing pond off Bent Lane, however planting will not yet provide effective mitigation in relation to the Proposed Scheme more generally.</p> <p>Overall due to the filtered, mid-ground nature of the views and the fact that only relatively discrete elements of the Proposed Scheme are visible, there will be a low magnitude of change with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The re-profiled earthworks described for winter year 1 above will have a similar level of visibility in summer. As such magnitude of visual change will remain low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>As the mitigation planting matures, the scheme elements described above will be increasingly integrated within the view and magnitude of visual change and level of effect will reduce to negligible (non-significant).</p> <p>The view of the Proposed Scheme from viewpoint 019.02.012 during year 15 operation (summer) is illustrated on the photomontage shown in figure LV-01-663 (Volume 2, Whitmore Heath to Madeley Map Book).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the elements of the Proposed Scheme described within the view and magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

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Viewpoint 019.02.012: View north from farmland at Stableford

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors in Stableford.

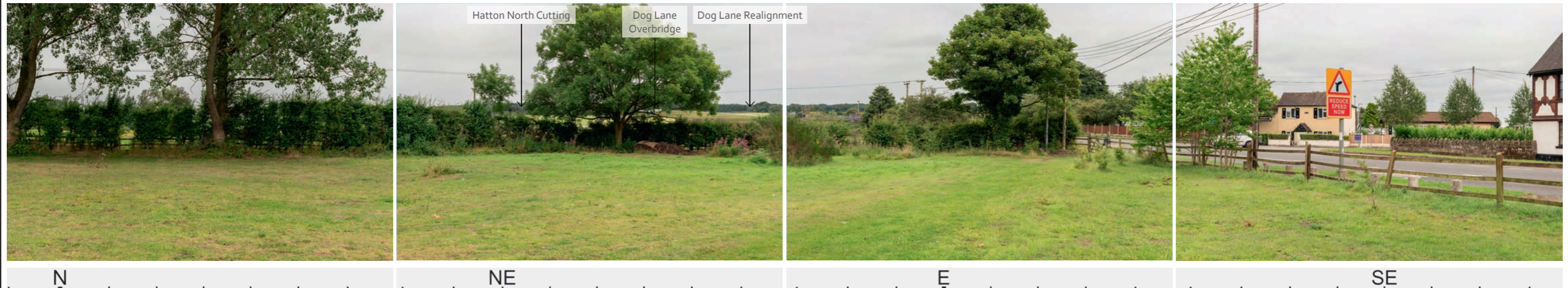
Current Baseline - Summer View

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Time taken: 11:04. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 381490.011, 338759.948. Elevation: 105.350 Metres AOD.



Summer Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 15 (2042)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Time taken: 11:04. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 381490.011, 338759.948. Elevation: 105.350 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 708 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-221b. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 019.02.012 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2042 (15 years after opening) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-663 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 semi-mature trees which have put on 15 years of growth to illustrate how the Proposed Scheme will further integrate into the landscape over time.

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-01-663
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 15 (2042) - Summer Viewpoint 019.02.012
Community Area 4: Whitmore Heath to Madeley	

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Date: 12/06/17

Viewpoint 020.02.006: View north-east from residences at Hill Chorlton

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors in Hill Chorlton.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 23/03/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 380851.337, 339385.222. Elevation: 153.128 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 380867.712, 339371.254

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 020.02.006: View north-east from residences at Hill Chorlton

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located on the western side of the Meece Brook valley in an elevated area of largely intact small-scale, undulating pastoral farmland enclosed by robust hedges, and linear woodland belts. The foreground comprises paddocks bounded by timber post and rail fencing and mature fragmented hedgerows delineating the boundaries of residential properties and farmsteads of Hill Chorlton. An unsurfaced, hedgerow lined access track extends to the west of the view, and falls away into the Meece Brook valley. There are limited mid-ground views beyond the residential properties which are located on the high ground of Hill Chorlton. To the west the overhead line equipment associated with WCML are visible along the access track, but the railway is largely hidden within a deep cutting. The background of the view is made up of undulating large scale fields with fragmented hedgerows and large mature hedgerow trees. There is an abundance of scattered dense woodland around the village of Whitmore which largely conceal the settlement when viewed from Hill Chorlton. To the east Swynnerton Old Park is a prominent horizon feature, with views towards a distant wooded skyline visible within the centre of the view.</p>	<p>As winter, but foliage on trees in mid-ground and background view screens more views.</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>Residents will have middle distance views of construction activity associated with the Meece Brook Viaduct, which will be clearly visible beyond the residential properties located on the elevated ground of Hill Chorlton. Also partly visible through vegetation will be the temporary materials stockpile located along Bent Lane, with views further east to the Stableford North Embankment satellite compound along the Bent Lane (North) diversion predominantly screened by the intervening properties and vegetation of Hill Chorlton. Overall due to the localised but prominent nature of the construction activity within the view, there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p> <p>The view of the Proposed Scheme from viewpoint 020.02.006 during construction is illustrated on the photomontage shown in figure LV-01-606 (Volume 2, Whitmore Heath to Madeley Map Book).</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Residents will have clear views of the earthworks and structures associated with the Meece Brook viaduct within the mid-ground of the view, beyond properties within Hill Chorlton. New woodland planting to the Meece Embankment will not provide effective mitigation in relation to the Proposed Scheme due to its immaturity, with all other elements within the view screened by intervening existing vegetation. Overall due to the localised but prominent nature of the Proposed Scheme within the middle of the view, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p> <p>The view of the Proposed Scheme from viewpoint 020.02.006 during year 1 operation (summer) is illustrated on the photomontage shown in figure LV-01-549 (Volume 2, Whitmore Heath to Madeley Map Book).</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The earthworks and structure described for winter year 1 above will have a similar level of visibility in summer with a degree of further screening due to summer vegetation. As such the magnitude of visual change will remain medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Meece Brook viaduct will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the mitigation planting along the Meece embankment starts to mature and helps to both screen and filter views and integrate the new features within the wider visual context. The magnitude of visual change will reduce to low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Meece Brook viaduct within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will reduce to negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 020.02.006: View north-east from residences at Hill Chorlton

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by receptors in Hill Chorlton.

Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 23/03/2016. Time taken: 14:41. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 380851.337, 339385.222. Elevation: 153.128 Metres AOD.



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Peak construction phase (2023)

Date taken: 23/03/2016. Time taken: 14:41. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 380851.337, 339385.222. Elevation: 153.128 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 591 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-222b. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 020.02.006 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-01-606 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-01-606
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 020.02.006
Community Area 4: Whitmore Heath to Madeley	

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Date: 12/06/17

Viewpoint 020.02.006: View north-east from residences at Hill Chorlton

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by receptors in Hill Chorlton.

Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 23/03/2016. Time taken: 14:41. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 380851.337, 339385.222. Elevation: 153.128 Metres AOD.



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 23/03/2016. Time taken: 14:41. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 380851.337, 339385.222. Elevation: 153.128 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 591 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-o8-222b. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 020.02.006 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-01-549 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-01-549
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 020.02.006
Community Area 4: Whitmore Heath to Madeley	

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101549-P01

Date: 12/06/17

Viewpoint 020.03.008: View north-east from farmland north of Kennels Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Chapel and Hill Chorlton Footpath 6.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 380620.096, 339682.048

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 21/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 380620.096, 339682.048

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors are of high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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Viewpoint 020.03.008: View north-east from farmland north of Kennels Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located on the western side of the Meece Brook valley in an area of largely intact small-scale, rolling pastoral farmland with robust hedges, copses and woodlands. The foreground view comprises a mature, unmanaged hedgerow which bounds a large, gently sloping field. The same field continues to rise into the mid-ground. More pastures, woodlands, linear belts of trees, telegraph poles and electricity pylons are visible on the opposite side of the valley in the background view. There is also a glimpsed view of the overhead line equipment of the WCML, which is afforded through a gap in the hedgerow. Swynnerton Old Park and the Hanchurch Hills beyond form a backdrop to the view. Farm buildings to the east of the view are heavily screened by landform and surrounding field vegetation. Similarly views of the horizon and skyline are screened by intervening landform and vegetation.</p>	<p>As winter, but the view is more screened by the foreground hedgerow which is covered in dense foliage. There are glimpsed views of conifers and deciduous woodland on the Hanchurch Hills. The WCML is difficult to discern due to the foliage on the 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>Users of the footpath will have medium range to distant elevated views of construction activity associated with the Meece Brook viaduct and the Meece embankment on the far side of the WCML. Cranes for construction of the viaduct will be visible on the skyline. Receptors will also have views of the works associated with the Bent Lane (North) diversion. Although the scale of the construction works in this location will be extensive, due to the distance and screening of views by intervening landform and vegetation, the magnitude of visual change will be medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects as the works will largely blend into the background view.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation Year 1 Winter	<p>Users of the footpath will have medium range to distant, largely open and elevated views across the WCML towards the Proposed Scheme as it runs through the Meece Brook valley. Much of the new infrastructure will be screened by the intervening landform and vegetation but the top of the Meece Brook viaduct and Meece embankment will be visible, together with the overhead line equipment and passing trains. Receptors will also have some glimpsed views of the Bent Lane (North) diversion, which will be cut into the side of the hill to the left of the photograph. The new features in the view will slightly intensify the effects of the WCML but the infrastructure will largely blend into the background view. The magnitude of visual change will therefore be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Distant views of the Proposed Scheme will be more screened and filtered by intervening trees in full leaf and the magnitude of visual change will therefore reduce to negligible with negligible (non-significant) effects.</p>	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Meece embankment and Bent Lane (North) diversion will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the mitigation planting on the embankments start to mature and helps to both filter views and integrate the new features within the wider visual context. The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Meece Brook viaduct, Meece embankment and overhead line equipment within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 020.03.011: View north-east from farmland close to WCML

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Chapel and Hill Chorlton Footpath 2.

Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 01/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 380784.821, 339913.477

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 21/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 380784.821, 339913.477

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors are of high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 020.03.011: View north-east from farmland close to WCML

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located close to the boundary between the large-scale open and gently undulating farmland of the Meece Brook valley to the north and small-scale rolling pastoral farmland to the west. The foreground comprises large, open and rolling arable fields with the WCML in shallow cutting. The mid-ground view beyond the WCML is of the flat valley floor. Intermittent trees mark the course of the Meece Brook and new ponds have been created alongside it. Beyond the valley floor the landscape rises up to a ridgeline. On the far side of the valley the field pattern becomes stronger with robust hedgerows. In the background view, the landscape rises and fields with trees and woodland cover much of the horizon.</p>	<p>As winter, because this is an open view and the vegetation in full foliage has little effect other than masking and filtering some background views. The overhead line equipment of the WCML remains visible 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>Users of the footpath will have close to medium range open views of construction of the Meece Brook viaduct and Meece embankment and associated earthworks. These works, presence of the Stableford North embankment satellite compound, construction equipment, materials compounds and movement of construction vehicles will result in prominent new and incongruous features within the valley and interrupt the open rural views. Cranes for construction of the viaduct will be visible on the skyline. Receptors will also have views of the works associated with the Bent Lane (North) diversion, which will involve extensive excavation and earth moving as well as alterations to the local landform. Levelling of the sloping landform for the Stableford North embankment satellite compound and adjacent material stockpile sites will intensify the effects of the works. Due to the scale and prominence of the construction activity, there will be a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation Year 1 Winter	<p>Users of the footpath will have mainly open, medium range views across the WCML towards the Proposed Scheme as it runs through the Meece Brook valley. There will be views of the Meece Brook viaduct and Meece embankment, overhead line equipment and passing trains. Whilst the lower parts of these features will in places be screened by new landscape bunds, the upper parts and particularly the Meece Brook viaduct, will be prominent. Receptors will also have views of the Bent Lane (North) diversion, which will be cut into the side of the hill. The new features in the view, combined with changes to the valley's landform, visual severance and loss of existing landscape features, including hedgerows, trees and field boundaries, will add to the effects of the WCML and substantially change the rural outlook across the Meece Brook Valley resulting in a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Views of the Proposed Scheme will remain largely unchanged from the winter situation as there is little vegetation to provide additional summer screening. The magnitude of visual change will therefore remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Meece embankment and the Bent Lane (North) diversion will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the mitigation planting on the embankments starts to mature and helps to both filter views and integrate the new features within the wider visual context. The proximity of this viewpoint to the Meece Brook viaduct, however, means that it will remain a prominent feature within the view and the presence of the Meece embankment will continue to interrupt views. The magnitude of visual change will therefore be high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The effects on views and level of severance from the presence of the Meece Brook viaduct will remain and the magnitude of visual change will therefore remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)

Viewpoint 020.03.023: View north-east from edge of Haddon Plantation

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Chapel and Hill Chorlton Footpaths 7, 18 and 19 and Maer Footpath 6. Viewpoint is at the intersection of these PRow.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 379876.911, 338907.235

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 21/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 379876.911, 338907.235

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



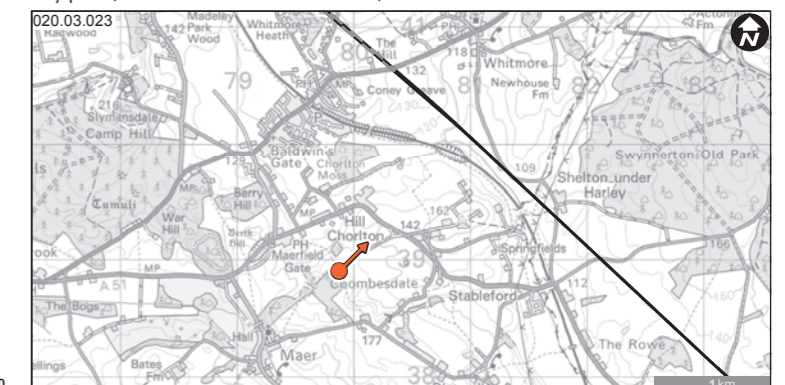
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors are of high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 020.03.023: View north-east from edge of Haddon Plantation

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located on the edge of a deciduous woodland in an area of medium-scale, largely intact rolling pastoral farmland which is intervisible with Swynnerton Old Park on the higher land in the distance to the south-east. The foreground comprises pasture bounded by hedgerows with frequent hedgerow trees and a small block of woodland. A wood pole overhead power line is a prominent foreground feature. The pasture extends into the mid-ground, gently sloping down until it reaches the A51 Stone Road, although views of the road are screened by hedgerows. In the background beyond the road, the rising landform comprises pastures bounded by hedgerows with frequent mature hedgerow trees. An electricity pylon line is seen against a background of landform and woodland, which reduces its perceptibility. The large coniferous woodland and ancient woodland of Swynnerton Old Park conifer plantation is visible on the higher land to the east. The skyline is well wooded.</p>	<p>As winter, because this is an open view and the vegetation in full foliage has little effect other than and filtering some background views. The wood pole overhead power line in the foreground remains very apparent close to the woodland.</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>Users of the footpaths will have distant elevated views of construction activity associated with the Meece Brook viaduct, Meece embankment and Bent Lane (North) diversion on the far side of the WCML. The construction works associated with these elements of the Proposed Scheme will be extensive, but due to the distance and some localised masking and filtering of views by intervening vegetation, the magnitude of visual change will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects as the works will largely blend into the background view.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Users of the footpaths will have distant easterly views of the Proposed Scheme as it crosses the Meece Brook valley on the Meece Brook viaduct and Meece embankment. The magnitude of visual change will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects due to the distance of this viewpoint as the infrastructure will largely blend into the background view.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Views of the Proposed Scheme will remain largely unchanged from the winter situation as there is little vegetation to provide additional summer screening. The magnitude of visual change will therefore remain low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Meece Brook viaduct and Meece embankment will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the mitigation planting matures and helps to both filter views and integrate the new features within the wider visual context. Incremental growth of existing vegetation will also help visually integrate the infrastructure. As a result the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will reduce to negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Meece Brook viaduct and Meece embankment within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>

Viewpoint 020.04.024: View south-west from Acton Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by transport receptors using Acton Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 381580.323, 340921.910

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 21/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 381580.323, 340921.910

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 with medium sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 020.04.024: View south-west from Acton Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located close to the distinctive woodland known as the Rookery and the designed landscape of Whitmore Hall, in an area of rolling ridge and valley landform with medium to large-scale rectilinear arable fields and pastures with intermittent hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees. Beyond the foreground hedgerow with mature trees, is a small, gently sloping pasture bounded by sparse hedgerows and post and wire fencing. In the mid-ground, further pastures and arable fields are visible, with occasional hedgerow trees and areas of woodland. Newhouse Farm complex lies beyond, with an electricity pylon line visible in the valley. The WCML runs along the valley floor in cutting and the overhead line equipment is visible. In the background are arable fields and pastures with further tree belts and smaller areas of woodland. Swynnerton Old Park conifer plantation covers a is prominent on the skyline, masking distant views of Hill Chorlton.</p>	<p>As winter, because this is an open view and the vegetation in full foliage has little effect other than masking and filtering some 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>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>Road users will have distant views of construction activity associated with the Meece Brook viaduct and Meece embankment, and the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge, including views of cranes, which will slightly change the background view. The construction works associated with these elements of the Proposed Scheme will be extensive, but due to the distance and localised screening of views by intervening vegetation, the magnitude of visual change will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects as the works will largely blend into the background view.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Road users will have distant westerly views of the Meece Brook viaduct and A53 Newcastle Road overbridge. The overhead line equipment and passing trains will be visible in the background. Receptors will also have distant views of vehicles on the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge. Overall the magnitude of visual change will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects due to the distance of this viewpoint.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Views of the Proposed Scheme will be largely unchanged from the winter situation as there is little vegetation to provide additional summer screening. The magnitude of visual change will therefore remain low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The maturing mitigation planting and incremental growth of existing vegetation will help screen and visually integrate the new infrastructure and reconfigured landform within the landscape. As a result the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will reduce to negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Meece Brook viaduct and A53 Newcastle Road overbridge within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>

Viewpoint 020.03.022: View north from junction of farmland near Baldwin's Gate

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Chapel and Hill Chorlton Footpaths 6, 2 and 21.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 380557.081, 339818.150

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 21/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 380557.081, 339818.150

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 020.03.022: View north from junction of farmland near Baldwin's Gate

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of small-scale rolling pastoral farmland which overlooks the large-scale open and gently undulating farmland of the Meece Brook valley. The foreground comprises wet grassland and foreground pastures which slope down to Meece Brook. Fields are enclosed by post and wire fencing with occasional trees. The WCML crosses the mid-ground at grade and in exposed sandstone cutting and the overhead line equipment is visible. In the background, arable fields and pastures rise steeply to the north and east to localised areas of high ground emphasised by hedgerow trees and woodland. To the north-east the gently undulating arable fields and pastures become smaller in size and are bounded by hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees. The landform here steadily rises to a wooded ridgeline. Skyline views are restricted by intervening landform and vegetation, but a telecommunications mast is a prominent feature.</p>	<p>As winter, because this is an open view and the vegetation in full foliage has little effect other than masking and filtering some background views. The overhead line equipment of the WCML remains visible in the mid-ground view as the rail line crosses the Meece Brook valley at grade or in the exposed sandstone cutting.</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>Users of the footpaths will have medium range to distant open views of construction activity associated with the Meece embankment, Whitmore South cutting and the Stableford North embankment satellite compound. These works, presence of the A53 Newcastle Road transfer node, material stockpile, construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles will result in prominent and incongruous new elements in the views across the small-scale pastoral landscape, interrupting views across towards the opposite side of the Meece Brook valley. Construction of the A53 Newcastle Road temporary highway diversion and A53 Newcastle Road overbridge and embankments will also be visible in the distance. Cranes for construction of the Meece Brook viaduct will affect skyline views. Together these elements will introduce a medium magnitude of visual change with moderate adverse (significant) effects from this elevated location.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation Year 1 Winter	<p>Users of the footpaths will have mainly open, medium range to distant views towards the Proposed Scheme as it runs through the more open part of the Meece Brook valley. There will be views of the Meece embankment, overhead line equipment and passing trains before the Proposed Scheme enters the Whitmore South cutting. Whilst the lower parts of these features will in places be screened by new landscape bunds, the upper parts and particularly the Meece Brook viaduct, will be prominent. Receptors will also have distant views of the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge. The new features in the view, combined with changes to the valley's landform, foreshortening of views and loss of existing landscape features, including hedgerows, trees and field boundaries, will add to the effects of the WCML and change the rural outlook across the Meece Brook valley. Due to the distance of this viewpoint from the Proposed Scheme, only part of the view will be affected. The magnitude of visual change will therefore be medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Views of the Proposed Scheme will remain largely unchanged from the winter situation as there is little vegetation to provide additional summer screening. As a result the magnitude of visual change will remain medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Meece Brook viaduct will become less apparent as the mitigation planting along the Meece embankment matures and helps to screen views and integrate the viaduct into the wider visual context. The magnitude of visual change will therefore reduce to low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further integrate the new infrastructure into the landscape and, although views will be foreshortened by the linear woodland belts, the outlook will be substantially rural. The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will therefore reduce to negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 020.03.013: View north-east from farmland south of the A51 Stone Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Chapel and Hill Chorlton Footpath 7.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 379804.140, 339060.345

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 21/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 379804.140, 339060.345

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 020.03.013: View north-east from farmland south of the A51 Stone Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of small-scale rolling pastoral farmland which overlooks the large-scale open and gently undulating farmland of the Meece Brook valley. Undulating foreground pastures slope down towards the A51 Stone Road, which is screened from views by the robust roadside hedgerows. Properties and some larger farm buildings are located along this road. Mid-ground views look out across gently undulating pasture with dispersed properties present in filtered views between frequent mature trees. A larger cluster of properties is visible along the A51 Stone Road. The overhead line equipment of the WCML, which runs along the valley floor, is glimpsed between gaps in the tree cover and buildings. The landscape is increasingly undulating in background views with frequent blocks of mature woodland on the higher land contributing to a well-wooded skyline.</p>	<p>As winter, but foliage on trees in mid-ground and background view masks other features, such as properties. The overhead line equipment of the WCML remains just perceptible through a break in the trees.</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>Users of the footpath will have distant elevated views of construction activity associated with the Whitmore South cutting and A53 Newcastle Road overbridge and embankments on the far side of the WCML. Due to the distance and localised screening of views by intervening vegetation, the magnitude of visual change will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects as the works will blend into the background view.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Users of the footpath will have distant glimpses of the upper parts of the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge and passing vehicles between the frequent mature trees. The magnitude of visual change will be negligible (non-significant) due to the distance from this viewpoint.</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Distant views of the Proposed Scheme will be more screened and filtered by intervening trees in full leaf and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will therefore be negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Proposed Scheme will become less apparent in the view by year 15 as the mitigation planting matures and helps to both screen and filter views and integrate the new features within the wider visual context. Incremental growth of existing vegetation will also help integrate the infrastructure into the background view. The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will therefore be negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>

Viewpoint 020.03.010: View north-east from farmland near water treatment works

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Chapel and Hill Chorlton Footpath 5.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 380404.377, 339875.729

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 21/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 380404.377, 339875.729

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



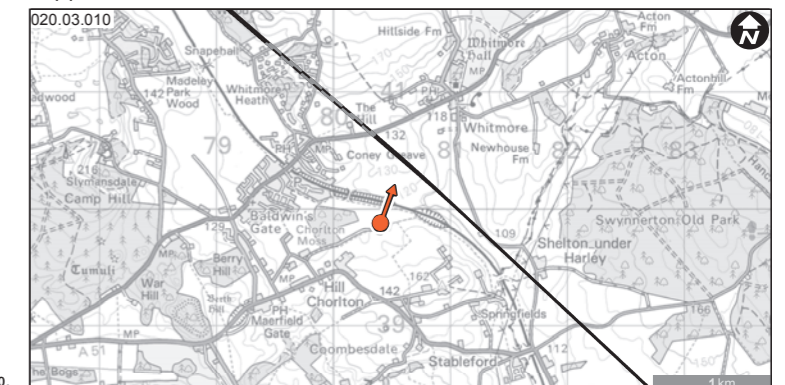
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 020.03.010: View north-east from farmland near water treatment works

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located close to the Severn Trent Whitmore Borehole Facility in an area of wet grassland and foreground pastures alongside Meece Brook within the large-scale, open and gently undulating farmland of the Meece Brook valley. Occasional mature hedgerow trees and copses add visual interest to the landscape. The land rises to localised high points which restrict views of a well-wooded ridgeline in the distance. The mixed woodlands of Swynnerton Old Park (ancient woodland and conifer plantation) are visible on the skyline.</p>	<p>As winter, because this is an open view and the occasional trees and shrubs in full foliage have little effect other than masking and filtering some views. The overhead line equipment of the WCML and passing trains are visible in the mid-ground 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>Users of the footpath will experience medium range to distant open views of construction activity associated with the Meece embankment, Whitmore South cutting and associated earthworks. These works, the presence of the A53 Newcastle Road transfer node, construction equipment, materials stockpiles and movement of construction vehicles will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the Meece Brook valley and interrupt most views to Swynnerton Old Park. The presence of material stockpiles will also affect views. Construction of the A53 Newcastle Road temporary highway diversion and A53 Newcastle Road overbridge and embankments will also be visible in the distance. Cranes for construction of the Meece Brook viaduct will be visible on the skyline. There will be a medium magnitude of visual change, because although the construction activity will be extensive, it will only affect part of the view from this location. This will result in moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Users of the footpath will experience mainly open, medium range to distant views towards the Proposed Scheme as it runs through the more open part of the Meece Brook valley. There will be views of the Meece embankment, overhead line equipment and passing trains before the Proposed Scheme enters the Whitmore South cutting. Whilst the lower parts of these features will in places be screened by new landscape bunds, the upper parts and particularly the Meece Brook viaduct, will be prominent. Receptors will also have distant views of the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge. The new features in the view, combined with changes to the valley's landform, foreshortening of views and loss of existing landscape features, including hedgerows, trees and field boundaries, will add to the effects of the WCML and change the rural outlook across the Meece Brook valley. Due to the distance of this viewpoint from the Proposed Scheme, only part of the view will be affected and the magnitude of visual change will be medium. This will result in moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Due to limited intervening vegetation, recreational receptors will experience open views of the Meece embankment and A53 Newcastle Road overbridge on the far side of the WCML. Views of the Proposed Scheme will remain largely unchanged from the winter situation as there is little vegetation to provide additional summer screening. As a result the magnitude of visual change will remain medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Meece Brook viaduct will become less apparent as the mitigation planting along the Meece embankment matures and helps to screen views and integrate the viaduct into the wider visual context. The magnitude of visual change will therefore reduce to low with minor adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Meece embankment and overhead line equipment into the landscape and, although views will be foreshortened by the linear woodland belts, the outlook will be substantially rural. The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will therefore reduce to negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 020.02.020: View west from entrance drive to Whitmore Cricket Club

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Whitmore Cricket Club.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 23/03/2016. Time taken: 12:51. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 381051.452, 340709.247. Elevation: 120.936 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 382970.719, 339726.838

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



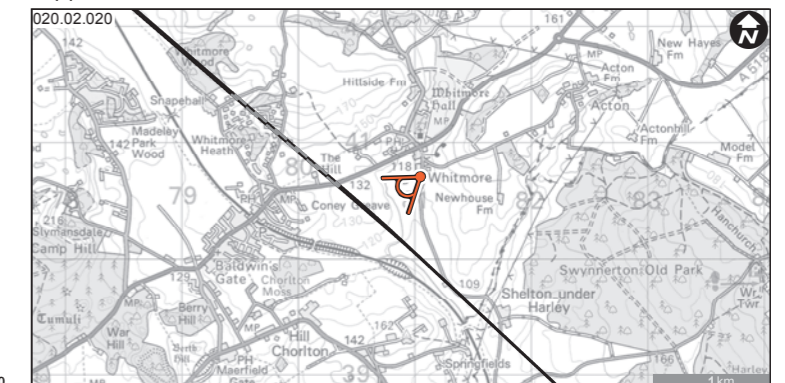
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 020.02.020: View west from entrance drive to Whitmore Cricket Club

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of gently rolling pastures which slope down to the large-scale open and gently undulating farmland of the Meece Brook valley. The foreground view looks along a gravel access track to Whitmore Cricket Club, which is situated on the floor of the Meece Brook valley amongst pastures and arable fields. In the mid-ground is the cricket field and clubhouse, surrounded by patchy unmanaged hedgerows. A row of trees marks the course of Meece Brook. Beyond are rolling pastures, with occasional copses, individual mature trees and a prominent avenue of trees on the ridgeline. The A53 Newcastle Road occupies a dip in the landform. To the left of the photograph, a patchwork of arable fields and pastures bounded by robust hedgerows and belts of woodland rise gently in a westerly direction to the foot of the wooded Maer Hills, which are a prominent skyline feature.</p>	<p>As winter, but view more screened by intervening vegetation in full leaf. The overhead line equipment of the WCML and passing trains are glimpsed between the foreground 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>Users of Whitmore Cricket Club will have open, elevated medium range to distant views of construction of the Whitmore South cutting, A53 Newcastle Road temporary highway diversion, A53 Newcastle Road overbridge and associated earthworks. These works, the presence of the A53 Newcastle Road transfer node, construction equipment, materials stockpiles and movement of construction vehicles will result in new features that form incongruous elements in the current views across the gently rolling pastures. Views towards the Maer Hills will be interrupted by the works. Overall, there will be a medium magnitude of visual change with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p> <p>The view of the Proposed Scheme from viewpoint 020.02.020 during construction (summer) is illustrated on the photomontage shown in figure LV-01-605 (Volume 2, Whitmore Heath to Madeley Map Book).</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Residents and users of Whitmore Cricket Club will have medium range to distant views towards passing vehicles on the new A53 Newcastle Road overbridge. The new features in the view, combined with loss of existing landscape features, including hedgerows, trees and field boundaries, will change the rural outlook from the Whitmore Cricket Club. Only part of the view will, however, be affected and the magnitude of visual change will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p> <p>The view of the Proposed Scheme from viewpoint 020.02.020 during year 1 operation (summer) is illustrated on the photomontage shown in figure LV-01-548 (Volume 2, Whitmore Heath to Madeley Map Book).</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Views of the Proposed Scheme will remain largely unchanged from the winter situation as there is little vegetation to provide additional summer screening. As a result the magnitude of visual change will remain low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Proposed Scheme will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the maturing mitigation planting helps to both filter views and integrate the new features within the wider visual context. The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will reduce to negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 020.02.020: View west from entrance drive to Whitmore Cricket Club

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Whitmore Cricket Club.

Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 23/03/2016. Time taken: 12:51. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 381051.452, 340709.247. Elevation: 120.936 Metres AOD.



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Peak construction phase (2023)

Date taken: 23/03/2016. Time taken: 12:51. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 381051.452, 340709.247. Elevation: 120.936 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 520 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-222b. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 020.02.020 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-01-605 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-01-605
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 020.02.020
Community Area 4: Whitmore Heath to Madeley	

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101605-P01

Date: 12/06/17

Viewpoint 020.02.020: View west from entrance drive to Whitmore Cricket Club

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Whitmore Cricket Club.

Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 23/03/2016. Time taken: 12:51. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 381051.452, 340709.247. Elevation: 120.936 Metres AOD.



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 23/03/2016. Time taken: 12:51. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 381051.452, 340709.247. Elevation: 120.936 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 520 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-o8-222b. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 020.02.020 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-01-548 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).

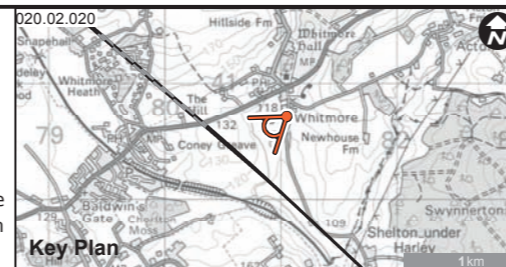


Figure Number	LV-01-548
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 020.02.020
Community Area 4: Whitmore Heath to Madeley	

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Viewpoint 020.02.016: View south-west from Rectory Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors on Rectory Lane and recreational receptors using Whitmore Footpaths 3 and 4.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 380426.478, 340911.374

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 26/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 380426.478, 340911.374

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



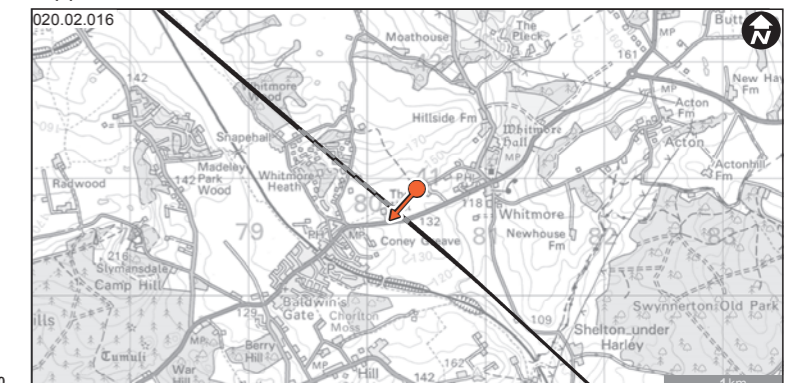
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 020.02.016: View south-west from Rectory Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located on the boundary of an area of small to medium-scale rolling pastures with robust hedgerows and many mature trees and an area of lower lying, rectilinear arable fields with intermittent hedgerows and few trees. The foreground comprises the view beyond Rectory Lane, which is bounded on either side by overgrown hedges and trees. Gaps in the hedgerow afford views of gently rolling, sloping pastures with mature hedgerow and field trees. These continue into the mid-ground, where a residential property is visible. The A53 Newcastle Road runs in shallow cutting, bounded by hedgerows either side, which mostly obscure views of passing cars. A prominent avenue of mature trees follows a farm access track on the crest of a ridge leading to the A53 Newcastle Road. Background views comprise rolling farmland with woodland belts, pastures and hedgerows merging into distant wooded ridgelines.</p>	<p>As winter, but foreground hedge and trees along Rectory Lane are in full leaf and obscure many mid-ground and distant views. Views from residences on Rectory Lane are filtered due to intervening vegetation in full leaf but views from the upper floors are more open and expansive.</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>Residents and users of the footpaths will have close to medium range, elevated views of construction of the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge, A53 Newcastle Road temporary diversion, the Whitmore Heath tunnel and southern porous portal of Whitmore Heath tunnel. They will also have close range views of the Whitmore Heath tunnel satellite compound. The associated earthworks will be extensive and complex, with large-scale excavation and movement of material, as well as prominent landform changes. Views will be partially filtered by the intervening vegetation but the combined effects of the works will substantially change the rural visual character. The prominent avenue of mature trees along the farm access track on the crest of a ridge leading to the A53 Newcastle Road will be removed. Residents on Rectory Lane will have ground and upper floor views of the works although these will be filtered by the intervening landform, vegetation and agricultural buildings. Despite this localised screening of views, there will be a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects due to the scale and proximity of the construction works.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Residents and users of the footpaths will have slightly elevated southerly views towards the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge. During operation, passing vehicles on the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge will be apparent to residential receptors near Rectory Lane and recreational receptors on Whitmore Footpath 4. The presence of the new overbridge, and associated road embankments, changes to the Meece Brook valley landform and loss of landscape features, including hedgerows, trees and field boundaries, will give rise to a medium magnitude of visual change with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>In summer, views for residential receptors on Rectory Lane will be more filtered and screened by foliage on intervening vegetation. Users of the footpaths will have only very glimpsed views due to the screening effect of the vegetation on either side of Rectory Lane. The magnitude of visual change will reduce to low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Proposed Scheme will become less apparent as the mitigation planting around the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge matures and helps to both filter views and integrate the new features within the wider visual context. The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will therefore reduce to negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 020.02.021: View east from the A53 Newcastle Road near The Hill

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors at The Hill and transport receptors using the A53 Newcastle Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 380162.212, 340618.229

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 26/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 380162.212, 340618.229

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 020.02.021: View east from the A53 Newcastle Road near The Hill

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
This viewpoint is located in an area of mainly open gently rolling arable fields and pastures with localised areas of higher ground. The foreground comprises the A53 Newcastle Road which is bounded by hedgerows and mature trees whilst the mid-ground comprises large, open arable fields and pastures with localised areas of high ground. On the crest of the high ground to the left is a prominent tree avenue which highlights a field access track leading from the A53 Newcastle Road. In the background view is a concentration of trees around Whitmore. The rising landform screens distant views to the east whilst two localised areas of high ground frame views to the south.	Summer views are more screened by the dense foliage on the trees and hedgerows along the A53 Newcastle Road. Background and skyline views are completely screened.	There is some light spill from The Hill and properties along the A53 Newcastle Road and Rectory Lane. There is also intermittent lighting from passing vehicles. Distant sky glow from Baldwin's Gate to the west and Whitmore Heath to the north is apparent.

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	Residents and road users will have foreground views of construction of the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge, the A53 Newcastle Road temporary diversion, the Whitmore Heath tunnel and the southern porous portal of Whitmore Heath tunnel. They will also have close range views of the Whitmore Heath tunnel south portal satellite compound. The associated earthworks will be extensive and complex, with large-scale excavation and movement of material, as well as prominent landform changes. The combined effects of the works will completely alter the gently rolling pastoral and arable farmland and rural visual character of the landscape around The Hill. The magnitude of visual change will be high with major adverse (significant) effects.	Major adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	At night, the lighting associated with tunnel boring works will be visible and will intensify the existing light spill from vehicles on the A53 Newcastle Road and properties including, The Hill and those along the A53 Newcastle Road and Rectory Lane. The controls on light spill set out in the draft CoCP will limit the change these new light sources introduce to the wider view. Therefore, at night there will be a medium magnitude of visual change on these residents with moderate adverse (significant) effects.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	Residents and road users will have close range views towards the location of the southern porous portal of the Whitmore Heath tunnel and also the A53 Newcastle Road overbridge. Receptors are unlikely to have views of the southern porous portal of Whitmore Heath tunnel due to its location in cutting, but they may have views of the fencing around the top of the portal. They will also experience views of passing vehicles on embankment. Vehicle movements on the reinstated A53 Newcastle Road will be more apparent than at present. The new structures and reconfigured landform combined with the loss of landscape features, including the road landscape, hedgerows and mature trees, will substantially change this part of Whitmore Heath and give rise to a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The magnitude of visual change will remain high because the existing roadside vegetation described in the baseline will be removed as part of the realignment of the A53 Newcastle Road. This will result in with major adverse (significant) effects	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	The Proposed Scheme will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the maturing mitigation planting around the porous portal and Whitmore South cutting helps to both filter views and integrate the new features with the wider visual context. At year 15 there will therefore be a low magnitude of visual change with minor adverse (non-significant) effects	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the fencing around the southern porous portal of the Whitmore Heath tunnel and A53 Newcastle Road overbridge within the view. The magnitude of visual change will therefore remain low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 021.02.011: View north-east from Manor Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by nearby residential receptors and transport receptors on Manor Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 378543.613, 340323.992

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 26/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 378543.613, 340323.992

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



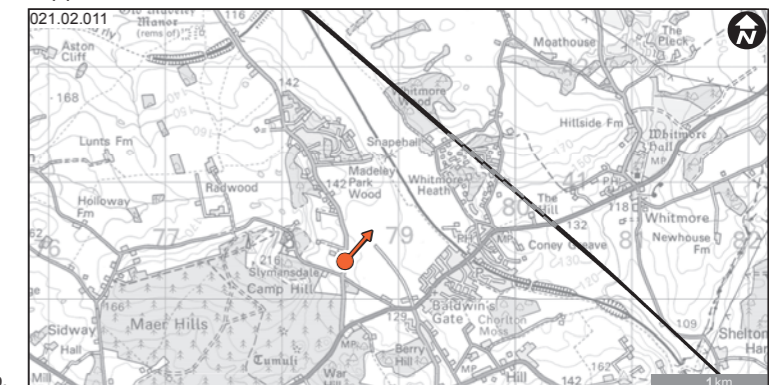
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 021.02.011: View north-east from Manor Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large, relatively flat pastures bounded by robust hedgerows with occasional mature trees. The foreground view comprises large flat pastures bounded by a network of robust hedgerows with occasional mature trees towards the middle distance. These continue into the mid-ground where a cluster of farm buildings is visible. Scattered properties around the foot of Whitmore Heath and properties along the northern side of Baldwin's Gate are visible, beyond which lies rolling farmland. Woodlands dominate the near and distant skylines. A pylon line is seen against a backdrop of rising woodland to the east.</p>	<p>As winter, but mid-ground and background views more screened by intervening vegetation in full leaf. The overhead line equipment of the WCML remains visible in the distance where it is seen against a background of landform and vegetation.</p>	<p>There is some light spill from properties at Whitmore Heath and Snape Hall Farm. There is also intermittent lighting from passing vehicles. Distant sky glow from Baldwin's Gate to the south-east and Madeley to the north is apparent.</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>Residents and road users will have distant, but open and elevated views of construction of the Whitmore tunnel and southern porous portal of the Whitmore Heath tunnel. There will also be more distant views of construction activity associated with the northern end of the Whitmore Heath tunnel. These works, presence of construction equipment, materials stockpiles and movement of construction vehicles will substantially alter the key characteristics of Whitmore Wood area, which will affect distant views from this location. The large-scale excavation and movement of construction vehicles, changes to the landform and tree removal within Whitmore Wood will result in new features that form incongruous elements in the large-scale open and pastoral landscape of the River Lea valley. Views towards Whitmore Wood will be interrupted. Only a part of the wider panoramic view will be affected and the magnitude of visual change will be medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	<p>At night, the lighting associated with tunnel boring works will be distantly visible and will intensify the existing light spill from Whitmore Heath and Snape Hall Farm. The controls on light spill set out in the draft CoCP will limit the change these new light sources introduce to the wider view. Therefore, at night there will be a low magnitude of visual change with minor adverse (non-significant) effects on these residents.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Residents and road users will have distant, but open and elevated views of the various elements around the southern end of the Whitmore Heath tunnel, and more distant views of the elements of the Proposed Scheme around the northern end of the Whitmore Heath tunnel, including the Whitmore North cutting and the Whitmore Wood overbridge. Due to the distance and localised screening of views by intervening vegetation, the magnitude of visual change will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects as the works will blend into the background view and only a part of the view will be affected.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Views will be more filtered by vegetation in full leaf and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will reduce to negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Proposed Scheme will become less apparent in the view, as the extensive mitigation planting along the eastern side of the River Lea valley matures and restoration/reinstatement of the edge of Whitmore Wood helps to further filter views and integrate the new features within the wider visual context. For this reason the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will reduce to negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the elements of the Proposed Scheme described above within the view. The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will therefore remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 021.02.005: View east from farmland near Snape Hall Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views of the Upper Lea valley experienced by residential receptors of Snape Hall Farm and recreational receptors using the Whitmore Footpath 5.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Coordinates: 379034.837, 341315.850

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 26/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Coordinates: 379034.837, 341315.850

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



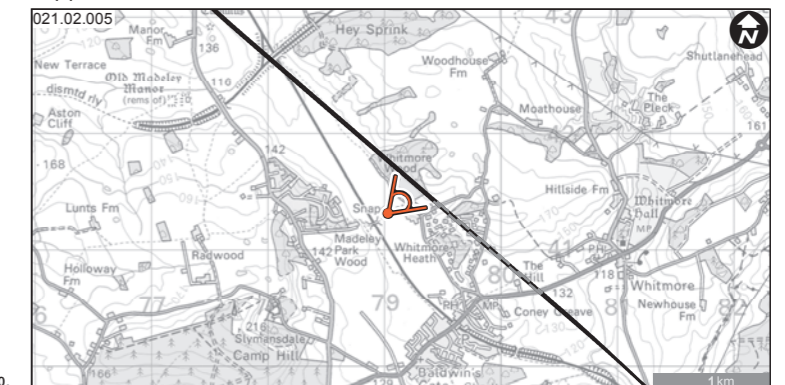
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential and recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 021.02.005: View east from farmland near Snape Hall Farm

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
This viewpoint is located in the low lying, flat and open pastures and floodplain grazing marsh of the River Lea valley. Foreground views comprise open pasture bounded by robust hedgerows. Snape Hall Farm comprises several large-scale farm sheds, a silo and tall concrete fencing. The brick chimney of the farmhouse is just visible above the large sheds. Whitmore Wood Ancient Woodland is prominent in the mid-ground on the valley side. The well-treed residential area of Whitmore Heath is also visible. A gap between the woodland blocks reveals longer distance background views of some residential properties and smaller groups of mature trees. There are no distant skyline views due to the elevated, well-wooded landform.	As winter, but mid-ground and background views are more screened by intervening vegetation in full leaf. Snape Hall farm remains a prominent feature.	There is light spill from properties in Madeley Park Wood (behind this viewpoint) and multiple light sources amidst the trees at Whitmore Heath. Distant sky glow from Baldwin's Gate to the south-east and Madeley to the north is also apparent.

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	Residents and users of the footpath will have open, close to medium range views of the construction works associated with the Whitmore Heath tunnel, northern porous portal of Whitmore Heath tunnel and associated earthworks. These works, presence of construction equipment, materials stockpiles and movement of construction vehicles will substantially alter the key characteristics of the Whitmore Wood area. A barn at Snape Hall Farm will be demolished. Works and cranes associated with the River Lea viaduct and Lea South embankment will be distantly visible. Levelling for the Whitmore North cutting satellite compound will intensify the changes to the landform in this area. The works will change the current rural outlook across the valley floor. The extensive excavation and movement of material, alterations to the landform and tree removal within Whitmore Wood will be prominent. The magnitude of visual change will be high with major adverse (significant) effects. The view of the Proposed Scheme from viewpoint 020.02.005 during construction (summer) is illustrated on the photomontage shown in figure LV-01-608 (Volume 2, CA4 Map Book).	Major adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	At night, the lighting associated with tunnel boring works will be visible at medium range and will intensify the existing light spill from Whitmore Heath and Snape Hall Farm. The controls on light spill set out in the draft CoCP will limit the change these new light sources introduce to the wider view. Therefore, at night there will be a low magnitude of visual change, with minor adverse (non-significant) effects on these residents.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	Residents and users of the footpath will have open, close to medium range easterly views towards the Proposed Scheme as it emerges in cutting from the northern porous portal of the Whitmore Heath tunnel and runs across the eastern valley side through Whitmore Wood. Residential receptors at Snape Hall Farm and recreational receptors using Whitmore Footpath 5 will have open views of the various elements of the Proposed Scheme including the porous portal, pumping station, tunnel portal building, Whitmore North cutting, Whitmore Wood retaining wall, noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment. The watercourse diversion at Snape Hall Road drop inlet culvert will also be visible in the foreground. These elements will substantially alter the key characteristics of the view, with tree and hedgerow removal (including a section of ancient woodland at Whitmore Wood) and extensive changes to landform. These changes will give rise to a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects. The view of the Proposed Scheme from viewpoint 021.02.005 during year 1 operation (winter) is illustrated on the photomontage shown in figure LV-01-552 (Volume 2, Whitmore Heath to Madeley Map Book).	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	Views will be more filtered by vegetation in full leaf but the Proposed Scheme will remain prominent. For this reason the magnitude of visual change will remain high with major adverse (significant) effects. The view of the Proposed Scheme from viewpoint 021.02.005 during year 1 operation (summer) is illustrated on the photomontage shown in figure LV-01-552 (Volume 2, Whitmore Heath to Madeley Map Book).	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views from both Snape Hall Farm and the footpath will be filtered by the maturing mitigation planting along the eastern side of the River Lea valley and the Proposed Scheme will be more integrated within the view and the magnitude of visual change will reduce to low. Given the proximity of this viewpoint to the Proposed Scheme and the visual effects of the severance of Whitmore Wood, however, the magnitude of visual change will reduce to medium rather than low. This will result in moderate adverse (significant) effects. The view of the Proposed Scheme from viewpoint 021.02.005 during year 15 operation (summer) is illustrated on the photomontage shown in figure LV-01-666 (Volume 2, Whitmore Heath to Madeley Map Book).	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the elements of the Proposed Scheme described above within the view. The magnitude of visual change will therefore remain low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 021.02.005: View east from farmland near Snape Hall Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views of the Upper Lea valley experienced by residential receptors of Snape Hall Farm and recreational receptors using the Whitmore Footpath 5.

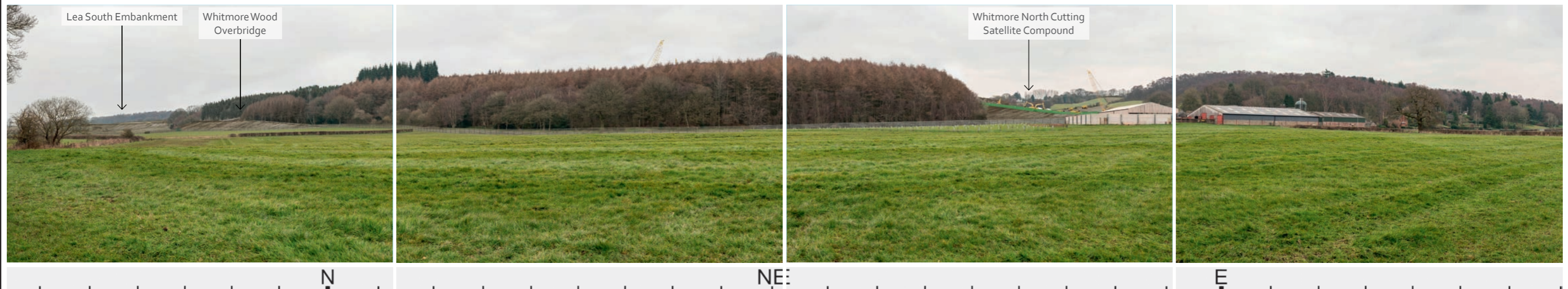
Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 23/03/2016. Time taken: 16:18. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 379034.837, 341315.85. Elevation: 93.142 Metres AOD.



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Peak construction phase (2023)

Date taken: 23/03/2016. Time taken: 16:18. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 379034.837, 341315.85. Elevation: 93.142 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 334 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-223. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 021.02.005 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-01-608 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-01-608
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 021.02.005
Community Area 4: Whitmore Heath to Madeley	

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Viewpoint 021.02.005: View east from farmland near Snape Hall Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views of the Upper Lea valley experienced by residential receptors of Snape Hall Farm and recreational receptors using the Whitmore Footpath 5.

Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 23/03/2016. Time taken: 16:18. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 379034.837, 341315.85. Elevation: 93.142 Metres AOD.



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 23/03/2016. Time taken: 16:18. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 379034.837, 341315.85. Elevation: 93.142 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 334 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-223. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 021.02.005 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-01-552 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-01-552
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 021.02.005
Community Area 4: Whitmore Heath to Madeley	

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Viewpoint 021.02.005: View east from farmland near Snape Hall Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views of the Upper Lea valley experienced by residential receptors of Snape Hall Farm and recreational receptors using the Whitmore Footpath 5.

Current Baseline - Summer View

Date taken: 23/08/2016. Time taken: 14:25. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 379034.836, 341315.887. Elevation: 115.357 Metres AOD.



Summer Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 15 (2042)

Date taken: 23/08/2016. Time taken: 14:25. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 379034.836, 341315.887. Elevation: 115.357 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 334 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-223. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 021.02.005 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2042 (15 years after opening) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-666 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 semi-mature trees which have put on 15 years of growth to illustrate how the Proposed Scheme will further integrate into the landscape over time.

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).

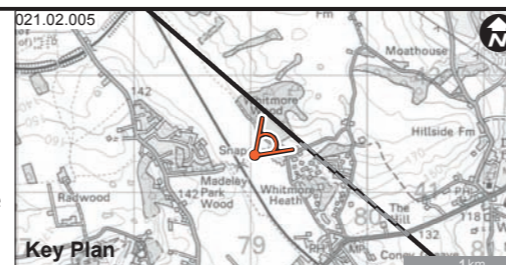


Figure Number	LV-01-666
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 15 (2042) - Summer Viewpoint 021.02.005
Community Area 4: Whitmore Heath to Madeley	

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Viewpoint 021.02.007: View north-east from farmland east of Madeley Park Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors on the edge of Madeley Park Wood and recreational receptors using the Whitmore Footpath 5.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 378765.205, 341261.353

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 26/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 378765.205, 341261.353

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential and recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 021.02.007: View north-east from farmland east of Madeley Park Farm

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
This viewpoint is located on the edge of the low lying, flat and open pastures and floodplain grazing marsh of the River Lea valley. The foreground comprises a gently sloping pasture bounded by post and wire fencing with gappy hedgerows. Dilapidated farm buildings are just out of view to the right of the photograph. In the mid-ground, pasture with wet grassland is present along the valley floor alongside the WCML and its overhead line equipment and pedestrian overbridge. In the background, beyond the WCML, hedged pastures on the opposite valley side rise up to Whitmore Wood Ancient Woodland. Snape Hall Farm is prominent beyond the WCML, whilst several large properties can be seen within the woodland at Whitmore Heath. Whitmore Wood on the upper valley side forms the skyline.	As winter, although the foreground tree in full leaf partly obscures some mid-ground and background views, including Whitmore Heath properties to the south-east of the view. The overhead line equipment of the WCML remains visible. The screening effect of the foreground trees is very localised and both the residential receptors and recreational receptors represented by this viewpoint have mostly open panoramic summer views.	There is light spill from properties in Madeley Park Wood in the background, highlighted by multiple light sources amidst the trees at Whitmore Heath. Distant sky glow from Baldwin's Gate to the south-east and Madeley to the north is apparent.

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	Residents and users of the footpath will have open, close to medium range views of the construction works associated with the Whitmore Heath tunnel, northern porous portal of the Whitmore Heath tunnel and associated earthworks. These works, presence of the Whitmore North cutting satellite compound construction equipment, materials stockpiles and movement of construction vehicles will substantially alter the key characteristics of the Whitmore Wood area. Works and cranes associated with the River Lea viaduct and Lea South embankment will also be visible in the distance. The works will change the current rural outlook across the valley floor. The extensive excavation and movement of material, alterations to the landform and tree removal within Whitmore Wood will be prominent. Overall, due to the scale and prominence of the construction works in this location, there will be a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.	Major adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	At night, the lighting associated with tunnel boring works will be visible at close-medium range and will intensify the existing light spill from Whitmore Heath and Snape Hall Farm. The controls on light spill set out in the draft CoCP will limit the change these new light sources introduce to the wider view. Therefore, at night there will be a low magnitude of visual change with minor adverse (non-significant) effects on these residents.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	Residents and users of the footpath will have elevated, medium range easterly views across the River Lea valley towards the Proposed Scheme as it emerges in cutting from the northern porous portal at Whitmore Heath tunnel and runs along the valley side through Whitmore Wood in cutting and on embankment. Receptors will also have more northerly views towards the Proposed Scheme on the Lea South embankment as it approaches the River Lea viaduct and WCML crossing. Residential receptors on the edge of Madeley Park Wood will have expansive ground and upper floor views of the various elements of the Proposed Scheme, including the northern porous portal of the Whitmore Heath tunnel, pumping station, tunnel portal building, Whitmore North cutting, Whitmore Wood retaining wall, the Whitmore Wood overbridge, noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment. The Whitmore Wood overbridge will conflict with the existing landscape pattern. To the north, the upper parts of the overhead line equipment and passing trains will be visible above a noise fence barrier situated on the top of the Lea South embankment. The new structures and landform will be prominent landscape features and, combined with the loss of vegetation, including hedgerows, mature trees and a section of Whitmore Wood, will substantially change the rural outlook across the River Lea valley and give rise to a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	Views will be more filtered by vegetation in full leaf but the various elements of the Proposed Scheme will remain prominent. The magnitude of visual change will therefore remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	Views will be filtered by the maturing mitigation planting along the eastern side of the River Lea valley and the Proposed Scheme will be more integrated within the view. Given the proximity of this viewpoint to the Proposed Scheme and the open nature of the view, the magnitude of visual change will reduce to medium rather than low. This will result in moderate adverse (significant) effects.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the elements of the Proposed Scheme described above within the view. The magnitude of visual change will therefore reduce to low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 021.02.008: View north-east from edge of Madeley Park Wood

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors within Madeley Park Wood and recreational receptors using Whitmore Footpath 5.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 378653.363, 341245.844

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 26/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 378653.363, 341245.844

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential and recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 021.02.008: View north-east from edge of Madeley Park Wood

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
<p>This viewpoint is located on the edge of the low lying, flat and open pastures and floodplain grazing marsh of the River Lea valley. The foreground comprises with gently sloping pastures and some large dilapidated brick and corrugated metal farm sheds. The WCML crosses the mid-ground and runs along the valley floor. Both the overhead line equipment and passing trains are visible in the northern part of the view. Wet grassland is apparent alongside the railway in the lowest part of the valley. Beyond the WCML in the background, the rising valley sides comprise pastures bounded by robust hedgerows, above which is Whitmore Wood Ancient Woodland which screens more distant skyline views.</p>	<p>The occasional tree in full leaf partially obscures some views, but the overhead line equipment of the WCML remains visible in the northern part of the view.</p>	<p>There light spill from properties in Madeley Park Wood (behind this viewpoint) and multiple light sources amidst the trees at Whitmore Heath. There is also distant sky glow from Baldwin's Gate to the south-east and Madeley to the north.</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>Residents and users of the footpath will have open, close to medium range views of the construction works associated with the Whitmore Heath tunnel, northern porous portal of the Whitmore Heath tunnel and associated earthworks. These works, presence of the Whitmore North cutting satellite compound, construction equipment, materials stockpiles and movement of construction vehicles will substantially alter the key characteristics of the Whitmore Wood area. Works and cranes associated with the River Lea viaduct and Lea South embankment will also be visible in the distance. Levelling for the Whitmore North cutting satellite compound will intensify the changes to the landform in this area. The works will change the current rural outlook across the valley floor. The extensive excavation and movement of material, alterations to the landform and tree removal within Whitmore Wood will be prominent. Together these elements will introduce a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	<p>At night, the lighting associated with tunnel boring works will be visible in the mid-ground and will intensify the existing light spill from Whitmore Heath and Snape Hall Farm. The controls on light spill set out in the draft CoCP will limit the change these new light sources introduce to the wider view. Therefore, at night there will be a low magnitude of visual change with minor adverse (non-significant) effects on these residents.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Residents and users of the footpath will have elevated, medium range views easterly across the River Lea valley towards the Proposed Scheme as it emerges in cutting from the northern porous portal of the Whitmore Heath tunnel and runs along the valley side through Whitmore Wood in cutting and on embankment. Receptors will also have more northerly views towards the Proposed Scheme on the Lea South embankment as it approaches the River Lea viaduct and WCML crossing. Residential receptors on the edge of Madeley Park Wood will potentially have expansive ground and upper floor views of the various elements of the Proposed Scheme, including the porous portal, Whitmore North cutting, Whitmore Wood retaining wall, the Whitmore Wood overbridge, noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment. The Whitmore Wood overbridge will conflict with the existing landscape pattern. To the north, the upper parts of the overhead line equipment and passing trains may still be visible above a noise fence barrier situated on the top of the embankment and viaduct. The new structures and landform will be prominent landscape features and, combined with the loss of vegetation, including hedgerows, mature trees and a section of Whitmore Wood, will substantially change the rural outlook across the River Lea valley and give rise to a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Views will be more filtered by vegetation in full leaf but the Proposed Scheme will remain prominent. The magnitude of visual change will therefore remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>Views will be filtered by the maturing mitigation planting along the eastern side of the River Lea valley and the Proposed Scheme will be more integrated within the view. Given the proximity of this viewpoint to the Proposed Scheme and the open nature of the view, the magnitude of visual change will reduce to medium rather than low. This will result in moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the elements of the Proposed Scheme described above within the view. The magnitude of visual change will therefore reduce to low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 021.02.010: View north-east from roadside at Madeley Park Wood

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by transport receptors using Manor Road and nearby residential receptors on the edge of Madeley Park Wood settlement.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 378318.376, 341027.265

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 26/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 378318.376, 341027.265

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential receptors high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 021.02.010: View north-east from roadside at Madeley Park Wood

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
This viewpoint is located in an area of large, open undulating pastures bounded by intermittent hedgerows with occasional trees and copses, which slope down towards the River Lea valley. The foreground view comprises large, open undulating pastures which slope away from the viewpoint to the valley floor and the WCML with its associated overhead line equipment. These are bounded by intermittent hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees, and copses. A wood pole overhead power line interrupts the skyline. In the mid-ground is the well treed Madeley Park Wood residential area. Whitmore Heath and Baldwin's Gate are present in the background view. Baldwin's Gate is located further down the valley with mature woodlands and expansive views across rolling farmland.	As winter, although the vegetation in full leaf partially obscures some mid-ground and background views. The overhead line equipment of the WCML remains present in glimpsed views and seen against the background of the opposite valley side, which reduces its perceptibility.	There is some light spill from properties at Whitmore Heath and Snape Hall Farm. Distant sky glow from Baldwin's Gate to the south-east and Madeley to the north is apparent.

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	Residents and road users will have distant, but open and elevated views towards the construction activity associated the Whitmore Heath tunnel, northern porous portal of the Whitmore Heath tunnel and other elements of the Proposed Scheme, together with the Whitmore North cutting satellite compound, material stockpiles and the presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. Works and static tower cranes associated with the River Lea viaduct and Lea South embankment will also be visible in the distance. As a result there will be a substantial alteration to the key characteristics of the Whitmore Wood, which will affect distant views. Only a part of the wider panoramic view will be affected but because of the extent and intensity of the construction works there will be a medium magnitude of visual change with moderate adverse (significant) effects.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	At night, the lighting associated with tunnel boring works will be distantly visible and will intensify the existing light spill from Whitmore Heath and Snape Hall Farm. The controls on light spill set out in the draft CoCP will limit the change these new light sources introduce to the wider view. Therefore, at night there will be a low magnitude of visual change with minor adverse (non-significant) effects on these residents.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	Residents and road users will have distant, but open and elevated views of the various elements around the northern end of the Whitmore Heath tunnel, including the northern porous portal of Whitmore Heath tunnel, the pumping station, tunnel portal building, Whitmore North cutting, Whitmore Wood retaining wall, noise fence barriers, overhead line equipment and the Whitmore Wood overbridge. This will result in a substantial alteration to the key visual characteristics of the Whitmore Wood area, but due to the intervening distance only a part of the wider view will be affected. For these reasons there will be a low magnitude of visual change with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	Views will be more filtered by vegetation in full leaf but various elements of the Proposed Scheme will remain visible. For this reason the magnitude of visual change will remain low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	The Proposed Scheme will become less apparent in the view, as the extensive mitigation planting along the eastern side of the River Lea valley matures and restoration/reinstatement of the edge of Whitmore Wood helps to further filter views and integrate the new features within the wider visual context. For this reason the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will be negligible (non-significant).	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Proposed Scheme within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will therefore remain negligible (non-significant).	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 021.03.013: View north-east from Manor Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Whitmore Footpaths 19, 20 and 21 and transport receptors using Manor Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377951.390, 341812.565

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

It was not possible to capture summer photography at this viewpoint due to programme / land access constraints.

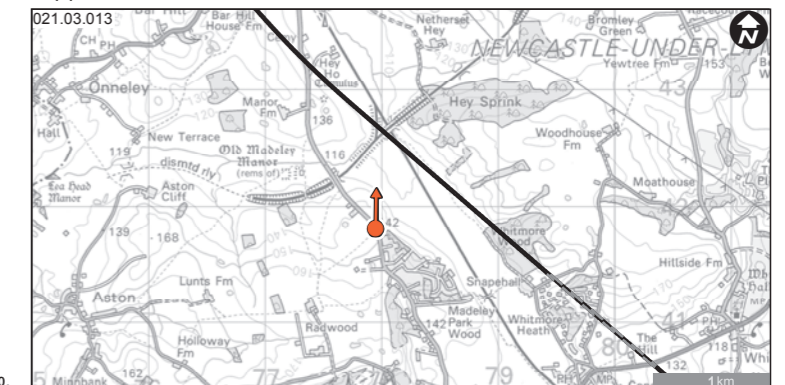
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 021.03.013: View north-east from Manor Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large, open undulating pastures bounded by robust hedgerows with occasional trees and copses, which form the western side of the River Lea valley. The foreground comprises a gappy roadside hedgerow beyond which are rolling pastures which slope down towards the WCML, which runs along the valley floor. Further pastures are also visible on the far side of the valley, gently rising up to prominent hanging and ridgetop woodland (Hey Sprink Wood). Individual mature trees, hedgerows and shaws (linear tree belts) form field boundaries on the far valley side. Distant skyline views are screened by intervening landform and roadside vegetation on Manor Road.</p>	<p>As winter, although the occasional tree in full leaf partially obscures some views, but the WCML and its associated overhead line equipment remains visible running along the valley floor.</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>Users of the footpaths and road will have open, medium range views of the construction works associated with the River Lea viaduct, Lea South embankment, Whitmore North auto-transformer station and associated earthworks. These works, the presence of material stockpiles, construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the open farmland of the River Lea valley, interrupting the characteristic shaws (linear tree belts on the valley side) on the opposite valley side. Static tower cranes used for construction of the River Lea viaduct will be a skyline feature. The presence of prominent new features will substantially change the rural outlook and obscure some views of Hey Sprink woodland. Recreational receptors using the footpaths will have open uninterrupted views of the works. The magnitude of visual change will be high as the construction works, although at some distance, will extend across the full width of the view. This will give rise to major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Users of the footpath and road will have open, medium range easterly views towards the Proposed Scheme as it crosses the River Lea valley on the Lea South embankment and River Lea viaduct. Recreational receptors using Whitmore Footpath 21 will have open views of the River Lea viaduct, Lea South embankment and Whitmore North auto-transformer station, whilst the overhead line equipment and passing trains will be visible above the noise fence barriers, albeit seen within the context of the WCML and its associated overhead line equipment. The presence of prominent new skyline features, combined with the loss of vegetation, including hedgerows and mature trees, will substantially change the rural outlook and obscure some views of Hey Sprink Wood and the shaws on the opposite valley side. Overall the magnitude of visual change will be high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Views will be more filtered by vegetation in full leaf but the Lea South embankment and River Lea viaduct will remain prominent. The magnitude of visual change will therefore remain high with major adverse (significant) effect.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Lea South embankment will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the mitigation planting on the embankment slopes starts to mature and helps to both filter views and integrate the new landform with the wider visual context. The Meece Brook viaduct will remain a prominent feature within the view and combined with the permanent loss of trees along the out of use Stoke to Market Drayton Railway and Madeley Chord will give rise to a medium magnitude of visual change with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The Lea South embankment will be substantially screened by the mature mitigation planting, but the River Lea viaduct will remain prominent in views. The magnitude of visual change will therefore remain medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)

Viewpoint 022.02.001: View north-east from Manor Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by nearby residential and transport receptors along Manor Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377854.391, 341940.887

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377854.391, 341940.887

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential receptors of high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 022.02.001: View north-east from Manor Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large, open undulating pastures bounded by robust hedgerows with occasional trees and copses, which slope down towards the River Lea valley. Foreground views through the roadside field gate comprise sloping pastures and wet grassland which continue into the mid-ground, sloping away from the viewpoint towards the WCML, which runs on low embankment along the valley floor. The overhead line equipment of the WCML and passing trains are prominent. On the opposite valley side, sloping pastures bounded by robust hedges and shaws (linear woodland belts), copses and occasional field trees rise up to the elevated pastures and prominent hanging and ridgetop woodland (Hey Sprink and Whitmore Wood Ancient Woodlands). To the left of the view in the background, are woodlands around Madeley Heath. This vegetation encloses and partially obscures buildings within the settlement.</p>	<p>As winter, although the vegetation in full leaf partially obscures some mid-ground and background views. The overhead line equipment of the WCML and passing trains remain present in 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>Residents and road users will have open, medium range views associated with construction of the River Lea viaduct, Lea South embankment, Whitmore North auto-transformer station and associated earthworks. These works, the presence of construction equipment, materials stockpiles and movement of construction vehicles will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the open farmland of the River Lea valley, interrupting the characteristic shaws (linear tree belts) on the opposite valley side. These elements and the presence of prominent new skyline features, including static tower cranes used for the construction of the viaduct will substantially change the rural outlook and partially obscure views of Hey Sprink woodland and the shaws (linear tree belts) on the opposite valley side. Due to the prominence and scale of the construction activity, there will be a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Residents and road users will have open, medium range easterly views towards the Proposed Scheme as it crosses the River Lea valley on the Lea South embankment and River Lea viaduct. Recreational receptors using Whitmore Footpath 21 will have open views of the River Lea viaduct, Lea South embankment and Whitmore North auto-transformer station, whilst the overhead line equipment and passing trains will be partly visible above the noise fence barriers. The presence of prominent new infrastructure, combined with the loss of vegetation, including hedgerows and mature trees, will substantially change the rural outlook and obscure some views of Hey Sprink Wood and the shaws on the opposite valley side. Overall the magnitude of visual change will be high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Views will be more filtered by vegetation in full leaf but the Lea South embankment and River Lea viaduct will remain prominent. The magnitude of visual change will therefore remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Proposed Scheme will become more integrated within the view by year 15, as the mitigation planting matures and helps to both filter views and integrate the new features within the wider visual context. Due to the openness of the view, however, the magnitude of visual change will remain high. The Lea South embankment will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the mitigation planting on the embankment slopes starts to mature and helps to both filter views and integrate the new landform with the wider visual context. The Meece Brook viaduct will remain a prominent feature within the view and combined with the permanent loss of trees along the out of use Stoke to Market Drayton Railway and Madeley Chord will give rise to a medium magnitude of visual change with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The Lea South embankment will be substantially screened by the nature mitigation planting, but the River Lea viaduct will remain prominent in views. The magnitude of visual change will therefore remain medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)

Viewpoint 022.02.005: View south-west from farmland near Netherset Hey Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors at Netherset Hey Farm and recreational receptors using the Madeley Footpath 14.

Winter view (baseline)

It was not possible to capture winter photography at this viewpoint due to programme/land access constraints.

Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 378303.951, 343446.849

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential and recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 022.02.005: View south-west from farmland near Netherset Hey Farm

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
This viewpoint is located in an area of large open and flat or gently undulating arable fields and pastures bounded mainly by post and wire fencing with occasional gappy and intermittent sections of hedgerow. The foreground comprises a flat pasture with a copse of trees adjacent to a pond. The mid-ground comprises pastures bounded by well maintained hedgerows. The WCML and its associated overhead line equipment is visible on the valley floor and is backdropped by the increasingly well wooded landscape as it disappears into the distance. Views south-west look towards a background of rolling hills with dispersed properties and farm buildings including Manor Farm and a high prevalence of individual trees, tree groups and woodlands. The prominent Hey Sprink woodland dominates the skyline view to the south.	As winter, but the view is more contained by trees and shrubs in full leaf around the pond in the foreground. The overhead line equipment of the WCML remains visible in the mid-ground.

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	Residents and users of the road will have extensive close range views of the excavation and working of the borrow pit west of Netherset Hey Farm and more distant views of the construction of the Lea North embankment, Manor Road realignment and Manor Road overbridge. There will be substantial movement of material and activity in this area which, together with the presence of construction activity will alter the current outlook across large, gently undulating pastures. Distant views of wooded farmland (including Hey Sprink Wood) will be interrupted by the works. The magnitude of visual change will be high with major adverse (significant) effects. This is mainly due to the prominence and proximity of the works associated with the borrow pit, which will completely change the visual character of the pastoral landscape.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	Residents and users of the road will have distant views across open fields and the newly restored borrow pit landscape towards the Lea North embankment, Manor Road realignment and the Manor Road overbridge. The upper elements of the overhead line equipment will be visible in some views. The borrow pit restoration in the foreground will be complete and although the newly planted hedgerows will appear immature, the outlook will be rural in character. The magnitude of visual change will therefore be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	Foreground vegetation in full leaf will help to screen views of the Proposed Scheme and the restored borrow pit site. There will still be glimpsed views of the Lea North embankment, Manor Road realignment and Manor Road overbridge, but these will be distant and most of the view will be unaffected. The magnitude of visual change will remain low rather than reduce to negligible (non-significant) due to the immaturity of the borrow pit landscape. This will result in negligible (non-significant) effects.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	The hedgerows on the restored borrow pit site will be established by year 15, and maturing mitigation planting along the Lea North embankment, Manor Road realignment and Manor Road overbridge will help screen most views of the embankments and realigned road. For this reason the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will be negligible (non-significant).	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Proposed Scheme within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will therefore remain negligible (non-significant).	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 022.03.003: View north-east from Manor Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Madeley Footpath 15 and transport receptors using Manor Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377365.364, 342593.109

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377365.364, 342593.109

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 022.03.003: View north-east from Manor Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large open and gently rolling pastures and arable fields bounded by post and wire fencing with occasional gappy hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees. The foreground comprises mature roadside trees, low field boundary hedgerows and pastures. The well wooded, out of use Stoke to Market Drayton Railway and Madeley Chord are visible beyond the pastures, and the WCML and its associated overhead line equipment can be seen crossing the valley floor. In the background, the land rises to the elevated pastures and prominent hanging and ridgetop woodland (Hey Sprink and Whitmore Wood Ancient Woodlands). Netherset Hey Farm complex is visible on the lower lying ground. A distant pylon line, the spire of All Saints Church and buildings in Madeley are visible on the skyline above the intervening vegetation.</p>	<p>As winter, although the vegetation in full leaf along the out of use Stoke to Market Drayton Railway and Madeley Chord partially obscures some views of the WCML.</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>Users of the footpath and road will have extensive close to medium range views of construction works associated with the River Lea viaduct, Lea North embankment, Manor Road realignment and Manor Road overbridge. They will also have views of the River Lea viaduct satellite compound, associated earthworks, material stockpiles and the presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. Static tower cranes associated with construction of the viaduct will be visible on the skyline. On the opposite side of the valley, excavation and working of the borrow pit west of Netherset Hey Farm will occupy much of the distant view. The current outlook across rolling pastures and arable fields, towards the WCML in the River Lea valley and the vegetated embankments of the out of use Stoke to Market Drayton Railway and Madeley Chord, will be replaced by views of a large construction site. Changes to the landform and extensive tree removal around the former rail lines will be prominent. Distant skyline views towards Hey Sprink Wood and the spire of All Saints Church and buildings in Madeley, will be interrupted. The proximity and scale of the works in this location means that there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Users of the footpath and road will have mainly open, and close to medium range views of the Lea North embankment, the Manor Road overbridge and River Lea viaduct which will be skyline features. There will also be views of the restored borrow pit landscape (including newly reinstated hedgerows) west of Netherset Hey Farm. There will be a substantial alteration to the key characteristics of the view. The new structures and landform, will be prominent and will give rise to a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The presence of hedgerows and hedgerow and field trees in full leaf will provide some limited screening and filtering of views but due to the proximity and prominence of the Proposed Scheme the magnitude of visual change will remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Lea North embankment, Manor Road overbridge and River Lea viaduct will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the maturing mitigation planting around the embankment screens and filter views and helps to integrate the new features within the wider visual context. The post restoration borrow pit landscape will be maturing and the hedgerows will be established. The magnitude of visual change will therefore reduce to low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The Lea North embankment and Manor Road overbridge will be substantially screened by the nature mitigation planting, but the River Lea viaduct will remain visible. The magnitude of visual change will therefore remain low rather than reduce to negligible. This will result in with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 022.02.004: View south-east from Manor Road near Manor Cottages

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors at Manor Cottages and Manor Farm, and transport receptors using Manor Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377365.592, 342840.585

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377365.592, 342840.585

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 022.02.004: View south-east from Manor Road near Manor Cottages

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large open and gently undulating pastures bounded mainly by post and wire fencing with intermittent sections of hedgerow and copses of trees, typically associated with field ponds. Foreground views comprise a large sloping pasture with a field pond and next to a small copse of mature trees. The WCML and its associated overhead line equipment is visible running along the valley floor where there are marshy pastures bounded by hedgerows, with few trees. Beyond the WCML in the background, the valley sides are well-wooded with many large blocks of mature woodland visible across the view. A large farm complex is visible with scattered properties present amongst the mature tree cover. There are longer distance skyline views of rolling farmland.</p>	<p>As winter, but foliage on the hedgerows and trees around the pond, in the foreground hedgerow and in the mid-ground will help to screen and filter some views.</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>Residents and users of the road will have extensive close range views of construction associated with the River Lea viaduct, Lea North embankment, Manor Road realignment, Manor Road overbridge and associated earthworks. They will also have views of the River Lea viaduct satellite compound, material stockpiles and the presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. Static tower cranes for the construction of the viaduct will be visible on the skyline. On the opposite side of the valley, excavation and restoration of the borrow pit west of Netherset Hey Farm will occupy much of the distant view. The current outlook across rolling pastures and arable fields, towards the WCML in the River Lea valley and the vegetated embankments of the out of use Stoke to Market Drayton Railway and Madeley Chord, will be replaced by views of a large construction site. Changes to the landform and large-scale tree removal around the former rail lines will be prominent. Distant skyline views towards Hey Sprink Wood and the spire of All Saints Church and buildings in Madeley, will be interrupted. Overall the magnitude of visual change will be high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Residents and users of the road will have close to mid-range views of the Lea North embankment and a section of the realigned Manor Road. There will be more distant views of the upper parts of the River Lea viaduct. Residents at Manor Cottages and Manor Farm will be particularly affected due to their proximity to the embankment and the realigned section of Manor Road as it rises up to the Manor Road overbridge. There will also be views of the restored borrow pit landscape (including newly reinstated hedgerows) west of Netherset Hey Farm. There will be a substantial alteration of some of the key characteristics of the view. The combination of the new structures and landform, and loss of landscape features, including extensive tree removal around the out of use Stoke to Market Drayton Railway and Madeley Chord will be prominent and will give rise to a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The presence of hedgerows and field trees in full leaf will provide some screening and filtering of views but due to the proximity and prominence of the Lea North embankment and realigned section of Manor Road, the magnitude of visual change will remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Lea North embankment and Manor Road overbridge embankments will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the mitigation planting matures and helps to both filter views and integrate the new features within the wider visual context. The post restoration borrow pit landscape will be maturing and the hedgerows will be established. The upper parts of the River Lea viaduct will remain distantly visible, but overall the magnitude of visual change will reduce to low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The Lea North embankment and realigned section of Manor Road will be substantially screened by the nature mitigation planting, although the upper parts of the River Lea viaduct will remain distantly visible. The magnitude of visual change will therefore remain low rather than reduce to negligible. This will give rise to minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 022.02.006: View south-west from track to Netherset Hey Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by nearby residential receptors at Netherset Hey Farm and recreational receptors using Madeley Footpath 14.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377921.133, 343689.880

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377921.133, 343689.880

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential and recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 022.02.006: View south-west from track to Netherset Hey Farm

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large-scale open sloping pastures bounded by post and rail fencing or hedgerows with occasional mature trees. The PRoW leading to Netherset Hey Farm affords wide, open views across large foreground pastures bounded by robust managed hedgerows. The open pastures slope gently down towards the River Lea and WCML, which occupies the lowest part of the broad valley landscape. In the background, the land rises steeply with pastoral hills, frequent hedgerows and woodland. Manor Farm and smaller properties are visible on the slopes. A tall lattice signalling mast to the north-west is a prominent feature and is visible against the skyline, together with Hey Sprink Ancient Woodland.</p>	<p>As winter, but woodland and frequent field boundary trees in full leaf in the mid-ground obscure many distant views, including most views of the overhead line equipment of the WCML.</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>Residents and users of the footpath will have extensive close range views of the excavation and restoration of the borrow pit west of Netherset Hey Farm and more distant views of the construction of the Lea North embankment, Manor Road realignment, Manor Road overbridge and associated earthworks. There will be large-scale movement of material and activity in this area which, together with material stockpiles and the presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles will alter the current outlook across large, gently sloping pastures. More distant views of wooded farmland (including Hey Sprink Ancient Woodland) will be interrupted by the construction works. Due to the scale and proximity of the construction activity, there will be a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Residents and users of the footpath will have distant views across open fields towards the Lea North embankment, Manor Road realignment and Manor Road overbridge. The upper elements of the overhead line equipment will be visible in some views leading to a slight intensification of rail infrastructure but the key components of the view will not change. For these reasons, there will be a low magnitude of visual change. There will also be views of the restored borrow pit landscape (including newly reinstated hedgerows) west of Netherset Hey Farm. Assuming the grassland across the borrow pit site is established, the magnitude of visual change will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The generous tree cover in the mid-ground of the view means that in summer the elements of the Proposed Scheme including the Lea North embankment, Manor Road realignment, Manor Road overbridge and overhead line equipment will be largely screened from the view. The restored borrow pit landscape will still be visible in the foreground but assuming the grassland across the borrow pit site is established, the magnitude of visual change will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Manor Road overbridge will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the mitigation planting matures and helps to both filter views and integrate the new features within the wider visual context. The post restoration borrow pit landscape will be maturing and the hedgerows will be established. For this reason the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will be negligible (non-significant) .</p>	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Manor Road overbridge within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 022.03.007: View west from farmland near Hungerford House Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Madeley Footpath 67.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 378150.217, 344099.353

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 378150.217, 344099.353

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



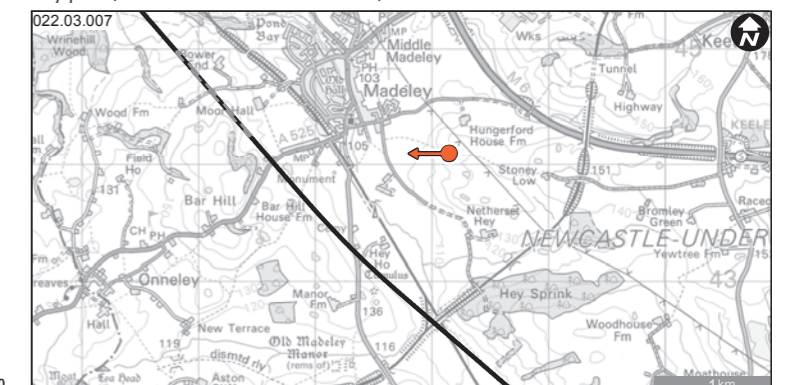
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 022.03.007: View west from farmland near Hungerford House Farm

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of slightly elevated and gently rolling large-scale pastures bounded by robust hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees. The foreground comprises a broad valley landscape with an open pasture sloping steeply down towards the valley floor. The elevated landform restricts views towards the valley floor. The mid-ground view is more open and affords elevated views over flat low lying pastures, robust hedgerows and occasional clusters of mature trees. The edge of Madeley is visible and the large brick warehouses of the Netherset Hey Industrial Estate are also a feature. The WCML is visible on the flat ground albeit occasionally screened by buildings, landform or tree cover. In the background are sloping pastures interspersed with woodland blocks, occasional dispersed properties and farms on the valley slopes. The valley sides screen skyline views.</p>	<p>As winter, because this is an open view and the vegetation in full foliage in the valley has little effect other than obscuring and filtering some background views, including distant views of the WCML.</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>Users of the footpath will have medium range views of construction works associated with the excavation and restoration of the borrow pit west of Netherset Hey Farm and more distant views of the works associated with the Lea North embankment and Manor Road realignment and Manor Road overbridge. The movement of material and construction activity, together with the associated earthworks, material stockpiles and the presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles, will result in new features that form incongruous elements in the views across the large-scale pastures. Part of the borrow pit site will be screened by the intervening rolling landform and vegetation. As a result, the magnitude of visual change will be medium rather than high. This will give rise to moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Users of the footpath will have distant views across open fields towards the Lea North embankment, Manor Road realignment and Manor Road overbridge. The upper elements of the overhead line equipment will be visible in some views. The Proposed Scheme will lead to a slight intensification of rail infrastructure but the key components of the view will not change. There will also be views of the restored borrow pit landscape (including newly reinstated hedgerows) west of Netherset Hey Farm. Assuming the grassland across the borrow pit site is established, the magnitude of visual change will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Views of the Proposed Scheme in the valley will be obscured and filtered by the vegetation in the valley in full leaf. The restored borrow pit landscape will still be visible in the foreground but assuming the grassland across the borrow pit site is established, the magnitude of visual change will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Manor Road overbridge will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the mitigation planting matures and helps to both filter views and integrate the new features within the wider visual context. The post restoration borrow pit landscape will be maturing and the hedgerows will be established. The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will reduce to negligible (non-significant) .</p>	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Manor Road overbridge within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 022.03.024: View south-west from Madeley Parish Cemetery

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by visitors to Madeley Cemetery.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377328.362, 343452.474

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 23/08/2016. Time taken: 12:18. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 377328.362, 343452.474. Elevation: 109.756 Metres AOD.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



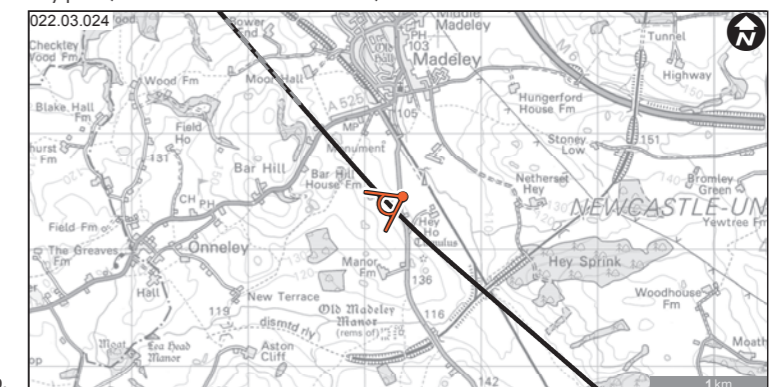
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors and visitors to the cemetery with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 022.03.024: View south-west from Madeley Parish Cemetery

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located within a small cemetery in an area of large open and flat or gently undulating arable fields and pastures bounded by gappy hedgerows with mature field and hedgerow trees. The foreground comprises the cemetery landscape with tarmac footpaths and some mature trees. To the west, in the mid-ground, the cemetery is bounded by timber fencing which screens views of Manor Road beyond. Hedgerows filter views out across the pasture to the south-west. Beyond Manor Road, in the mid-ground, the landform rises sharply to form a low hill comprising open pasture with occasional mature trees. This landform restricts more distant skyline views.</p>	<p>As winter, but the trees and hedgerows in full leaf in the mid-ground obscure and filter some views of the hillside in the mid-ground.</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>Visitors to the cemetery will have mainly open, close range views of construction of the Lea North embankment and the Manor Road overbridge. Hey House Lodge on Manor Road, which is just visible to the left of the photograph, will be demolished. To the east the excavation and working of the borrow pit west of Netherset Hey Farm means that receptors will be largely surrounded by construction works. The rural outlook from this location will be completely changed due to the scale and prominence of these elements, together with the loss of hedgerow field boundaries and trees in the middle ground of the view. Views, which are partly filtered by the mature trees within the cemetery, will be dominated by the proximity of extensive earthworks and movement of material. The tranquillity experienced within the cemetery will also be lost due the construction activity and movement of construction vehicles. Despite some localised screening of views from vegetation within the cemetery, due to the prominence and scale of the construction activity, there will be a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Visitors to the Madeley Cemetery will have mainly open, close range views of the Lea North embankment and the Manor Road overbridge road embankment, together with the overhead line equipment. Passing vehicles and trains, will disturb the sense of tranquillity currently experienced at this location. There will be a loss of landscape features, mature trees and hedgerows, and substantial change to the local landform. This and the presence of prominent new features in the view will result in a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>By the summer of year 15, the mitigation planting will help to screen views of passing vehicles and trains and integrate the new landform within the wider visual context. However the Proposed Scheme will remain very apparent within the view due to its proximity and the magnitude of visual change will be high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>By year 60, due to proximity and the size of the road embankment the effects on views will remain. Noise from passing trains and vehicles on the Manor Road overbridge will disturb the tranquillity of the cemetery. The magnitude of visual change will therefore remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p> <p>The view of the Proposed Scheme from viewpoint 023.03.024 during year 15 operation (summer) is illustrated on the photomontage shown in figure LV-01-645 (Volume 2, Whitmore Heath to Madeley Map Book).</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>Due to the proximity and scale of the Manor Road overbridge and the effect of passing traffic, the magnitude of visual change will remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)

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Viewpoint 022.03.024: View south-west from Madeley Parish Cemetery

This viewpoint is indicative of views experienced by visitors to Madeley Parish Cemetery.

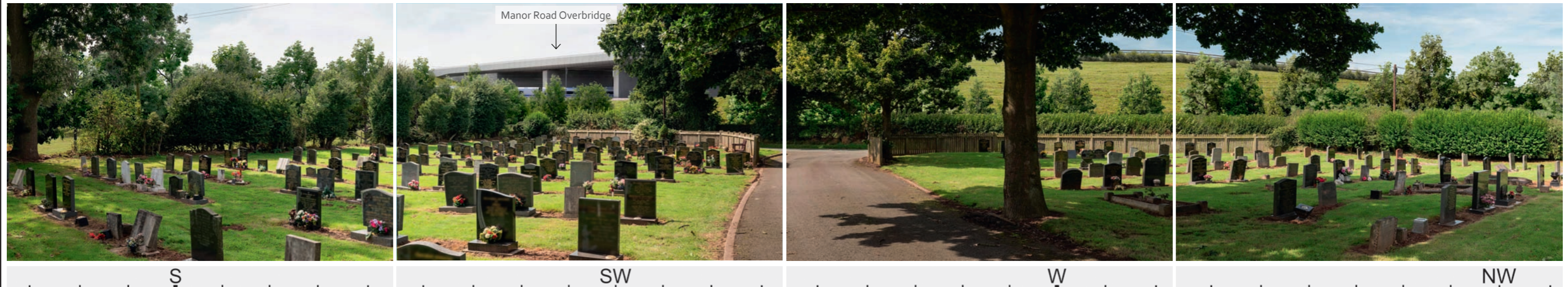
Current Baseline - Summer View

Date taken: 23/08/2016. Time taken: 12:18. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 377328.362, 343452.474. Elevation: 109.756 Metres AOD.



Summer Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 15 (2042)

Date taken: 23/08/2016. Time taken: 12:18. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 377328.362, 343452.474. Elevation: 109.756 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 126 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-224. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 022.03.024 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2042 (15 years after opening) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-645 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 semi-mature trees which have put on 15 years of growth to illustrate how the Proposed Scheme will further integrate into the landscape over time.

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).

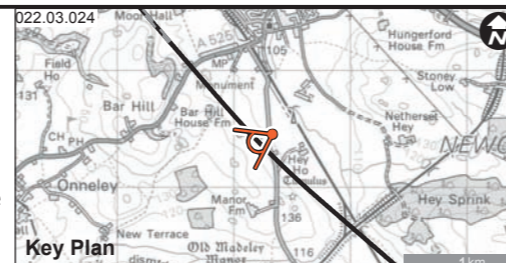


Figure Number	LV-01-645
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 15 (2042) - Summer Viewpoint 022.03.024
Community Area 4: Whitmore Heath to Madeley	

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101645-P01

Date: 12/06/17

Viewpoint 022.02.008: View south-west from Hungerford Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using the Madeley Bridleway 20 and transport receptors using Hungerford Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 378081.962, 344551.012

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 09/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 378081.962, 344551.012

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



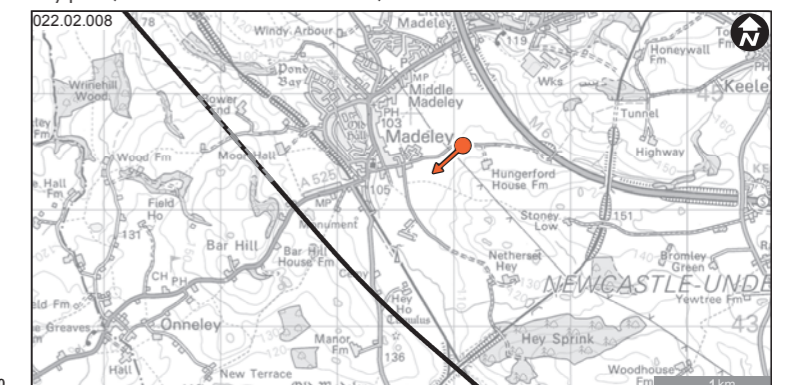
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 022.02.008: View south-west from Hungerford Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large gently rolling, open pastures bounded by robust hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees. The foreground pasture contains a prominent pylon line. The pasture continues into the mid-ground where it is bounded by intact hedgerows alongside Netherset Hey Lane. The roofs of some large brick built buildings on the Netherset Hey Industrial Estate are visible. The overhead line equipment of the WCML is visible beyond the hedgeline. Properties on the edge of Lower Madeley are visible and in the background view, beyond the WCML, the landform begins to rise. Scattered farm buildings and woodland blocks can be seen on the higher ground. The distant skyline is well wooded.</p>	<p>As winter, because this is an open view and the vegetation in full foliage has little effect other than obscuring and filtering some background views. The overhead line equipment of the WCML will remain in glimpsed views between the trees.</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>Users of the bridleway will have distant views of the construction works associated with the excavation and working of the borrow pit west of Netherset Hey Farm and the works associated with the alterations works to the WCML, Manor Road realignment and Manor Road overbridge. This is because the construction works will largely blend into the background view and will also be screened and filtered by the intervening landform and vegetation. The magnitude of visual change will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Users of the bridleway will have distant views of the Proposed Scheme. The upper parts of the Manor Road overbridge and the overhead line equipment will largely blend into the background view. There will therefore be a low magnitude of visual change with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Distant views of the Manor Road overbridge and the overhead line equipment will be largely obscured and filtered by intervening vegetation full leaf. The restored borrow pit landscape will still be visible across the open fields in the mid-ground. Assuming the grassland across the site is continuing to establish, the magnitude of visual change will remain low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Manor Road overbridge will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the mitigation planting matures and helps to further filter views and integrate it within the wider visual context. The post restoration borrow pit landscape will be maturing and the hedgerows will be established. The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will reduce to negligible (non-significant) effects.</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Manor Road overbridge within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>

Viewpoint 022.03.010: View west from Netherset Hey Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Madeley Footpath 14 and Madeley Footpath 58 and transport receptors using the lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377607.717, 344090.846

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377607.717, 344090.846

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



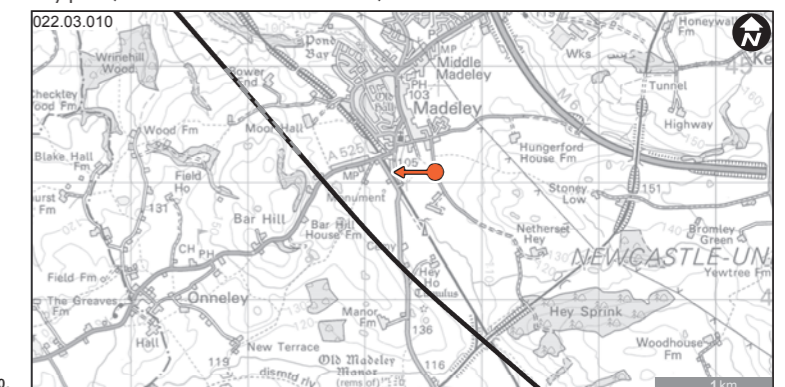
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 022.03.010: View west from Netherset Hey Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large open and gently undulating pastures bounded by robust hedgerows. The foreground comprises a gently sloping pasture bounded by a robust hedgerows. This slopes down to the River Lea which is not readily discernible in the photograph. A wood pole overhead power line is located in the hedgerow. Residential properties along Station Road and Vicarage Lane are visible between the scattered trees in the mid-ground view. Mature trees, both individually and in a large woodland block contribute to the well-wooded appearance of the mid-ground and background view. A telecommunications mast is seen against the skyline to the south-west.</p>	<p>As winter, because this is an open view and there are few trees to provide any screening when in full leaf. The overhead line equipment of the WCML and brick overbridge, remain visible above the hedgerow where it is seen against a backdrop of rising landform.</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>Residents and users of the road will have distant westerly views of the construction works associated with the alterations works to the WCML, Manor Road realignment and Manor Road overbridge. These views will be screened and filtered by the intervening landform and vegetation and by properties along Station Road. Mid-range views across the field boundary hedgerow to the borrow pit west of Netherset Hey Farm, will mostly be screened by the intervening trees and brick built buildings Netherset Industrial Estate. Overall, the magnitude of visual change will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects as the construction works will largely blend into the background view.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Residents and users of the road will have distant westerly views towards the Manor Road overbridge, although these views will be screened and filtered by the intervening landform and vegetation and by properties along Station Road. The overbridge will be seen against a backdrop of rising ground which will help integrate it within the background view. Mid-range views across the field boundary hedgerow to the borrow pit site west of Netherset Hey Farm, will mostly be screened by the intervening trees and brick built buildings on the Netherset Industrial Estate. Overall, therefore the magnitude of visual change will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Distant views of the Proposed Scheme will be further obscured and filtered by intervening vegetation in full leaf and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will reduce to negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Manor Road overbridge will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the mitigation planting matures and helps to further filter views and integrate it within the wider visual context. The post restoration borrow pit landscape will be maturing and the hedgerows will be established. For these reasons the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will reduce to negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Manor Road overbridge within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>

Viewpoint 022.02.009: View south-west from Hungerford Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors on the edge of Madeley, recreational receptors using Madeley Bridleway 20 and transport receptors using the lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377721.299, 344439.310

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 09/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377721.299, 344439.310

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



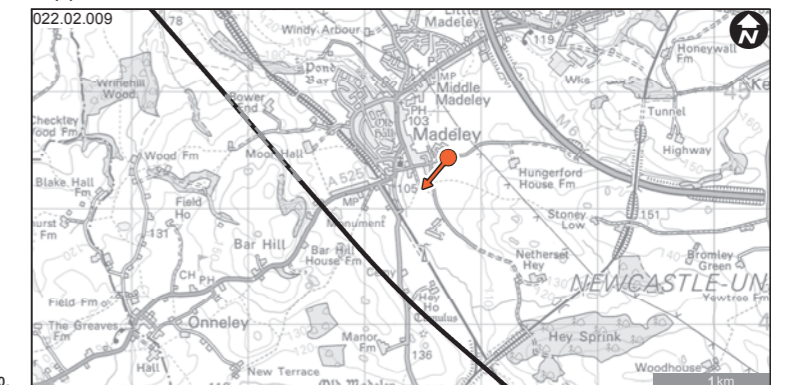
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential and recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 022.02.009: View south-west from Hungerford Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located on the suburban edge of Madeley in an area of large pastures bounded by robust hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees. The foreground view looks out across a flat open pasture which is crossed by a wood pole overhead power line. This pasture continues into the mid-ground before being bounded by intact hedgerows alongside Netherset Hey Lane. Several large brick built warehouse buildings on Netherset Industrial Estate and the overhead line equipment of the WCML are visible in the mid-ground. Beyond the WCML, the pastoral farmland becomes smaller scale and more rolling with a higher tree cover and dispersed farm buildings. The distant skyline is formed by the wooded horizon of Hey Sprink Ancient woodland.</p>	<p>As winter, because this is an open view and there are few trees to provide any screening when in full leaf. The WCML remains visible.</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>Residents and users of the footpath and road will have distant south-westerly views of the construction works associated with the modifications to the WCML, Manor Road realignment and Manor Road overbridge. These views will be screened and filtered by the intervening landform and vegetation and by properties along Station Road. Distant views towards the borrow pit site west of Netherset Hey Farm, will mostly be screened by the intervening landform, trees and the buildings on the Netherset Industrial Estate. Overall, the magnitude of visual change will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects as the works will largely blend into the background view.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Assuming the grassland across the borrow pit site is established, the magnitude of visual change experienced by residents and users of the footpath and road will be negligible (non-significant) as both the restored borrow pit site and the Manor Road overbridge will only form a small part of the distant view. For these reasons the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will be negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Intervening vegetation in full leaf will provide further screening and filtering of views and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Manor Road overbridge will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the mitigation planting matures and helps to further filter views and integrate it within the wider visual context. The post restoration borrow pit landscape will be maturing and the hedgerows will be established. The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant) .</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Manor Road overbridge within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>

Viewpoint 022.02.011: View south-west from southern edge of Madeley

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors close to Vicarage Lane, The Holborn, Castle Lane and Netherset Hey Lane and recreational receptors using Madeley Footpaths 33 and 58.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377459.051, 344205.869

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377459.051, 344205.869

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



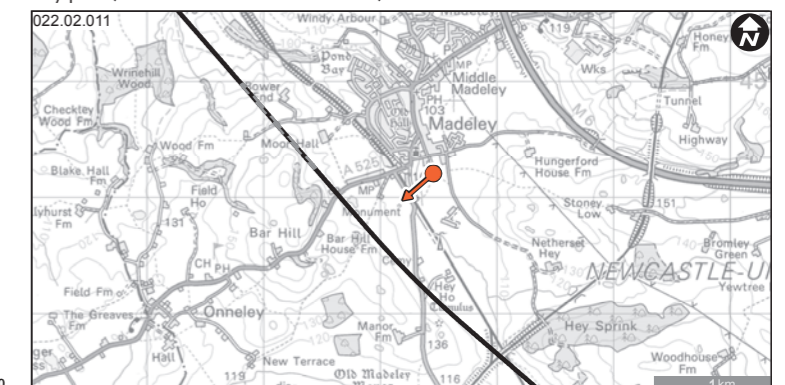
Value of the Viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential and recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 022.02.011: View south-west from southern edge of Madeley

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale mainly flat pastures and rough grassland on the edge of Madeley. Tree cover increases towards along the course of the River Lea. Foreground views comprise flat pastures and rough grassland beyond which are residential properties along Station Road. To the left of the properties, the WCML extends across much of the view and the brick built overbridge linking Manor Road to Station Road, a wood pole overhead power line and small telecommunications mast are also visible. To the left of the photo, the large red brick built buildings on the Netherset Industrial Estate are visible between the trees. Distant views comprise low wooded hills.</p>	<p>As winter, but views are more obscured and filtered by trees in full leaf. The overhead line equipment of the WCML and passing trains remains visible in glimpsed views between the foliage.</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>Residents and users of the footpaths will have medium range to distant views of construction works associated with the modifications to the WCML and excavation and working of the borrow pit west of Netherset Hey Farm. There will also be more distant views of the works associated with the Manor Road realignment and Manor Road overbridge. Residential and recreational receptors south of The Holborn, Madeley, will have distant views of the works to the WCML, although intervening vegetation and properties along Station Road will obscure and filter most views. Similarly, although this viewpoint is relatively close to the borrow pit site, the buildings of the Netherset Industrial Estate will obscure most views of the excavation and restoration works. The magnitude of visual change will therefore be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Assuming the grassland across the borrow pit site is established, the magnitude of visual change experienced by residents and users of the footpaths will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects as the Manor Road overbridge will only form a small part of the distant view.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will reduce to negligible (non-significant) as views of the Proposed Scheme will be more filtered and screened by the vegetation along the River Lea in full leaf.</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>Hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting will be establishing well by year 15 and the embankments of Manor Road overbridge will become more integrated and screened in views. The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will therefore be negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>As the borrow pit site will be completely restored, the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>

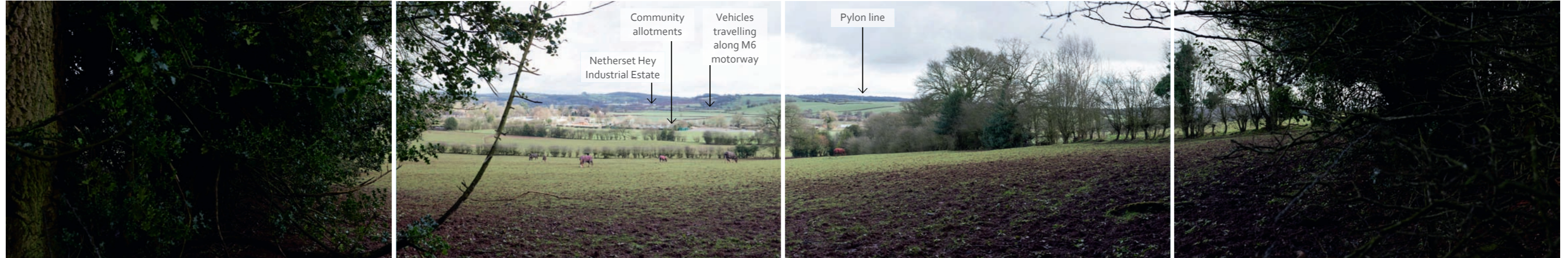
Viewpoint 022.03.014: View east from Red Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Madeley Bridleway 1 which follows Red Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 376844.591, 343690.342

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

It was not possible to capture summer photography at this viewpoint due to programme / land access constraints.

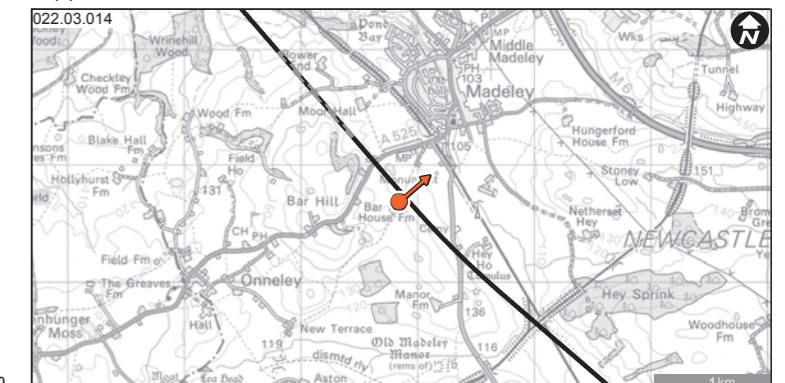
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 022.03.014: View east from Red Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of medium to large-scale, gently undulating pastures with some former field boundary trees and occasional copses associated with field ponds. Hedgerows where present are robust. The foreground pastures, bounded by hedgerows with mature trees, slopes gently towards the WCML at the lowest point in the valley. In the mid-ground, are flatter fields, football pitches, car parking with shipping storage containers, community allotments and some dispersed properties. The WCML runs behind properties and is visible between the mature trees. In the background are further pastures with a robust hedgerow network, a pylon line, a wood pole overhead line and residential properties in Madeley. Passing vehicles on the M6 are visible in the distance, beyond which are some distant, low, well wooded hills.</p>	<p>As winter, although the vegetation in full leaf partially obscures some mid-ground and background views. The overhead line equipment of the WCML and passing trains are present in 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>Users of the bridleway will have close range views of the construction works associated with the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge (constructed along a section of Red Lane), A525 Bar Hill Road realignment and overbridge, the Madeley cutting and associated earthworks. There will also be close range views of the Madeley tunnel (south) satellite compound, Madeley cutting transfer node, tunnelling facility/ logistics area, transfer nodes, material stockpiles and the presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. Two properties (no. 82 and 84 Barhill Cottages) will be demolished. Residents and users of the road in this area will be surrounded by construction works and views of pastures will be replaced by a large-scale construction site, with new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views. The landform changes and vegetation removal will be very apparent. Overall the magnitude of visual change will be high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Users of the bridleway on the more elevated section of the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge will have close range easterly views of the various elements of the Proposed Scheme, including the Manor Road overbridge, the A525 Bar Hill Road realignment and overbridge, the Madeley cutting, noise fence barriers, landscape bunds and overhead line equipment. From the at-grade sections of the bridleway, the lower elements of the Proposed Scheme bridleway users will mostly have views of the overhead line equipment. There will be a substantial alteration to the view in terms of loss of vegetation and changes to landform, as well as introduction of large-scale infrastructure. Overall, the magnitude of visual change will be high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>There are few trees to provide additional screening in the summer months and the magnitude of visual change will remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The maturing mitigation planting, including that on the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge, and hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting on the landscape bunds, will help to screen and integrate the Manor Road overbridge and Bar Hill Road overbridge within the wider visual context. The magnitude of visual change experienced by receptors using the bridleway will therefore reduce to medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting and planting on the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge, and hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting on the landscape bunds, will further screen and filter views and help to integrate the elements of the Proposed Scheme described above within the wider visual context and the magnitude of visual change will reduce to low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor (non-significant)

Viewpoint 022.02.013: View south from Red Lane

This viewpoint is indicative of views experienced by residential receptors on Red Lane close to Wayside and Woodcroft and recreational receptors using Madeley Bridleway 1.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 376980.977, 343984.446

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 23/08/2016. Time taken: 11:18. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 376980.977, 343984.446. Elevation: 110.505 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:

Residential and recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 022.02.013: View south from Red Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located next to the property known as Woodcroft in an area of medium to large-scale, gently undulating pastures with some former field boundary trees and occasional copses associated with field ponds. Hedgerows where present are robust. The foreground pastures, bounded by hedgerows with mature trees, slopes gently towards the WCML at the lowest point in the valley. In the foreground, flat horse grazed pastures are bounded by gappy overgrown hedgerows with hedgerow trees. The pastures continue into the mid-ground where they begin to rise up to Barhill Wood on the skyline.</p>	<p>As winter, although the vegetation in full leaf partially obscures some mid-ground and background views. The overhead line equipment of the WCML and passing trains are present in 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>Residents and bridleway users will have close range views of the construction works associated with the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge, A525 Bar Hill Road realignment and overbridge, the Madeley cutting and associated earthworks. There will also be close range views of the Madeley tunnel (south) satellite compound, Madeley cutting transfer node, tunnelling facility/ logistics area, transfer nodes, material stockpiles and the presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. Two properties (no. 82 and 84 Barhill Cottages) will be demolished. Receptors in this area will be surrounded by construction works and views of pastures will be replaced by a large-scale construction site, with new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views. The landform changes and vegetation removal will be very apparent. Overgrown hedgerows and trees on the north side of Red Lane will be removed to facilitate its widening. Overall, due to the scale and prominence of the construction works, the magnitude of visual change will be high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Residents and bridleway users will have close range views of the overhead line equipment. The Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge will be prominent in foreground views. There will also be medium range views towards the Manor Road overbridge and the A525 Bar Hill Road overbridge. There will be a substantial alteration to the key characteristics of the view, with tree and hedgerow removal (including the copse of mature pondside trees in the field opposite), and large-scale changes to the landform. Residents at Woodcroft and footpath users will have extensive close range and open views from both the ground floor and particularly the upper floor. New landscape bunds running parallel with the eastern side of the Proposed Scheme will be constructed south of the A525 Bar Hill Road overbridge which will screen views of passing trains although the overhead line equipment will remain visible. Overall, there will be a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The remaining overgrown hedgerow and trees along the south side of Red Lane will provide some screening of views, but due to the scale and proximity of the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of visual change will remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The maturing mitigation planting, including that on the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge, and hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting on the landscape bunds, will help to screen and integrate the Manor Road overbridge and Bar Hill Road overbridge within the wider visual context. The magnitude of visual change experienced by receptors using the bridleway will therefore reduce to medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p> <p>The view of the Proposed Scheme from viewpoint 022.02.013 during year 15 operation (summer) is illustrated on the photomontage shown in figure LV-01-664 (Volume 2, Whitmore Heath to Madeley Map Book).</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting including that on the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge, and hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting on the landscape bunds, helps screen views and integrate the elements of the Proposed Scheme described above within the wider visual context. The magnitude of visual change will reduce to low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)

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Viewpoint 022.02.013: View south from Red Lane

This viewpoint is indicative of views experienced by residential receptors on Red Lane close to Wayside and Woodcroft and recreational receptors using Madeley Bridleway 1.

Current Baseline - Summer View

Date taken: 23/08/2016. Time taken: 11:18. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 376980.977, 343984.446. Elevation: 110.505 Metres AOD.



Summer Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 15 (2042)

Date taken: 23/08/2016. Time taken: 11:18. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 376980.977, 343984.446. Elevation: 110.505 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 334 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-224. The intervening landscape mitigation planting along Red Lane screens views of the Madeley Bridleway 1 Accommodation Overbridge, Madeley Cutting and A525 Bar Hill Overbridge. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 022.02.013 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2042 (15 years after opening) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-664 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 semi-mature trees which have put on 15 years of growth to illustrate how the Proposed Scheme will further integrate into the landscape over time.

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-01-664
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 15 (2042) - Summer Viewpoint 022.02.013
Community Area 4: Whitmore Heath to Madeley	

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101664-P01 **Date:** 12/06/17

Viewpoint 022.02.012: View south from the A525 Bar Hill Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors on Bar Hill Road (close to No 52) and transport receptors using the A525 Bar Hill Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 376884.264, 344126.462

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 376884.264, 344126.462

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



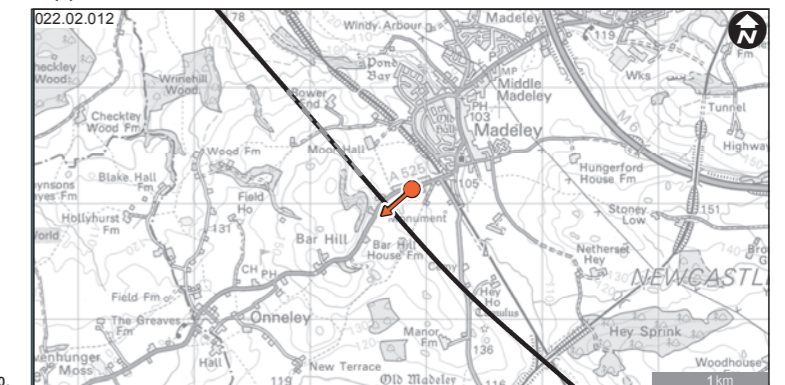
Value of the Viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 022.02.012: View south from the A525 Bar Hill Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located on the A525 Bar Hill Road, which is bounded by robust roadside hedgerows. To the south of the road are medium to large-scale, mainly flat pastures with some former field boundary trees and occasional copses associated with field ponds. The foreground comprises an undulating pasture with occasional mature trees and a small pond in the middle of the field, marked by a copse of trees. The pasture continues into the mid-ground where the landform becomes more hilly with linear tree belts. There is little other built development in the view apart from a farmhouse and some large farm sheds. To the right of the view the middle distance skyline is dominated by Barhill Wood Ancient Woodland. Distant views are contained by the intervening landform and vegetation.</p>	<p>As winter, but the trees and hedgerows in full leaf obscure mid-ground and 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>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>Residents and road users will have close range views of the construction works associated with the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge, A525 Bar Hill Road realignment and overbridge, the Madeley cutting and associated earthworks. There will also be views of the Madeley tunnel (south) satellite compound, material stockpiles and the presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. The hedges either side of the A525 Bar Hill Road. Receptors in this area will be surrounded by construction works and views of hedged pastures with tree copses either side of the A525 Bar Hill Road will be replaced by large-scale construction activity with new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views. The landform changes will be very apparent as will tree removal in Barhill Wood Ancient Woodland. Overall, due to the scale and prominence of the construction works in this location, there will be a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Residents and road users will have close range views of the overhead line equipment in views south of the road. The A525 Bar Hill Road overbridge, will be prominent in foreground views. There will also be medium range views towards the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge and the Manor Road overbridge. There will be a substantial alteration to the key characteristics of the view, with tree and hedgerow removal (including a copse of mature pondside trees in the field opposite), and extensive change to the landform. Residential receptors on the A525 Bar Hill Road will have extensive close range and open views from both the ground floor and particularly the upper floor. New landscape bunds running parallel with the eastern side of the Proposed Scheme will be constructed south of the A525 Bar Hill Road overbridge which will screen views of passing trains although the overhead line equipment will remain visible. Overall, there will be a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>There are few trees to provide additional screening in the summer months. The existing roadside hedgerows in the foreground will be removed as part of the construction works and the magnitude of visual change will remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The different elements of the Proposed Scheme described above will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the maturing mitigation planting, including that on the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge, and hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting on the landscape bunds, helps to both filter views and integrate the different elements of the Proposed Scheme, including the A525 Bar Hill Road overbridge within the wider visual context. The outlook will be one of developing woodland. Additionally, the maturing vegetation on the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge will help to integrate it within the wider landscape and reduce the sense of landscape severance created by the Proposed Scheme. Overall, the magnitude of visual change will reduce to medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>As the mature mitigation planting including that on the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge, and hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting on the landscape bunds, will further screen views and help integrate the elements of the Proposed Scheme within the view. The magnitude of visual change will therefore reduce to low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 022.02.022: View south in front of properties on the A525 Bar Hill Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors of properties on the A525 Bar Hill Road, recreational receptors using Madeley Footpath 24 and transport receptors using the A525 Bar Hill Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 376712.551, 344085.457

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 376712.551, 344085.457

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential and recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 022.02.022: View south in front of properties on the A525 Bar Hill Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
This viewpoint is located on the A525 Bar Hill Road which is bounded by robust hedgerows. To the south of the road are medium to large-scale, mainly flat pastures with some former field boundary trees and occasional copses associated with field ponds. Hedgerows where present are robust. To the north the pastures are more rolling and copses are absent. Foreground views are focussed along the A525 Bar Hill Road with its low managed hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees. Paddocks are bounded by timber post and rail fences and well maintained hedgerows. Wood pole overhead power lines are present in the view. Pastures and the tops of mature trees are visible above the hedgerow in the mid-ground, with the elevated and wooded landform of Bar Hill Wood Ancient Woodland visible beyond. The tops of trees and higher parts of the undulating landform are visible in the background view, however hedgerows generally screen distant views to the skyline.	As winter, but the foreground hedge, occasional hedgerow tree and the copse around the pond in the field opposite are in full leaf and obscure many mid-range views.	There is light spill from properties along the A525 Bar Hill Road and intermittent light from passing vehicles. There are also multiple light sources in Madeley to the east.

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	Residents and users of the footpath and road will have close range views of the construction works associated with the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge, the A525 Bar Hill Road realignment and overbridge, Madeley tunnel and southern porous portal of Madeley tunnel and Bar Hill aqueduct and associated earthworks. Receptors will also have views of a satellite compound, transfer nodes, tunnelling facility/logistics area, portal building, material stockpiles and the presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. The hedges either side of the A525 Bar Hill Road will be removed and two properties (no. 82 and 84 Barhill Cottages) will be demolished. Receptors in this area will be surrounded by construction works. Views of hedged pastures either side of the A525 Bar Hill Road will be replaced large-scale construction activity. The landform changes will be prominent as will tree removal at Barhill Wood Ancient Woodland. Overall, due to the proximity and scale of the works, there will be a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.	Major adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	At night, the lighting associated with the tunnel boring will be clearly visible as a distinct element within the farmland. However, this lighting will only be apparent in a part of the view, and the controls on light spill set out in the draft CoCP will limit the change these new light sources introduce to the wider view. Therefore, at night there will be a low magnitude of visual change with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation Year 1 Winter	Residents and users of the footpath and road will have close range views of the overhead line equipment, particularly in views south of the road. The Madeley tunnel porous portal, tunnel head wall and Bar Hill aqueduct will also be visible. The A525 Bar Hill Road overbridge, will be prominent in foreground views. There will also be medium range views towards the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge and the Manor Road overbridge. There will be a substantial alteration to the key characteristics of the view, with tree and hedgerow removal (including a section of Barhill Wood Ancient Woodland), and extensive change to the landform. The magnitude of visual change will be high with major adverse (significant) effects.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	There are few trees to provide additional screening in the summer months. The existing roadside hedgerows in the foreground will be removed as part of the construction works and the magnitude of visual change will remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	The different elements of the Proposed Scheme will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the maturing mitigation planting, including that on the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge, and hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting on the landscape bunds, helps to both filter views and integrate the different elements of the Proposed Scheme, including the A525 Bar Hill Road overbridge within the wider visual context. The outlook will be one of developing woodland. Additionally, the maturing vegetation on the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge will help to integrate it within the wider landscape and reduce the sense of landscape severance created by the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of visual change will reduce to medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	The mature mitigation planting including that on the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge, and hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting on the landscape bunds helps screen views and integrate the elements of the Proposed Scheme within the wider visual context. The magnitude of visual change will therefore reduce to low with minor adverse (significant) effects.	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 022.02.018: View east from the A525 Bar Hill Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors on Bar Hill Road and transport receptors using the A525 Bar Hill Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 376623.073, 343994.649

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 09/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 376623.073, 343994.649

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



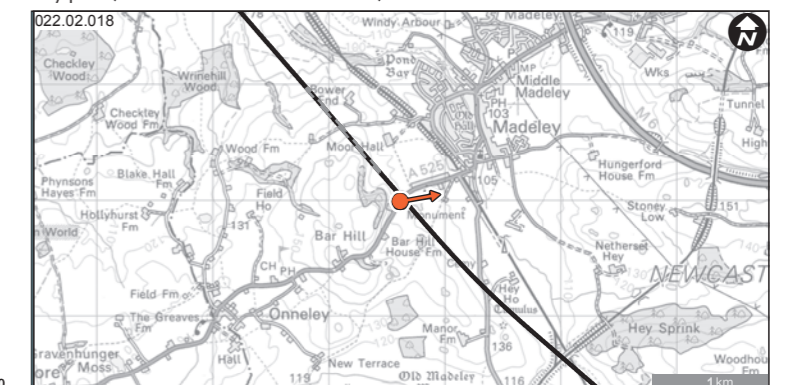
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 022.02.018: View east from the A525 Bar Hill Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
This viewpoint is located on the A525 Bar Hill Road which is bounded by robust hedgerows. To the south of the road are medium to large-scale, mainly flat pastures with some former field boundary trees and occasional copses associated with field ponds. Hedgerows where present are robust. To the north the pastures are more rolling and copses are absent. Foreground views are focussed along the A525 Bar Hill Road with its low managed hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees. Pastures and the tops of mature trees are visible above the hedgerow in the mid-ground, with the roadside cottages further along the A525 Bar Hill Road. The background view comprises rolling pastures bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees, with dispersed properties. A large woodland block is visible on the horizon. A church tower and pylon line are seen against a background of landform and vegetation, which reduces their perceptibility.	As winter, but the roadside hedge, roadside trees and trees within the gardens of properties along the A525 Bar Hill Road are in full leaf and obscure some mid-ground and distant views.	There is light spill from properties along the A525 Bar Hill Road and intermittent light from passing vehicles. There are also multiple light sources in Madeley to the east.

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	Residents and road users will have close range views of the construction works associated with the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge, the A525 Bar Hill Road realignment and overbridge, Madeley tunnel, the southern porous portal of Madeley tunnel, Bar Hill aqueduct and associated earthworks. Receptors will also have views of a satellite compound, transfer nodes, tunnelling facility/logistics area, portal building, material stockpiles and the presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. The hedges either side of Bar Hill Road will be removed and two properties adjacent to the viewpoint (no. 82 and 84 Barhill Cottages) will be demolished. Receptors in this area will be surrounded by construction works. Views of hedged pastures either side of the A525 Bar Hill Road will be replaced by construction activity. Overall, due to the scale and prominence of the construction works, there will be a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.	Major adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	At night, the lighting associated with the tunnel boring will be clearly visible as a distinct element within the farmland. However, this lighting will only be apparent in a part of the view, and the controls on light spill set out in the draft CoCP will limit the change these new light sources introduce to the wider view. Therefore, at night there will be a low magnitude of visual change with minor adverse (non-significant) effects	Minor adverse (non-significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	Residents and road users will have close range views of the edge of Madeley cutting and of the various structures associated with the southern end of the Madeley tunnel. The A525 Bar Hill Road overbridge, will be prominent in foreground views. There will also be medium range views towards the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge and the Manor Road overbridge. There will be a substantial alteration to the key characteristics of the view including the loss of two existing properties along Bar Hill Road. The magnitude of visual change will therefore be high with major adverse (significant) effects.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	There are few trees to provide additional screening in the summer months. The existing roadside hedgerows in the foreground will be removed as part of the construction works and the magnitude of visual change will remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	The different elements of the Proposed Scheme will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the maturing mitigation planting, including that on the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge, and hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting on the landscape bunds, helps to both filter views and integrate the different elements of the Proposed Scheme, including the A525 Bar Hill Road overbridge within the wider visual context. The outlook will be one of developing woodland. Additionally, the maturing vegetation on the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge will help to integrate it within the wider landscape and reduce the sense of landscape severance created by the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of visual change will therefore reduce to medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	The mature mitigation planting including that on the Madeley Bridleway 1 accommodation green overbridge, and hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting on the landscape bunds, helps screen views and integrate the elements of the Proposed Scheme described above within the wider visual context. The outlook will change from hedged pastures to woodland, but this will still be semi rural in context. The A525 Bar Hill Road overbridge will still be visible but passing traffic, although more elevated, will be slightly further from this viewpoint than currently. The magnitude of visual change will therefore reduce to low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 023.02.001: View west from Moor Hall Farm on Bar Hill Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors including Moor Hall Farm, recreational receptors using Madeley Footpath 24, and transport receptors using the A525 Bar Hill Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 24/03/2016. Time taken: 10:45. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 376097.98, 344159.968. Elevation: 114.765 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 376680.537, 344140.776

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



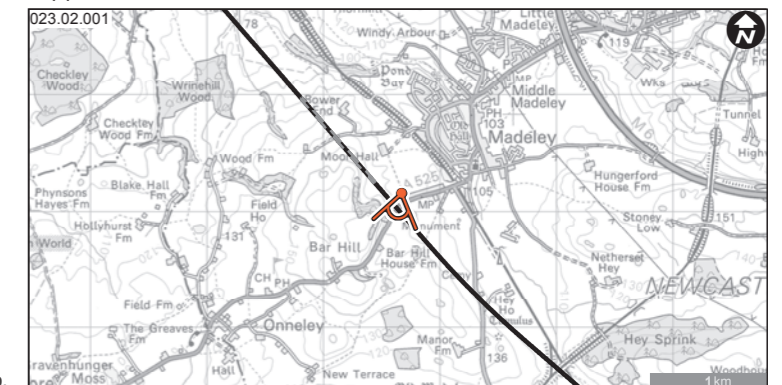
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential and recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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Viewpoint 023.02.001: View west from Moor Hall Farm on Bar Hill Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
<p>This viewpoint is located on the edge of Madeley in an area of medium-scale gently undulating rectilinear pastures bounded by gappy hedgerows and post and wire fencing. Barhill Wood Ancient Woodland which is situated on higher ground is a prominent skyline feature. The viewpoint is taken from the PRoW next to the lime avenue that leads to Moor Hall Farm. In the foreground, pastures are bounded by a combination of low hedgerows, post and rail and post and wire fencing. A statuesque oak tree is a focal point in the middle of one of the paddocks. Beyond the hedgerow, is an open pasture in the mid-ground with Barhill Wood behind. To the right of the photograph, Moor Hall Farm is just visible at the end of the avenue of trees, whilst to the left are the two red brick farmhouses and outbuildings at no. 82 and 84 Barhill cottages.</p>	<p>As winter, because this is an open view and the occasional trees and shrubs in full foliage have little effect other than masking and filtering some views.</p>	<p>There is light spill from the rear of properties along the A525 Bar Hill Road and intermittent light from passing vehicles. There is also light spill from Moor Hall Farm and multiple light sources in Madeley to the east.</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>Resident and users of the footpath and road will have close range views of the construction works associated with the A525 Bar Hill Road realignment and overbridge, Madeley tunnel and the southern porous portal of Madeley tunnel, porous portal retaining wall, Bar Hill aqueduct, Madeley cutting and associated earthworks. There will also be views of the Madeley tunnel (south) satellite compound, tunnelling facility/ logistics area, transfer nodes, material stockpiles and the presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. Two properties (no. 82 and 84 Barhill Cottages) will be demolished. Receptors in this area will be surrounded by construction works and views of rolling pastures will be replaced by views of large-scale construction activity. The landform changes and vegetation removal will be very noticeable. Overall, due to the scale and prominence of the construction works, there will be a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p> <p>The view of the Proposed Scheme from viewpoint 023.02.001 during construction (summer) is illustrated on the photomontage shown in figure LV-01-611 (Volume 2, Whitmore Heath to Madeley Map Book).</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	<p>At night, the lighting associated with the tunnel boring will be clearly visible as a distinct element within the farmland. However, this lighting will only be apparent in a part of the view, and the controls on light spill set out in the draft CoCP will limit the change these new light sources introduce to the wider view. Therefore, at night there will be a low magnitude of visual change with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Resident and users of the footpath and road will have close range views of the fence around the top of the southern porous portal of Madeley tunnel head wall, Bar Hill aqueduct, and the access track to the tunnel portal building and pumping station will also be visible from this viewpoint. The A525 Bar Hill Road overbridge, will be a prominent landscape feature as will the Porous Portal retaining wall. There will be a substantial alteration to the key characteristics of the view. The magnitude of visual change will therefore be high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p> <p>The view of the Proposed Scheme from viewpoint 023.02.001 during year 1 operation (summer) is illustrated on the photomontage shown in figure LV-01-556 (Volume 2, Whitmore Heath to Madeley Map Book).</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>There are few trees to provide additional screening in the summer months. The hedgerows in the foreground will be removed as part of the construction works and the magnitude of visual change will remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The different elements of the Proposed Scheme will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the extensive maturing mitigation planting around the southern porous portal of the Madeley tunnel screen and filter views and integrate the Madeley cutting and associated features at the southern end of the Madeley tunnel within the wider visual context. The outlook will be one of developing woodland. The magnitude of visual change will therefore reduce to medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further help screen views of the different elements of the Proposed Scheme at the southern end of Madeley tunnel. The outlook will change from hedged pastures to woodland, but this will still be semi rural in context. The A525 Bar Hill Road overbridge will still be visible but passing traffic, although more elevated will be slightly further from this viewpoint than currently. The magnitude of visual change will therefore reduce to low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 023.02.001: View west from Moor Hall Farm on Bar Hill Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors including Moor Hall Farm, recreational receptors using Madeley Footpath 24, and transport receptors using the A525 Bar Hill Road.

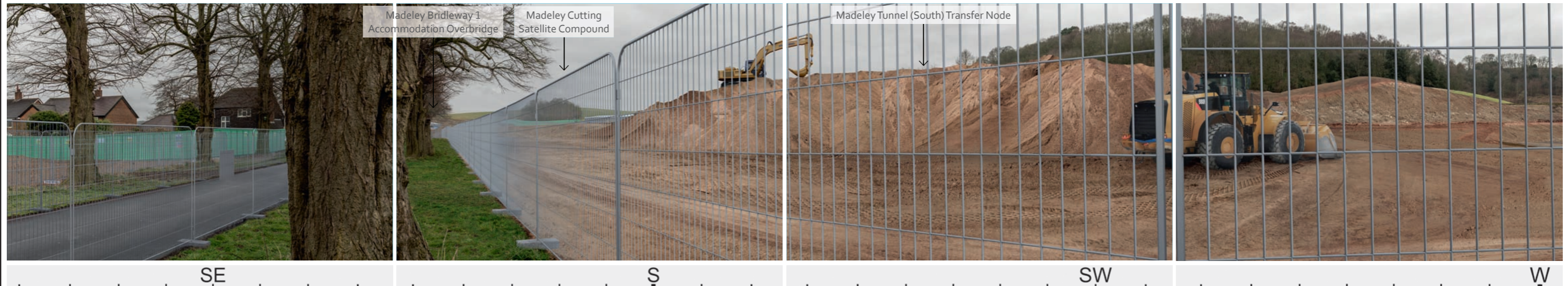
Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 24/03/2016. Time taken: 10:45. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 376097.98, 344159.968. Elevation: 114.765 Metres AOD.



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Peak construction phase (2023)

Date taken: 24/03/2016. Time taken: 10:45. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 376097.98, 344159.968. Elevation: 114.765 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 136 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-225. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 023.02.001 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-01-611 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-01-611
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 023.02.001
Community Area 4: Whitmore Heath to Madeley	

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Date: 12/06/17

Viewpoint 023.02.001: View west from Moor Hall Farm on Bar Hill Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors including Moor Hall Farm, recreational receptors using Madeley Footpath 24, and transport receptors using the A525 Bar Hill Road.

Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 24/03/2016. Time taken: 10:45. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 376097.98, 344159.968. Elevation: 114.765 Metres AOD.



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 24/03/2016. Time taken: 10:45. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 376097.98, 344159.968. Elevation: 114.765 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 136 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-225. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 023.02.001 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-01-556 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).

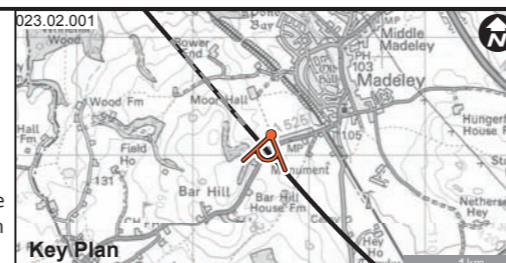


Figure Number	LV-01-556
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 023.02.001
Community Area 4: Whitmore Heath to Madeley	

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101556-P01

Date: 12/06/17

Viewpoint 023.02.006: View north-west from Beechfields

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors at Beechfields on Bower End Lane and recreational receptors using Madeley Footpaths 6 and 48.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama) Approximate location: 375803.777, 344407.895

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama) Approximate location: 375803.777, 344407.895

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational and residential receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 023.02.006: View north-west from Beechfields

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer	Night time
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale rolling pastures with intermittent hedgerows and few trees. The foreground and mid-ground pastures are bounded by low gappy hedgerows and post and wire fences. A wood pole overhead power line is a noticeable feature in the mid-ground. Most of the background is obscured by the rising landform but to the left of the photograph there are more distant views of rolling, well-treed arable fields and pastures. Bower End Farm and the overhead line equipment of the WCML are distantly visible as are buildings along the southern edge of Crewe. In the far distance, the skyline comprises low rolling hills.</p>	<p>As winter, because this is an open view and the occasional trees and shrubs in full foliage have little effect other than masking and filtering some views.</p>	<p>There is light spill from the rear of properties along the A525 Bar Hill Road and intermittent light from passing vehicles. There is also light spill from Moor Hall Farm and multiple light sources in Madeley beyond the WCML to the east.</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>Residents and users of the footpaths will have medium range to distant elevated views of construction activity associated with the Madeley tunnel, the northern porous portal of Madeley tunnel and associated tunnel boring activity, the Madeley North autotransformer station, tunnel portal building and associated earthworks. There will also be views of two satellite compounds, a tunnelling facility/ logistics area, material stockpiles and the presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. From the first floor of the farm at the end of Bower End Lane, there will be open views of the construction works, but elsewhere views will typically be filtered by intervening hedgerow trees. The magnitude of visual change will therefore be medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Construction (at night)	<p>At night, the lighting associated with the tunnel boring will be clearly visible as a distinct element within the farmland. However, this lighting will only be apparent in a part of the view, and the controls on light spill set out in the draft CoCP will limit the change these new light sources introduce to the wider view. Therefore, at night there will be a low magnitude of visual change with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Residents and users of the footpaths will have medium range to distant views of the security fence around the top of the northern porous portal of Madeley tunnel. Due to the intervening distance, the magnitude of visual change will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects as the infrastructure will largely blend into the background view.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>There will be some additional screening and filtering of views by the intervening vegetation in full leaf and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will reduce to negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>By the summer of year 15, the maturing woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting around the northern porous portal of Madeley tunnel will filter views and integrate the upper parts of the porous portal within the landscape. The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will therefore remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the fence around the top of the northern porous portal of Madeley tunnel the within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 023.03.007: View north-east from farmland near Bower End Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Madeley Footpath 48 near Bower End Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama) Approximate location: 375452.954, 344530.873

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama) Approximate location: 375452.954, 344530.873

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



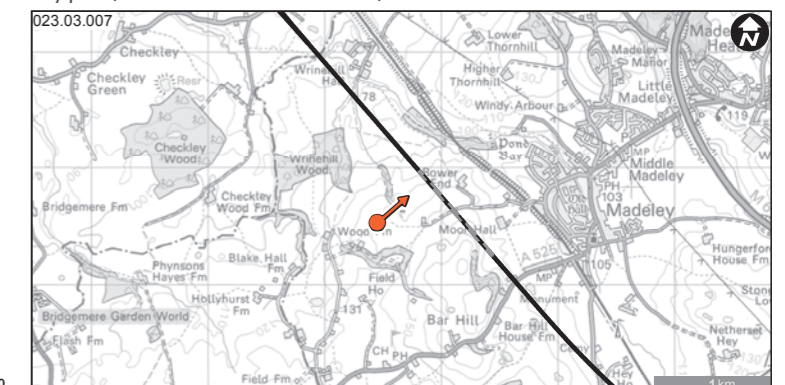
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 023.03.007: View north-east from farmland near Bower End Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale rolling pastures bounded by robust hedgerows with hedgerow trees and small field copses. The foreground comprises rolling pasture bounded by low managed hedgerows and post and wire fencing with occasional hedgerow trees. A small pond in the centre of the field is highlighted by the tops of a copse of trees. Much of the mid-ground is obscured by the landform. Distant views comprise well-wooded farmland in which the upper parts of the overhead line equipment of the WCML are intermittently visible.</p>	<p>As winter, but the view is more obscured by intervening vegetation in full leaf. There are some glimpsed distant views of the overhead line equipment of the WCML.</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>Users of the footpath will have medium range to distant views of construction activity associated with the Madeley tunnel and the northern porous portal of Madeley tunnel, associated tunnel boring activity, Checkley South embankment, and associated earthworks. The works, presence of two satellite compounds, construction equipment, materials stockpiles and movement of construction vehicles will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the medium-scale pastoral landscape, interrupting the characteristic hedgerow field boundaries, copses of trees and the rural, relatively open visual character. Views will, however, typically be filtered by intervening hedgerows and trees. Even though it will be reasonably distant from this viewpoint, the scale of the construction activity means that there will be a medium magnitude of visual change with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Users of the footpath will have medium range to distant views of the overhead line equipment and passing trains on the Checkley South embankment. These views will however be screened and filtered by intervening hedgerows and trees, and will only affect a part of the view. Because of the distance, the embankment will blend into the wider rural scene of open rolling pastures. For these reasons, there will be a low magnitude of visual change with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will reduce to negligible (non-significant) as most views of the Checkley South embankment will be screened and filtered by intervening vegetation in full leaf.</p>	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>By the summer of year 15, the maturing woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting along the western side of the Checkley South embankment will further filter views and help to integrate it within the wider visual context. The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will therefore be negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Checkley South embankment within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 023.03.019: View south-west from farmland near Higher Thornhill

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using the Madeley Footpath 3 near Higher Thornhill.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 376379.142, 345716.618

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 09/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 376379.142, 345716.618

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



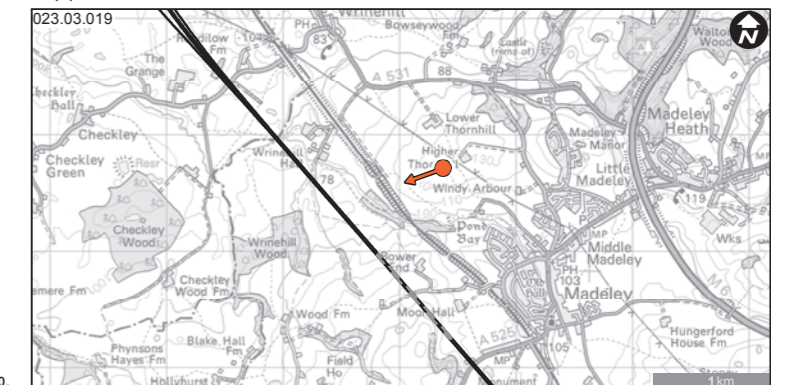
Value of the Viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 023.03.019: View south-west from farmland near Higher Thornhill

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of elevated small to medium-scale rolling pastures and wet grassland bounded by robust and often overgrown hedgerows with a high prevalence of hedgerow trees and field copses. The elevated location affords long distance views out across the Madeley Valley towards a wooded horizon and distant Welsh hills. The foreground comprises pastures with scattered mature trees and wet grassland, surrounding shallow, marshy depressions. The landscape is well treed with large woodland blocks dominating the mid-ground view. Grafton's Wood forms a large belt of valley floor woodland in the mid-ground and obscures views of the WCML beyond. The Bower End Farm complex is visible on the higher land to the south-west. Small telecommunications masts and wood pole overhead power lines are common landscape features.</p>	<p>As winter, but mid-ground and distant views are more obscured by intervening vegetation in full leaf.</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>Given the distance and the screening afforded by Grafton's Wood, any construction activity related to the Checkley South embankment and Checkley South viaduct will be visible in the far distance and will largely blend into the background landform and vegetation. The magnitude of visual change experienced by users of the footpath will be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Given the distance and the screening of views afforded by Grafton's Wood, the Checkley South embankment and Checkley South viaduct will blend into the background of landform and vegetation. The magnitude of visual change and level of effect experienced by users of the footpath will be negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain as negligible (non-significant) as distant views of the Checkley South embankment and Checkley South viaduct will be further obscured and filtered by intervening vegetation.</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The magnitude of the visual change and level of effect will remain as negligible (non-significant) as the maturing mitigation planting will further screen and filter views.</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Checkley South embankment and Checkley South viaduct within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>

Viewpoint 023.03.012: View south from farmland near Grafton's Wood

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Madeley Bridleway 5 and Madeley Footpath 28.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 375877.604, 345277.023

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 375877.604, 345277.023

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



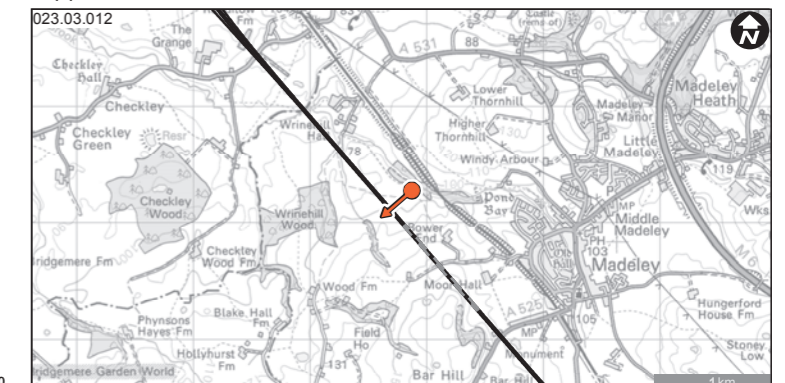
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 023.03.012: View south from farmland near Grafton's Wood

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in a remote and secluded area of small rolling pastures bounded by intermittent hedgerows with hedgerow trees located between Grafton's Wood and Wrinehill Wood Ancient Woodlands. Foreground views comprise a rolling pasture bounded by low managed hedgerows, mature trees and the edge of Grafton's Wood. The pasture continues into the mid-ground, and Bower End Farm occupies a local highpoint in the landform. A small telecommunications mast is visible in front of the farm sheds. Further pastures continue beyond, with intermittent hedgerows and trees. In the background, the tops of a pylon line are visible above the rising landform beyond Bowers Farm. Distant linear tree belts, hedgerow trees and the edges of Wrinehill Wood are visible. The skyline is screened by intervening landform and vegetation.</p>	<p>As winter, although hedgerows and trees in full leaf provide some masking and filtering of views.</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>Users of the footpaths will have open, close range views of the construction works associated with the Madeley tunnel and northern porous portal of the Madeley tunnel, Checkley South embankment and associated earthworks. There will also be views of satellite compounds, the tunnelling facility/ logistics area, material stockpiles and the presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. The current outlook across rolling pastures with managed hedgerows and mature trees will be replaced by views of a large-scale construction site. The loss of mature field boundary trees and the landform changes will be particularly noticeable and views across the River Lea valley to Wrinehill Wood will be interrupted by construction of the embankment. Despite some localised screening of views by vegetation, due to the prominence and scale of the construction activity, there will be a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Users of the footpaths will have open, close range views of the overhead line equipment and trains passing on Checkley South embankment. Although the embankment will be regraded, it will be a prominent, incongruous feature in the view, cutting across the rolling pastures and managed hedgerows. The key characteristics of the view will be altered through loss of landscape features, including trees, hedgerows, and field boundaries. Views across the River Lea valley to Wrinehill Wood will be interrupted by the embankment. For these reasons there will be a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Views of the Proposed Scheme will be more obscured and filtered by intervening hedgerows and field boundary trees in full leaf but, due to the proximity and scale of the embankment, the magnitude of visual change will remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Proposed Scheme will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the maturing mitigation planting along the Checkley South embankment matures and helps to both filter views and integrate the new features within the wider visual context. For this reason the magnitude of change will reduce to medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>Due to the scale and proximity of the Checkley South embankment and the permanent interruption of views across the River Lea valley to Wrinehill Wood, the magnitude of change will remain medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)

Viewpoint 023.03.013: View west from farmland near Lower Thornhill

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using the Madeley Footpath 3 in fields to the west of Lower Thornhill Farm.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 376152.233, 345987.016

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 09/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 376152.233, 345987.016

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the Viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 023.03.013: View west from farmland near Lower Thornhill

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of elevated small to medium-scale rolling pastures and wet grassland bounded by robust and often overgrown hedgerows with a high prevalence of hedgerow trees. Pastures bounded by overgrown hedgerows with occasional mature hedgerow trees are visible in the foreground view. Pylon line and wood pole overhead power line and small telecommunications mast are present. Open mid-ground views look out across rolling farmland with large farm complexes, scattered hamlets and dispersed properties visible across the wide vista. The WCML infrastructure is occasionally visible in gaps through the intervening landform and tree cover. Field patterns are generally well defined by hedgerows or post and wire fencing. The horizon line is well-wooded with small settlements visible through occasional breaks in the woodland cover. The Welsh hills are distantly visible to the west on the skyline.</p>	<p>As winter, but mid-ground and distant views are more obscured by intervening vegetation in full leaf. The WCML remains visible in glimpsed views through gaps in the intervening landform and trees.</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>Given the distance and the screening of views afforded by the gently rolling landform and Grafton's Wood, any construction activity related to the Checkley South embankment and Checkley South viaduct will be visible in the distance and will blend into the background of landform and vegetation. Users of the footpath will therefore experience a low magnitude of visual change with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Given the distance and the screening afforded by the gently rolling landform and Grafton's Wood, the Checkley South embankment and Checkley South viaduct will blend into the background of landform and vegetation. The magnitude of visual change experienced by users of the footpath will therefore be low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The magnitude of visual change and level of effect will reduce to negligible (non-significant) as distant views of the Proposed Scheme will be further obscured and filtered by intervening vegetation.</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The magnitude of the visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant) as the maturing mitigation planting will further screen and filter views.</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Checkley South embankment and Checkley South viaduct within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>

Viewpoint 023.03.010: View north from Wrinehill Wood

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using Madeley Bridleway 2.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 29/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377607.717, 344090.846

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 23/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 377607.717, 344090.846

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 023.03.010: View north from Wrinehill Wood

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in a remote and secluded area of small to medium-scale rolling pastures bounded by intermittent and often overgrown hedgerows with hedgerow trees located between Grafton's Wood and Wrinehill Wood. In the foreground gently rolling pastures slope away into the middle distance. Wrinehill Wood is visible together with tall gappy and overgrown hedgerows and hedgerow trees that enclose the fields. The tops of mature field boundary trees, are visible above the crest of the rolling pasture in the mid-ground. Further rolling pastures with low managed hedgerows, linear tree belts and Grafton's Wood and the Lum Ancient Woodlands, form the background view. To the left of the photograph are some large farm sheds at Wrinehill Hall Farm. Beyond these is the WCML which runs on low embankment. A telecommunications mast and a single wind turbine are seen against the skyline. A pylon line is intermittently visible beyond the WCML.</p>	<p>As winter, although hedgerows and trees in full leaf provide some masking and filtering of views.</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>Users of the bridleway will have medium range to distant views of construction activity associated with the Madeley tunnel and the northern porous portal of Madeley tunnel and associated tunnel boring activity, Checkley South embankment and associated earthworks. These works, presence of construction equipment, materials stockpiles and movement of construction vehicles will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across this secluded pastoral and well-treed landscape, interrupting views to Wrinehill Wood and Grafton's Wood. Despite some screening and filtering of views by the intervening landform and trees, together these elements will introduce a medium magnitude of change with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Users of the bridleway will have elevated, medium range to distant views of the overhead line equipment and passing trains on the Checkley South embankment. Although the embankment will be regraded and planted, some of the key characteristics of the view such as trees and hedgerows, will be lost and the embankment will interrupt views across the River Lea valley to Grafton's Wood and The Lum. Only part of the view will be affected therefore the magnitude of visual change will be medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>Views of the Proposed Scheme will be more obscured and filtered by intervening hedgerows and field boundary trees in full leaf but due to the scale of the works, the magnitude of visual change will remain medium with moderate adverse (significant) effects</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The Proposed Scheme will become less apparent in the view by year 15, as the maturing mitigation planting along the western side of the Checkley South embankment helps to both filter views and integrate it within the wider visual context. For this reason the magnitude of visual change will reduce to low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Checkley South embankment within the view and the magnitude of visual change will remain low with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 023.02.016: View south-west from Wrinehill Hall

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors at Wrinehill Hall and Wrinehill Mill and recreational receptors using the Madeley Bridleway 2 and Footpath 28.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 375258.699, 345753.142

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 375258.699, 345753.142

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential and recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 023.02.016: View south-west from Wrinehill Hall

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of small to medium-scale gently rolling pastures enclosed by low managed hedgerows and post and wire fencing with occasional hedgerow trees. In the foreground, the pastures are bounded by low managed hedgerows with post and wire fences. Trees along the River Lea are visible to the left of the photograph. In the mid-ground, further rolling pastures, rise gently and are enclosed by low hedgerows and post and wire fencing with occasional mature hedgerow trees. In the background pastures with a high tree cover are visible, including Checkley Wood, Wrinehill Wood Ancient Woodland and further hedgerow trees and linear tree belts. The telecommunications mast at Bower End Farm is also visible above the crest of intervening landform. The skyline is screened by intervening vegetation and landform.</p>	<p>As winter because this is an open view and the vegetation in full foliage has little effect other than masking and filtering some views.</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>Residents and users of the footpath and bridleway will have open, close range views of construction activity associated with the Checkley South embankment, Madeley Bridleway 2 accommodation underbridge and access track and associated earthworks. There will also be views of the Checkley South embankment satellite compound, material stockpiles and the presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. There will be substantial earth movements and vegetation removal. There may also be views of cranes associated with construction of the Checkley viaduct. Together, these will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the small to medium-scale pastoral landscape within the River Lea valley, disrupting the characteristic hedgerow field boundaries and interrupting views to Wrinehill Wood. Receptors in this area will have wide ranging and open views of the construction works, with the changing landform and loss of vegetation being very apparent. The magnitude of visual change will be high with major adverse (significant) effects as a result of the proximity and scale of the works in this location.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Residents and users of the footpath and bridleway will have open, close range views of overhead line equipment and passing trains on the Checkley South embankment, and of the Madeley Bridleway 2 accommodation underbridge and access track. Although the slopes of the embankment will be slackened to help integrate it within the wider landform, it will still be a prominent, incongruous feature in the view, cutting across the rolling pastures and managed hedgerows. Key characteristics of the view such as hedgerows and trees, will be lost and the embankment will interrupt views across the River Lea valley to Wrinehill Wood. There is little existing vegetation to provide screening or filtering of views. For these reasons it is anticipated there will be a high magnitude of visual change with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>There will be little existing vegetation to provide screening or filtering of views and the magnitude of visual change will remain high with major adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>Views of the Checkley South embankment will become more screened and filtered by the maturing mitigation planting and the embankment will be more integrated within the view by summer year 15. The outlook will be one of developing woodland, with only a small section of grassed embankment visible near the underbridge. Due to its proximity and scale, however, the embankment will remain a prominent feature and continue to interrupt views to Wrinehill Wood. For these reasons the magnitude of visual change will reduce to medium rather than low. This will result in moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>By year 60, the mitigation planting will be mature but the magnitude of visual change will remain medium due to the proximity and scale of the Checkley South embankment combined with the interruption of views to Wrinehill Wood with moderate adverse (significant) effects.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)

Viewpoint 024.02.015: View south from Mill Cottages

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors at Mill Cottages, recreational receptors using Madeley Bridleway 2 and transport receptors using the A531 Main Road and Mill Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 16/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 375654.358, 346382.233

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 16/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 375654.358, 346382.233

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential and recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 024.02.015: View south from Mill cottages

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large-scale open pastures and arable fields bounded by hedgerows with few hedgerow trees. The foreground view comprises a large open, gently rising pasture, the main feature of which is a prominent electricity pylon. The landform rises to a crest in the mid-ground, beyond which is the WCML which runs across much of the view. Both the overhead line equipment and passing trains are visible. On the far side of the WCML, rolling pastures give way to the well-treed landscape of the River Lea valley and Grafton's Wood Ancient Woodland, Wrinehill Wood Ancient Woodland, and Checkley Wood beyond.</p>	<p>As winter because this is an open view and the vegetation in full foliage has little effect other than masking and filtering some views. The WCML remains visible.</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>Residents and users of the footpath and road will have distant views of construction of the Checkley South embankment and Checkley viaduct, and other elements of the Proposed Scheme. Given the distance of this viewpoint from the works and the screening and filtering of views by intervening vegetation, the construction activity will largely blend into the background view. There will therefore be a low magnitude of visual change with minor adverse (non-significant) effects.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>Residents and users of the footpath and road will have distant views of the Checkley South embankment and Checkley viaduct. Given the distance and screening and filtering of views by intervening vegetation, the magnitude of visual change and level of effect arising from the presence of the Checkley South embankment and the Checkley viaduct will be negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>There will be further screening and filtering of views by the intervening vegetation in full leaf and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The maturing mitigation planting will further screen and filter views and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The mature mitigation planting will further screen and help integrate the Checkley South embankment and Checkley South viaduct within the view and the magnitude of visual change and level of effect will remain negligible (non-significant).</p>	<p>Negligible (non-significant)</p>

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 Whitmore Heath to Madeley 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, Whitmore Heath to Madeley community area report, Section 11.

Table 2: Landscape assessment matrix summarising the assessment of significance for all of the LCAs identified in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area

Landscape character area	Construction	Operation year 1 (2027)	Operation year 15 (2042)	Operation year 60 (2087)
Upper Meece Brook Valley Alluvial Lowlands	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
Baldwin's Gate Sandstone Hills and Heaths	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
Upper Meece Brook Valley Ancient Redlands	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
Whitmore Hall Valley Ancient Redlands	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
Baldwin's Gate Built Area	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Maer Sandstone Hills and Heaths	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Meece Ancient Redlands	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Upper Lea Valley Ancient Redlands	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
Hey Sprink Ancient Redlands and Woodlands	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
Old Madeley Manor Ancient Redlands	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
Onneley Sandstone Hills and Heaths	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Madeley Ancient Clay Farmlands	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
Madeley Ancient Redlands	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
Madeley Built Area	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
Checkley Farms and Woods	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
Madeley Valley	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
Madeley Manor Ancient Redlands	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Madeley North Ancient Clay Farmlands	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 Whitmore Heath to Madeley 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, Whitmore Heath to Madeley 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 Whitmore Heath to Madeley area

Viewpoints		Construction	Operation year 1 (2027)		Operation year 15 (2042) summer	Operation year 60 (2087) summer
		Winter	Winter	Summer		
019.02.012	View from farmland at Stableford	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
020.02.006	View from residences at Hill Chorlton	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
020.03.008	View north-east from farmland north of Kennels Lane	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
020.03.011	View north-east from farmland close to WCML	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse
020.03.023	View north-east from edge of Haddon Plantation	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
020.04.024	View south-west from Acton Road	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
020.03.022	View north from farmland near Baldwin's Gate	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
020.03.013	View north-east from farmland south of A51 Stone Road	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
020.03.010	View north-east from farmland near water treatment works	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
020.02.020	View west from entrance drive to Whitmore Cricket Club	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
020.02.016	View south-west from Rectory Lane	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
020.02.021	View east from the A53 Newcastle Road near The Hill	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
021.02.011	View north-east from Manor Road	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
021.02.005	View east from farmland near Snape Hall Farm	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
021.02.007	View north-east from farmland east of Madeley Park Farm	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
021.02.008	View north-east from edge of Madeley Park Wood	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
021.02.010	View north-east from roadside at Madeley Park Wood	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible

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021.03.013	View north-east from Manor Road	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
022.02.001	View north-east from Manor Road	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
022.02.005	View south-west from farmland near Netherset Hey Farm	Major adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
022.03.003	View north-east from Manor Road	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
022.02.004	View south-east from Manor Road, near Manor Cottages	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
022.02.006	View south-west from track to Netherset Hey Farm	Major adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
022.03.007	View west from farmland near Hungerford House Farm	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
022.03.024	View south-west from Madeley Parish Cemetery	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse
022.02.008	View south-west from Hungerford Lane	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
022.03.010	View west from Netherset Hey Lane	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
022.02.009	View south-west from Hungerford Lane	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
022.02.011	View south-west from southern edge of Madeley	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
022.03.014	View east from Red Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
022.02.013	View south from Red Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
022.02.012	View south from the A525 Bar Hill Road	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
022.02.022	View south in front of properties on the A525, Bar Hill Road	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
022.02.018	View east from the A525 Bar Hill Road	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
023.02.001	View west from Moor Hall Farm on Bar Hill Road	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
023.02.006	View north-west from Beechfields	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
023.03.007	View north-east from farmland near Bower End Lane	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
023.03.019	View south-west from farmland near Higher Thornhill	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
023.03.012	View south from farmland near Grafton's Wood	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
023.03.013	View west from farmland near Lower Thornhill	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

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023.03.010	View north from Wrinehill Wood	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
023.02.016	View south and west from Wrinehill Hall	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
024.02.015	View south from Mill Cottages	Minor adverse	Negligible	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*.