

# High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe)

## Environmental Statement

### Volume 5: Technical appendices

CA1: Fradley to Colton

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

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CA1: Fradley to Colton

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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 Fradley to Colton community area 1 (CA 1), 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, Fradley to Colton 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 Fradley to Colton area.

Table 1: Stakeholder engagement

| Stakeholder                                   | Comment   | Response  |
|---|---|---|
| Staffordshire County Council<br>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  |
| Canal & River Trust<br>28 April 2016          | The Canal & River Trust identified Fradley Junction as one of the key recreational assets on the Trent and Mersey Canal and asked for additional viewpoints at Woodend Lock, to consider the interface with Phase One | Additional viewpoints considered and assessed at Woodend Lock and Fradley Lock, to consider the sequential experience of recreational canal users and the visual impact of Phase 2a, both on its own and in combination with the Phase One scheme |

## 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 Fradley to Colton area. A summary of the landscape baseline and significant landscape effects is provided in Volume 2, Fradley to Colton community area report, Section 11. The LCA Maps LV-02-201 to LV-02-209a-L1 (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 national<sup>1</sup> and county level<sup>2</sup>. A wide variety of spatially referenced data were also reviewed in developing the landscape characterisation, including Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC), Phase 1 Habitat Survey, geological and hydrological data and aerial photography. The national landscape character context is illustrated on Map LV-00-101 (Volume 5, Landscape and visual Map Book). The county Landscape Character Types (LCT) of relevance to the Fradley to Colton area are summarised below:

- Settled Heathlands: A gently rolling lowland landscape of acid sandy soils now mainly overlaid with mixed farming in a regular rectilinear field pattern, with many well-wooded areas;
- 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;
- Riparian Alluvial Lowlands: A landscape of levels and lowland river valleys, where alluvial soils and occasionally peat overlay alluvial drift deposits. Pasture is the dominant land use, with water side trees such as willow and alder predominating and valley parklands are also apparent;
- Settled Farmlands: Landscapes of undulating lowlands and hills, thinly scattered with woodlands of often ancient origin and a mixed, though not distinctive settlement pattern; and
- Settled Plateau Farmland Slopes: An undulating landscape shaped by glacial drift deposits, supporting dairying and mixed farming in a semi regular hedged field pattern with some woodlands, often of ancient origin and remnant heathlands.

2.2.2 Descriptions of all the LCA identified within the Fradley to Colton area are provided overleaf. The LCA are shown on Maps LV-02-201 to LV-02-209a-L1 (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Map Book). A summary description of the LCA most likely to be affected is included in the Volume 2, Fradley to Colton 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.

<sup>1</sup> Natural England (2013-2014), *National Character Area profiles*.

<sup>2</sup> Staffordshire County Council (1996), *Planning for Landscape Change Supplementary Planning Guidance*, Volume 3.

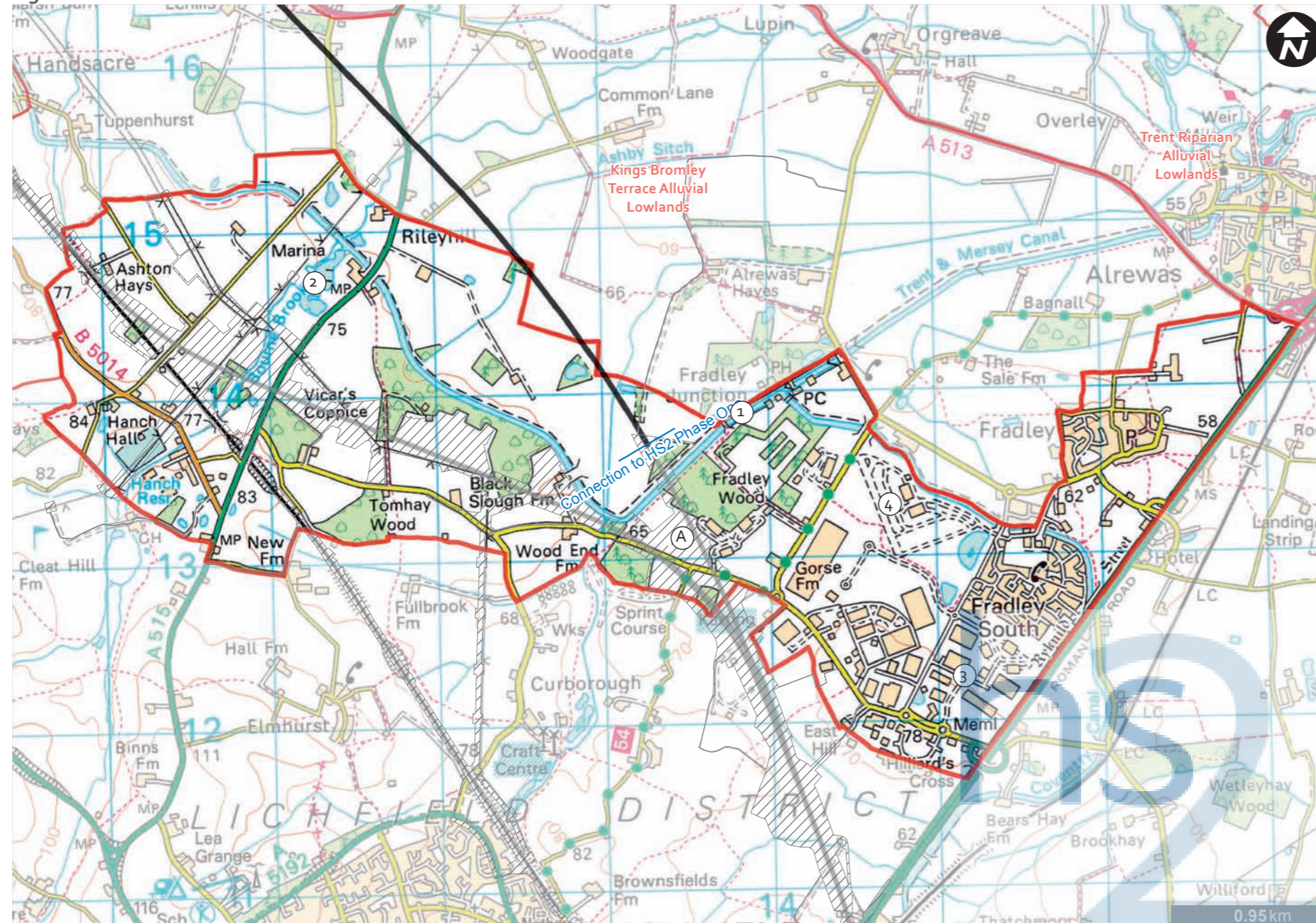
# Fradley Settled Heathlands LCA

## Landscape character baseline description

This LCA boundary is as reported in HS2 Phase 1, but the baseline descriptions and presentation have been amended to reflect the revised landscape methodology adopted for Phase 2a and set out within the SMR (Volume 5, Appendix CT-001-001) and (SMR Addendum Volume 5, Appendix CT-001-002). Fradley Settled Heathlands is the locally specific character area within the Settled Heathlands Character Type, reported in Phase One.

Fradley Settled Heathlands LCA is a flat to gently undulating agricultural landscape of mixed arable and pastoral farmland. Parliamentary enclosure field patterns are mostly intact and of small to medium scale and bound by deciduous hedgerows, hedgerow trees and dispersed blocks of deciduous woodland. The LCA includes an intensively developed industrial area, Fradley Industrial Estate (3), the disused Fradley Airfield (4) within the estate is a remnant of the area's previous use as a WWII airfield. The landscape was formerly dominated by heathland and woodland and was known as Fradley Heath in the 18th century, however due to the intensification of arable farming in the late 18th and 19th century much of the heathland was lost. The LCA is defined in part by hydrological features including the Trent and Mersey Canal, Fradley Lock (1), Fradley Reservoir and the Kings Bromley Marina (2), the canal architecture at Fradley Lock is highly distinctive. This LCA is within both the Trent Valley Washlands National Character Area (NCA) and the Settled Heathlands and Settled Farmlands landscape type within the Staffordshire County Landscape Character Assessment.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key**
- North
  - Proposed Scheme
  - LCA boundary
  - Materially significant committed developments
  - Hs2 Phase One
  - 1. Fradley Junction
  - 2. Kings Bromley Marina
  - 3. Fradley Industrial Estate
  - 4. Fradley Airfield

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### Principal vegetation



Broadleaved woodland  
Beech, ash, oak, birch



Hedgerow  
Field maple, hawthorn, holly, ash



Scrub  
Gorse, hawthorn, hazel, holly



Tree lined water  
Ash, willow, birch

### Principal vegetation key

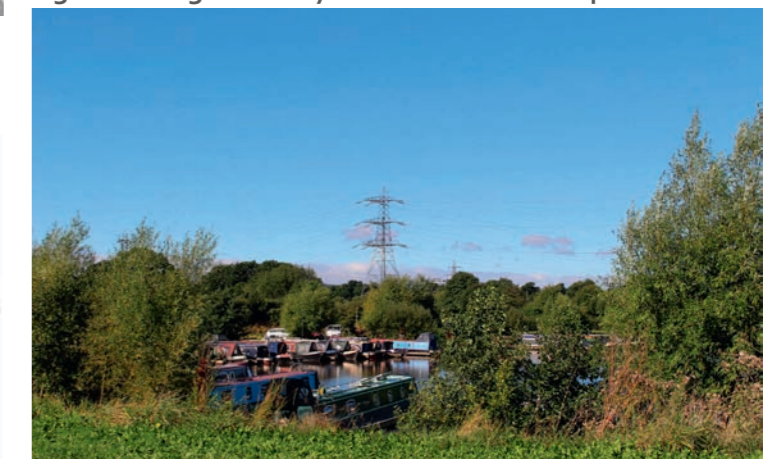


Figure 2: Slaish ancient woodland from footpath



**Key value characteristics - Perception of landscape and scenic qualities:** Extensive hedgerows and dense woodland create an intimate scale and scenic qualities, shelter provides some localised sense of tranquillity.

Figure 3: Kings Bromley Marina from the car park



**Key value characteristics - Recreational value and landscape condition:** The Trent and Mersey Canal, marinas and associated PRoW (PRoW) provide locally valued recreational resources. Waterside vegetation, together with widespread blocks of woodland and ancient woodland, form a distinctive wooded character in good condition.

# Fradley Settled Heathlands LCA

## Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: Field bound by Shaw Gap woodland, from Shaw Lane



**Perceptual aspects and tranquillity:**  
A moderate sense of tranquillity due to wooded enclosure and a low level of modern development creates a landscape that will be more susceptible to change, though some intrusion from overhead power lines reduce susceptibility.

**Scale:** A predominantly smaller scale agricultural landscape, within which the Proposed Scheme will be likely to dominate.

**Land cover and land use:** Dense blocks of woodland and smaller scale field pattern form some complexity, that will be more susceptible to change from the Proposed Scheme.

## Landscape character assessment

**Description of overall landscape value:** A mixed agricultural and wooded landscape with some scenic qualities and a sense of tranquillity. The landscape has a good network of PRoW and the canal corridor has intrinsic scenic qualities providing a locally valued recreation resource, particularly in proximity to the Fradley Lock (1) and Fradley Junction with its distinctive canal architecture. The area is crossed by busy roads, including the A38 Devon Expressway, A515 and the B5014 Uttoxeter Road and a network of largely straight roads and local lanes linking farms, villages and settlements. Waterside vegetation and woodland form a well connected network of natural features. However these qualities are partly eroded by the Fradley Industrial Estate, modern agricultural practices that have resulted in increased scale of field patterns and hedgerow loss and pylons. Overall the value of the landscape is considered to be medium.

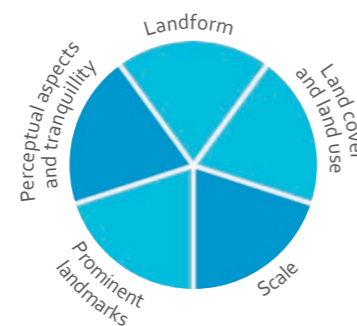
**Description of overall landscape susceptibility:** Small to medium scale fields often enclosed by blocks of dense woodland form a relatively distinctive landcover pattern. There are several medium sized woodlands which form a characteristic wooded skyline, although there is some localised intrusion from the urban/industrial fringe and overhead power lines. Skyglow from Fradley Industrial Area and the eastern edge of Lichfield is noticeable. The open areas of the landscape and presence of overhead power lines reduce the sense of tranquillity locally, but overall the perceived naturalness and areas of intimate scale provided by extensive woodland cover increases the susceptibility of the landscape. Overall the susceptibility of the landscape is considered to be medium - low.

**Description of overall landscape sensitivity:** Woodland, watercourses and small scale field patterns form a distinctive landscape in good condition. However there is little variation in topography and the landscape is sometimes degraded by detracting features. Overall the landscape sensitivity is considered to be medium.

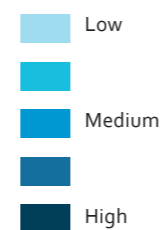
### Value



### Susceptibility



#### Value and susceptibility key



## Magnitude of change and level of effect

**Construction:** The construction activity and equipment associated with the Pyford Brook viaduct, and Pyford North and South embankments will alter the character of the LCA locally. Construction will alter the landform, including through the placement of material stockpiles. It will also result in the removal of trees and vegetation, further exposing the presence of equipment and fencing, and the movement of vehicles. However, the changes will only be apparent within relatively localised parts of the LCA and therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be medium.

Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

**Year 1:** The operation of the Proposed Scheme associated with the Pyford Brook viaduct and Pyford North and Pyford South embankments and the associated connections to Phase One will alter the character of the landscape locally. The Proposed Scheme will result in the loss of field boundary vegetation and woodland and will introduce localised changes to the existing flat landform character, due to embankments that will also create severance of the landscape. The Pyford Brook viaduct will introduce a large infrastructure element that is uncharacteristic of the landscape. However, the changes will only be apparent within relatively localised parts of the LCA and therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be medium.

Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

**Year 15:** With the increasing screening effect and maturing of the mitigation planting the effects on the landscape will reduce, though due to the presence of the viaducts, embankments and associated severance, the magnitude of change will remain medium.

Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

**Year 60:** Due to the continuing growth of mitigation planting and associated greater level of screening, the Proposed Scheme and elements listed above will become more integrated in to landscape. Though some localised medium effects will remain, the magnitude of change of the LCA as a whole is considered to be low.

Effects are minor adverse (non significant).

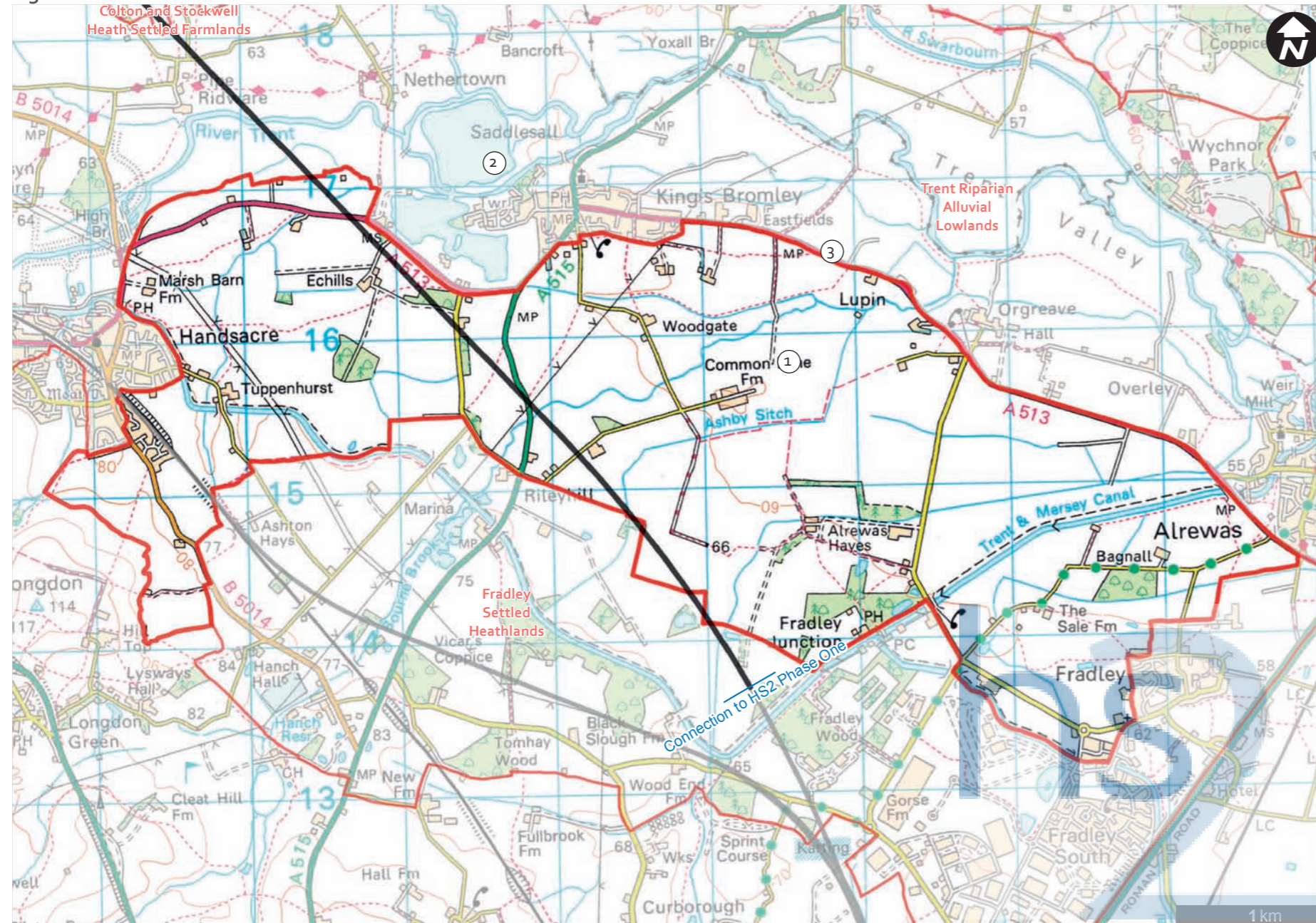
# Kings Bromley Terrace Alluvial Lowlands LCA

## Landscape character baseline description

This LCA generally follows boundaries defined in Hs2 Phase 1, where there are variations this is due to the revised landscape methodology adopted for Phase 2a. The baseline descriptions and presentation have also been amended to reflect the methodology as set out within the SMR (Volume 5, Appendix CT-001-001 and SMR Addendum Volume 5, Appendix CT-001-002). Kings Bromley Terrace Alluvial Lowlands is the locally specific character area within the Terrace Alluvial Lowlands Character Type, reported in Phase One.

The Kings Bromley Terrace Alluvial Lowlands LCA adjoins the settlements of Kings Bromley and Fradley. The landscape is predominantly flat and open and defined by working agricultural land use, with a moderate level of tree cover bounding fields and properties. Field scale tends to be medium to large, allowing open and long distance views of the surrounding landscape. Tree lined watercourses, such as the Trent and Mersey Canal (4) and a number of brooks, including Ashby Stitch (2), Bourne Brook, Crawley Brook and Pyford Brook that drain eastwards towards the River Trent, traverse the agricultural landscape. This LCA is within the Trent Valley Washlands NCA and the Alluvial Lowlands landscape type within the Staffordshire County Landscape Character Assessment.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- North
  - Proposed Scheme
  - LCA boundary
  - 1. Watercourses draining to the River Trent (eg. Ashby Stitch)
  - 2. West Coast Main Line
  - 3. Trent and Mersey Canal

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### Principal vegetation



Broadleaved woodland  
Oak, birch, poplar, ash, willow



Hedgerow  
Hawthorn, blackthorn, ash, gorse



Tree lined water  
Poplar, willow, ash

### Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Views to the east near Handsacre



**Key value characteristics - Scenic qualities:** The rural and relatively tranquil nature of the landscape forms a moderate level of scenic quality. The landscape is particularly scenic in proximity to watercourses, woodland and the Trent and Mersey Canal.

Figure 3: Views to the west near Alrewas Hayes hotel



**Key value characteristics - Perception of landscape:** The hedges and woodlands around fields provide shelter and provide localised perceptions of a rural and tranquil landscape. However the often open and large scale field pattern can reduce levels of perceived tranquillity, allowing longer distance views to overhead power lines and road and rail infrastructure.

# Terrace Alluvial Lowlands LCA

## Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: Trent and Mersey to the west of Fradley from the canal towpath



**Perceptual aspects and tranquillity:**  
The tree lined Trent and Mersey Canal provides areas with a strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity, which increases the susceptibility of this landscape to the Proposed Scheme.

**Scale:** There are extensive areas of medium- large scale field patterns with mostly intact hedgerows that are likely to have a lower susceptibility to the Proposed Scheme than smaller scale landscapes near to Kings Bromley.

**Landform:** A moderate degree of landform variation with some undulations, and land rising to the west to the Cannock Chase, that will result in a medium degree of susceptibility.

**Landcover and land use:**  
Dispersed blocks of woodland bound fields that have experienced erosion due to agricultural intensification, resulting in larger field pattern and a moderate susceptibility to the Proposed Scheme.

## Landscape character assessment

**Description of overall landscape value:** A generally medium to large scale agricultural landscape of extensive arable and pastoral farming that has some scenic quality. The rural landscape experiences a localised sense of tranquillity from enclosure from woodland, though the open agricultural landscape leads to increased intrusion from overhead power lines, and the A513 Rugeley Road, B5014 Lichfield Road and West Coast Main Line (WCML). Street lighting on the eastern edge of Handsacre is noticeable at night-time seen from within a largely unlit rural landscape. The canal provides recreational and scenic value, the overall landscape value is considered to be medium.

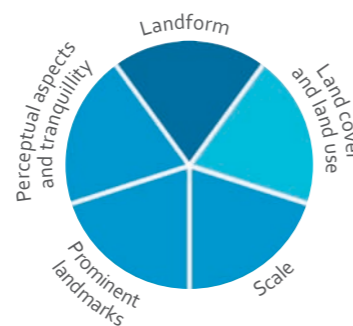
**Description of overall landscape susceptibility:** The landscape has a moderate complexity of landcover elements including mature woodland, watercourses and historic settlement. Field patterns are generally medium to large, open in character and have little variation, though some areas have a localised sense of tranquillity due to enclosure. Given the above, the overall susceptibility of the landscape to change arising from the Proposed Scheme is medium.

**Description of overall landscape sensitivity:** In areas that experience shelter from woodland and along the Trent and Mersey Canal, this rural landscape has a localised sense of tranquillity and scenic qualities. However some erosion of field pattern has led to large, open and featureless fields that allow longer distance views to road and railway infrastructure and overhead power lines. Overall the sensitivity of the change arising from the Proposed Scheme is considered to be medium.

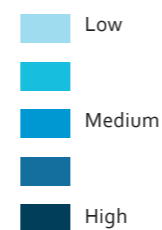
### Value



### Susceptibility



#### Value and susceptibility key



## Magnitude of change and level of effect

**Construction:** The construction activity and equipment associated with the Kings Bromley viaduct, Pyford North and Bourne embankment and the River Trent viaduct and the excavation of borrow pits will alter the character of the LCA locally. These elements will result in the removal of trees and vegetation and modification to landform. The presence and movement of equipment and vehicles and the presence of stockpiles and earthworks will be prominent in a landscape with few detracting elements. As the construction works will be prominent within the rural landscape, the magnitude of change is considered to be high.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 1:** The operation of the Proposed Scheme associated with the Kings Bromley viaduct, Bourne embankment and the River Trent viaduct, plus associated noise barriers and overhead line equipment will alter the character of the landscape. The embankments will alter the generally flat nature the landform and the Kings Bromley viaduct will be prominent and uncharacteristic of the rural landscape. The Proposed Scheme will cause severance of the landscape, resulting in realignment of roads and footpaths and severance of field patterns. Due to the introduction of uncharacteristic large scale infrastructure into the landscape, the magnitude of change is considered to be high.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 15:** Though the Kings Bromley viaduct will remain prominent, the increased screening effect and maturing of the mitigation planting will better integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape, as such the magnitude of change will reduce to medium.

Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

**Year 60:** The further maturing of the mitigation planting will help to further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape, as such although some localised medium effects will remain, the magnitude of change of the LCA as a whole is considered to be low.

Effects are minor adverse (non significant).

# Trent Riparian Alluvial Lowlands LCA

## Landscape character baseline description

The Trent Riparian Alluvial Lowlands LCA lies within the River Trent Valley, characterised by its flat landform and the River Trent (2) meandering the landscape from east to west. The landscape is also cut by associated tributaries, including the River Swarbour. Field patterns vary in size and regularity dating from later medieval (4) to modern and are bound by mostly intact hedgerows with low woodland cover. Fields that bound the river tend to be predominantly pastoral and of a larger scale, giving rise to arable farmland as topography rises from the floodplain. The larger settlements of Yoxall, Kings Bromley, Handsacre, Alrewas and the industrial fringe of Rugeley form some developed character and smaller settlements of Nethertown and Mavesyn Ridware along with individual farmsteads are dispersed within the rural landscape and connected by narrow lanes. There is an extensive network of PRoW providing access and recreation, such as The Way for the Millennium long distance footpath (1) that crosses the landscape from west to east, briefly following the course of the River Trent (2). This LCA is within the Trent Valley Washlands NCA and the Riparian Alluvial Lowlands landscape type within the Staffordshire County Landscape Character Assessment.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- North
  - Proposed Scheme
  - LCA boundary
  - 1. The Way of the Millennium
  - 2. River Trent
  - 3. Industrial fringe of Rugeley
  - 4. Historic field patterns

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### Principal vegetation



Hedgerow  
Elder, ivy, holly, hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel



Tree lined water  
Poplar, willow, alder



Field tree  
Ash, scots pine



Broadleaved woodland  
Alder, ash, beech

### Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: North of Pipe Wood Lane, east of Pipe Ridware



Key value characteristics - Scenic qualities, perception of the landscape and historic landscape interest: Pastoral grazing land comprised of historic field boundaries on marshy floodplains, forms a scenic and intact landscape with a strong perception of remoteness and tranquillity.

Figure 3: View to the north from historic High Bridge



Key value characteristics - Recreational value: The extensive local Public Right of Way (PRoW) network, particularly along the Trent and Mersey Canal, provides recreational value.

# Trent Riparian Alluvial Lowlands LCA

## Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: View from Kings Bromley Footpath 3, next to the River Trent



**Landform:**  
A broad flat valley floor that will be highly susceptible to change in levels from the Proposed Scheme.

**Landcover and land use:**  
The agricultural landscape that is defined in part by its traditional land uses with a lack of modern development increases susceptibility, though the landscape experiences some interruption from discordant features such as Rugeley Power Station

**Scale:** A varying landcover pattern with larger scale pasture fields following the meandering course of the River Trent (2) in contrast to historic field patterns (4) associated with the settlements and to the north of Kings Bromley. This forms some complexity that increases the landscape's susceptibility to the Proposed Scheme.

**Perceptual aspects and tranquillity:**  
Relatively high levels of tranquillity due to wide areas of rural landscape with little development resulting in perceived remoteness that increases the landscape's susceptibility. However overhead power lines and the industrial fringe of Rugeley (4) form some intrusion.

## Landscape character assessment

**Description of overall landscape value:** This LCA is a predominantly pastoral and undeveloped lowland valley landscape that provides some scenic quality. The scenic value of the landscape is moderately high due to the presence of natural features such as rivers and marshes that contribute to the character of the landscape. Historic field patterns form a strong sense of intactness where evident and an extensive network of PRoW including The Way for the Millennium long distance footpath (1) provide recreational value. Small hamlets of distinctive character, such as Mavesyn Ridware, provide historic value. The West Coast Main Line and the eastern industrial fringe of Rugeley reduce perceptions of tranquillity to the west of the LCA. Overall the value of the landscape is considered to be medium.

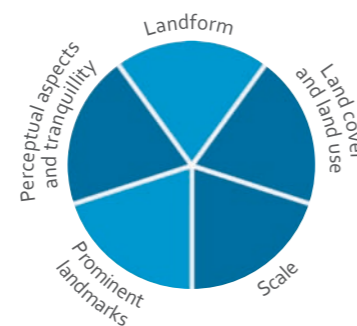
**Description of overall landscape susceptibility:** A rural and largely undeveloped floodplain landscape, with a simple flat landform though distinctive in nature due to its lowland valley landscape type and the very broad character of the valley floor. Some complexity of landcover pattern is apparent within the rural landscape, due to historic field boundaries within the otherwise medium scale landscape. The landscape is defined by traditional land uses with a clear sense of tranquillity and wildness within large parts. There are localised intrusions from Rugeley and Yoxall, the power station and overhead power lines that form prominent features on the skyline. The overall susceptibility of the landscape is considered to be medium-high.

**Description of overall landscape sensitivity:** This landscape is defined by its rural nature and associated localised tranquillity levels, meandering watercourses and varying landscape pattern. The landscape experiences localised intrusion from overhead power lines and the industrial fringe of Rugeley that often characterise the skyline result in an overall sensitivity of medium.

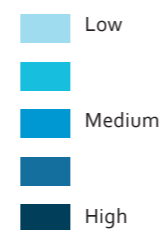
### Value



### Susceptibility



#### Value and susceptibility key



## Magnitude of change and level of effect

**Construction:** The construction activity and equipment associated with the River Trent viaduct and the Pipe Ridware embankment and the excavation of borrow pits will alter the character of the LCA. These works will result in high level construction equipment such as tower cranes used during the construction of the viaduct that would be highly perceptible within the lowland valley. The construction works will form a new skyline character and landscape severance. In consideration of the above, the magnitude of change is considered to be high.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 1:** The operation of the Proposed Scheme associated with the River Trent viaduct and Pipe Ridware embankment within the LCA will substantially alter the character of the lowland valley landscape. The presence of the River Trent viaduct will introduce an uncharacteristic large scale infrastructure element in to a landscape with few detracting elements and due to the height of the viaduct it will become a principle feature on the skyline. As such, the magnitude of change is considered to be high.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 15:** Due to the scale and presence of the River Trent viaduct the proposed landscape planting will be unlikely to reduce visual effects of the viaduct, as such the magnitude of change will remain high.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 60:** The Proposed Scheme and elements listed above will remain prominent despite the mitigation planting having reached maturity, resulting in a high magnitude of change.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

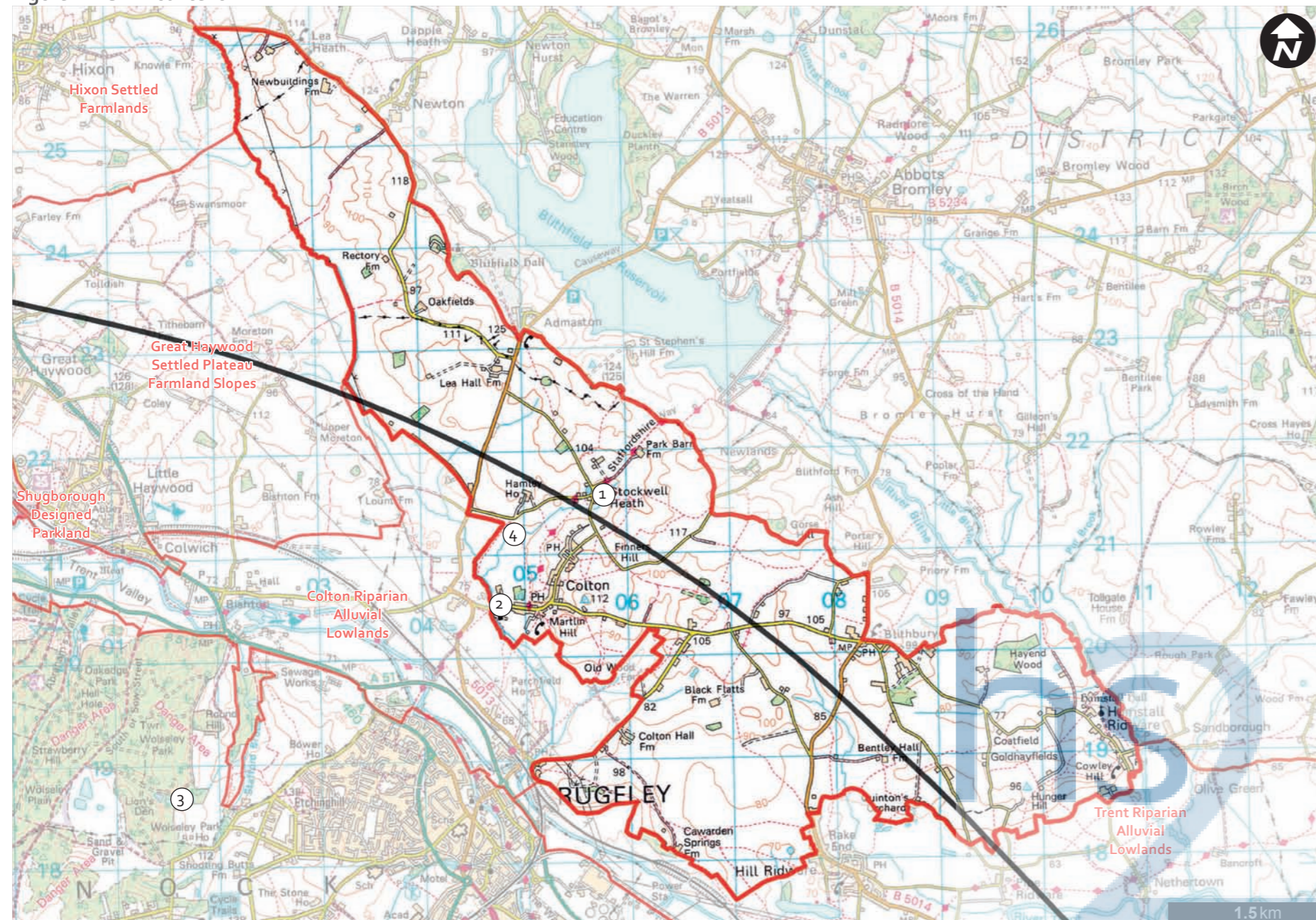


# Colton and Stockwell Heath Settled Farmlands LCA

## Landscape character baseline description

This LCA lies between Hill Ridware, Colton and Admaston and is an undulating and rural landscape divided by historic small scale field patterns (4) with occasional woodland blocks. It is characterised by pastoral and arable medium scale field patterns defined by mature hedgerows, hedgerow trees and woodland belts. Settlement within the LCA is largely defined by dispersed farmsteads, such as Woodhouse Farm on Pipe Wood Lane, the historic settlement of Colton which dates back to the Anglo Saxon period and the nearby hamlet of Stockwell Heath (1) set within the valley landform. Settlements are linked by a traditional rural road and lane network. Long distance views to the wooded ridges of the Cannock Chase AONB (3) are frequently afforded from PRoW and the road network. The LCA is within the Needwood Claylands NCA and the Settled Plateau Farmland Slopes landscape type within the Staffordshire County Landscape Character Assessment.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- North
  - Proposed Scheme
  - LCA boundary
  - Stockwell Heath
  - Bridge crossing Moreton Brook
  - Cannock Chase AONB
  - Historic field pattern

Principal vegetation



Broadleaved woodland



Hedgerow  
*Hawthorn, blackthorn, ash, holly*



Scrub  
*Hawthorn, blackthorn, gorse, blackberry*



Tree lined water  
*Willow, alder, oak, birch*

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: View south west along Bellamour Way, Colton



**Key value characteristics - Historic landscape and scenic qualities:** Colton has a large number of varied historic buildings and attractive landscape features, including Moreton Brook and associated road bridge (2) that all contribute to the scenic quality of this village.

Figure 3: South-west towards Colton from PRoW



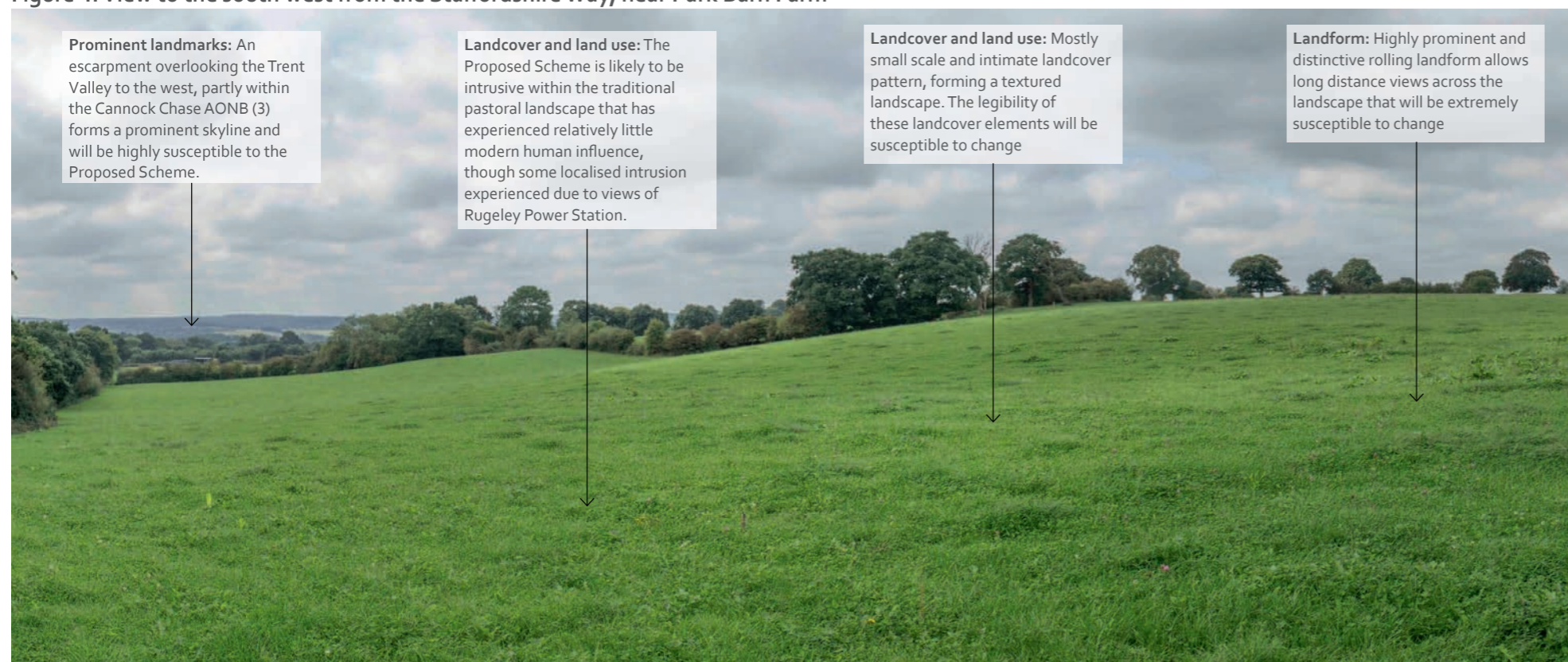
**Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape, and natural landscape:** The rolling and rural landscape with dispersed rural properties and extensive long distance views often to the Cannock Chase AONB (3) form a sense of remoteness. The extensive woodland and hedgebanks provide a natural and unspoilt countryside.

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# Colton and Stockwell Heath Settled Farmlands LCA

## Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: View to the south west from the Staffordshire Way, near Park Barn Farm



**Prominent landmarks:** An escarpment overlooking the Trent Valley to the west, partly within the Cannock Chase AONB (3) forms a prominent skyline and will be highly susceptible to the Proposed Scheme.

**Landcover and land use:** The Proposed Scheme is likely to be intrusive within the traditional pastoral landscape that has experienced relatively little modern human influence, though some localised intrusion experienced due to views of Rugeley Power Station.

**Landcover and land use:** Mostly small scale and intimate landcover pattern, forming a textured landscape. The legibility of these landcover elements will be susceptible to change

**Landform:** Highly prominent and distinctive rolling landform allows long distance views across the landscape that will be extremely susceptible to change

## Landscape character assessment

**Description of overall landscape value:** This is a rural landscape with a number of historic settlements such as Colton and Stockwell Heath (1). A mix of historic field patterns, including formerly medieval open fields, since enclosed in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century and watermeadows. There is a prevailing sense of tranquillity within the area due to a lack of modern development within the landscape. The landscape has a strong association with the Cannock Chase AONB (3), exhibiting special qualities of the AONB (3) such as rolling pastoral farmland, winding lanes with high hedgebanks and an intact small scale field pattern (4). Overall the landscape value is considered to be medium-high.

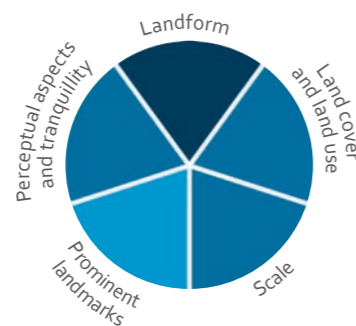
**Description of overall landscape susceptibility:** A rolling and rural landscape of distinctive landform, overlaid with a mix of historic field systems (4) including intact historic field boundaries. The rolling nature of the landscape allows long distance views of the surrounding landscape, whilst providing an enclosed character to other areas due to mature woodland clumps and intact field boundaries. A moderately complex landscape pattern has relatively little modern development, however the landscape experiences some localised intrusion from Rugeleys urban/ industrial fringe. Overall the susceptibility of the landscape is considered to be medium-high.

**Description of overall landscape sensitivity:** A distinctive rolling landscape with intact historic field patterns and a strong sense of tranquillity, exhibiting special qualities of the AONB (3), though with some intrusion from the industrial fringe of Rugeley. Overall the landscape has a medium sensitivity to change.

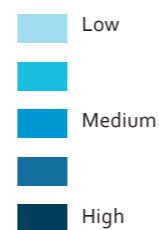
### Value



### Susceptibility



#### Value and susceptibility key



## Magnitude of change and level of effect

**Construction:** The construction activity and equipment associated with the Pipe Ridware embankment, Blithbury cutting (South, Central and North), the Stockwell Heath embankment and the Stockwell Heath cutting and construction of the grid line connection from Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station to Rugeley Power Station will introduce large scale construction works, severance and intrusion into the rural and tranquil landscape. It will also result in the removal of trees and vegetation, further exposing the presence of equipment and fencing, and the movement of vehicles. As the construction works will be prominent within the rural landscape, the magnitude of change is considered to be high.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 1:** The operation of the Proposed Scheme associated with the Pipe Ridware embankment, Blithbury cutting (South, Central and North), the Stockwell Heath embankment and the Stockwell Heath cutting will alter the character of the landscape locally. The Proposed Scheme will result in the loss of field boundary vegetation and woodland. Embankments and cuttings will introduce localised changes to the existing undulating landform character, and will cause severance to historic field patterns and will cause separation of the settlements of Stockwell Heath and Colton. As the Proposed Scheme will be prominent within the rural landscape and will result in the loss of historic field pattern, the magnitude of change is considered to be high.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 15 Summer:** With the increased screening effect and maturing of the mitigation planting the effects on the landscape will reduce, though due to the presence of the viaducts, embankments and associated severance, the magnitude of change will remain high.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 60:** The Proposed Scheme and elements listed above will become more integrated in to landscape as the mitigation planting has reached maturity, however due to the severance of historic field pattern and loss of associated vegetation, the magnitude of change will remain high.

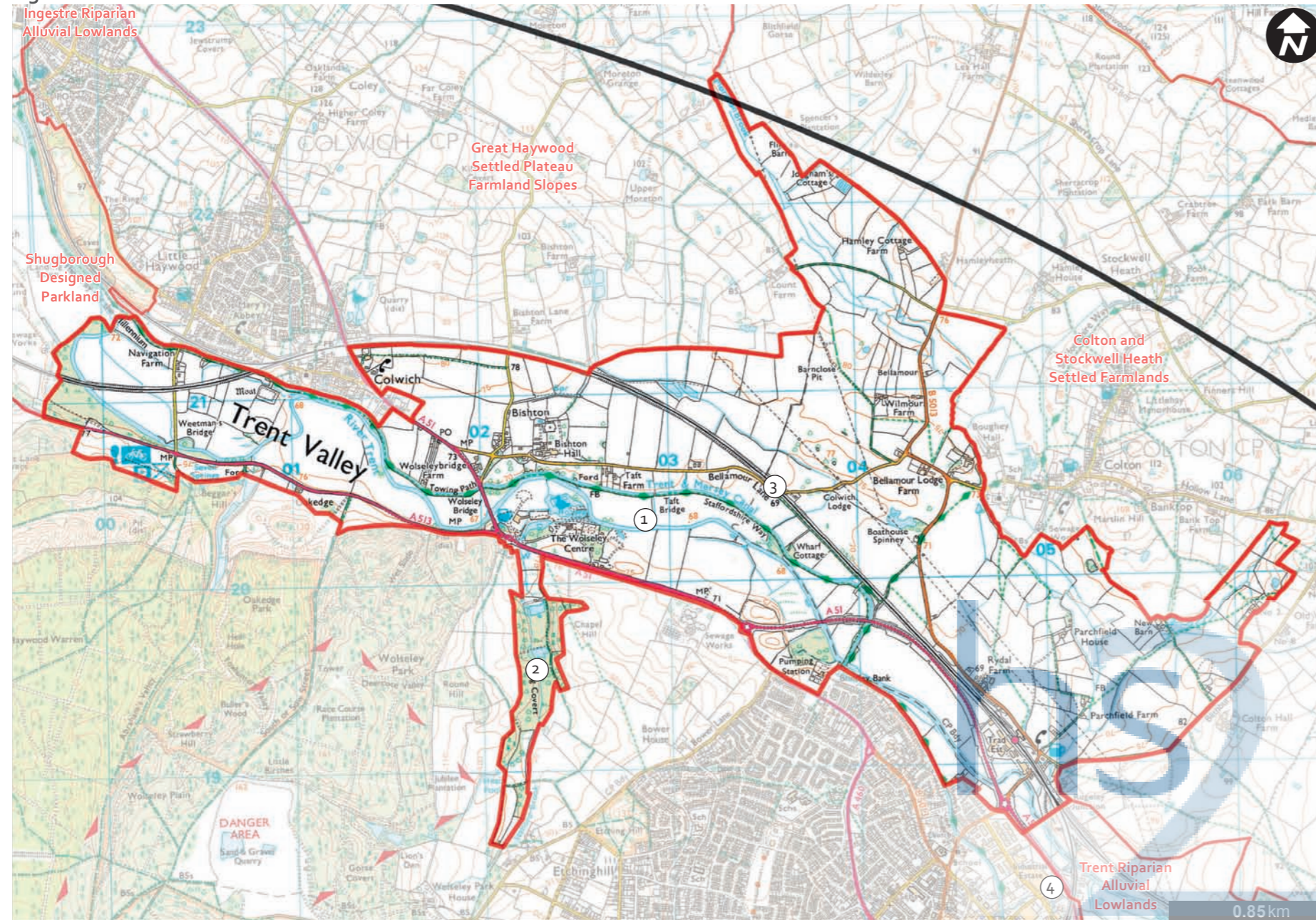
Effects are major adverse (significant).

# Colton Riparian Alluvial Lowlands LCA

## Landscape character baseline description

This LCA (partly extending also into the adjoining Colwich to Yarlet Community Area within CA2) lies to the west of the village of Colton. This is a mostly intact lowland landscape defined by medium scale field pattern, with some small scale 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century historic field boundary enclosures. The landscape is cut by an intricate network of tree-lined tributary watercourses, including the River Trent (1) and the Trent and Mersey Canal. It has a lightly settled character (farmsteads linked by rural lanes), though the West Coast Main Line (3) and associated overhead line equipment are prominent on an embankment in the southern-most part of the LCA and overhead power lines form vertical features in the landscape. Stafford Brook is a SSSI (2) due to a broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland and acidic grassland habitats. The LCA adjoins the wooded rising slopes of the Cannock Chase AONB. This LCA is within the Trent Valley Washlands NCA and the Riparian Alluvial Lowlands landscape type within the Staffordshire County Landscape Character Assessment.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- North
  - Proposed Scheme
  - LCA boundary
  - 1. River Trent
  - 2. Stafford Brook SSSI
  - 3. West Coast Main Line
  - 4. Rugeley Power Station

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### Principal vegetation



Tree lined water  
*Weeping willow, alder, lime*



Hedgerow  
*Hawthorn, ash, holly*



Broadleaved woodland  
*willow, yew, beech*



Field tree  
*Ash, oak, willow*

### Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Intact field boundaries near Parchfield House Farm



**Key value characteristics - Landscape condition and natural features:** There are some historic small scale field patterns, clumps of mature woodland and partly intact hedgerows providing a sense of intactness and natural landscape value.

Figure 3: View to the south from Bellamour Lane



**Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape:** A lowland rural landscape that is lightly settled, though presence of infrastructure such as overhead power lines, Rugeley Power Station (4) and railway infrastructure reduce levels of perceived tranquillity.

# Colton Riparian Alluvial Lowlands LCA

## Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: The northern bank of the River Trent, adjacent to Wolseley Bridge



**Scale:** A landscape predominantly of medium scale, particularly field patterns that bound the River Trent whereas fields associated with settlement tend to be smaller scale and historic and would be susceptible to change arising from the Proposed Scheme.

**Perceptual aspects and tranquillity:** A tranquil and rural landscape that has localised high levels of perceived naturalness due to a lack of modern development, that will be susceptible to the Proposed Scheme.

**Landcover and land use:** A landscape with a traditional landscape with evident historic field patterns and a low level of development that will be highly susceptible to change arising from the Proposed Scheme.

**Landform:** The distinctive nature of the riparian valley floor will be highly susceptible to changes in level introduced by the Proposed Scheme.

## Landscape character assessment

**Description of overall landscape value:** A landscape in moderately good condition, retaining some historic field pattern of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosures and drained wetlands. The landscape has moderately high levels of perceived tranquillity, though there is a marked presence of intrusive elements, such as overhead power lines and the power station and localised intrusion from the industrial fringe of Rugeley. These factors result in an overall medium landscape value.

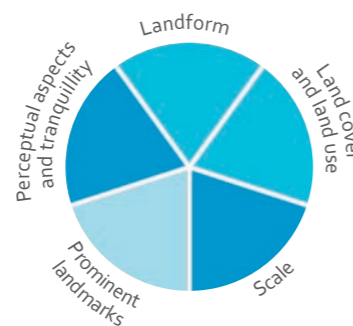
**Description of overall landscape susceptibility:** A relatively simple rural landscape, comprised of a mostly medium scale field pattern and a predominantly flat landform character. Perceived tranquillity is frequently interrupted by discordant features, resulting in an overall medium landscape susceptibility to the Proposed Scheme.

**Description of overall landscape sensitivity:** The rural landscape has some intact elements such as historic and mature wooded field boundaries, however the frequency of intrusive elements within the landscape reduces sensitivity, resulting in an overall landscape sensitivity of medium.

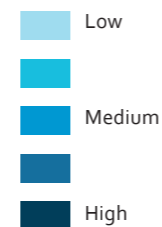
### Value



### Susceptibility



### Value and susceptibility key



## Magnitude of change and level of effect

**Construction:** A small section of the LCA will be directly affected by the construction of the Moreton North embankment and construction of the overhead power lines associated with the grid supply line from Rugeley substation to the Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station. However, these changes will only be apparent within relatively localised parts of the LCA and therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.

Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

**Year 1:** The operation of the Proposed Scheme associated with the Moreton North embankment and the overhead power lines within the grid supply line from Newlands lane auto-transformer feeder station will result in localised alterations to the character of the landscape. The Proposed Scheme will result in the loss of field boundary vegetation and trees that line Moreton Brook and will alter landform due to the construction of the embankment. The overhead power lines will cause localised adverse effects though will not be incongruous within a landscape that is partly characterised by overhead power lines. These changes will only be apparent within relatively localised parts of the LCA and therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be low.

Effects are minor adverse (non-significant).

**Year 15:** With the increasing screening effect and maturing of the mitigation planting the effects on the landscape will reduce. Though there will be some localised adverse effects, the LCA as a whole will have a negligible magnitude of change.

Effects are negligible (non-significant).

**Year 60:** The Proposed Scheme and elements listed above will become more integrated in to landscape as the mitigation planting has reached maturity. Though some localised medium effects will remain, the magnitude of change of the LCA as a whole is considered to be low.

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-07-201 to LV-07-209a-L1 and LV-08-201 to LV-08-209a-L1 (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, Fradley to Colton community area report, Section 11.
- 3.1.3 Photographs have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter and, where relevant, summer. For some visual receptors no appropriate or accessible location from which to capture representative photographs of the view was available, therefore no photograph has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.
- 3.1.4 All photography included within this document has been taken in accordance with the methodology set out within the Technical Note - Approach to photography contained within the Scope and Methodology Report (SMR) Addendum Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002.
- 3.1.5 Photomontages have also been included for all relevant viewpoints and all photography associated with photomontages is verifiable and has been taken in accordance with the Technical Note - Approach to verifiable photomontages contained within the SMR Addendum, Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002. All verifiable photography includes additional image specification and data information.

### 3.2 Visual receptors

- 3.2.1 The number on each viewpoint identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on Maps LV-07-201 to LV-07-209a-L1 and LV-08-201 to LV-08-209a-L1 (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Map Book). In each case, the middle number (xxx.xx.xxx) identifies the type of receptor represented as described below:
1. protected views – these relate to those viewpoints, panoramas and viewing corridors that have been designated by local authorities, county councils or other relevant stakeholders. Protected views have a high sensitivity to change;
  2. residential views – these have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is often focussed on the landscape surrounding the property, rather than on another focused activity (as will be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);
  3. recreational views – these receptors generally have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is focussed on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape also have a high sensitivity to change;
  4. transport views – travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest number of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or vehicles, people travelling through an area on main roads have a low sensitivity to change, while those on scenic routes have a medium sensitivity. People travelling through urban areas have a low sensitivity to change although in residential areas this increases to medium;
  5. hotels and healthcare institutions – people staying in hotels or healthcare institutions have periods of time where their attention may be focussed on the landscape, whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape, these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change; and
  6. employment – people at work and within educational institutions (other than residential educational facilities) are the least sensitive receptors, as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change.
- 3.2.2 Night time baseline and assessments have only 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 001.03.001: View west from Shadehouse Lock, Trent and Mersey Canal

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors along the canal towpath (Fradley and Streethay Footpath 39).

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/02/2016. Camera: Nikon D7000, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 413713.894, 313824.245

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 27/07/2016. Time taken: 10:08. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 412594.144, 316087.351. Elevation: 60.476 Metres above ordnance datum (AOD).

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



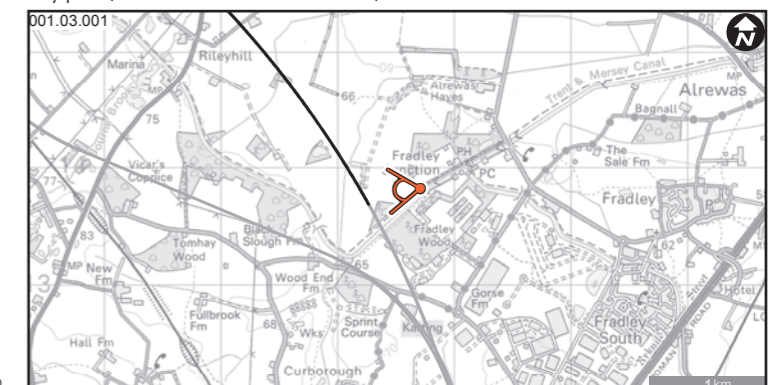
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is recognised within Figure 4.3 of the Fradley Junction Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan, as being representative of 'some of the best long range views of the Trent and Mersey Canal from Shade House Lock' (Lichfield District Council 2014).

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the canal and surrounding landscape have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 001.03.001: View west from Shadehouse Lock, Trent and Mersey Canal

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>This viewpoint is located within Fradley Junction, where the Trent and Mersey Canal and Coventry Canal meet.</p> <p>The foreground view comprises the Trent and Mersey Canal, the grade II listed lock bridge, Shade House Lock and the Shade House Lock, Keepers Cottage.</p> <p>In the mid-ground, beyond the hedgerows on either side of the canal, are medium scale pasture fields with a backdrop of woodland forming the skyline.</p> <p>Channelled views are available along the Trent and Mersey Canal, framed by mature trees and the wooded horizon obscures views of the surrounding landscape.</p> | <p>Due to increased density of vegetation in leaf, the tree canopies have a higher degree of screening, limiting views to the mid-ground and background.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

| Construction (2020)   | Operation (2027)   |
|---|--|
| <p>The construction of the Trent and Mersey Canal North Viaduct crossing the canal within Phase One will be partially visible in the background, particularly in winter months. Views will otherwise predominantly be screened by vegetation along the canal.</p> | <p>A glimpsed view of the Trent and Mersey Canal North Viaduct within Phase One will be visible from this viewpoint, as the viaduct crosses the canal within the background of the view.</p> |

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                 |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-range and intermittent views during the construction of the Pyford South embankment, Pyford Brook viaduct (including tower cranes) and Pyford North embankment. Construction of the viaduct spans and tower cranes will be intermittently visible above intervening woodland, although many of the lower elements of construction works will be obstructed from view by canal side vegetation and woodland within the view. Construction activities will represent a departure from the rural character of the view, and due to the presence of the cranes, there will be a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>The Pyford Brook viaduct and adjoining Pyford North and Pyford South embankments will be obstructed from view by intervening woodland within the mid-ground, although the tops of overhead line equipment and noise barriers may be partially visible above the woodland canopy. This glimpsed view of overhead line equipment will give rise to a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Denser woodland canopies will largely obstruct views of overhead line equipment, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | Negligible (non significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the growth of the landscape mitigation planting on the embankments and existing woodland, the Proposed Scheme will be increasingly integrated within its visual context, from this location. Existing vegetation within the view will be likely to screen the majority of Proposed Scheme, therefore giving rise to a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | Negligible (non significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the screening effect created by incremental growth of tree cover along the canal and landscape mitigation planting, the magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Scheme will remain negligible and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | Negligible (non significant)    |



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# Viewpoint 001.03.001: View west from Shadehouse Lock, Trent and Mersey Canal

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors along the canal towpath (Fradley and Streethay Footpath 39).

## Current Baseline - Summer View

Date taken: 27/07/2016. Time taken: 10:08. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 412594.144, 316087.351. Elevation: 60.476 Metres AOD.



## Summer Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 15 (2042)

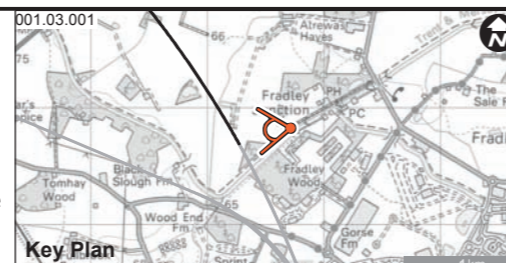
Date taken: 27/07/2016. Time taken: 10:08. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 412594.144, 316087.351. Elevation: 60.476 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 493 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-202. The existing intervening vegetation along the Trent and Mersey Canal screens views of the Trent and Mersey Canal East Viaduct (Phase 1). For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 001.03.001 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3. (Phase 1 photomontage LV-01-158, Operation year 1 (Community Forum Area CFA22:Whittington to Handsacre) is a view south-west from this viewpoint on the PRoW Alrewas F/P 44, adjoining Trent and Mersey Canal.)

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-01-621 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-01-621  |
| Figure Name                            | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Operation Year 15 (2042) - Summer<br>Viewpoint 001.03.001 |
| Community Area 1:<br>Fradley to Colton |  |

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# Viewpoint 001.03.002: View west from Keepers Lock, Trent and Mersey Canal

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors along the canal towpath from the historic Keepers Lock Properties.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/02/2016. Camera: Nikon D7000, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 414428.666, 314230.499

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 20/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 414428.666, 314230.499

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



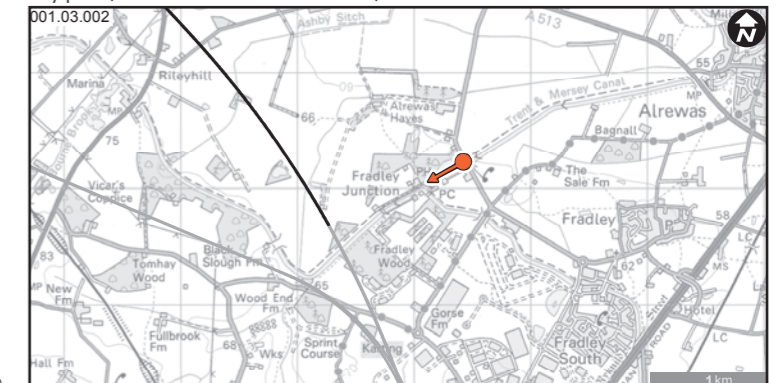
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is identified within the Fradley Junction Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan representing "an example of coherent public realm within a well preserved conservation area" (Lichfield District Council 2014).

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the canal and surrounding landscape have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 001.03.002: View west from Keepers Lock, Trent and Mersey Canal

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer  |
|--|---|
| <p>The foreground predominantly comprises the canal corridor and Fradley Junction, which are intermittently lined with mature trees that provide a degree of visual filtering to the surrounding landscape. The Keepers Lock properties are at the junction of Hay End Lane and Fradley Junction to the south-east. The Keepers Lock forms a focus of the view.</p> <p>The tree-lined canal corridor extends into the mid-ground, beyond which there are filtered views of a pasture field bound by woodland.</p> <p>Views south extend into the distance along the canal corridor, with views to a wooded skyline beyond.</p> | <p>Tree canopies are dense limiting views to the mid-ground and background.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

| Construction (2020)   | Operation (2027)  |
|---|---|
| <p>A glimpsed view of the construction of Phase One of HS2 will be visible on the horizon from this viewpoint, though mostly screened by canal side vegetation.</p> | <p>Phase One will be screened from view by canal side vegetation, and built features at Fradley Lock including the bridge and the Keeper's Cottage.</p> |

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect              |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be long range views of the upper elements of construction works of the Pyford South embankment, Pyford Brook viaduct and Pyford North embankment including the use of tower cranes and movement of construction vehicles. However the lower elements will be screened by canal side trees and woodland blocks. It is anticipated that tower cranes used during the construction of the Proposed Scheme will be intermittently visible on the skyline. The construction works will introduce an uncharacteristic visual element, however they will be a small change within the long distance view. As such the magnitude of change is negligible resulting in a negligible (non significant) effect.</p> | Negligible (non significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect              |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>The Pyford South embankment, Pyford Brook viaduct and Pyford North embankment will be mostly screened from view by intervening woodland, there may be intermittent views of overhead line equipment on the skyline, though this will be barely perceptible due to the level of woodland cover and distance from the viewpoint. As such magnitude of change is negligible resulting in a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | Negligible (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>In summer, the denser tree canopies and waterside vegetation will further screen and limit visibility of the Proposed Scheme, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | Negligible (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Views of the Proposed Scheme will be further limited from this location by Year 15, due to the growth and maturing of existing and proposed vegetation. Resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | Negligible (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the screening effect created by incremental growth of tree cover along the canal, the Proposed Scheme will result in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | Negligible (non significant) |

# Viewpoint 001.03.007: View north-east from Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors from Trent and Mersey canal towpath at Woodend Lock.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 08/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 412898.787, 313368.724

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 412898.787, 313368.724

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the surrounding landscape have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 001.03.007: View north-east from Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located on the Trent and Mersey Canal towpath, to the west of Fradley Junction.</p> <p>The foreground consists of canalside vegetation of variable density allowing some views towards a medium scale arable field, bound by hedgerows, boundary trees and newly planted woodland, which screen views north-east.</p> <p>In the mid-ground there are glimpsed views of the arable landscape beyond, mature trees that align Pyford Brook form the skyline.</p> | <p>Summer scrub, hedge and canal side vegetation in the foreground has increased density due to vegetation being in leaf screening mid-ground and background views.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

| Construction (2020)   | Operation (2027)  |
|---|---|
| <p>The construction of the Handsacre Link within Phase One will be visible within the mid-ground of the view to the south, including the diversion of Wood End Lane, construction of the Wood End Lane overbridge, the Curborough Brook Viaduct and adjoining embankment.</p> | <p>The Handsacre Link within Phase One will be visible within the mid-ground of the view to the south, Features visible will include the diverted Wood End Lane and overbridge, Curborough Brook Viaduct, adjoining embankment and recently planted woodland.</p> |

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                 |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be long range views of the upper levels of construction works of the Pyford South embankment, Pyford Brook viaduct, Pyford North embankment and Pyford Brook Viaduct satellite compound. Also visible will be the installation of piers and spans of the Pyford Brook Viaduct, overhead line equipment and noise barriers, removal of background intervening field vegetation, haul route, movement of construction vehicles and presence of construction equipment will be intermittently visible above the intervening vegetation. The construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements within the view, although partially filtered by intervening vegetation. Due to the filtering effect provided by the intervening vegetation and the distance of the construction works, the magnitude of change will be low and will result in a Minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | Minor adverse (non significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be long-distance views of Pyford South embankment, Pyford Brook viaduct, Pyford North embankment, overhead line equipment, noise barriers and the movement of passing trains. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will affect a small proportion of the view, partially screened and filtered by intervening field vegetation. Due to the filtered long distance views provided by the intervening landform and vegetation the magnitude of change will be low and will result in a Minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer the canalside vegetation within the foreground and intervening field vegetation within the mid-ground and background will be taller and denser and will partially screen views of the Proposed Scheme. Due to the immaturity of the woodland mitigation planting aligning the Pyford North embankment the planting will not provide any further screening or integration of the Proposed Scheme. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a low magnitude of change Minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Views of Pyford South embankment, Pyford Brook viaduct, Pyford North embankment, overhead line equipment, noise barriers and the movement of passing trains will be largely screened due to the growth of proposed woodland planting aligning Pyford Brook in the mid-ground and the main line of the Proposed Scheme. Though the growth of the existing vegetation and mitigation planting will reduce effects the Proposed Scheme will remain visible in the background, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Views of Pyford South embankment, Pyford Brook viaduct, Pyford North embankment, overhead line equipment, noise barriers and the movement of passing trains will be further screened and integrated within the view due to the maturity of mitigation woodland planting aligning the Pyford Brook and the main line of the Proposed Scheme. Due to the maturity of the vegetation the Proposed Scheme will result in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | Negligible (non significant)    |

# Viewpoint 001.05.011: View south-west from Alrewas Hayes Manor House

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by hotel receptors from Alrewas Hayes Manor House and Countryside Venue.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 29/03/2016. Time taken: 10:47. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 413656.257, 314668.081. Elevation: 64.187 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 27/07/2016. Time taken: 10:47. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 413656.257, 314668.081. Elevation: 64.187 Metres AOD.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



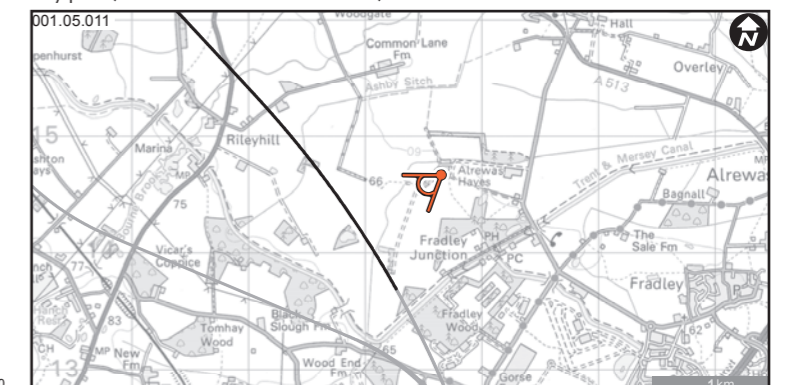
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 001.05.011: View south-west from Alrewas Hayes Manor House

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer   |
|--|--|
| <p>The foreground of the view comprises the hotel grounds, with semi mature parkland trees and a lawn.</p> <p>The mid-ground is characterised by arable fields beyond a trimmed hedgerow, with a large wooded block partly obscuring views of the landscape beyond.</p> <p>Woodlands blocks form the horizon of this view.</p> | <p>Tree and hedgerow canopies are denser due to vegetation being in leaf and limit long distance views to the surrounding landscape.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Level of effect                 |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be long range views of the upper levels of the construction of Pyford Brook viaduct and the Pyford North embankment. The use of tower cranes and construction machinery will be intermittently visible above the wooded skyline. The construction works will result in the addition of new features that may be intermittently visible across part of the background of the view, albeit temporary in nature. Users of the ground floor of the hotel will have partially obstructed views of the construction works due to intervening woodlands in the mid-ground, in addition to the foreground field boundary and garden vegetation. Views from upper floors will extend further and a higher degree of visual change will be experienced, although mostly obscured by mid-ground woodland. As such the construction of the Proposed Scheme will result in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be long range views of the upper levels of Pyford Brook viaduct and the Pyford North embankment planted with mitigation scrub and woodland planting, plus associated overhead line equipment and noise barriers. The passing of trains will also be intermittently visible above the wooded skyline. The operation of the scheme will result in changes in the background of the view, which is currently of a wooded rural character. Vegetation and woodland in the foreground and mid-ground will form a high level of screening reducing the visual impact. The views of hotel receptors located on upper floors will extend further and they will experience a higher degree of visual change. As such the Proposed Scheme will result in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>The woodland in the mid-ground is denser and taller in the summer months and further screens views to the west. The Proposed Scheme will be partly screened from view by summer vegetation, however mitigation planting will not have grown sufficiently to filter views of overhead line equipment above the woodland canopy. Views from upper floors of the hotel will extend further and will experience a higher degree of visual change. As such a medium magnitude of visual change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect will remain.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the growth of the landscape mitigation planting on Pyford North embankment by Year 15, views of the noise barriers and the overhead line equipment on top of the embankment will become partially screened, and views of the embankment will become more integrated within the wooded skyline, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a Minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Views of the Pyford Brook viaduct and overhead line equipment will still be visible, although these features will become more integrated within the view due to the screening effect of existing woodland and mitigation planting on the Pyford North embankment. The magnitude of visual change will remain low and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |



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# Viewpoint 001.05.011: View south-west from Alrewas Hayes Manor House

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by hotel receptors from Alrewas Hayes Manor House and Countryside Venue.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 29/03/2016. Time taken: 10:47. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 413656.257, 314668.081. Elevation: 64.187 Metres AOD.



## Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

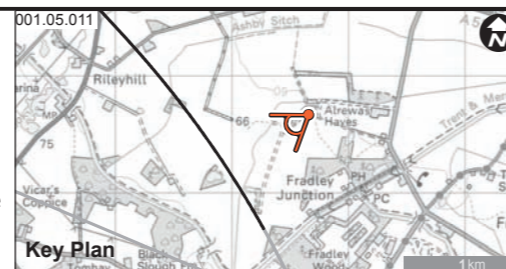
Date taken: 29/03/2016. Time taken: 10:47. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 413656.257, 314668.081. Elevation: 64.187 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 836 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-202. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 001.05.011 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-01-502 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-01-502   |
| Figure Name       | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter<br>Viewpoint 001.05.011 |
| Community Area 1: | Fradley to Colton   |

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Date: 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 001.03.014: View east from Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Trent and Mersey Canal towpath in proximity to Woodend Lock.

## Winter view (baseline)

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

## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 27/07/2016. Time taken: 11:09. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). GPS Co-ordinates: 412799.719, 313515.831. Elevation: 69.599 Metres AOD.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the surrounding landscape have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 001.03.014: View east from Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

Table 1: Visual Baseline Description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| Vegetation aligning the canal in the foreground and field boundary vegetation and trees aligning the Pyford Brook in the mid-ground will not be in leaf and will allow more open and longer distance views to the east and north-east | <p>The foreground comprises the tow path adjoining the eastern side of the Trent and Mersey Canal, adjacent to Woodend Lock. To the south west a listed hump back bridge crosses the canal, allowing pedestrian access from the tow path to Lock Cottage.</p> <p>The mid-ground consists of views along the canal, bound by deciduous hedgerow and mature trees. Views are available to the east from Woodend Lock through canalside vegetation, comprising large scale arable fields. Mature hedgerow and hedgerow trees that line the Pyford Brook cross the mid-ground, screening some longer distance views.</p> <p>The background is defined by the canopy of Broken Down wood, forming a wooded skyline.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

| Construction (2020)   | Operation (2027)   |
|---|--|
| The construction of the Handsacre Link within Phase One will be visible within the mid-ground of the view to the south and south west, including the diversion of Wood End Lane, new access to Woodend Lock, construction of the Wood End Lane overbridge and the tracks at the level of the existing landform. | The operation of Phase one will include views of the Handsacre Link, visible within the mid-ground of the view to the south and south west. Features visible will include the new access to Woodend Lock, the diverted Wood End Lane, the Wood End Lane overbridge and the tracks at the level of existing landform and overhead line equipment. |

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Significance of effect          |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | There will be mid-range views of construction works including the connection of the Proposed Scheme to the HS2 Phase One scheme, the Pyford South and Pyford North embankment and Pyford Brook viaduct, material stockpiles and the movement of vehicles along the haulage route. The construction works will also result in the removal of some vegetation and woodland within the view. The presence of construction activity will result in a noticeable change within the mid-ground that will be partially screened by intervening vegetation in the foreground and mid-ground. Alterations to landform character, loss of vegetation and the introduction of large scale infrastructure into the mid-ground of the view will result in be a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect. | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Significance of effect          |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | There will be mid-range views of the connection of the Proposed Scheme to the HS2 Phase One scheme, the Pyford South and Pyford North embankment and Pyford Brook viaduct, glimpsed through canalside vegetation. Views from the elevated bridge at Woodend Lock will extend further and above intervening vegetation in the foreground. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a noticeable change within the mid-ground of the view that will be filtered by intervening vegetation, introducing large scale infrastructure that will cause severance to the rural landscape. These new features will give rise to a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | Views will be more screened by canalside vegetation in the foreground and field boundary vegetation in the mid ground. However, there will be glimpsed views in the direction of the Proposed Scheme and views from the elevated bridge at Woodend Lock will extend further, as such a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect will remain.  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | Due to the growth of the landscape mitigation planting on Pyford North embankment, views of the noise barriers and the overhead line equipment on top of the embankment will become partially screened, and views of the embankment will become more integrated within the wooded skyline, resulting in a low magnitude of change and Minor adverse (non significant) effect  | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | The Proposed Scheme will become more integrated into the view due to the continuing growth of the mitigation planting to maturity and growth of existing vegetation within view, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a Minor adverse (non significant) effect.   | Minor adverse (non significant) |

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# Viewpoint 001.03.014: View east from Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Trent and Mersey Canal towpath in proximity to Woodend Lock.

## Current Baseline - Summer View

Date taken: 27/07/2016. Time taken: 11:09. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 412799.719, 313515.831. Elevation: 69.599 Metres AOD.



## Summer Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 15 (2042)

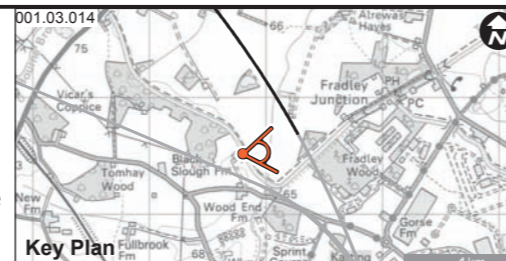
Date taken: 27/07/2016. Time taken: 11:09. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 412799.719, 313515.831. Elevation: 69.599 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 530 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-202. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 001.03.014 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2042 (15 years after opening) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-622 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-01-622  |
| Figure Name                            | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Operation Year 15 (2042) - Summer<br>Viewpoint 001.03.014 |
| Community Area 1:<br>Fradley to Colton |  |

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101622-P01

Date: 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 002.03.001: View south-west from Kings Bromley Bridleway 13

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors from Kings Bromley Footpath 13.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/02/2016. Camera: Nikon D7000, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 413347.332, 315393.621

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 21/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 413347.332, 315393.621

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the surrounding landscape have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 002.03.001: View south-west from Kings Bromley Bridleway 13

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>The foreground of the view comprises a field boundary dividing two fields, a small pasture field to the north and large arable field to the south, bounded by remnant hedgerows and hedgerow trees.</p> <p>In the mid-ground are the agricultural buildings of Common Lane Farm and large scale arable fields bounded by deciduous hedgerow and mature trees that screen ground level views beyond.</p> <p>The background is defined by a wooded ridge to the west( in the left hand side of the image).</p> | <p>In summer, field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow tree canopies in the foreground and background are denser, further screening views to Common Lane Farm. In the left hand side of the photo, the summer view is largely unchanged.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                 |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be close range views of the excavation works of the Kings Bromley South borrow pit in the foreground, mid range views of the construction of Pyford North embankment and Pyford Brook viaduct, and mid-range views of the realignment of Crawley Lane. The works involved with the borrow pit will result in a substantial change to the view, though the duration of the change will be temporary. Field boundary vegetation within the mid-ground will be removed as part of excavation works of Kings Bromley South borrow pit , increasing the visibility of the construction of the Proposed Scheme. There will therefore be a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect in relation to these receptors, given the proportion of the view affected and the proximity of the works to the receptors.</p> | Major adverse (significant)     |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-range views of the upper elements of Pyford North embankment and Pyford Brook viaduct, plus associated overhead line equipment and noise barriers. Recreational receptors will experience open views towards the Proposed Scheme due to the low level of the reinstated hedgerow. The Proposed Scheme will partly obstruct long distance views of the wooded ridge that forms the horizon. There will be a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect in relation to these receptors, given the open views of Pyford North embankment and Pyford Brook viaduct.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Replacement hedgerows and mitigation planting of Pyford North embankment will not have grown sufficiently to filter views of the Proposed Scheme. Resulting in a medium the magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the growth of the landscape mitigation planting on Pyford North embankment and trees lining Crawley Lane by Year 15, views of the noise barriers and the overhead line equipment on top of the embankments will become partially screened, and views of the embankment and Crawley Lane will become more integrated, there will therefore be a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>The continuing growth of mitigation planting will result in greater visual integration of the proposed scheme although the Pyford North Embankment will remain only partially screened, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |



# Viewpoint 002.02.002: View south-west from The Old Farmhouse, Crawley Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors in The Old Farmhouse and Woodgate Farm Cottage.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 08/03/2016. Time taken: 10:17. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). GPS Co-ordinates: 412594.144, 316087.351. Elevation: 60.476 Metres AOD.

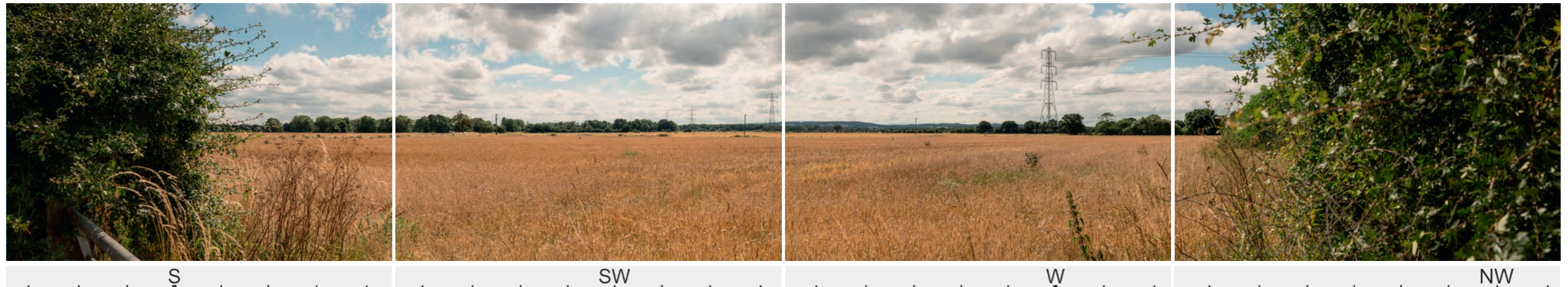
Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 27/07/2016. Time taken: 15:40. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). GPS Co-ordinates: 412594.144, 316087.351. Elevation: 60.476 Metres AOD.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



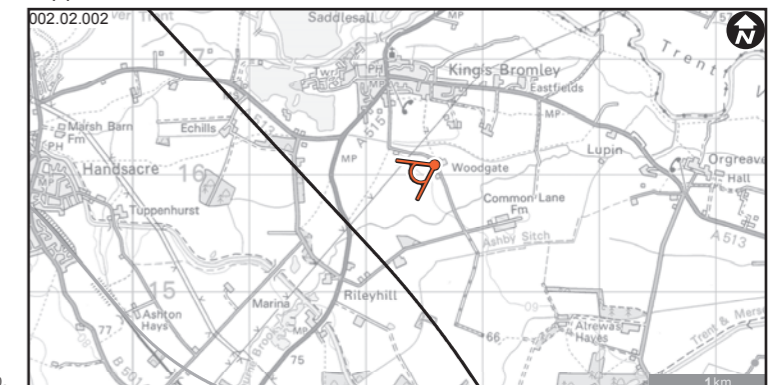
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are of high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 002.02.002: View south-west from The Old Farmhouse, Crawley Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer   |
|--|--|
| <p>The foreground of the view comprises field boundary hedgerows and a large grazing field with level topography dominates the view.</p> <p>In the mid-ground are large scale arable fields bounded by deciduous hedgerow, mature trees and vegetation bounding Pyford Brook. Pylons are prominent features running across the majority of the view.</p> <p>The background is defined by tree belts and woodland blocks, with a wooded ridge line forming a prominent skyline feature.</p> | <p>Due to the increased density of vegetation in leaf, there will be a higher degree of screening to the mid ground and the horizon.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be close range views of the dismantling of one National Grid high voltage overhead pylon, construction of a temporary pylon and a new taller pylon raising the National Grid overhead pylon lines in the open, mid-ground views. Mid range open views will also be available of the construction of the Kings Bromley viaduct, plus associated tower cranes and the construction of adjoining Pyford North embankment. Views from the residential properties will be varied, dependent on their direction of view and the level of intervening vegetation within the foreground. Views from upper floors will extend further, with greater visibility of construction. As such the construction of the Proposed Scheme will result in a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Major adverse (significant)    |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid range open views of the Kings Bromley viaduct in the mid-ground and intermittent views of Pyford North embankment partially screened by vegetation bounding Pyford Brook. The overhead line equipment and noise barriers on top of Pyford North embankment and Kings Bromley viaduct will be the most prominent elements forming the new skyline. Views from the properties will be varied, dependent on their direction of view and the level of intervening vegetation within the foreground. Views from upper floors will extend further and will experience a higher level of visual change. Due to the relative prominence of infrastructure in the view, the Proposed Scheme will result in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>                         | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Existing vegetation bounding Bourne Brook will be denser, further screening views of Pyford North embankment and the overhead line equipment and noise barriers. However Kings Bromley viaduct will remain prominent and mitigation planting will not have grown sufficiently to filter views, as such a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect will remain.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the growth of the landscape mitigation planting on Pyford North embankment by Year 15, views of the noise barriers and the overhead line equipment on top of the embankments will become partially screened, and views of the embankment will become more integrated with the trees that line Bourne Brook and the wooded skyline. However open views of Kings Bromley viaduct will remain prominent within the view, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect remaining.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Pyford North Embankment will become gradually more integrated into the view due to the continuing growth of mitigation planting and existing vegetation within view. However, due to the scale and prominence of the Kings Bromley viaduct, a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect will remain.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |

# Viewpoint 002.02.002: View south-west from The Old Farmhouse, Crawley Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors in The Old Farmhouse and Woodgate Farm Cottage.

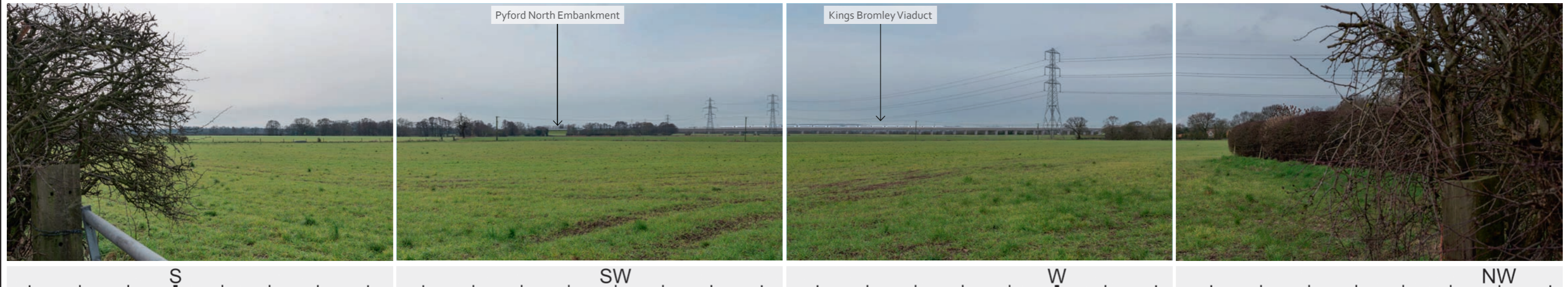
## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 08/03/2016. Time taken: 10:17. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 412594.144, 316087.351. Elevation: 60.476 Metres AOD.



## Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 08/03/2016. Time taken: 10:17. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 412594.144, 316087.351. Elevation: 60.476 Metres AOD.



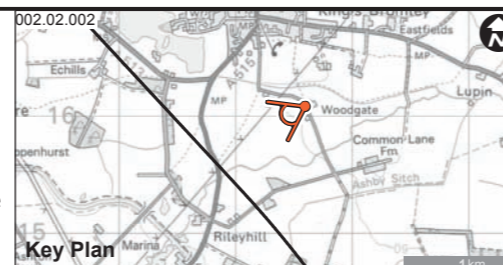
NOTE: Pylon design has been shown as an L8 pylon based on information received from National Grid Network Design Review pack. Exact appearance of pylons and location may vary following detailed design.

The viewpoint has been taken approximately 923 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-203.

For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 002.02.002 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-503 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-01-503   |
| Figure Name                            | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter<br>Viewpoint 002.02.002 |
| Community Area 1:<br>Fradley to Colton |   |

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101503-P01

Date: 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 002.02.002: View south-west from The Old Farmhouse, Crawley Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors in The Old Farmhouse and Woodgate Farm Cottage.

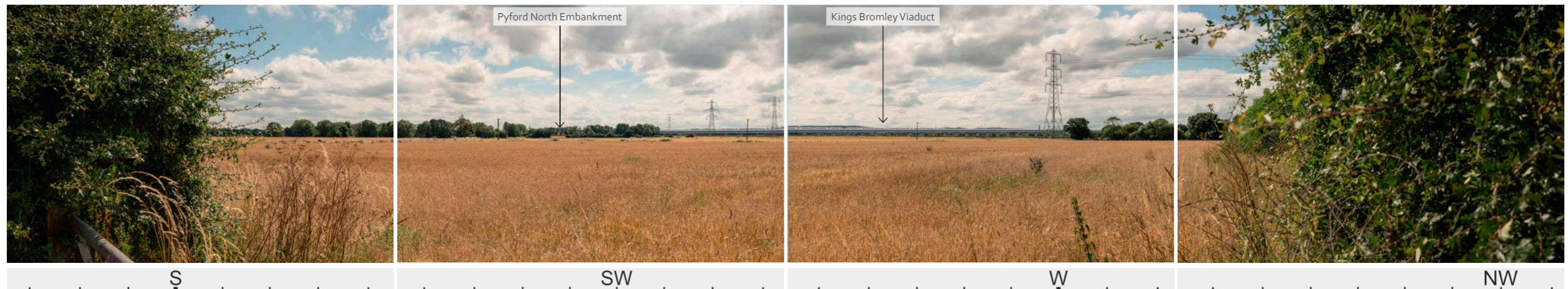
## Current Baseline - Summer View

Date taken: 27/07/2016. Time taken: 15:40. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 412594.144, 316087.351. Elevation: 60.476 Metres AOD.



## Summer Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 15 (2042)

Date taken: 27/07/2016. Time taken: 15:40. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 412594.144, 316087.351. Elevation: 60.476 Metres AOD.



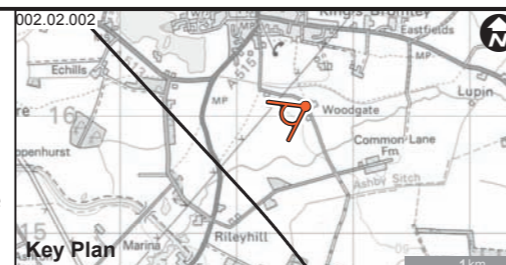
NOTE: Pylon design has been shown as an L8 pylon based on information received from National Grid Network Design Review pack. Exact appearance of pylons and location may vary following detailed design.

The viewpoint has been taken approximately 923 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-203.

For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 002.02.002 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2042 (15 years after opening) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-624 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-01-624  |
| Figure Name                            | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Operation Year 15 (2042) - Summer<br>Viewpoint 002.02.002 |
| Community Area 1:<br>Fradley to Colton |  |

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101624-P01

Date: 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 002.02.005: View north-east from Shaw Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors on Shaw Lane.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 411686.736, 315175.444

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 411686.736, 315175.444

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 002.02.005: View north-east from Shaw Lane, Rileyhill

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>The foreground of the view comprises deciduous hedgerows that line the northern side of Shaw Lane.</p> <p>The mid-ground is defined by an irregular shaped arable field framed by trees and hedgerows. The western boundary is formed by the wooded Bourne Brook which provides a degree of screening of the surrounding landscape, along with the poplars along the A515 Lichfield Road that partially obscure views to Peel Farm. Pylons are prominent features in part of the view, extending into the background.</p> <p>The skyline is largely wooded, with pylons visible above.</p> | <p>Due to the increased density of vegetation along the roadside hedgerows and trees along Bourne Brook being in leaf, there will be a higher degree of screening to the mid ground and the horizon.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Level of effect                 |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be close range views of the construction works involved in the realignment of the A515 Lichfield Road including the loss of vegetation. The dismantling of one National Grid high voltage overhead pylon will also be visible as will the construction of a temporary pylon and new taller L8 pylon raising the National Grid overhead pylon lines and the planting of a proposed woodland to the north. Beyond will be views of the higher elements of construction of the Pyford North embankment and Kings Bromley viaduct, including tower cranes, visible above hedgerows and through trees lining Bourne Brook. Due to the visual proximity and prominence of the works, there will be a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Major adverse (significant)     |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be close range views of the realigned A515 Lichfield Road planted with hedgerows and hedgerow trees and mid range views of the Pyford North embankment and Kings Bromley viaduct, plus associated overhead line equipment, noise barriers and the movement of trains. The Proposed Scheme will result in a change to the view as the Kings Bromley viaduct will be partially screened by field boundary vegetation and brookside trees within the mid-ground and background. Due to oblique views of the embankment from the residential properties and the partially obstructed Kings Bromley viaduct to the north west, the Proposed Scheme will result in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>                            | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Mitigation planting will not have grown sufficiently to screen the proposed scheme. Although existing field boundary vegetation and waterside trees will partially shield the lower elements, the upper elements will be visible, such as, the overhead line equipment and noise barriers. However due to the road realignment within the foreground, a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect will remain.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>New planting along the southern side of Pyford North embankment will have partially matured. As such, views of the noise barriers and the overhead line equipment on top of the embankments will become partially screened, and views of the embankment will become more visually integrated. Tree and hedgerow planting along the realigned A515 Lichfield Road will have partially matured, as such the road will also become integrated into the view. Due to the increased visual screening, the Proposed Scheme will result in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Pyford North embankment will become more integrated into the view, due to the continuing growth of mature mitigation planting and existing vegetation within view. There will still be filtered views of Kings Bromley viaduct, for these reasons a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect will remain.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |

# Viewpoint 002.02.008: View north-east from A515 Lichfield Road overbridge

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors within Wharf Farm House and from the Trent and Mersey Canal.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 411603.384, 314736.963

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 411603.384, 314736.963

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



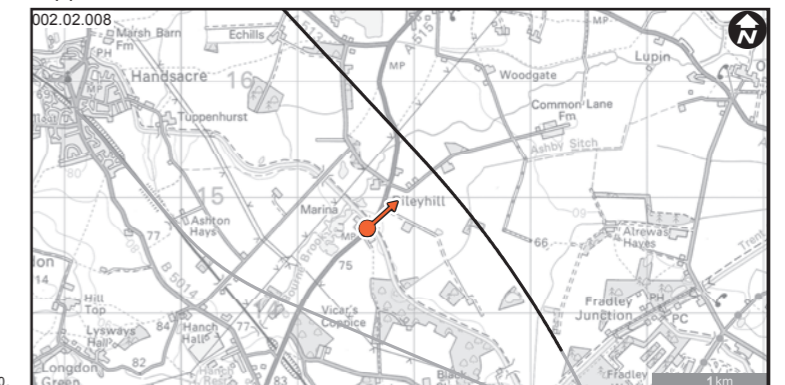
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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# Viewpoint 002.02.008: View north-east from A515 Lichfield Road overbridge

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer   |
|--|--|
| <p>The foreground of the view is predominantly formed of trees and vegetation bounding the Trent and Mersey Canal and the A515 Lichfield Road.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises filtered views through the tree-lined canal corridor. Vegetation along the elevated A515 road corridor obstructs views to the north west.</p> <p>Long distance views are generally screened, though some highly filtered views are afforded of large scale arable fields to the north east as are views of the Bromley Hayes Garden Centre.</p> | <p>Due to the increased density of vegetation in leaf along the A515 and Trent and Mersey Canal, there will be a high degree of screening to the mid ground and the horizon.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Level of effect                        |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be filtered mid range views of the construction of the Kings Bromley viaduct (presence of tower cranes), Pyford North embankment and Pyford North Embankment Satellite Compound. Works involved in the realignment of the A515 Lichfield Road, further to the north, will be barely perceptible due to intervening roadside vegetation. Due to the filtering provided by intervening vegetation of the construction of Kings Bromley viaduct and Pyford North embankment, there will be a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                        |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>Due to the relative maturity of existing intervening vegetation, Kings Bromley viaduct, Pyford North embankment and associated overhead line equipment will be barely perceptible. Resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Due to the level of screening provided by vegetation in leaf, the Proposed Scheme will be barely perceptible, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the continuing growth of existing and proposed vegetation, a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect will remain.</p>  | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the continuing growth of existing and proposed vegetation, a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect will remain.</p>  | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |



# Viewpoint 002.03.010: View north-east from Footpath off Shaw Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors from the Footpath off Shaw Lane.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 411416.678, 315537.365

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 411416.678, 315537.365

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the surrounding landscape have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 002.03.010: View north-east from Footpath off Shaw Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer  |
|--|---|
| <p>The foreground of the view comprises a large scale arable field bounded by a deciduous hedgerow with hedgerow trees.</p> <p>Within the mid-ground, the field is bounded by hedgerows to the north and east and by Shaw Gap Wood to the south.</p> <p>There are limited long distance views through existing bands of mature trees and boundary hedgerows. Pylons cross the view on the horizon.</p> | <p>Due to the increased density of vegetation in leaf, visibility of the fields beyond is reduced, although the majority of the summer view is similar to that of winter.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid range views of the construction of the realigned A515 Lichfield Road, Kings Bromley viaduct, plus associated erection of piers, spans and use of tower cranes, with views of Pyford North embankment beyond. There will be mid range views of the dismantling of one National Grid high voltage overhead pylon, the construction of a temporary pylon and a new taller L8 pylon raising the National Grid overhead pylon lines. There will be partly screened views of the excavation of Kings Bromley North borrow pit (located adjacent to the realigned Shaw Lane) through winter vegetation along Shaw Lane. Due to the close proximity and presence of construction works associated with realigned A515 Lichfield Road, Kings Bromley viaduct and Pyford North embankment will result in a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Major adverse (significant)    |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>Mid range views will be experienced of Kings Bromley viaduct and Pyford North embankment, plus associated overhead line equipment, noise barriers and the passing of trains. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in the addition of a prominent new feature that will be continuously visible across much of the view and will change the wooded skyline character. Lower elements, such as the realigned A515 will be partially filtered by field boundary vegetation. Due to the prominence of the Proposed Scheme within the view, receptors will experience a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Major adverse (significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>The view will remain largely unchanged in the summer, with the exception of dense summer growth of hedgerows partially screening views of the lower elements of the Kings Bromley viaduct and the base of the adjoining embankments. However the upper elements of Kings Bromley viaduct and Pyford North embankment will remain highly visible, as such a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect will remain.</p>   | Major adverse (significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>The proposed woodland planting to the north of the A515 will partially integrate the Pyford North embankment into the skyline. Planting along the southern side of Pyford North and Bourne embankments will have partly matured, partially screening the noise barriers and the overhead line equipment on top of the embankments, better integrating the embankments into the view. Though the Proposed Scheme will be more integrated into the view, the Kings Bromley viaduct will remain visible, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Continuing growth of the landscape mitigation planting to maturity and growth of existing vegetation within the view will further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the view. However the Kings Bromley viaduct will still be prominent resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |

# Viewpoint 002.03.011: View north-east from Bridleway off Shaw Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors from the Bridleway off Shaw Lane.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 411167.427, 315187.345

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

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

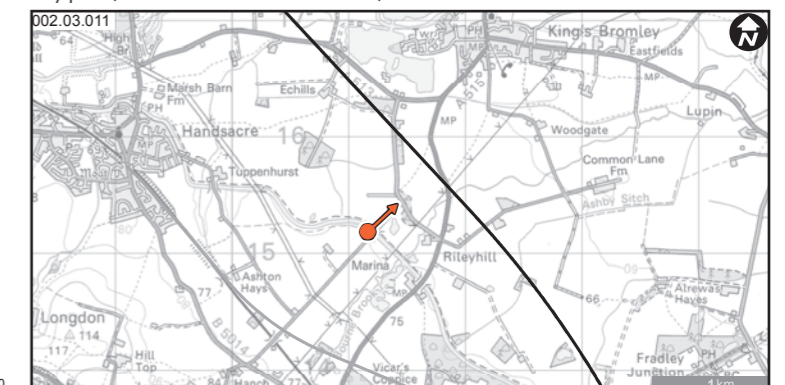
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the surrounding landscape have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 002.03.011: View north-east from Bridleway off Shaw Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>The Trent and Mersey Canal and associated trees and hedgerows define the foreground of the view.</p> <p>There are filtered views of the agricultural land to the north, through the canal side vegetation. The landscape to the north of the canal is defined by medium to large scale agricultural fields and level topography. Successive hedgerow boundaries are visible in the middle ground.</p> <p>The background is formed by rising wooded ground to the north west. Woodland at Tomlinson's Spinney and Shaw Lane Farm are visible.</p> | <p>Due to the increased density of vegetation in leaf, there will be a higher degree of screening in the view, reducing visibility to fields beyond and the horizon.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                 |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be views of the upper levels of construction of the Bourne embankment, Pyford North embankment, Kings Bromley viaduct and presence of associated tower cranes, erection of piers, spans, construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. The removal of Tomlinson's Spinney will change the horizon and there will be filtered views of the excavation of the Kings Bromley North borrow pit, adjacent to the realigned Shaw Lane. The construction activity will result in changes within the middle ground and background of the view, with canal side vegetation providing filtered visibility. Due to the presence of construction activities associated with Bourne embankment, Pyford North embankment and Kings Bromley viaduct there will be a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be views of the mid to upper levels of the Pyford North embankment, Kings Bromley viaduct and Bourne embankment from this location. The Footpath receptors will experience partially filtered, intermittent views due to canal side vegetation obstructing views towards the Proposed Scheme. Overhead line equipment and noise barriers will be visible on top of the Kings Bromley viaduct and Pyford North embankment, forming new skyline features. Therefore, there will be a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Views of the Bourne embankment, Kings Bromley viaduct and Pyford North embankment will be heavily screened by the canal side vegetation. There will be intermittent glimpsed views as the receptors move along the footpath and filtered sequential views are afforded through vegetation, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Views of woodland and scrub mitigation planting at Bourne embankment and Pyford North embankment, will partially screen views of the noise barriers and the overhead line equipment due to the growth of the landscape mitigation planting. This planting will integrate the embankments into the wooded skyline within views from the towpath. There will be filtered views through field boundaries of Kings Bromley viaduct, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Continuing growth of the landscape planting to maturity and growth of existing vegetation within the view will provide further visual integration of the Proposed Scheme, although Kings Bromley viaduct will still be intermittently visible, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |

# Viewpoint 002.02.013: View north-east from Shaw Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Shaw Lane Farm.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 410589.652, 314523.883

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 410589.652, 314523.883

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



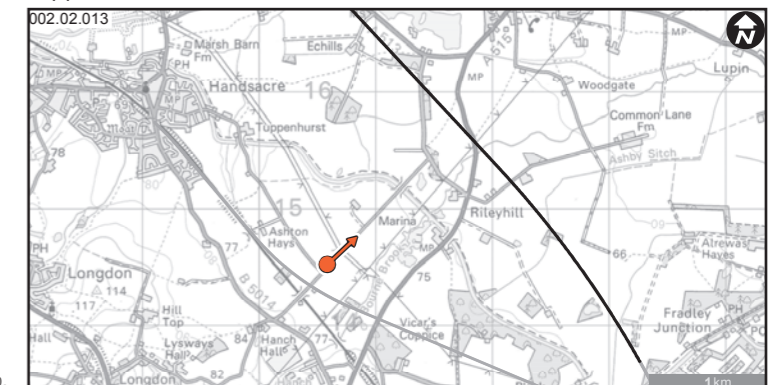
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 002.02.013: View north-east from Shaw Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>The foreground of the view is predominantly of roadside, garden and boundary vegetation which partially screen views of the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>Filtered views of surrounding pasture/arable fields and pylons are apparent through vegetation within the mid-ground, although residential properties (such as Shaw Lane Farm) may be able to see more from upper floor windows.</p> <p>Views may extend in to the adjacent pasture and arable fields, though views will be mostly filtered by vegetation within the foreground.</p> | <p>Due to the increased density of trees and hedgerows along Shaw Lane being in leaf, there will be a higher degree of screening to the surrounding landscape. However pylons are still apparent within the mid-ground through gaps in the vegetation.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                        |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be distant views of the construction of Bourne embankment, Kings Bromley viaduct (including the use of cranes) and Pyford North embankment. However these views will be partly filtered by vegetation in the foreground, from residential receptors. The construction works will form a barely noticeable addition to the background of the view, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                        |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be filtered mid range views of the upper levels of the Kings Bromley viaduct, including the overhead line equipment, noise barriers and the passing of trains. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a change within the background of the view, mostly filtered by vegetation in the foreground. From upper floors of the property views will have a higher level of effect though views will be filtered by garden vegetation in the foreground. Kings Bromley viaduct will occupy a relatively small background element of the view, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>There will be greater screening of the Proposed Scheme in the summer months due to vegetation in leaf, obstructing views. Therefore, there will be a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Vegetation within the foreground of the view will become more mature by year 15 and will be denser in the summer months, as such views towards the Proposed Scheme will remain heavily filtered, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the continuing growth of the mitigation planting to maturity and existing vegetation within the foreground, there will be a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |

# Viewpoint 002.02.014: View south-west from A515 Lichfield Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors along A515 Lichfield Road.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 08/03/2016. Time taken: 12:54. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). GPS Co-ordinates: 411599.329, 317976.23. Elevation: 60.922 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 27/07/2016. Time taken: 16:24. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 411599.329, 317976.23. Elevation: 60.922 Metres AOD.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



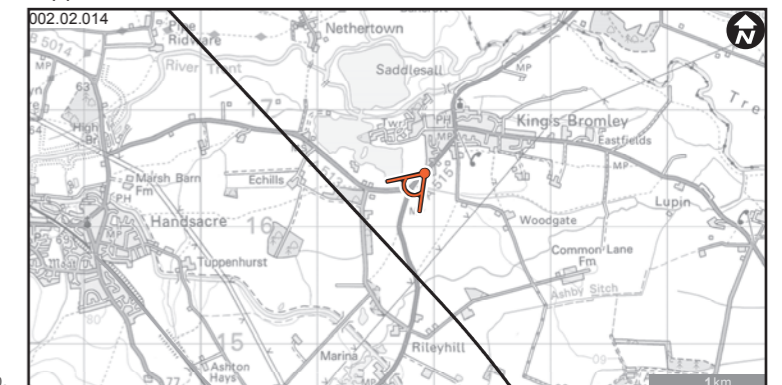
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 002.02.014: View south-west from A515 Lichfield Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>The foreground of the view from residential properties along Lichfield Road is dominated by roadside vegetation and boundary walls.</p> <p>The mid-ground is defined by medium scale fields bounded by Crawley Brook and waterside trees in the left hand side of the view.</p> <p>Long distance views of arable fields beyond are filtered by successive belts of field boundary vegetation. The skyline is formed by woodland and vegetation bordering the Bourne Brook. Pylons cross the view on the horizon.</p> | <p>Due to the increased density of vegetation in leaf, there will be a higher degree of screening to the mid ground and long distance views.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be views of the excavation of Kings Bromley North borrow pit (adjacent to the realigned A515 Lichfield Road) in the foreground, within the field to the south west of the waterside trees that bound Crawley Brook and midrange views of the vertical in line raising of the existing National Grid overhead pylon lines. In the middle distance there will be views of the upper levels of the construction of Bourne embankment and Kings Bromley viaduct and the associated erection of piers and use of tower cranes, plus the presence and movement of construction vehicles beyond. The re-alignment of the A515 Lichfield Road will also be visible. Due to the level of construction activity in proximity to the viewpoint, the works will result in a high magnitude of visual change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>                            | Major adverse (significant)    |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be views of the upper levels of the Bourne embankment, Kings Bromley viaduct the associated overhead line equipment, noise barriers, and the passing of trains above the intervening field vegetation and foreground vegetation. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a change that will be continuously visible and which will intrude on the skyline. The residential receptors will have filtered views on the ground floor from garden and field boundary vegetation. From first floor windows of the properties, views will extend further and residents will experience a higher degree of visual change resulting from the Proposed Scheme. Overall there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect upon these receptors, due to the readily apparent nature of the Proposed Scheme in the view.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Vegetation bounding the brook will be denser and will further screen views towards the Proposed Scheme, although the upper parts of the Bourne embankment and Kings Bromley viaduct will remain visible, a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect will remain.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>The Kings Bromley viaduct and the Bourne embankment will be visible in the middle distance. The growth of woodland and scrub mitigation planting along the Bourne embankment, will partially filter views of noise barriers and overhead line equipment on top of the embankments. Existing vegetation within the view will also have matured and will further restrict views. However the Kings Bromley viaduct will be clearly visible, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Proposed landscape mitigation planting will have reached maturity further filtering views. However the Kings Bromley viaduct will still be clearly apparent, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |



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# Viewpoint 002.02.014: View south-west from A515 Lichfield Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors along A515 Lichfield Road.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 08/03/2016. Time taken: 12:54. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 411599.329, 317976.23. Elevation: 60.922 Metres AOD.



## Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 08/03/2016. Time taken: 12:54. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 411599.329, 317976.23. Elevation: 60.922 Metres AOD.



NOTE: Pylon design has been shown as an L8 pylon based on information received from National Grid Network Design Review pack. Exact appearance of pylons and location may vary following detailed design.

The viewpoint has been taken approximately 654 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-203.

For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 002.02.014 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-505 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-01-505   |
| Figure Name       | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter<br>Viewpoint 002.02.014 |
| Community Area 1: | Fradley to Colton   |

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101505-P01

Date: 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 002.03.019: View south-west from Kings Bromley Footpath 10

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors from Kings Bromley Footpath 10.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 09/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 412532.288, 316633.907

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 21/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 412532.288, 316633.907

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



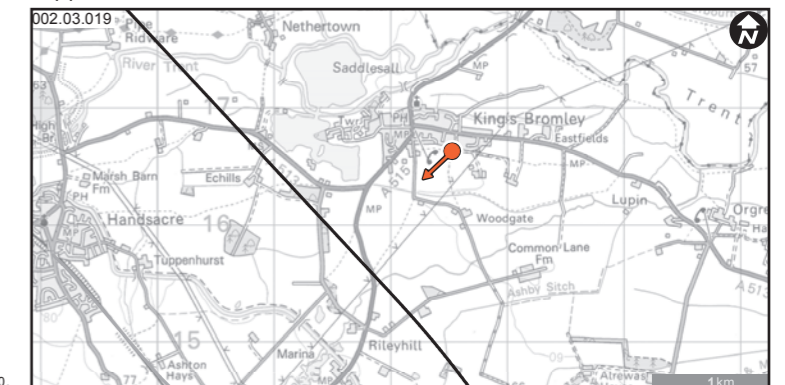
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 002.03.019: View south-west from Kings Bromley Footpath 10

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>The foreground of the view is dominated by poly-tunnels that form the primary feature within the view, along with a tall brick wall and adjacent residential properties.</p> <p>The wooded skyline is partially visible beyond the poly-tunnels. A pylon is a prominent skyline feature.</p> | <p>During the summer, the visual baseline remains largely the same as seen through winter, although the mid-ground and background views experience a higher degree of screening from plastic coverings on the poly-tunnels in use during the growing season in the foreground.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                        |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be views of the dismantling of one National Grid high voltage overhead pylon in the far left of the view, the construction of a temporary pylon and new taller L8 pylon raising the National Grid overhead pylon lines. Also visible in the mid-ground will be the construction of the Kings Bromley viaduct, associated use of tower cranes. However the distance between the viewpoint and the extent of poly-tunnels that intervene in the view will obscure much of the works. Where higher elements of construction will be visible the works will be viewed in combination with other features, such as overhead power lines and the poly-tunnels. Due to the screening of the construction of the Kings Bromley viaduct provided by existing features within the view, the works will result in a low magnitude of change</p> | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                        |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>The overhead power lines, and the upper elements of Kings Bromley viaduct will be intermittently visible though the Proposed Scheme will be barely perceptible from the Footpath, due to the distance and the presence of the foreground elements, such as the poly-tunnels. Therefore there will be a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect upon these receptors.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>The Proposed Scheme will be screened by the poly-tunnels, although the overhead power lines will be intermittently visible above the poly-tunnel structure, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effects upon these receptors.</p>  | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Vegetation within the mid-ground will be denser in the summer months, as such, views towards the Proposed Scheme will be further filtered, but the overhead pylon lines will still be features within the skyline, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Despite the continuing growth of the mitigation planting to maturity, the overhead pylons lines will still remain features within the skyline, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |

# Viewpoint 003.03.002: View north-east from Kings Bromley Footpath 1

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors from Kings Bromley Footpath 1.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 410128.336, 316157.724

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 410128.336, 316157.724

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 003.03.002: View north-east from Kings Bromley Footpath 1

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>The visual foreground consists of a large scale arable field with open views of the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The mid-ground is defined by variable field boundary hedgerows and woodland blocks which include Ketchithays Plantation to the north and New Plantation and Tomlinson's Spinney woodlands to the east, which partially screen views.</p> <p>Long distance views are characterised by gently sloping land forms and a wooded skyline. Glimpsed views of overhead pylon lines and Echills Farmstead are also available the background.</p> | <p>During the summer, the visual baseline remains largely the same as winter, although the mid-ground and background are more filtered by denser vegetation.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Level of effect                |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid and long range views of the construction of the River Trent viaduct and Bourne embankment on either side of the New Plantation and associated use of tower cranes, though lower level elements of construction activity will be obstructed by blocks of woodland within the mid-ground. Tomlinson's Spinney woodland immediately to the west of Echills will be felled, these works will be clearly visible and will remove a section of the wooded skyline, revealing further views of the construction of the River Trent viaduct and Bourne embankment. Recreational users will have intermittent views of the construction works through and above the existing vegetation. Due to the relatively distinct nature of construction activity across the view there will be a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>The Proposed Scheme will cross the view passing behind Echills Farmstead and beyond New Plantation woodland to the west. The River Trent viaduct and Bourne embankment will be visible above the canopy line of existing woodlands in the mid-ground. Noise barriers and overhead line equipment will be prominent features across the skyline, and the movement of trains will be visible. Due to the relatively distinct nature of the scheme in the view, there will be a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>In the summer months, views will be further filtered by woodland and field boundary vegetation within the mid-ground. However the River Trent viaduct, Bourne embankment and associated overhead line equipment and noise barriers will still be seen on the skyline resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the growth of the landscape mitigation planting on Bourne embankment, the noise barriers and the overhead line equipment on top of the Bourne embankment will become partially screened, and views of the embankment will become more integrated. However the River Trent viaduct will still be clearly apparent, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect remaining.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the continuing growth of the mitigation planting to maturity, the Proposed Scheme will become more integrated in to the view. However the River Trent viaduct and overhead line equipment will remain clearly visible, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |

# Viewpoint 003.02.003: View north-east from Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors along the Trent and Mersey Canal in Handsacre.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 09/03/2016. Time taken: 13:20. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 409571.043, 315975.856. Elevation: 69.891 Metres AOD.

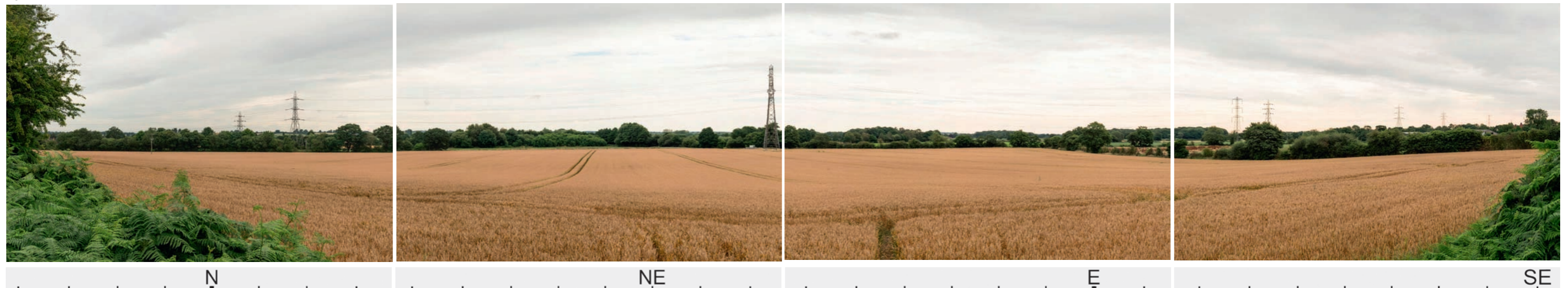
Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 28/07/2016. Time taken: 17:45. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 409571.043, 315975.856. Elevation: 69.891 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:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 003.02.003: View north-east from Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer   |
|--|--|
| <p>The visual foreground consists of gaps in the canal side vegetation, allowing views to a large arable field, gently undulating and bordered with mature trees and hedgerows.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises prominent pylons and mature blocks of woodland which obstructs some views of the landscape beyond.</p> <p>The background of the view is formed by subtly undulating agricultural land and dense blocks of woodland on the horizon. Pylons form a prominent feature in the skyline.</p> | <p>During the summer, the visual baseline remains largely the same, although vegetation is denser, providing a greater screening effect.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                        |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Construction Year</b>        | <p>The most apparent visual changes will be the higher levels of construction works, such as the use of tower cranes to construct the River Trent viaduct and the construction of the adjoining Pipe Ridware and Bourne embankment in the background of the view. Low level construction activities are unlikely to be visible due to screening provided by canal side and field boundary vegetation and woodland blocks within the foreground and mid-ground. Due to the distance of the construction activities from the viewpoint and the screening provided by intervening vegetation, the construction works will result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                        |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be distant views of the upper levels of the Bourne embankment and River Trent viaduct including the overhead line equipment and noise barriers, that will form new features on the wooded skyline. Views of the Proposed Scheme will otherwise be mostly screened by canal side vegetation in the foreground and hedgerows and woodland within the mid-ground, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Canal side vegetation in the foreground and hedgerows and woodland within the mid-ground are denser and will provide a higher degree of screening, as such views of the Proposed Scheme will have increased screening in the summer months, though higher elements such as the overhead line equipment will be visible, as such a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect will remain.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Woodland and scrub mitigation planting on top of the Bourne embankment will have grown, partially screening the noise barriers and overhead line equipment, therefore views of the embankment will become more integrated within the view. However long distance views of the River Trent viaduct will still be visible, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the continuing growth of the mitigation planting to maturity, the Proposed Scheme will become more integrated in the view, though the upper elements of the River Trent viaduct will remain visible, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |



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# Viewpoint 003.02.003: View north-east from Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors along the Trent and Mersey Canal in Handsacre.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 09/03/2016. Time taken: 13:20. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 409571.043, 315975.856. Elevation: 69.891 Metres AOD.



## Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

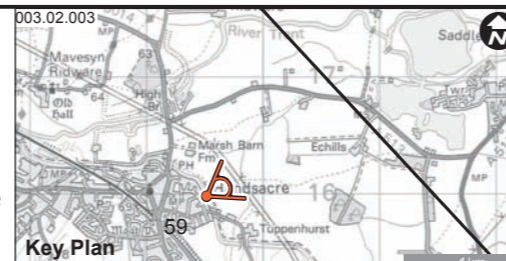
Date taken: 09/03/2016. Time taken: 13:20. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 409571.043, 315975.856. Elevation: 69.891 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 1460 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-204. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 003.02.003 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-01-506 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-01-506   |
| Figure Name       | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter<br>Viewpoint 003.02.003 |
| Community Area 1: | Fradley to Colton   |

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**Date: 12/06/17**

# Viewpoint 003.03.004: View north-east from Armitage with Handsacre Footpath 22

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Armitage with Handsacre Footpath 22.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 09/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 409187.725, 316241.458

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 409187.725, 316241.458

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



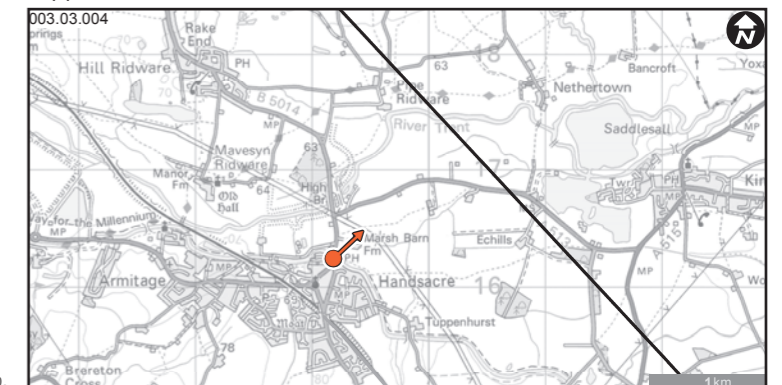
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 003.03.004: View north-east from Armitage with Handsacre Footpath 22

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer   |
|--|--|
| <p>The visual foreground consists the Trent and Mersey Canal and the canal towpath, aligned with hedgerows and waterside trees.</p> <p>The mid-ground of the view, beyond the hedgerow to the north, views extend across a pasture field well bound by woodland and hedgerow trees, filtering views of the landscape beyond.</p> <p>The background to the north appears to be highly wooded, forming a wooded skyline, pylons and overhead wires are prominent on the skyline.</p> | <p>During the summer, the visual baseline remains largely the same as seen throughout winter, although the foreground vegetation which aligns the canal is taller and denser, screening further views across the landscape beyond and forming the skyline of the view. Pylons and overhead lines are still prominent on the skyline.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Level of effect                        |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be long range views of the higher levels of construction works, such as the use of tower cranes involved in the construction of the River Trent viaduct, visible on the wooded skyline. Low to mid level construction activities will be unlikely to be visible due to screening by intervening woodland and field boundary vegetation within the mid-ground of the view. The construction works will be mostly screened from view, visible within the background of the view, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                        |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be glimpsed views of the River Trent viaduct above the woodland within the background of the view, overhead line equipment and noise barriers will be intermittently visible along the skyline of the view. The River Trent viaduct will be located at a lower elevation within the River Trent Valley than the slightly elevated settlement of Handsacre, as such intervening woodland and landform will screen all but the upper elements of the River Trent viaduct, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>        | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Canal side vegetation within the foreground and woodland within the mid-ground and background of the view will screen views of the Proposed Scheme within summer months, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the continuing growth of existing vegetation that will screen views of the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of change will remain negligible and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>The existing vegetation within the view will have matured and will result in a higher degree of visual screening, as such a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect will remain.</p>  | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |

# Viewpoint 003.02.005: View north-east from Tuppenhurst Lane/Spode Avenue

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors on the corner of Tuppenhurst Lane/Spode Avenue.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 09/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 409366.215, 315787.133

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 409366.215, 315787.133

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



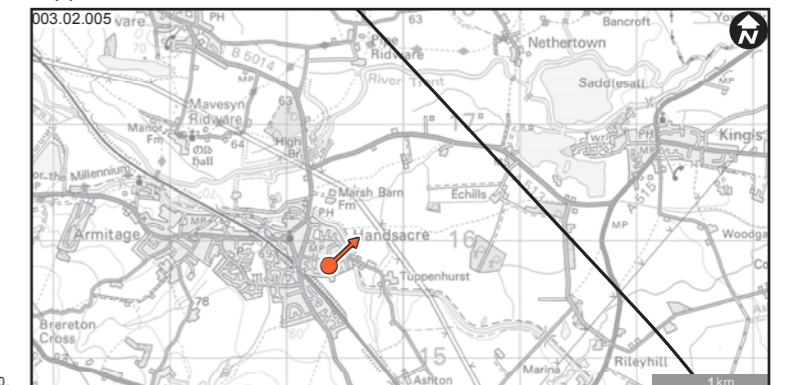
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 003.02.005: View north-east from Tuppenhurst Lane/Spode Avenue

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer   |
|--|--|
| <p>The foreground of the view from the properties comprises front gardens, driveways and residential streets.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises the residential street with associated lighting and the adjacent 2 storey residences with hedgerow and fenced boundaries.</p> <p>The background is predominantly obstructed by built form, although glimpsed views are available of the landscape to the east of Handsacre. The long distance view will not be experienced by the majority of residences, as it is dependant on the orientation of the properties.</p> | <p>During summer the visual baseline remains similar to that as seen during winter, due to the lack of vegetation within this urban environment.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect              |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be long distance views of the tower cranes used in the construction works of the River Trent viaduct. There will be a glimpsed view of construction works within the background of the view from a small number of properties, however residential receptors on Tuppenhurst Lane will have predominantly obstructed views due to intervening built form. Views from first floor windows that are orientated to the north-east may have extended views. The construction works will introduce a barely perceptible change to the view due to intervening built form, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p> | Negligible (non significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect              |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be long distance views of the upper elements of the River Trent viaduct and the associated overhead line equipment and noise barriers glimpsed along Tuppenhurst Lane. However residential receptors on Tuppenhurst Lane will have predominantly obstructed views due to the intervening built form, as such the operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a barely perceptible alteration to the view. For these reasons there will be a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | Negligible (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Views towards the Proposed Scheme will remain unchanged during summer months, as such a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect will remain.</p>   | Negligible (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the foregoing reasons, a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect will remain.</p>   | Negligible (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the foregoing reasons, a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect will remain.</p>   | Negligible (non significant) |

# Viewpoint 003.02.006: View north-east from residences on Glebe Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors on Glebe Road.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 09/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 409341.112, 316075.407

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 409341.112, 316075.407

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 003.02.006: View north-east from residences on Glebe Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>The foreground of the view from the properties comprises front gardens, boundary fencing and driveways.</p> <p>The mid-ground of the view comprises residential cul-de-sac along Glebe Road, the back of these properties look to the north west across the canal and the rural landscape beyond.</p> <p>Where views are glimpsed beyond the settlement edge to the north, the background of the view is formed by extensive areas of woodland that form the skyline, pylons will also be visible across the view.</p> | <p>During summer the visual baseline remains similar to that as seen during winter, due to the lack of vegetation within this urban environment.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                        |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be long distance views of the construction works, mostly limited to the use of tower cranes for the River Trent viaduct. The construction works will result in changes within the background of the view as a series of components highly screened by built form and intervening vegetation. The residential receptors on Glebe Road, will have predominantly obstructed views due to intervening built form, however views from first floor windows that are orientated to the north-east may extend further. For these reasons there will be a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during construction   | Level of effect                        |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be long distant views of the upper elements of the River Trent viaduct and the associated overhead line equipment and noise barriers. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a barely perceivable view due to screening by intervening built form within the foreground and woodland within the background of the view. It is therefore anticipated that there will be a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Views towards the Proposed Scheme will continue to be barely perceivable due to the intervening built form and increased screening from vegetation in leaf, as such a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect will remain.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the screened nature of the view, a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect will remain.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the screened nature of the view, a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect will remain.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |



# Viewpoint 003.02.009: View north-east from Bromley Lane Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Bromley Lane Farm.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 09/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 409187.725, 316241.458

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 409954.654, 316894.515

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



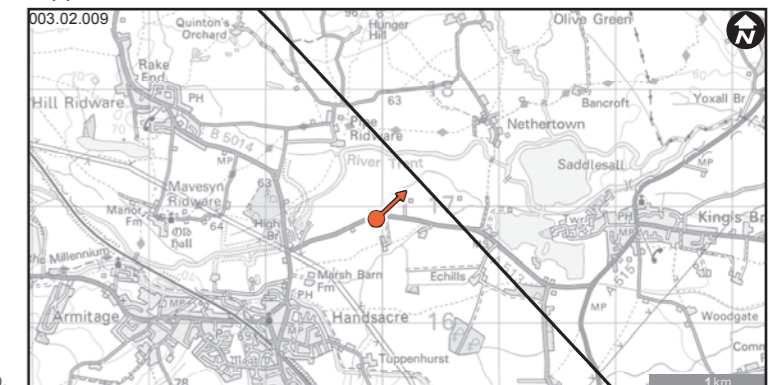
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 003.02.009: View north-east from Bromley Lane Farm

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>The foreground of the view from Bromley Lane Farm comprises garden vegetation and agricultural buildings to the north of the residence and the adjacent A513 Kings Bromley Lane.</p> <p>Views to the north east from the ground floor of the property are mostly screened by vegetation and built form in the foreground. Views to the mid-ground particularly from upper floors comprise of surrounding agricultural fields, bound by mature dense hedgerows with hedgerow trees screening views beyond.</p> <p>Where views are possible above and through intervening vegetation and built form in the foreground, the background of the view extends to the River Trent, the horizon is formed by a wooded skyline.</p> | <p>During the summer, views remain largely the same as seen throughout winter, though garden vegetation, hedgerows and semi-mature trees aligning Bromley Lane Farm and the A513 Kings Bromley Lane are denser and taller, screening views across the landscape beyond.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect             |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid range views of the construction works including the upper levels of construction of the River Trent viaduct including the erection of piers, spans and the presence and movement of cranes, and the potential of glimpsed views of the River Trent viaduct satellite compound. The construction works will result in a change partly filtered by intervening vegetation and built form. Residential receptors will have limited views of the work due to agricultural buildings within the foreground, though views from upper floor windows will be likely to extend above the intervening built form and vegetation. Due to the proximity of the residence to the viaduct, there will be a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Major adverse (significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect             |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid range views of the River Trent viaduct and the overhead line equipment and noise barriers that will form a new horizon of views to the north east from the farmhouse. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a substantial change, partially obscured by intervening buildings and vegetation. Residential receptors within Bromley Lane Farm will have limited views from the ground floor from within the property due to intervening agricultural buildings, however due to the proximity and scale of the viaduct, there will be a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Major adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Views in the summer months will be further screened by garden vegetation within the foreground and hedgerows within the mid-ground of the view from the farmhouse, however due to the scale and proximity of the River Trent viaduct, it will remain visible above intervening vegetation, particularly from upper floors windows of the property. As a result a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect will remain.</p>   | Major adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the scale and proximity of the viaduct, the River Trent viaduct will remain visible, resulting in a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Major adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Existing vegetation within the view will have matured further, however the scale and proximity of the viaduct will result in a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Major adverse (significant) |

# Viewpoint 003.02.010: View north-east from Armitage with Handsacre Footpath 26

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Glebe Farm.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 410031.676, 316749.739

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 410031.676, 316749.739

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 003.02.010: View north-east from Armitage with Handsacre Footpath 26

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer   |
|--|--|
| <p>This viewpoint represents views from the farmhouse at Glebe Farm. The foreground of the view from the residential property comprises garden vegetation and boundary fencing with views of the flat agricultural field, bound with hedgerows and hedgerow trees .</p> <p>The mid-ground of the view comprises hedgerow trees and mature woodland within the Four Seasons Nature Study Centre ( C.H.A.D.S facility). Wooden poles and overhead lines run parallel to the A515 Kings Bromley Lane within the mid-ground of the view.</p> <p>Background views to the north east beyond are screened by large woodland blocks.</p> | <p>During the summer, the visual baseline remains largely the same as seen throughout winter, although the mid-ground vegetation which aligns A513 Kings Bromley Lane and woodland block within the Four Seasons Nature Study Centre (C.H.A.D.S) and hedgerow field boundaries which cross the landscape are taller and denser which partially screen distant views. Low level pylon lines are still prominent on the skyline within the mid-ground of the view.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Level of effect                 |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid range views of the construction works including the upper levels of construction of the River Trent viaduct including the erection of piers, spans and the presence and movement of cranes and views of the River Trent viaduct satellite compound. Lower elements of the construction works will be screened due to intervening woodland, though due to the height of construction higher level activities associated with the construction of the River Trent viaduct will still be visible above the canopy of intervening woodland resulting in a change to the character of the wooded skyline. As such the construction works will result in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-long range views of the River Trent viaduct and the overhead line equipment and noise barriers will be visible and will form a new horizon of views to the north. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a new feature crossing the mid-background of the view horizontally. Blocks of woodland in the mid-ground will obstruct some sections of the River Trent viaduct from the residence, although overhead line equipment and noise barriers will still be intermittently visible above the woodland canopy. The Proposed Scheme will result in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer months, woodland and vegetation within the mid-ground will be higher and denser and will further obstruct views of the River Trent viaduct though overhead line equipment and noise barriers will be intermittently visible above the woodland canopy. This will result in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Views of the River Trent viaduct and the overhead line equipment and noise barriers will become more integrated within the view due to the existing woodland and hedgerows. For these reasons there will be a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Existing woodland and hedgerows within the view will have matured and will further integrate the River Trent viaduct into the view. For these reasons there will be a low magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |

# Viewpoint 003.02.011: View south-west from residences within Nethertown

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

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 16/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 410915.603, 317705.711

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 410915.603, 317705.711

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



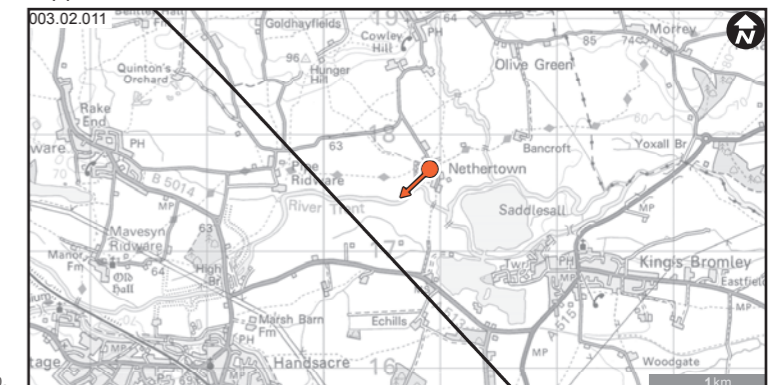
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 003.02.011: View south-west from residences within Nethertown

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>The view is from the main street of Nethertown, adjacent to The Nook. The small linear settlement occupies an elevated location on the valley side, comprising of a mix of historic and modern housing.</p> <p>The foreground of view from the properties to the south-west comprises of open, medium scale pastoral and arable fields bound by hedgerow, hedge trees and vegetation which aligns the River Trent, filtering mid-ground views beyond.</p> <p>The background of the view is formed by brookside vegetation and blocks of woodland on the River Trent valley floor, including the Four Seasons Nature Study Centre (C.H.A.D.S) . There are longer views of the distant to the wooded ridges of the Cannock Chase (AONB) which forms part of the skyline of the view.</p> | <p>The foreground of the view remains similar to that as seen during winter though field boundary hedgerows and trees in the mid-ground are denser further screening views to the River Trent Valley floor and some long distance views to the Cannock Chase AONB.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Level of effect                |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | There will be mid-long range views of the construction works including the Bourne embankment and River Trent viaduct including the erection of piers, spans and the presence and movement of cranes. The construction works will result in a change within the background, viewed as a series of components as field boundary vegetation, woodland and landform in the mid-ground will partially screen views of the works. The residential receptors on the western edge of Nethertown will experience some visual screening due to garden vegetation within the foreground. Views from upper floors of residential properties will extend further and a higher level of visual change will be experienced. As such the construction of the Proposed Scheme will result in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.   | Moderate adverse (significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | There will be mid to long range views of the Bourne embankment, River Trent viaduct, overhead line equipment and noise barriers; these will form a new horizon of views to the south west. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a new feature that will cross horizontally across the mid-background of the view, blocks of woodland in the mid-background will obstruct some sections of the River Trent viaduct from the residences though overhead line equipment and noise barriers may be intermittently visible above the woodland canopy. Views from upper floor of the properties will extend further and will therefore experience a higher level of visual change. The new features will form a noticeable change and will change the rural outlook across the valley in the mid to background of the view. The Proposed Scheme will result in medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect. | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | During summer months, field boundary vegetation and woodland blocks within the mid-ground and background will be taller and denser and will further obstruct views of the River Trent viaduct, though overhead line equipment and noise barriers will be intermittently visible above the woodland canopy. The River Trent viaduct will remain visible particularly from upper floors of residences, as such a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect will remain.  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | Views of the Bourne embankment, the River Trent viaduct, the overhead line equipment and noise barriers will become more integrated into their landscape context due to the existing woodland and hedgerows and mitigation planting within the view. The River Trent viaduct will remain visible particularly from upper floors of residences, as such a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect will remain.  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | Existing woodland and hedgerows, as well as mitigation planting within the view will have matured and will further integrate the River Trent viaduct into the view. However the River Trent viaduct will remain visible on the skyline, particularly from upper floors of residence resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.  | Moderate adverse (significant) |

# Viewpoint 003.03.012: View south-west from Hamstall Ridware Footpath 3

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Hamstall Ridware Footpath 3.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 08/03/2016. Time taken: 16:36. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 410373.13, 317656.012. Elevation: 62.367 Metres AOD.

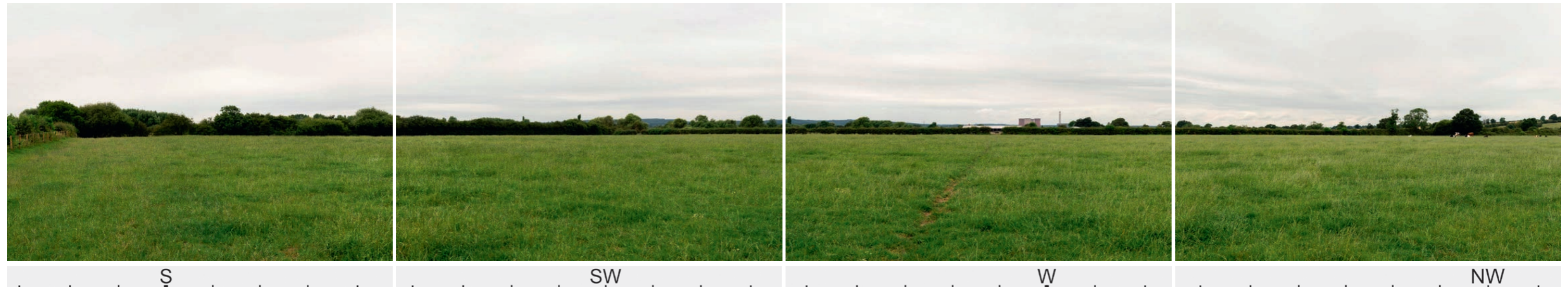
Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 28/07/2016. Time taken: 09:42. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 410373.13, 317656.012. Elevation: 62.367 Metres AOD.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 003.03.012: View south-west from Hamstall Ridware Footpath 3

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer  |
|--|---|
| <p>The Footpath connects Nethertown in the east to Pipe Ridware in the west, traversing flat and open large scale agricultural fields on the River Trent valley floor.</p> <p>The foreground comprises a large scale and flat field bound by hedgerows and hedgerow trees .</p> <p>The background of the view comprises long distance views to Rugeley Power Station and the prominent wooded ridge of the Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) beyond.</p> | <p>Mid-ground hedgerow boundaries and hedge trees/belts of trees are denser, partially screening distant views towards the Rugeley Power Station and Cannock Chase AONB. Otherwise views are largely the same as those experienced in winter.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Level of effect             |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>The field in which the footpath crosses will be excavated for a borrow pit, resulting in the loss of existing features within the foreground and mid-ground of the view. There will be mid-range views of the construction of the mid to upper levels of the River Trent viaduct, including the erection of piers, spans and the presence and movement of construction vehicles and cranes will be apparent. The construction works will result in the total loss of key characteristics within the view within close proximity to the receptor due to the excavation of the borrow pit, resulting in a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Major adverse (significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect             |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be open mid range views of the River Trent viaduct and the overhead line equipment and noise barriers and the passing of trains. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a new feature that will cross horizontally across the mid ground the view, forming a new horizon of the view to the west and partially obstructing long distance views to the Cannock Chase (AONB). As such the operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Major adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Existing vegetation within the view will be higher and denser and will reduce the visibility of the River Trent viaduct. However the River Trent viaduct will still be visible across the view above the intervening vegetation, resulting in a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Major adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Views of the River Trent viaduct and the overhead line equipment and noise barriers will become more integrated within the view due to the growth of existing woodland and hedgerows. However the River Trent viaduct will still be visible across the view, above intervening vegetation. For these reasons a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect will remain.</p>  | Major adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Views of the River Trent viaduct and the overhead line equipment and noise barriers will become more integrated within the view due to the growth of existing woodland and hedgerows. However the River Trent viaduct will still be visible across the view above intervening vegetation and as such a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect will remain.</p>  | Major adverse (significant) |



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# Viewpoint 003.03.012: View south-west from Hamstall Ridware Footpath 3

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Hamstall Ridware Footpath 3.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 08/03/2016. Time taken: 16:36. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 410373.13, 317656.012. Elevation: 62.367 Metres AOD.



## Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

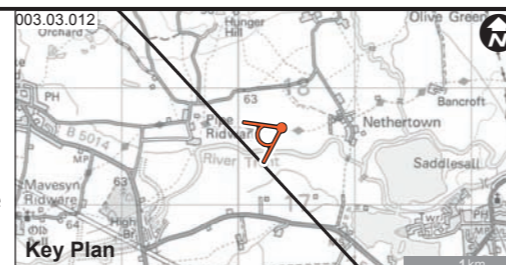
Date taken: 08/03/2016. Time taken: 16:36. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 410373.13, 317656.012. Elevation: 62.367 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 341 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-204. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 003.03.012 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-510 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-01-510   |
| Figure Name                            | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter<br>Viewpoint 003.03.012 |
| Community Area 1:<br>Fradley to Colton |   |

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**Doc Number:** C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101510-P01 **Date:** 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 003.02.013: View south-west from residences within Nethertown

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Upper Nethertown Farm.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 07/03/2016. Time taken: 15:53. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 410803.292, 317931.742. Elevation: 62.811 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 28/07/2016. Time taken: 14:08. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 410803.292, 317931.742. Elevation: 62.811 Metres AOD.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



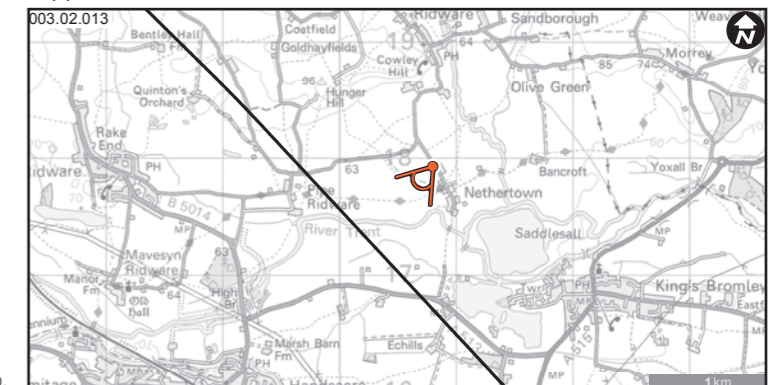
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 003.02.013: View south-west from residences within Nethertown

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>The foreground of the view from these properties within Nethertown consists of the hedgerow that bounds the south-western edge of Nethertown Road. Views from upper floors extend above the hedgerow, across a medium scale grazing field bound by hedgerows and hedge trees.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises a mature hedgerows field boundary with views of a residence and associated garden trees on Mear's Lane. The landform slopes down to the west towards the River Trent Valley floor, where a line of prominent overhead pylon lines span view.</p> <p>There are long distance views south-west, towards the distinctive rising wooded ridgeline of the Cannock Chase (AONB).</p> | <p>The hedgerow that bounds Nethertown Road and mid-ground field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees are taller and denser further screening views to the west across the Trent Valley floor to the Cannock Chase AONB.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Level of effect                |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | There will be mid to long range views of the construction of the upper levels of the River Trent viaduct within the mid-background of the view, mostly limited to the use of tower cranes and the installation of the spans of the River Trent viaduct and the overhead line equipment and noise barriers. The residential receptors will have limited views due to roadside vegetation within the foreground though views from upper floors will extend beyond the hedgerow and will experience a more open view of the works, though one that will be obstructed by vegetation and landform. The construction works will result in the introduction of a change within the mid to background of the view, viewed as a series of components within a wide and panoramic view, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect. | Moderate adverse (significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | There will be mid to long range views of the upper levels of the River Trent viaduct and the overhead line equipment and noise barriers. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a changes within the background of the view, viewed as one of a series of components within a panoramic view from the receptor. The residential receptors will have limited views due to roadside vegetation within the foreground of the view, though from upper floors views will extend beyond the hedgerow and receptors will experience a more open view of the upper elements of the viaduct. For these reasons there will be a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | During the summer months, field boundary vegetation within the mid and background will be taller and denser and will further screen views of the River Trent viaduct, though the overhead line equipment and the noise barriers will be intermittently visible above the woodland and vegetation within the valley floor, particularly from upper floor windows, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.   | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | The Proposed Scheme will become less apparent as the mitigation planting and existing vegetation within the view matures and helps to integrate the Proposed Scheme into its landscape context. However the River Trent viaduct will remain visible within the rural valley, visible particularly from upper floors of residences. Therefore a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect will remain.  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | Existing woodland and hedgerows within the view will have matured and will further integrated the River Trent viaduct into the view, however the River Trent viaduct will remain visible, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.  | Moderate adverse (significant) |

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# Viewpoint 003.02.013: View south-west from residences within Nethertown

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Upper Nethertown Farm.

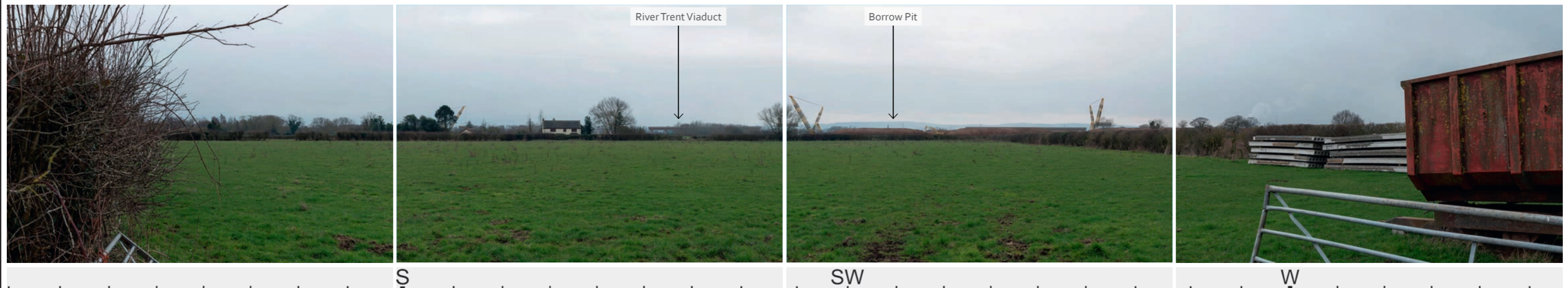
## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 07/03/2016. Time taken: 15:53. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 410803.292, 317931.742. Elevation: 62.811 Metres AOD.



## Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Peak construction phase (2023)

Date taken: 07/03/2016. Time taken: 15:53. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 410803.292, 317931.742. Elevation: 62.811 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 839 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-204. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 003.02.013 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look during the peak construction phase to help inform the visual impact assessment. The construction methods and siting of construction activities of the LV-01-575 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-01-575   |
| Figure Name       | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Peak construction phase - Winter<br>Viewpoint 003.02.013 |
| Community Area 1: | Fradley to Colton   |

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101575-P01

Date: 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 003.03.017: View south-west from Hamstall Ridware Footpath 20

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Hamstall Ridware Footpath 20.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 16/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 410571.376, 318732.926

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 410571.376, 318732.926

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



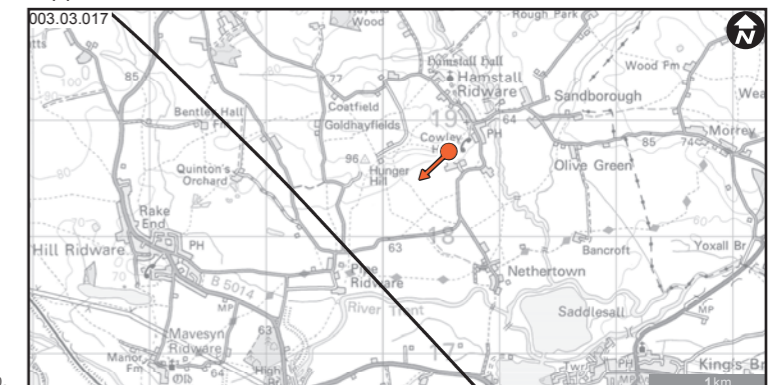
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 003.03.017: View south-west from Hamstall Ridware Footpath 20

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>The Footpath is located on elevated ground on the eastern Trent Valley side. Panoramic views extend across the undulating pastoral landscape of the Trent Valley.</p> <p>The foreground of the view comprises a pasture field falling steeply to the south to Crawley Hill Farm on A515 Lichfield Road.</p> <p>The landscape within the mid ground becomes flat, defined by pasture fields bound by hedgerows forming a distinctive pattern within the River Trent valley floor, the settlement of Nethertown is visible in the mid to the south.</p> <p>There are long distance views to the west across the Trent Valley floor. Beyond successive belts of trees and hedgerow field boundaries, the wooded hillsides of Cannock Chase AONB form the skyline of the view.</p> | <p>During the summer, the visual baseline remains largely the same as seen throughout winter, although the foreground and mid-ground field hedgerow boundaries and belts of woodland are taller and denser.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Level of effect                    |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be elevated long range views of the construction of the Bourne embankment and adjoining River Trent viaduct within the mid-background of the view, views will be mostly limited to the mid-upper elements of the construction works. The construction works will be viewed as a series of components within a wide and open panoramic view. Field boundary vegetation and woodland within the mid-background of the view will provide some screening. Due to the construction being visible across the rural view being partially screened by intervening vegetation, the construction works will result in a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (non significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                    |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-ground views of the Bourne embankment and elevated long range views of the River Trent viaduct with associated overhead line equipment and noise barriers and the passing of trains. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will be viewed as a linear feature within a wide and open panoramic view, the Footpath users will have partially obstructed views due to field boundary vegetation and woodland within the mid-ground. Due to the distance between the receptor and the Proposed Scheme and the rural nature of the view, the Proposed Scheme will result in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>                             | Moderate adverse (significant)     |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During the summer months, field boundary vegetation within the mid and background will be taller and denser and will filter views of the River Trent viaduct. However the viaduct, overhead line equipment and the noise barriers will be intermittently visible above the woodland and vegetation within the valley floor, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)     |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>The Proposed Scheme will become less apparent in the view as the mitigation planting matures and helps to both screen and filter views and integrate the new features within their landscape context, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Existing woodland and hedgerows and mitigation planting will have matured and will further integrate the River Trent viaduct and Bourne embankment into the view, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant)    |



# Viewpoint 003.02.018: View north-east from residences along Pipe Ridware

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors on Pipe Lane.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 09/03/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 409578.107, 317725.947

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

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

### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 003.02.018: View north-east from residences along Pipe Ridware

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer  |
|--|---|
| <p>Pipe Ridware is a tranquil hamlet set within agricultural land on the Trent Valley floor. Views from residences tend to be sheltered due to mature garden vegetation and trees lining Pipe Ridware road.</p> <p>The foreground of the view comprises narrow country road bound with taller mature trees which partially screen views of the Ridware Theatre, formerly St. James Church. The enclosed residential development of Church Farm Court is visible to the east of the view, these residential properties will have a foreground view comprising garden and boundary vegetation within their own curtilage, which will filter views across the wider sloping landscape in the north.</p> | <p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that as seen during winter, although summer growth of semi mature trees aligning Pipe Ridware further filter and narrow the framed view distant views of the rising arable landscape in the north. Boundary vegetation within the curtilage of residential properties within Church Farm Court are taller and denser, partially screening views north.</p> <p>The background views remain similar to that see during winter, although views more filtered by the summer growth of the intervening field hedgerow boundaries and hedgerow trees.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect             |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| <b>Construction Year</b>        | There will be mid-range views of the construction works, including the River Trent viaduct, Pipe Ridware embankment satellite compound, Pipe Lane diversion, Pipe Ridware embankment and the associated earthworks, erection of piers and spans of the viaduct, installation of overhead line equipment and noise barriers, movement of construction vehicles and stockpiles of materials to the north of Pipe Lane. There will also be views of the diversion of a National Grid high pressure gas pipeline around the River Trent viaduct and Pipe Ridware embankment. The construction works will result in a substantial change in close proximity to the receptor, visible on the skyline of the view. Residential receptors will have partially filtered views due to garden and roadside vegetation, though views from upper storeys will extend further. Due to the presence of the large scale construction works there will be a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect in relation to these receptors. | Major adverse (significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect             |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | There will be mid-range views of the River Trent viaduct, Pipe Lane diversion and Pipe Ridware embankment, topped by overhead line equipment and noise barriers and the passing of trains. The Proposed Scheme will result in a substantial change in close proximity to the receptor, highly visible on the skyline of the view. Residential receptors will have partially filtered views due to garden and roadside vegetation though views from upper storeys will extend further. Due to the presence of large scale elements uncharacteristic of the rural landscape, the Proposed Scheme will result in a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.   | Major adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | The view remains unchanged in the summer, despite dense summer growth of hedgerows and trees partially screening views of the River Trent viaduct, Pipe Land diversion, Pipe Ridware embankment, overhead line equipment, noise barriers and the passing of trains will remain visible, as such there will be a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect in relation to these receptors.  | Major adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | Views of the River Trent viaduct, Pipe Lane diversion, Pipe Ridware embankment, noise barriers and the overhead line equipment will become more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting and existing vegetation within the view will have grown and canopies will be denser in the summer months. However the River Trent viaduct will remain prominent, resulting in a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.   | Major adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | Woodland mitigation planting and existing woodland and hedgerows within the view will have matured and integrated the River Trent viaduct and Pipe Ridware embankment into the view, however the River Trent viaduct will remain prominent resulting in a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.   | Major adverse (significant) |

# Viewpoint 003.02.019 View north-east from School Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by The Cottage on School Lane and transport receptors on School Lane

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 409389.301, 317692.223

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 409389.301, 317692.223

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 003.02.019 View north-east from School Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>An isolated cottage located to the west of Pipe Ridware , within small scale field systems bound by mature hedgerows that surround the settlement. The Way of Millennium long distance path passes along the road in the foreground.</p> <p>The foreground of the view from the eastern aspect of the property comprises garden boundary trees. To the north views are more open and to the south views comprise of School Lane and roadside hedgerows.</p> <p>The mid-ground of the view to the east extends across small scale pasture fields, bound by mature trees and hedgerows that form a wooded skyline, in combination with trees that line Pipe Lane and canopies of successive trees and woodland beyond.</p> | <p>Within the foreground of the view, the hedgerows which bound School Lane and garden boundary trees are taller and denser, further screening views to the east and the south. Mid-ground field boundary hedgerows and trees to the north are higher and denser and form a more defined wooded skyline.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-ground views of the upper elements of construction works, including the construction of the River Trent viaduct (including the erection of piers and spans of the River Trent viaduct and use of tower cranes), Pipe Ridware embankment, installation of overhead line equipment and noise barriers, presence of stockpiles to the north of Pipe Lane and the felling of trees within the view. There will also be movement of construction vehicles along School Lane. The construction activity will introduce uncharacteristic elements to the existing rural setting and result in some changes to the view experienced by residential receptors due to the potential severance of agricultural fields in the visual mid-ground and partial change to the skyline. Residential receptors from properties on School Lane and users travelling along School Lane will experience filtered views of the construction activity due to the intervening vegetation and the flat topography of the landscape. The presence of construction activity within the mid-ground in this rural setting will result in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-ground views of the River Trent viaduct and Pipe Ridware embankment, including overhead line equipment and noise barriers and the movement of passing trains that will be visible above intervening field boundary vegetation. Lower elements of the Proposed Scheme will be screened by retained intervening field boundary vegetation, though the operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in substantial visual change across the skyline, alterations to landform and the introduction of large scale elements and movement into a rural and small scale landscape. Due to the movement of passing trains, presence of overhead line equipment and the noise barriers alongside the permanent changes in close proximity to receptors, there will be a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Major adverse (significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During the summer months, garden and field boundary vegetation within the foreground and mid-ground of the view will be taller and denser and will further filter views of the River Trent viaduct and Pipe Ridware embankment, though the River Trent viaduct, overhead line equipment and the noise barriers will remain visible on the skyline in the mid-ground, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Views of the River Trent viaduct, Pipe Ridware embankment, noise barriers and the overhead line equipment will become more integrated within the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. However the River Trent viaduct will remain visible on the skyline in the mid-ground, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Woodland mitigation planting and existing woodland and hedgerows within the view will have matured and will further integrated the River Trent viaduct and Pipe Ridware embankment into the view, however the River Trent viaduct will remain visible on the skyline resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |

# Viewpoint 003.03.024: View north-east from Pipe Wood Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 28.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 409394.450, 317961.010

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 409394.450, 317961.010

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape have a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 003.03.024: View north-east from Pipe Wood Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer   |
|--|--|
| <p>The Footpath connects to Pipe Wood Lane in this location, running southwards to School Lane within small scale fields in the settlement of Pipe Ridware.</p> <p>The foreground of the view to the north comprises a large open arable field, bound by mature hedgerows and hedge trees. Views to the north from the Footpath generally are screened by a small block of woodland lining the south of Pipe Lane.</p> <p>The mid-ground of the view is composed of steeply rising landscape of arable fields bound with mature wooded field boundaries.</p> <p>The skyline is formed by the wooded ridge line of the rising landscape to the north.</p> | <p>Scrub vegetation on Pipe Wood Lane in the foreground filters view to the mid-ground. Glimpsed views are available of the wooded hill ridge within the background of the view.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Level of effect             |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be open views of construction works in the foreground, including the construction of the River Trent viaduct including pile driving and the erection of piers and spans, presence of Pipe Ridware embankment satellite compound, movement of vehicles on haulage routes and along Pipe Lane, Pipe Lane diversion works to the north of Pipe Ridware embankment, the presence of Pipe Ridware auto-transformer Station and the construction of Pipe Ridware embankment. There will be close range views of the works involved with the diversion of the National Grid high pressure gas pipeline around the Pipe Ridware embankment and the presence of stockpiles of materials to the north of Pipe Lane and the felling of trees, field boundary hedgerows and the woodland to the south of Pipe Lane will be prominent. The construction activity will result in substantial changes in close proximity to the receptors, with the addition of new features and alterations to landform that are continuously highly visible across the majority of the view. Due to the prominence and close proximity of construction works, there will be a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Major adverse (significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect             |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be open views of the River Trent viaduct, Pipe Lane diversion, Pipe Ridware embankment and the associated overhead line equipment, noise barriers and movement of passing trains in the foreground. The Proposed Scheme will result in major alterations to existing landform from the embankments and the introduction of large scale uncharacteristic elements that will form a new skyline within the foreground to mid-ground. Recreational receptors of Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 28 looking towards the Proposed Scheme will have open views due to the loss of vegetation and the scale and proximity of the Proposed Scheme, resulting in a high magnitude of visual change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Major adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Due to the loss of vegetation in the foreground and mid-ground will open up views of the Proposed Scheme and will result in views remaining similar in summer to those experienced in winter, resulting in a high magnitude of visual change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Major adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Views of the River Trent viaduct, Pipe Ridware embankment, noise barriers and the overhead line equipment will become more integrated within the view due to the growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. However the River Trent viaduct and Pipe Ridware embankment will still be prominent on the skyline, resulting in a high magnitude of visual change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Major adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Views of the River Trent viaduct, Pipe Ridware embankment, noise barriers and overhead line equipment will still be visible despite becoming more integrated within the view due to the screening effect of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. However due to the proximity and scale of the Proposed Scheme, a high magnitude of visual change and a major adverse (significant) effect will result.</p>  | Major adverse (significant) |

# Viewpoint 004.03.005: View south-west from track off Blithbury Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Mavesyn Ridware 34.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 16:07. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 409454.214, 318866.721. Elevation: 93.142 Metres AOD.

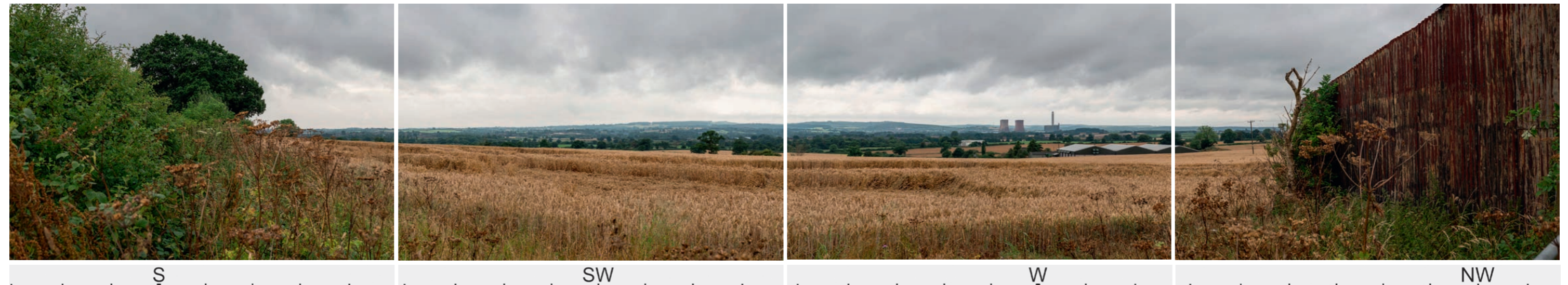
Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 25/07/2016. Time taken: 17:56. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 409454.214, 318866.721. Elevation: 93.142 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:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 004.03.005: View south-west from track off Blithbury Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>The footpath is located on the northern facing slopes of Hunger Hill, allowing open expansive views to the north west across the River Trent Valley.</p> <p>The foreground view comprises a large arable field that slopes down to the River Trent valley floor, crossed by wooden poles.</p> <p>The mid-ground consists of farmsteads, including Woodhouse Farm and Quinton's Orchard with medium scale arable fields defined by mature hedgerow beyond within the floor of the valley.</p> <p>Long distance views extend to Rugeley Power Station and the rising wooded hillsides of Cannock Chase (AONB).</p> | <p>During summer, much of the visual baseline remains similar to that observed during winter. However, there is a higher degree of visual screening of background features as a result of arable crops in the foreground and denser intervening tree and hedgerow vegetation in the mid-ground, that limits long distance views.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                 |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-ground views of the construction works on the valley floor, including the diversion of Pipe Lane, the construction of Pipe Ridware embankment, Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 38 accommodation overbridge and Blithbury South cutting. There will also be views of stockpiles of materials, the presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. This construction activity will result in noticeable alterations to key characteristics of the view with the addition of new features that will be visible continuously across the view. Footpath users will have some longer distance south-westerly views of construction activity due to their elevated location. The construction works will be viewed in combination with the large scale agricultural buildings and long distance views to the Rugeley Power Station. As such, the construction of the Proposed Scheme will result in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-ground views of the Pipe Ridware embankment, the diverted Pipe Lane, Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 38 accommodation overbridge, Blithbury South cutting and associated movement of passing trains, overhead line equipment and noise barriers. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will be not be uncharacteristic within a valley landscape with existing detracting features including large scale agricultural buildings, however Footpath users will have elevated views of the Proposed Scheme due to the sloping open nature of the valley landscape. The readily apparent nature of the Proposed Scheme within the valley floor will result in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During the summer months, field boundary vegetation within the foreground and mid-ground of the view will be taller and denser, filtering views towards the Proposed Scheme. Though the Proposed Scheme will remain visible within the mid-ground resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>The growth of woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting will help to integrate the Pipe Ridware embankment, diverted Pipe Lane and Blithbury South cutting into their landscape setting, screening views of the overhead line equipment and the passing of trains, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Existing woodland and hedgerows and mitigation planting will have matured and will further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the view, though the Proposed Scheme will remain partially visible, for these reasons the magnitude of change will remain low and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |



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# Viewpoint 004.03.005: View south-west from track off Blithbury Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Mavesyn Ridware 34.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 16:07. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 409454.214, 318866.721. Elevation: 93.142 Metres AOD.



## Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

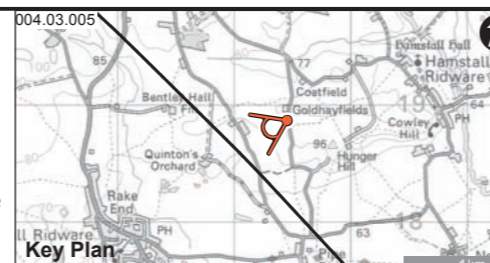
Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 16:07. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 409454.214, 318866.721. Elevation: 93.142 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 511 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-205. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 004.03.005 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-01-511 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-01-511   |
| Figure Name       | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter<br>Viewpoint 004.03.005 |
| Community Area 1: | Fradley to Colton   |

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**Doc Number:** C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101511-P01 **Date:** 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 004.02.006: View north-east from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 38

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Quinton's Orchard at Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 38.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 408753.576, 318610.629

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 408753.576, 318610.629

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



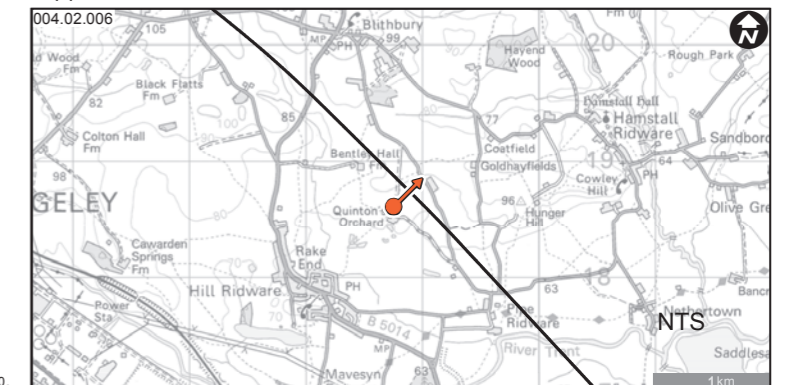
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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# Viewpoint 004.02.006: View north-east from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 38

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer  |
|--|---|
| <p>The residences are located within gently undulating large scale arable farmland. The foreground of the view to the north-east from the farmhouse comprises agricultural buildings and outhouses.</p> <p>Where views extend beyond the agricultural buildings in the foreground the mid-ground consists of large arable fields with remnant hedgerow and hedgerow tree boundaries. Landform slopes away from the viewpoint towards Woodhouse Farm in the east along Pipe Lane and rises to the west of Pipe Lane, the landscape here is defined by hedgerow and hedgerow tree boundaries, leading to a sparsely wooded ridge line which forms the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer, much of the visual baseline remains similar to that observed during winter. However, Woodhouse Farm is less visible due to screening from arable crops in the foreground and denser intervening tree and hedgerow vegetation within the mid-ground, which limits long distance views.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Level of effect                |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be close to mid-range views of construction works, including views of the construction of the Pipe Ridware embankment, Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 38 accommodation overbridge and the excavation of Blithbury cutting. A construction of a balancing pond, access road and the planting of trees will be visible within the field in the foreground. There will also be views of construction earthworks, presence of construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles, and the stockpiling of material within the foreground and across the view. The construction activity will result in substantial changes in close proximity to the residential receptors as the addition of new features that are highly prominent within the direct frame of view. Residential receptors from Quinton's Orchard will have open north easterly views of the construction activity due to the rolling topography and openness of the landscape. For these reasons there will be a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect in relation to these receptors</p> | Major adverse (significant)    |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be views of the Proposed Scheme spanning the view in the mid-ground, including views of the Pipe Ridware embankment, Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 38 accommodation overbridge and Blithbury cutting, and associated overhead line equipment and the passing of trains. There will be views in the foreground of a balancing pond, access road and recently planted woodland. The Proposed Scheme will result in alterations to landform, severance of field boundaries and loss of vegetation causing long term permanent changes that are uncharacteristic of the view. Residential receptors at Quinton's Orchard and recreational users of Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 38 looking towards the Proposed Scheme will have open views of the scheme due to the open rolling nature of the landscape. The Proposed Scheme will result in a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Major adverse (significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During the summer months, field boundary vegetation within the foreground and mid-ground of the view will be taller and denser, though views of Pipe Ridware embankment and Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 38 accommodation overbridge will remain visible above and through intervening field boundary vegetation and will result in a high magnitude of visual change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Major adverse (significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Views of the Proposed Scheme will begin to become integrated into their landscape context due to the maturing of woodland mitigation planting within the foreground of the view, this will foreshorten some views particularly from the ground floor of properties. The Proposed Scheme will be partially screened, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Views will become foreshortened by a mature block of woodland within the foreground and views of the Proposed Scheme will become screened. Resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (significant)    |

# Viewpoint 004.03.012: View north-east from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 6

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 6.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 407454.848, 318776.991

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 12/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 407454.848, 318776.991

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



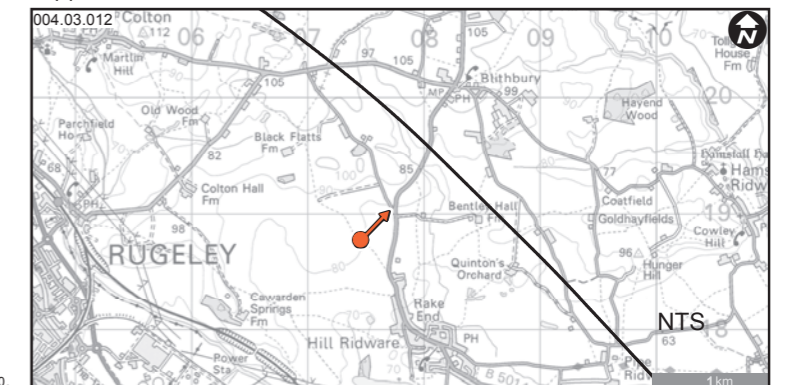
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are of a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 004.03.012: View north-east from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 6

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>The foreground view comprises a large open arable field bound by mature hedgerows. The land slopes gently away from the viewpoint towards B5014 Uttoxeter Road.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises properties along Uttoxeter Road including Stone Cottages and Rake End Cottage bound by distinctive coniferous trees. Small blocks of woodland and field boundary trees form a well wooded landscape</p> <p>Within the background, the topography is undulating and rises gently with broad views across the arable fields. The background landscape gently rises to meet a wooded hill ridge with denser woodland to the east and isolated mature trees to the north west.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter yet with heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser tree and hedgerow summer foliage across the mid-ground.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                 |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-range views of construction works, including the Blithbury South cutting, B5014 Uttoxeter Road realignment, B5014 Uttoxeter Road overbridge, Manor Farm overbridge, Blithbury Central cutting, installation of overhead line equipment and construction of earthworks, presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. The construction activity will result in some change to the characteristics of the view experienced by recreational receptors due to the severance of agricultural fields in the mid-ground and partial change to the skyline. Recreational users will experience intermittent mid-range views of the construction activity due to intervening vegetation and undulating topography. For these reasons there will be a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | Minor adverse (non significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-range views of the Blithbury South cutting, the realigned B5014 Uttoxeter Road and B5014 Uttoxeter overbridge, Manor Farm overbridge, Blithbury Central cutting, overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will give rise to the visual severance of the rural landscape within the mid-ground of the view. However intervening hedgerows, woodland and undulating topography will reduce the visual prominence of the Proposed Scheme, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During the summer months, field boundary vegetation within the foreground and mid-ground of the view will be taller and denser, partially screening views towards the Proposed Scheme, however the passing of trains and upper elements of the Proposed Scheme will still be visible, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect remaining.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the continuing growth of existing vegetation within the view and the growth of hedgerows and woodland mitigation planting the Proposed Scheme will become barely perceptible within the view, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | Negligible (non significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the continuing growth of the mitigation planting to maturity, the magnitude of change will be negligible and will result in a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | Negligible (non significant)    |

# Viewpoint 004.02.013: View north-east from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 9

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Stone Cottages.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 407915.362, 318998.802

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 12/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 407915.362, 318998.802

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



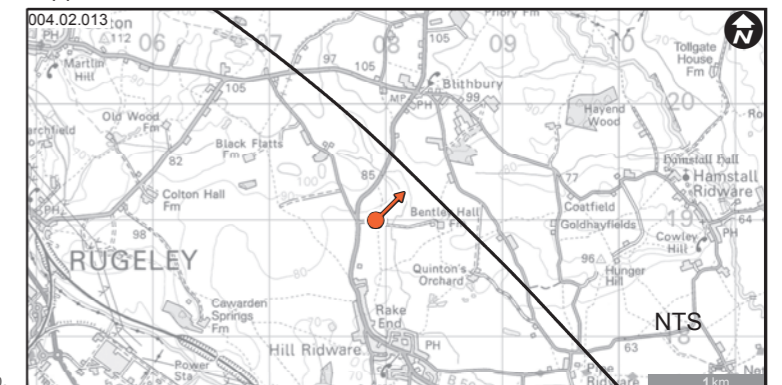
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 004.02.013: View north-east from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 9

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer   |
|--|--|
| <p>The visual foreground from the cottages comprises garden vegetation, beyond which undulating large scale bound with mature trees form the mid-ground. A tree lined watercourse crosses the view to the west within a localised valley. Wooden poles cross the view.</p> <p>The background of the view is formed by undulating landform. Pipe Wood adjacent to Rugeley School forms a section of the skyline to the north west, along with field boundary vegetation and small blocks of woodland, forming a wooded skyline.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser tree and hedgerow summer foliage across the mid-ground.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                        |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be views of construction works within the mid-ground, including the excavation of Blithbury South cutting, construction of B5014 Uttoxeter Road realignment and B5014 Uttoxeter Road overbridge, Manor Farm overbridge, Blithbury Central cutting and the movement of construction vehicles. Views will be partially screened from the residences due to intervening garden vegetation in the foreground and field boundary and waterside trees and the undulating nature of the intervening landform in the mid-ground. The construction activities will be a noticeable change to the view, viewed as a series of components within the mid-ground, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                        |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-range views of the Blithbury South cutting, the realigned B5014 Uttoxeter Road and overbridge, Manor Farm overbridge, Blithbury Central cutting, overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will be visible in the mid-ground as a series of components, mostly screened by intervening garden vegetation in the foreground and field boundary and waterside trees and the undulating nature of the intervening landform in the mid-ground. The predominantly screened nature of the Proposed Scheme will result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During the summer months, field boundary vegetation within the foreground and mid-ground of the view will be taller and denser, partially screening views towards Blithbury South cutting, Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 9 extension, B5014 Uttoxeter Road realignment, B5014 Uttoxeter Road overbridge, Manor Farm overbridge, Blithbury Central cutting, overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains. Resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Views of the Proposed Scheme will become integrated in to the view due to the continuing growth of existing vegetation within the view and the growth of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting aligning the railway. However some elements such as overhead line equipment will be partially visible within the mid-ground and will be uncharacteristic of the rural view, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) effect remaining.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the continuing growth of the mitigation planting to maturity, views of the overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains will be screened, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |



# Viewpoint 004.03.014: View north-east from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 8

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 8.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 408495.013, 318986.091

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 12/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 408495.013, 318986.091

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



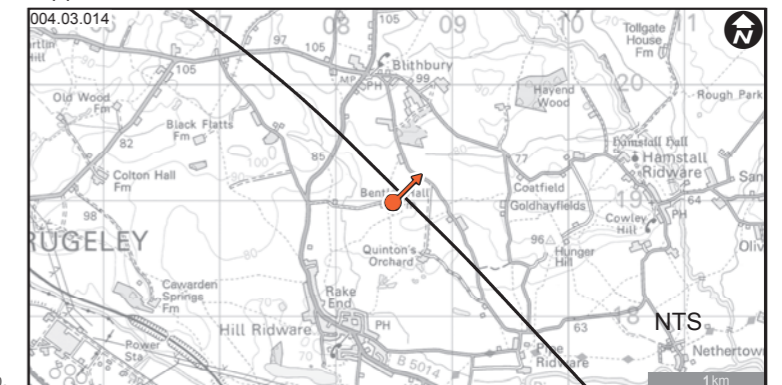
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are of a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 004.03.014: View north-east from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 8

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>The foreground comprises a large flat pasture field bound by Pipe Lane Farm to the east of the view. Wooden poles and overhead lines cross the view.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises a mature belt of field boundary hedgerow trees that filters long distance views towards the Trent Valley floor.</p> <p>The skyline is formed by field boundary vegetation in the mid-ground and filtered long distance views of the Rugeley Power Station and the rising wooded slopes of Cannock Chase (AONB).</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser belt of hedge trees in the mid-ground of the view, screening views across the Trent Valley towards Rugeley Power Station and the rising wooded slopes of Cannock Chase (AONB).</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be close views of the construction of Blithbury South cutting and adjoining landscape earthworks, the presence of Blithbury crossover satellite compound and associated stockpiles of materials, removal of field boundary vegetation and the presence and movement of construction vehicles. There will be mid-range views of the construction of Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 38 accommodation overbridge and the realignment of B5014 Uttoxter Road and the B5014 Uttoxter Road overbridge. The construction activity will result in a substantial change to the view, resulting in the removal of the field boundary vegetation in the mid-ground and forming a new skyline of the view. Due to the prominence and proximity of the construction activity there will be a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Major adverse (significant)    |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>Due to the loss of vegetation within the foreground of the view, there will be open and close range views of the Blithbury Central cutting and the adjoining landscape earthworks that will form a new skyline to the view, along with over head line equipment and the passing of trains. Within the mid-ground there will be views of the Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 38 accommodation overbridge and the realigned B5014 Uttoxter Road and B5014 Uttoxter Road overbridge. Alterations to landform and severance of the rural landscape within the foreground and mid-ground, along with the movement of passing trains, and presence of overhead line equipment will result in a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Major adverse (significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>The view in summer will be largely similar to winter due to loss of vegetation within the view, resulting in open views of the Proposed Scheme, resulting in a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Major adverse (significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>The growth of scrub and woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting aligning the Blithbury South cutting, will result in overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains and alterations to landform becoming partially screened and more integrated within their landscape setting. However due to the proximity of the Proposed Scheme it will remain highly visible within the foreground of the view, resulting in a high magnitude of visual change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Major adverse (significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the continuing growth of the mitigation planting to maturity, views of the Proposed Scheme will become mostly screened and more integrated into the view, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |

# Viewpoint 004.03.015: View south-west from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 8

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 8.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/02/2016. Camera: Nikon D3100, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 408542.574, 319385.956

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 408542.574, 319385.956

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focussed on the landscape are of a high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 004.03.015: View south-west from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 8

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>The foreground comprises a large flat pasture field bound by Pipe Lane Farm to the east of the view. Wooden poles and overhead lines cross the view.</p> <p>The mid-ground consists of a mature belt of field boundary hedgerow trees that filters long distance views towards the Trent Valley floor.</p> <p>The skyline is formed by field boundary vegetation in the mid-ground and filtered long distance views of the Rugeley Power Station and the rising wooded slopes of Cannock Chase (AONB).</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser belt of hedge trees in the mid-ground of the view, screening views across the Trent Valley towards Rugeley Power Station and the rising wooded slopes of Cannock Chase (AONB).</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be close views of the construction of Blithbury South cutting and adjoining landscape earthworks, the presence of Blithbury crossover satellite compound and associated stockpiles of materials, removal of field boundary vegetation and the presence and movement of construction vehicles. There will be mid-range views of the construction of Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 38 accommodation overbridge and the realignment of B5014 Uttoxter Road and overbridge. The construction activity will result in a substantial change to the view, resulting in the removal of the field boundary vegetation in the mid-ground and forming a new skyline of the view. Due to the prominence and proximity of the construction activity there will be a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Major adverse (significant)    |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>Due to the loss of vegetation within the foreground of the view, there will be open and close range views of the Blithbury Central cutting and the adjoining landscape earthworks that will form a new skyline to the view, along with over head line equipment and the passing of trains. Within the mid-ground there will be views of the Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 38 accommodation overbridge and the realigned B5014 Uttoxter Road and B5014 Uttoxter Road overbridge. Alterations to landform and severance of the rural landscape within the foreground and mid-ground, along with the movement of passing trains, and presence of overhead line equipment will result in a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Major adverse (significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>The view in summer will be largely similar to winter due to loss of vegetation within the view, resulting in open views of the Proposed Scheme. As such the magnitude of change will remain high and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Major adverse (significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>The growth of scrub and woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting aligning the Blithbury South cutting, will result in overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains and alterations to landform becoming partially screened and more integrated within their landscape setting. However due to the proximity of the Proposed Scheme it will remain highly visible within the foreground of the view, resulting in a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect</p>   | Major adverse (significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the continuing growth of the mitigation planting to maturity, views of the Proposed Scheme will become mostly screened and more integrated into the view, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |

# Viewpoint 004.02.016: View south-west from Pipe Wood Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors on Pipe Wood Lane.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/02/2016. Camera: Nikon D3100, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 408458.386, 320037.481

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 408458.386, 320037.481

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



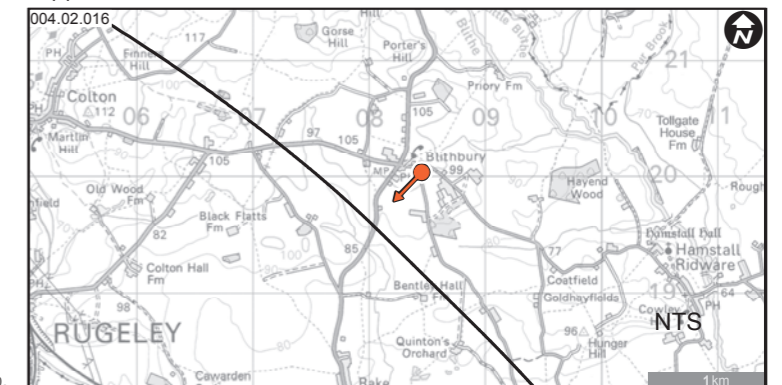
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 004.02.016: View south-west from Pipe Wood Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer   |
|--|--|
| <p>The foreground of the view comprises residential properties and garden vegetation, enclosed by timber fencing and brick walls.</p> <p>In the mid-ground mature hedgerow and trees aligning Pipe Wood Lane screen some views to the south.</p> <p>Where views extend beyond vegetation bounding Pipe Lane, the background comprises medium scale pasture fields, landform descends steeply screening views towards the River Trent valley floor.</p> <p>The skyline is formed in part by Rugeley Power Station and the rising slopes of the Cannock Chase on the opposite valley side.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser hedgerow and hedgerow trees aligning Pipe Wood Lane and field boundary vegetation beyond.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect              |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>Views of construction works will be mostly limited to the realignment works of the B5014 Uttoxter Road, though views will be predominantly screened by intervening garden vegetation in the foreground and hedgerows aligning Pipe Wood Lane in the mid-ground. The construction of the main features within the Proposed Scheme, such as the Blithbury South cutting and Blithbury Central cutting will be screened from view by landform and intervening field boundary vegetation in the mid-ground and background. As such, the proposed works will result in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p> | Negligible (non significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect              |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>The operation of the Proposed Scheme will be screened from view by intervening vegetation in the foreground and mid-ground and by landform, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | Negligible (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>The intervening vegetation within the foreground and mid-ground of the view and the hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting at the top of the cutting will screen views of the Proposed Scheme, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | Negligible (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Views of the Proposed Scheme will become further screened due to growth of existing vegetation within the view, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | Negligible (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Views of the Proposed Scheme will be further limited from this location due to the maturing of existing vegetation, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | Negligible (non significant) |

# Viewpoint 005.02.006: View north-east from Stonyford Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Hadley Gate Farm.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 407325.909, 319747.243

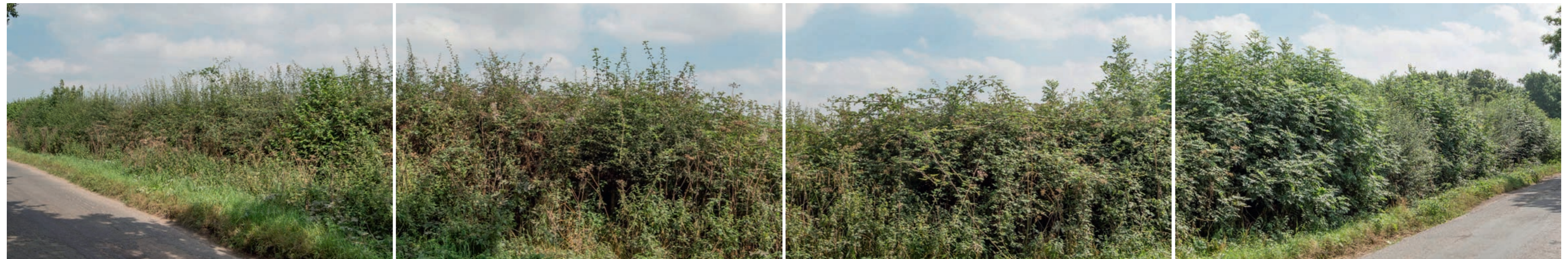
Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 407325.909, 319747.243

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



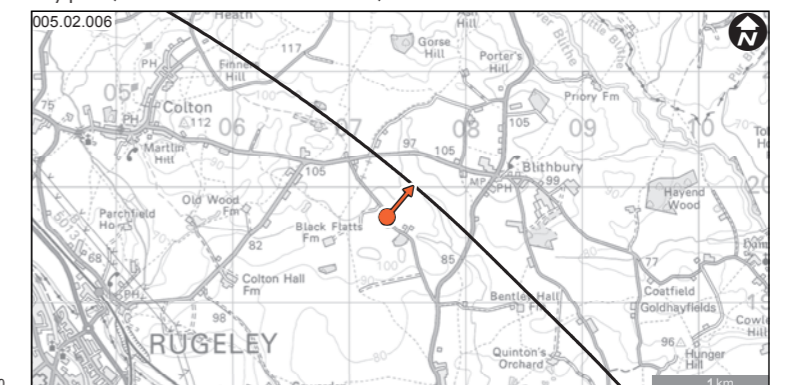
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 005.02.006: View north-east from Stonyford Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of medium and large scale open arable fields bound by mature hedgerows and boundary trees.</p> <p>The foreground comprises Stonyford Lane which is bound by hedgerows of variable density which partially screens views to the east. There are glimpsed views of the large arable field beyond which gently rises to a wooded belt in the east which forms the skyline.</p> | <p>During the summer, the visual baseline remains largely the same as seen throughout winter, although the foreground vegetation is taller and denser, screening further views across the arable landscape in 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                        |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-range views of construction works including, the Blithbury Central cutting, Manor Farm overbridge and the Stonyford Lane diversion. Also visible will be the haulage route, installation of the overhead line equipment, construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles and partial removal of field boundary vegetation. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements within the rural view, although partially filtered by intervening vegetation within the foreground. Due the filtering effect provided by the intervening vegetation, there will be a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                        |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-ground views of the Blithbury Central cutting, Manor Farm overbridge and the Stonyford Lane diversion. As a result of the filtered views provided by the intervening vegetation, the operation of the Proposed Scheme will affect a small proportion of the view although views of the movement of passing trains and the overhead line equipment will be visible above the intervening vegetation. These effects will give rise to a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer views of the Blithbury Central cutting, Manor Farm overbridge and the Stonyford Lane diversion, movement of passing trains and overhead line equipment will be screened due to the taller and denser foliage on the intervening vegetation along Stonyford Lane. These effects will give rise to a negligible magnitude of change and negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the Blithbury Central cutting, Manor Farm overbridge, Stonyford Lane diversion, movement of passing trains and overhead line equipment will be further screened due to the taller and denser foliage. These effects will give rise to a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of the Blithbury Central cutting, Manor Farm overbridge and the Stonyford Lane diversion, movement of passing trains and overhead line equipment will be further screened due to the taller and denser foliage. These effects will give rise to a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |



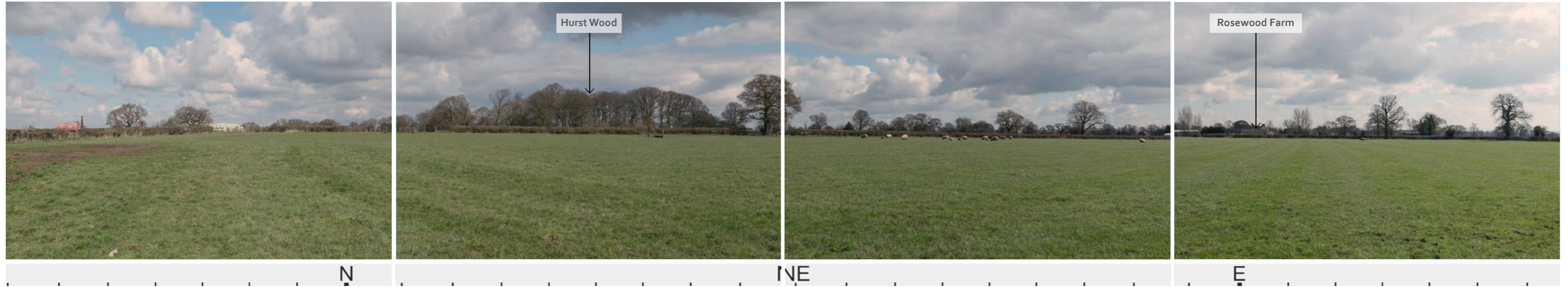
# Viewpoint 005.02.009: View north-east from Colton Footpath 74

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Hurst Wood Farm.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 31/03/2016. Time taken: 10:40. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 406651.114, 320279.552. Elevation: 108.141 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 27/07/2016. Time taken: 14:08. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 406651.114, 320279.552. Elevation: 108.141 Metres AOD.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



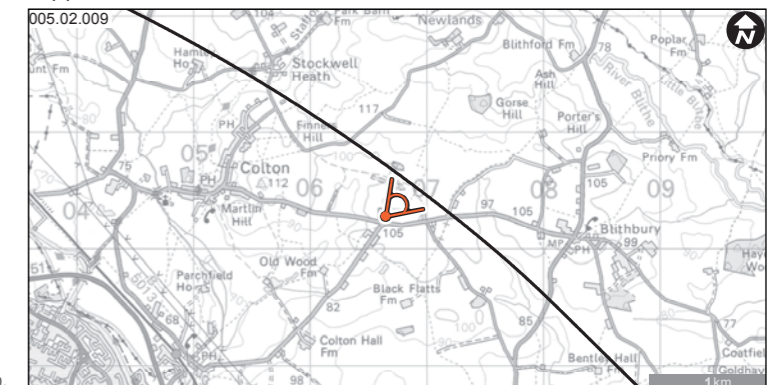
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 005.02.009: View north-east from Colton Footpath 74

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer  |
|--|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of flat large pasture or arable fields bound by hedgerows of variable density, boundary trees, and woodland.</p> <p>There foreground consists of a large pasture which is bound by mature hedgerows, distinctive hedge trees and Hurst Wood in the north partially filter views towards of Rosewood Farm in the east form the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser hedgerows, hedge trees and boundary trees in the foreground and mid-ground of the view, predominantly screening views towards Rosewood Farm in 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                 |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be close-range views of the construction works including the Blithbury Road realignment, Blithbury Central cutting and Colton Footpath 73 overbridge. Also visible will be the haulage route, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and stockpiling of materials. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements within the rural view, although intervening boundary vegetation at Hurst Wood will partially filter views. These effects will give rise to a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be foreground views of the Blithbury Road realignment, Blithbury Central cutting, Colton Footpath 73 overbridge, movement of passing trains and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in an alteration to the rural view due to the introduction of a linear infrastructure corridor which will be intermittently visible across a large proportion of the view, although partially screened by Hurst Wood and intervening vegetation. Due to the immaturity of the woodland extension to Hurst Wood, the young planting will be not provide any screening or integration of the Proposed Scheme at year 1, resulting a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer Hurst Wood and field boundary vegetation will be taller and denser, partially screening views of the Blithbury Road realignment, Blithbury Central cutting and the Colton Footpath 73 overbridge, although views of the movement of passing trains and the overhead line equipment will be visible above the intervening vegetation. Due to the immaturity of the woodland extension to Hurst Wood, the young planting will be not provide any screening or integration of the Proposed Scheme at year 1. These effects will give rise to a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of Blithbury Road realignment, Blithbury Central cutting, Colton Footpath 73 overbridge, movement of passing trains and overhead line equipment will be largely screened due to the growth of Hurst Wood and intervening vegetation and the growth of the woodland extension to Hurst Wood. These effects will give rise to a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (significant) effects.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of Blithbury Road realignment, Blithbury Central cutting, Colton Footpath 73 overbridge, movement of passing trains and overhead line equipment will be further screened due to the growth Hurst Wood and intervening vegetation and the maturity of the woodland extension to Hurst Wood. These effects will give rise to a negligible magnitude of change and negligible (significant) effects.</p>  | Negligible (non significant)    |

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# Viewpoint 005.02.009: View north-east from Colton Footpath 74

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Hurst Wood Farm.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 31/03/2016. Time taken: 10:40. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 406651.114, 320279.552. Elevation: 108.141 Metres AOD.



## Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Peak construction phase (2023)

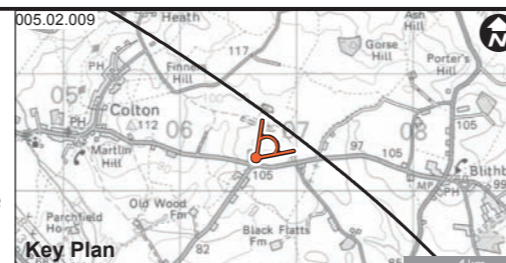
Date taken: 31/03/2016. Time taken: 10:40. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 406651.114, 320279.552. Elevation: 108.141 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 358 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-206. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 005.02.009 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look during the peak construction phase to help inform the visual impact assessment. The construction methods and siting of construction activities of the LV-01-578 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-01-578   |
| Figure Name                            | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Peak construction phase - Winter<br>Viewpoint 005.02.009 |
| Community Area 1:<br>Fradley to Colton |   |

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**Doc Number:** C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101578-P01 **Date:** 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 005.03.013: View north-east from Colton Footpath 20

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Colton Footpath 20.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 10/02/2016. Camera: Nikon D3100, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405809.135, 319417.524

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405809.135, 319417.524

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



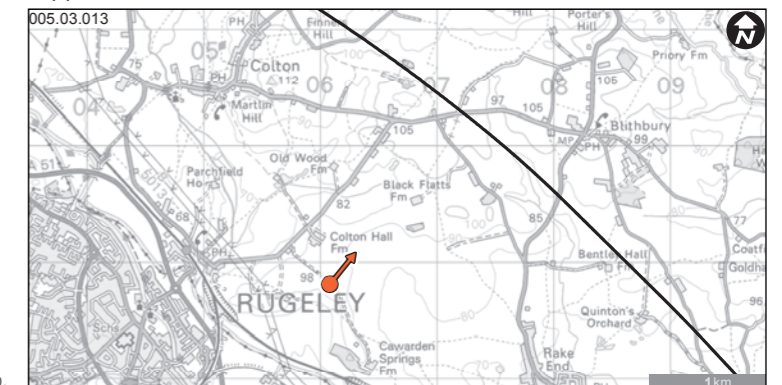
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 005.03.013: View north-east from Colton Footpath 20

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer   |
|--|--|
| <p>This viewpoint is located within an area of open gently undulating arable fields bound by hedgerows of variable density, boundary trees and copses.</p> <p>The foreground of the view is dominated by a large arable field bordered by partially degraded hedgerows and mature hedge trees, gently sloping away from the viewpoint.</p> <p>The mid-ground consists of undulating agricultural land and wooden overhead pylon lines span north-south. Residential farmsteads along Blithbury Road are visible in the north-west.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser hedgerows and woodland blocks in the mid-ground and background of the view.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Level of effect                        |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be close-range views of the construction works associated with the installation of the lines of 3-phase wooden trident poles for the grid connection, including the presence of construction equipment and the movement of construction vehicles. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements within the rural view due to the lack of intervening vegetation. Due to the short duration of the construction works the magnitude of change will be low and give rise to a minor adverse (significant) effect.</p>                            | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                        |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be foreground views of the 3-phase wooden trident poles. The operation of the proposed scheme will affect a small proportion of the view due to the existing wooden pylon lines within the view. Due to the close proximity of Rugeley Power Station to the south of the viewpoint the 3-phase wooden trident poles will not be uncharacteristic of the landscape. Recreational receptors will perceive the Proposed Scheme in conjunction with the National Grid pylons in the south of the view, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer the 3-phase wooden trident poles will be visible within the foreground, although recreational receptors will perceive the Proposed Scheme in conjunction with the existing wooden pylon lines and the National Grid pylons in the south of the view, resulting in negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, the 3-phase wooden trident poles will remain visible within the foreground, although recreational receptors will perceive the Proposed Scheme in conjunction with the existing wooden pylon lines and the National Grid pylons in the south of the view, resulting in negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, the 3-phase wooden trident poles will remain visible within the foreground, although recreational receptors will perceive the Proposed Scheme in conjunction with the existing wooden pylon lines and the National Grid pylons in the south of the view, resulting in negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |

# Viewpoint 005.02.017: View west from Colton Footpath 12

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Old Wood Farm.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 18/01/2017. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 406364.746, 320084.220

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Figure 2: Summer baseline view

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

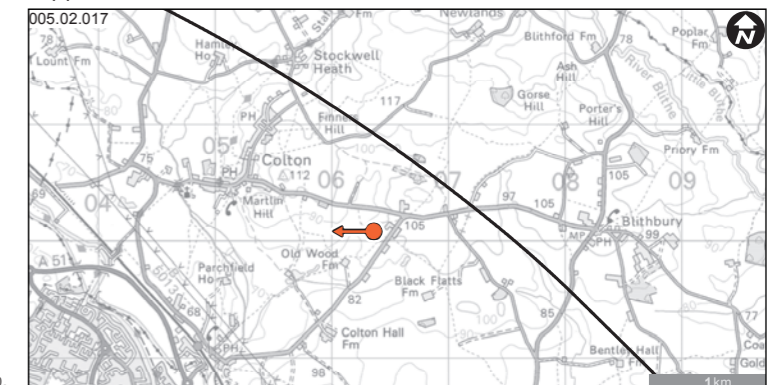
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 005.02.017: View west from Colton Footpath 12

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large pasture fields bound by hedgerows, occasional boundary trees and wooded blocks, which slope down towards the River Trent Valley.</p> <p>The foreground is formed by a medium pasture with remnant hedgerow boundaries and single boundary trees that allow for long-distant views south-west, interrupted by wooden pylons which span the foreground and mid-ground. The mature hedgerow boundary of Old Wood Farm No.2 frames views to the south-west.</p> <p>The mid-ground of the view slopes away from the viewpoint behind a ridge line which partially obstructs views towards pastoral fields bound by mature hedgerows and woodland blocks in the north west.</p> <p>There are long distance views towards Hollow Lane and Bank Top Farm and a wooded ridge which forms the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline will be similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser vegetation within 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                 |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-range views of the construction works associated with the installation of the lines of 3-phase wooden trident poles for the grid connection and of the cable sealing end compound, associated access road and security fencing. Also visible will be earthworks within the cable sealing end compound, presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements in the rural views, despite partially filtered by the elevated nature of the landscape. Due to the relative distance of the construction works and the filtered effect provided by the landform there will be a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-range views of the cable sealing end compound, associated security fencing and access road and the 3-phase wooden trident poles. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in an alteration of the rural view due to the introduction of a linear utility corridor which will be intermittently visible across a large proportion of the view, although partially screened by the elevated ridge line. The woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting surrounding the cable sealing end compound will be insufficient to provide screening and integration of the Proposed Scheme at year 1. Resulting in a medium magnitude of change the magnitude and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer remnant boundary vegetation in the foreground will be taller and denser, but will not provide any additional screening. Woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting surrounding the cable sealing end compound will be insufficient to provide any further screening and integration of the Proposed Scheme at year 1. Resulting in a medium magnitude of change the magnitude and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15 views of the cable sealing end compound, associated access road and security fencing will be partially screened and further integrated within the landscape due to the growth of the woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting. However the 3-phase wooden trident poles will be intermittently visible above intervening vegetation within the middle of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change will decrease to low and give rise to a minor adverse effect (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60 the cable sealing end compound and associated security fencing and access road will be partially screened and further integrated within the landscape due to the maturity of the woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting. However the 3-phase wooden trident poles will remain intermittently visible above intervening vegetation within the middle of the view. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain low and give rise to a minor adverse effect (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |



# Viewpoint 005.02.018: View north from Colton Footpath 4

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Old Wood Farm No.2

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 18/01/2017. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 406194.422, 319884.293

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Figure 2: Summer baseline view

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

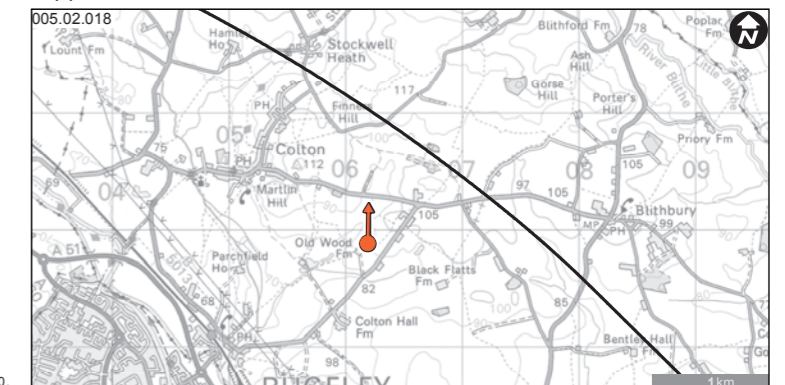
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 005.02.018: View north from Colton Footpath 4

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of medium scale rolling pastoral farmland bound by mature hedgerows and distinctive boundary trees.</p> <p>The foreground is formed by an undulating medium pasture bound with mature hedgerows and boundary trees to the north and woodland block in the east, which partially screening views to the south.</p> <p>In the mid-ground the pastoral landscape is crossed by wooden pylons lines, mature hedgerows, boundary trees and woodland blocks as the landscape gently rises towards Bank Top Farm in the north.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline will be similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser vegetation within 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                |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-range views of construction works associated with the installation of the lines of the 3-phase wooden trident poles for the grid connection of the cable sealing end compound and associated access road and security fencing. Also visible will be earthworks within the cable sealing end compound and presence of construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements in the rural views, despite partially filtered mature boundary vegetation. Due to the relative distance of the construction works and the filtered effect provided by vegetation, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-range views of cable sealing end compound, associated security fencing, access road and the 3-phase wooden trident poles. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in an alteration of the rural view due to the introduction of a linear utility corridor which will be intermittently visible across a large proportion of the view, although partially screened by the intervening boundary vegetation. The woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting surrounding the cable sealing end compound will be insufficient as to provide screening and integration of the Proposed Scheme at year 1, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer, remnant boundary vegetation in the foreground will be taller and denser, but will not provide any additional screening. Woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting surrounding the cable sealing end compound will be insufficient as to provide any further screening and integration of the Proposed Scheme at year 1, therefore the magnitude of change will remain as medium, with a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15 views of the cable sealing end compound, associated security fencing and access road will be partially screened and further integrated within the landscape due to the growth of the woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting. However the 3-phase wooden trident poles will be intermittently visible above intervening vegetation within the middle of the view, therefore the magnitude of change will remain as medium, with a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60 the cable sealing end compound, associated security fencing and access road will be partially screened and further integrated within the landscape due to the maturity of the woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting. However the 3-phase wooden trident poles will remain intermittently visible above intervening vegetation within the middle of the view, therefore the magnitude of change will remain as medium, with a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |

# Viewpoint 005.02.019: View north-east from Blithbury Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Croft House.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 18/01/2017. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405879.926, 319298.578

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Figure 2: Summer baseline view

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

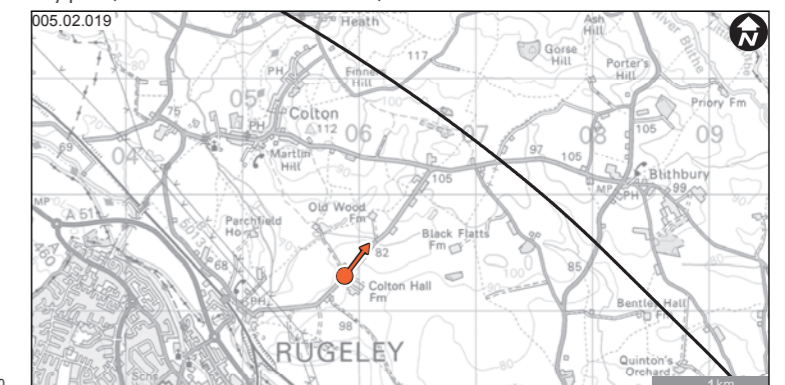
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 005.02.019: View north-east from Blithbury Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer  |
|--|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large open, gently undulating pastures bound by hedgerows of variable density, with occasional boundary trees.</p> <p>The foreground is formed by the Blithbury Road which is bound by mature hedgerows, mature trees, timber fencing. The overhead wooden power lines follow the road. To the north-west a small pasture wraps around the rear of Croft House. To the east a wooded drive leads to Colton Wood Farm, where views are screened by a woodland block.</p> <p>There are long distance views along the Blithbury Road, which rises to a low ridge on the horizon.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline will be similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser vegetation within 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                 |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-range views of the construction works associated with the installation of the lines of the 3-phase wooden trident poles for the grid connection and the presence of construction equipment and the movement of construction vehicles will also be visible. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements in the mid-ground of the view. Open views of this activity would be experienced by residential receptors at Croft House within the near field, albeit of a relatively small scale and short term duration, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-range views of the 3-phase wooden trident poles. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in an alteration of the rural view due to the introduction of a linear utility corridor which is uncharacteristic of the landscape and will be visible across a large proportion of mid-ground, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer, views of the 3-phase wooden trident poles will remain visible across a large proportion of the mid-ground view, due to the lack of intervening vegetation the magnitude of change will remain as low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the 3-phase wooden trident poles will remain visible across a large proportion of the mid-ground view, due to the lack of intervening vegetation the magnitude of change will remain as low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of the 3-phase wooden trident poles will remain visible across a large proportion of the mid-ground view, due to the lack of intervening vegetation the magnitude of change will remain as low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |

# Viewpoint 005.03.021: View south-east from Colton Footpath 21

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Colton Footpath 21.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 20/01/2017. Time taken: 14:36. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 405702.296, 318725.186. Elevation: 92.431 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Figure 2: Summer baseline view

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

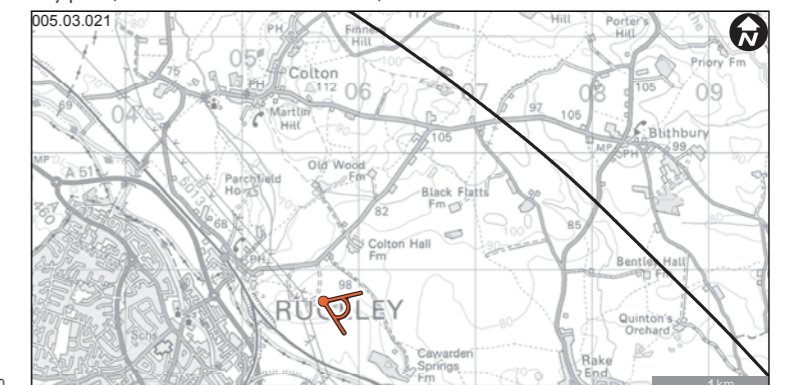
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 005.03.021: View south-east from Colton Footpath 21

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of reinstated landscape which was formerly a quarry.</p> <p>The foreground comprises of an access track to a former quarry. In the north-east and east of the view a young pine plantation has been established and to the south a small arable field slopes away from the viewpoint towards the WCML.</p> <p>In the mid-ground the topography rises to form a wooded ridge line, which is crossed by telegraph poles and an access track leading to New House and Cawarden Springs Farm in the east. A mature pine plantation and Cawarden Springs Wood Local Wildlife Site (LWS) partially screen further views.</p> <p>There are long distance views towards the distinctive rising hills of Cannock Chase AONB, which define the skyline of the view. Pylon lines near Rugeley Power Station are visible in the far distance.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline will be similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser 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                        |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-range views of the construction works associated with the installation of the lines of the 3-phase wooden trident poles for the grid connection and of the cable sealing end compound associated access road and security fencing. Also visible will be earthworks within the cable sealing end compound, presence construction equipment and the movement of construction vehicles. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements within the rural view, although partially filtered by land form. Due to the relative distance of the works and the filtered effect provided by the landform, there will be a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                        |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-range views of cable sealing end compound, associated access road and security fencing and the 3-phase wooden trident poles. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will affect a small proportion of the view which is partially screened by the rising ridge line or by intervening pine plantation. Due to the close proximity of Rugeley Power Station to the south of the viewpoint, the cable sealing end compound and the 3-phase wooden trident poles will be not be uncharacteristic of the landscape. The Proposed Scheme will be viewed in conjunction with the National Grid overhead pylons in the south of the view. Due to distance of the Proposed Scheme and close proximity of Rugeley Power Station the magnitude of change will remain low, with a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer the new pine plantation within the foreground will be taller and denser, although views of the upper elements of cable sealing end compound and the 3-phase wooden trident pylons will be visible above the intervening vegetation, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the cable sealing end compound and associated access road, security fencing and the 3-phase wooden trident poles will be largely screened and integrated due to the growth of pine plantation within the foreground and growth of the hedgerow mitigation planting surrounding the cable sealing end compound. Due to the growth of vegetation the magnitude of change will remain low, with a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of the cable sealing end compound and associated access road, security fencing and the 3-phase wooden trident poles will be further screened and integrated within the view due to the maturity of the pine plantation in the foreground and maturity of the hedgerow mitigation planting. Due to the maturity of the vegetation the magnitude of change will decrease to negligible, with a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |

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# Viewpoint 005.03.021: View south-east from Colton Footpath 21

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Colton Footpath 21.

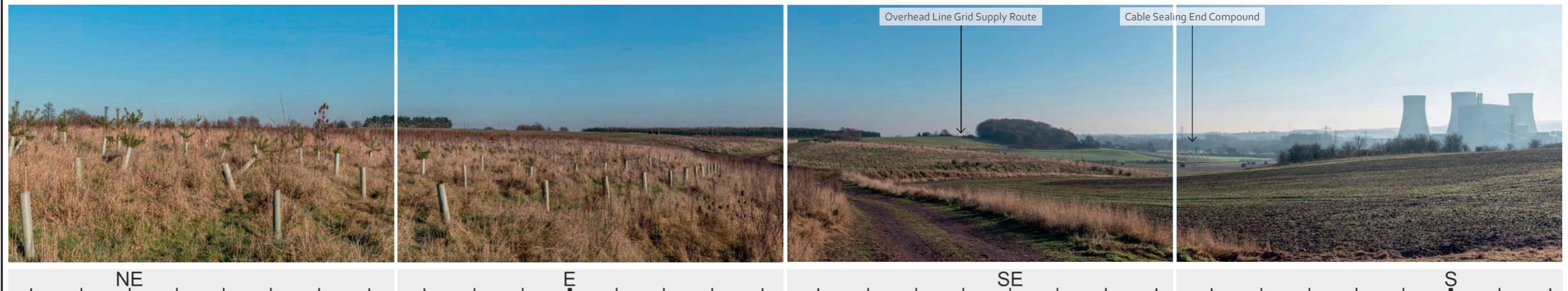
## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 20/01/2017. Time taken: 14:36. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 405702.296, 318725.186. Elevation: 92.431 Metres AOD.



## Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 20/01/2017. Time taken: 14:36. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 405702.296, 318725.186. Elevation: 92.431 Metres AOD.



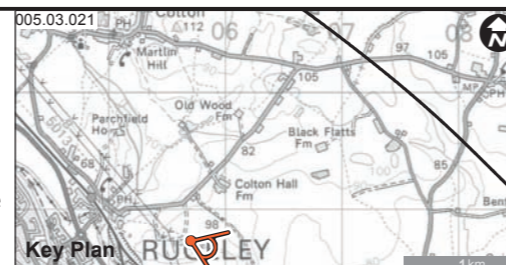
NOTE: Exact appearance of pylons may vary following detailed design.

The viewpoint has been taken approximately 451 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-206-L1.


For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 005.03.021 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-01-671 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-01-671   |
| Figure Name       | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter<br>Viewpoint 005.03.021 |
| Community Area 1: | Fradley to Colton   |



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# Viewpoint 005.03.022: View south-west from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 10

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 10.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 19/01/2017. Time taken: 14:19. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 406217.254, 318467.993. Elevation: 93.362 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Figure 2: Summer baseline view

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

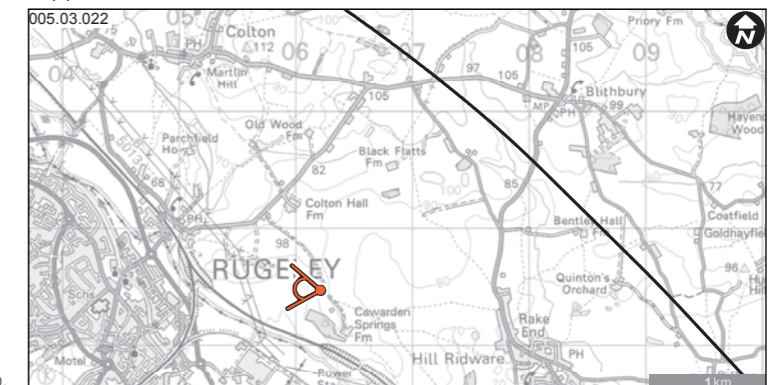
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 005.03.022: View south-west from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 10

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large open landscape which slopes towards the River Trent Valley and to the town of Rugeley.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a large open pastoral field bound by young hedgerows, boundary trees and Cawarden Springs Wood LWS to the south. The topography rises to form a ridge and steeply slopes away from the viewpoint towards Rugeley Power Station, the WCML within the River Trent Valley. Pylon lines near Rugeley Power Station are visible throughout the view.</p> <p>In the mid-ground, the landscape gently rises, which is defined by broad views of the town of Rugeley. There are long distant views towards the distinctive rising hills of Cannock Chase AONB which define the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline will be similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser 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                        |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be close-range views of the construction works associated with the installation of the lines of the 3-phase wooden trident poles for the grid connection and of the cable sealing end compound, associated access road and security fencing. Also visible will be earthworks within the cable sealing end compound, construction equipment and movement of construction vehicles and the planting of woodland within the foreground of the view. This construction activity will be partially filtered by intervening vegetation and land form. Due to the filtered effect provided by the intervening vegetation and landform there will be a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                        |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be close-range views of the cable sealing end compound and associated access road, security fencing and the 3-phase wooden trident poles. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will affect a small proportion of the view which is partially screened by the rising ridge line or by intervening Cawarden Springs Wood LWS. Due to the close proximity of Rugeley Power Station to the south of the viewpoint, the cable sealing end compound and the 3-phase wooden trident poles will not be uncharacteristic of the landscape. The Proposed Scheme will be viewed in conjunction with the National Grid overhead pylons in the south of the view. Due to the distance of the Proposed Scheme and close proximity of Rugeley Power Station there will be a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer the new pine plantation within the foreground will be taller and denser, although views of the upper elements of cable sealing end compound and the 3-phase wooden trident pylons will be visible above the intervening vegetation, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the cable sealing end compound and associated access road, security fencing and the 3-phase wooden trident poles will be largely screened and integrated due to the growth of pine plantation within the foreground and growth of the hedgerow mitigation planting surrounding the cable sealing end compound. Due to the growth of vegetation the magnitude of change will remain low, with a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of the cable sealing end compound and associated access road, security fencing and the 3-phase wooden trident poles will be further screened and integrated within the view due to the maturity of the pine plantation in the foreground and maturity of the hedgerow mitigation planting. Due to the maturity of the vegetation the magnitude of change will decrease to negligible, with a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |

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# Viewpoint 005.03.022: View south-west from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 10

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 10.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 19/01/2017. Time taken: 14:19. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 406217.254, 318467.993. Elevation: 93.362 Metres AOD.



## Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 19/01/2017. Time taken: 14:19. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 406217.254, 318467.993. Elevation: 93.362 Metres AOD.



NOTE: Exact appearance of pylons may vary following detailed design.

The viewpoint has been taken approximately 134 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-206-L1. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 005.03.022 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-01-672 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-01-672   |
| Figure Name   | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter<br>Viewpoint 005.03.022 |
|               | Community Area 1:<br>Fradley to Colton  |

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# Viewpoint 006.04.002: View south-west from Lea Hall Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by transport receptors traveling along Lea Hall Lane.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 09/02/2016. Camera: Nikon D3100, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 404708.561, 322990.858

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 30/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 404708.561, 322990.858

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



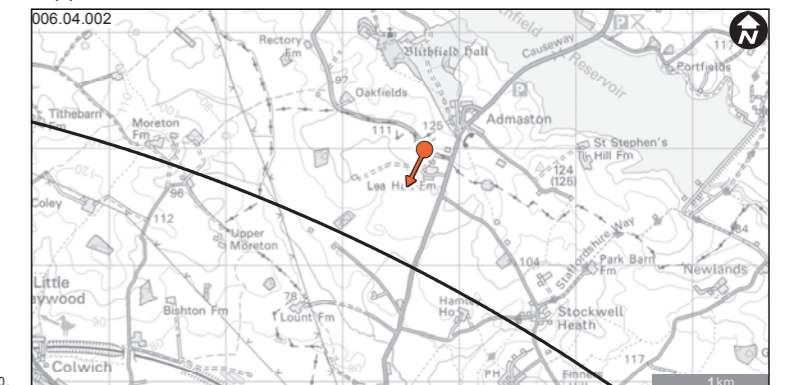
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

People travelling along scenic roads have more interest in their surroundings and therefore have a medium sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 006.04.002: View south-west from Lea Hall Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer  |
|--|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of open, gently sloping large scale pastures, bound by remnant hedgerows and low prevalence of woodland cover.</p> <p>The foreground is comprised of Lea Hall Lane bound by mature hedgerows and a large pasture field which gently slopes away from the viewpoint.</p> <p>In the mid-ground, a woodland block partially filters views north-west towards Lea Hall Farm and mature woodland within the curtilage of the property to the south-east and Wilderly Barn to the south-west.</p> <p>There are long distance views towards sloping grazing fields, within the valley landscape and beyond towards woodland blocks including Spencer's Plantation in the south and Gorse Wood in the south west. The background of the view is formed by the wooded rising hillsides of Cannock Chase AONB which forms the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser hedgerows and woodland blocks in the foreground and mid-ground of the view which partially screening views of Lea Hall Farm.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual Impact Assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Level of effect                 |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | There will be mid-range views of construction works including the Stockwell Heath cutting, Stockwell Heath cutting satellite compound, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, B5013 Uttoxeter Road overbridge and the Moreton South embankment. Also visible will be the haulage route, landscape earthworks, stockpiling of materials, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. This construction activity will result in new features that will be incongruous within the view, such as the substantial alteration of the local landform and partial removal of Spencer's Plantation, although partially filtered by intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change will be high, with a moderate adverse (significant) effect.     | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | There will be mid-range views of the Stockwell Heath cutting, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, B5013 Uttoxeter Road overbridge, Moreton South embankment, overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains, albeit it views will be partially screened to the south-west by woodland blocks and intervening vegetation. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a substantial alteration of the key characteristics of the view such as the addition of a linear infrastructure corridor element which will be intermittently visible across a large proportion of the view. Due to the filtering effect provided by the intervening vegetation, there will be a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect. | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | During summer views of Stockwell Heath cutting, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, B5013 Uttoxeter Road overbridge, Moreton South embankment, overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains will be further screened due to the taller and denser hedgerows which align Lea Hall Lane, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.   | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | In year 15, views of Stockwell Heath cutting, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, B5013 Uttoxeter Road overbridge, Moreton South embankment, overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains will be further screened due to the continuing growth of the hedgerows which align Lea Hall Lane, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.  | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | In year 60, views of Stockwell Heath cutting, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, B5013 Uttoxeter Road overbridge, Moreton South embankment, overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains will remained screened due to the maturity of the hedgerows which align Lea Hall Lane, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.   | Negligible (non significant)    |

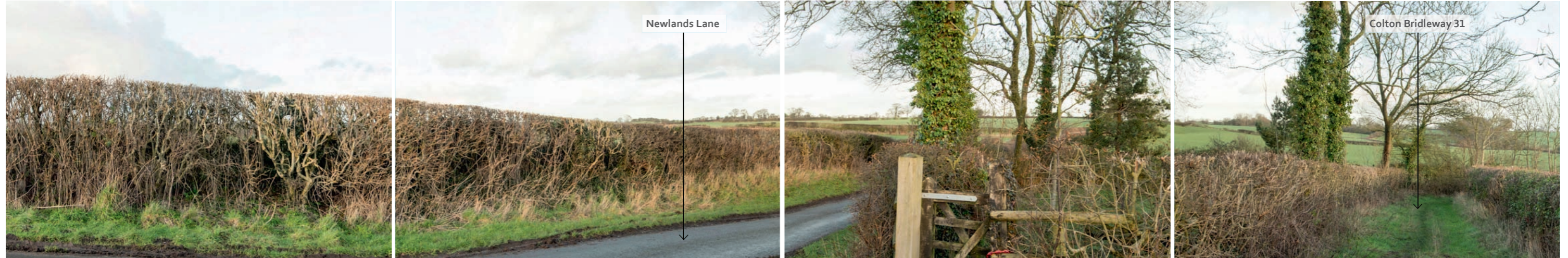
# Viewpoint 006.03.003: View north-east from Colton Bridleway 31

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Colton Bridleway 31.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 406012.310, 320866.346

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 30/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 406012.310, 320866.346

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 006.03.003: View north-east from Colton Bridleway 31

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of medium scale undulating pastures, bound by robust hedgerows and belts of woodland.</p> <p>The foreground consists of Newlands Lane which is bound by mature hedgerows and boundary trees which partially screen views north.</p> <p>In the mid-ground the landscape gently slopes away from the viewpoint towards the rising pastures in the north-east. There are long distance views towards the wooded hill ridge, which forms the skyline of the view.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of hedgerows and boundary trees which align Newlands Lane and Colton Footpath 31 in the foreground and hedgerow field boundaries within the mid-ground predominantly screening views of the gently rising landscape in the mid-ground - background of the view.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                 |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | There will be close-range views of the constructions works including, the Newlands Lane realignment and removal of roadside hedgerow boundaries and mid-ground views of the Blithbury Central cutting, Blithbury North cutting satellite compound and Newlands Lane overbridge. There will be long-distance views of Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station satellite compound and Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station. Also visible will be the haul route, presence of construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and stockpiling of materials. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements within the rural view. Recreational receptors will also have open views of the construction activity due to the removal of the vegetation that aligns Newlands Lane. These effects will give rise to a high magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | There will be close range views of Colton Footpath 23, Colton Footpath 30 and Colton Bridleway 31, Newlands Lane realignment, mid-ground views of Blithbury North cutting, overhead line equipment and Newlands Lane overbridge and long-distance views of Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the pastoral sloping landscape. The lack of intervening vegetation and the immature proposed reinstated hedgerows aligning Newlands Lane and proposed immature woodland ridge surrounding the Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station and at the bottom edge of the Blithbury North cutting will not provide any additional screening. However the Proposed Scheme is situated within a cutting that will partially obstruct views of overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains. These effects will give rise to a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect. | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | During summer views of the Newlands Lane realignment, Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station, Blithbury North cutting and overhead line equipment will remain visible due to the immaturity of the mitigation hedgerow planting along Newlands Lane and wooded ridge surrounding Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station and bottom edge of the Blithbury North cutting. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain as medium, with a moderate adverse (significant) effect.   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | In year 15, views of the Newlands Lane realignment, Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station, Blithbury North cutting and overhead line equipment will be partially integrated and screened within the view due to the growth of the mitigation planting. Therefore the magnitude of change will decrease to low, with a minor adverse (non significant) effect.  | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | In year 60, views of Newlands Lane realignment, Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station, Blithbury North cutting and overhead line equipment will be further screened and integrated due to the maturity of the mitigation planting, albeit the upper elements of the Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station will remain intermittently visible above the intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain as low, with a minor adverse (non significant) effect.  | Minor adverse (non significant) |



# Viewpoint 006.03.006: View south-west from Colton Footpath 34

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Colton Footpath 34.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 406481.826, 321338.312

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 07/09/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 406481.826, 321338.312

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



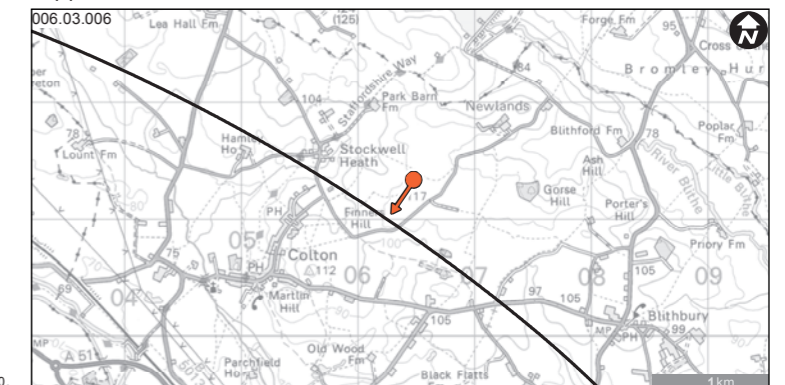
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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# Viewpoint 006.03.006: View south-west from Colton Footpath 34

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large, open undulating pastures bounded by remnant hedgerows with occasional boundary trees and copses.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a large pasture which gently slopes away from the viewpoint to the west towards Stockwell Heath, bound by remnant hedgerows and hedge trees and timber post and wire fencing.</p> <p>In the mid-ground the landscape gently rises towards a wooded ridge, which partially screens views towards the residential dwellings within Colton and Stockwell Heath in the west. Wooden pylon lines cross the view from north-south.</p> <p>The sloping landscape shortens long-distance views towards the River Trent valley, with glimpsed views towards elevated farmstead properties including Hamley House Farm and blocks of woodland.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of hedgerows boundaries within the foreground and blocks of woodland within the mid-ground and background, predominantly screening views of residential dwellings in Colton and Stockwell Heath in the west.</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                 |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-range views of the construction of works including Newlands Lane realignment, Newlands Lane overbridge and the Blithbury North cutting. There will be long-range views of the Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station and Newlands Lane auto-transformer satellite compound and Blithbury North cutting satellite compound. Also visible will be associated earthworks, presence of construction equipment, haul route and movement of construction vehicles. This construction activity will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views of the rural landscape. Recreational receptors will have filtered views due to the low lying elevation of construction works and undulating landform, however the openness of views will be increased by the removal of background blocks of woodland and shelter belts. Due to the presence and relative distance of the construction works, the magnitude of change will be medium and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>There will be mid-range views of the Newlands Lane realignment, Newlands Lane overbridge, Blithbury North cutting and prior to overhead line equipment and long-range views of Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station. Due to the undulating landform and the low elevation of the Blithbury North cutting and the Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station will be intermittently visible as recreational users move in a south-easterly direction along the Colton Footpath 34. The proposed immature mitigation woodland surrounding the Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station, woodland ridge and hedgerow mitigation planting at the bottom end of the Blithbury North embankment and aligning Newlands Lane will not provide any additional screening. Due to the presence of the Proposed Scheme and the frequently passing trains within the background of the view, the magnitude of change will be medium and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer there will be mid-range views of Newlands Lane realignment, Newlands Lane overbridge, Blithbury North cutting, overhead line equipment and long-range views of Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station. Due to the undulating landform and the low elevation of the Blithbury North cutting and the Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station will be intermittently visible as recreational users move in a south-easterly direction along the Colton 34 Footpath. The proposed immature mitigation woodland surrounding the Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station, woodland ridge and hedgerow mitigation planting at the bottom end of the Blithbury North embankment and aligning Newlands Lane will not provide any additional screening. Due to the presence of the Proposed Scheme and the frequently passing trains within the background of the view, the magnitude of change will be medium and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the Newlands Lane realignment, Newlands Lane overbridge, Blithbury North cutting, overhead line equipment and Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station will be partially screening and integrated within the view, with the loss of mid-ground and background vegetation being replaced. However due to the scale of the Proposed Scheme and the change in the extent of the view, the magnitude of change will decrease to low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of the Newlands Lane realignment, Newlands Lane overbridge, Blithbury North cutting, overhead line equipment and Newlands Lane auto-transformer feeder station will be further screened and integrated within the view, due to the maturity of the landscape mitigation planting. Due to the higher degree of landscape screening and integration the magnitude of change will remain as low, with a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |

# Viewpoint 006.02.011: View south-west from Colton Footpath 41

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Crabtree Farm.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 09/02/2016. Camera: Nikon D3100, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405617.896, 322005.884

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 07/09/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405617.896, 322005.884

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



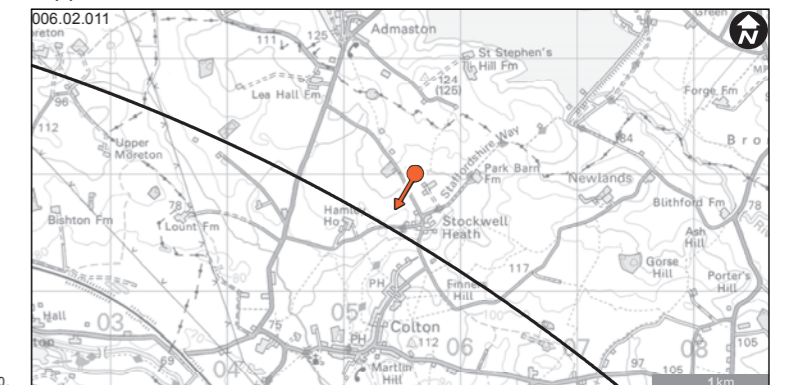
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 006.02.011: View south-west from Colton Footpath 41

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer  |
|--|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large, gently sloping pastures bounded by mature hedgerows and occasional boundary trees.</p> <p>The foreground is formed by a large pasture bound by hedgerows and mature boundary trees which align Sherracop Lane in the south-west. The hedgerow boundary of Crabtree Farm partially screens views to the south-east, with a glimpsed view of the roofline of the property and vegetation within the curtilage of the property.</p> <p>The mid-ground views consist of a rising landscape ridge which screens long distance views. There are glimpsed views of Sherracop Plantation in the south-west and long distance views of the distinctive rising wooded hills of Cannock Chase AONB.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of hedgerow boundaries and hedge trees within the foreground and mid-ground, predominantly screening views of Crabtree Farm in the south-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                 |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-range views of the higher elements of construction works including the Stockwell Heath embankment, Newlands Lane underbridge, Moor Lane closure, Stockwell Heath cutting and installation of overhead line equipment. Also visible will be the haul route, movement of construction vehicles, presence of equipment and stockpiling of materials. This construction activity will result in a noticeable change in the view and will be partially visible across a proportion of the background view, introducing new features that will form prominent, incongruous elements in the views of the pasture landscape. Although views from Crabtree Farm will be partially screened by vegetation within the curtilage of the property and roadside vegetation along Sherracop Lane. Due to the sloping nature of the landscape the landform would obstruct lower elements of construction within the view, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation Year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-range views of the Stockwell Heath embankment and overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains will partially break the horizon of the view and block limited long distance views. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a slight alteration of the rural, tranquil view and will be visible across a proportion of the background. Views from the Crabtree Farm would be partially filtered by garden and boundary vegetation within the curtilage of the property and roadside vegetation along Sherracop Lane. Due to the low-lying elevation of the works and the undulating nature of the landscape, landform is likely to obstruct the majority of the Proposed Scheme within the view. Due to the presence of the Stockwell Heath embankment and the movement of passing trains within the background of the view the magnitude of change will be medium, with a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer views of the Stockwell Heath embankment, overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains will be partially screened due to the taller and denser vegetation within the curtilage of Crabtree Farm and along Sherracop Lane. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain as medium, with a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the Stockwell Heath embankment, overhead line equipment and movement of passing trains will be partially screened and integrated within the view, due to growth of the vegetation within the curtilage of Crabtree Farm, vegetation along Sherracop Lane and the growth of the mitigation hedgerows and woodland ridge which align Stockwell Heath embankment, therefore the magnitude of change will decrease to low, with a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of the Stockwell Heath embankment, overhead line equipment and movement of passing trains will be further screened and integrated within the view due to the maturity of the intervening vegetation within the curtilage of Crabtree Farm, vegetation along Sherracop Lane and the maturity of the hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting along the Stockwell Heath embankment, therefore the magnitude of change will remain as low, with a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |

# Viewpoint 006.03.012: View south-west from Colton Footpath 39

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Colton Footpath 39.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/02/2016. Camera: Nikon D3100, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405788.053, 321696.469

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 07/09/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405788.053, 321696.469

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



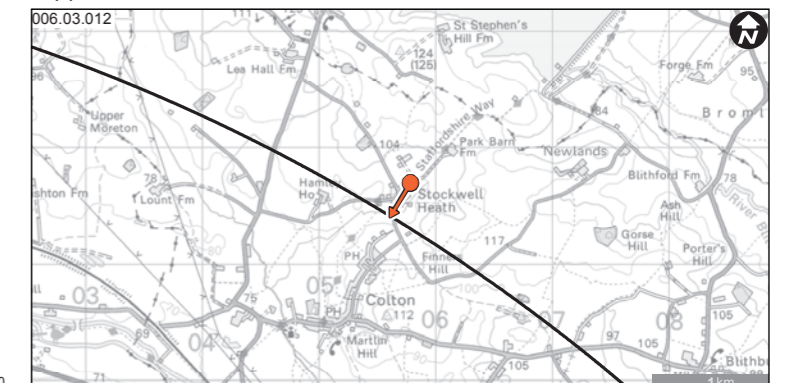
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 006.03.012: View south-west from Colton Footpath 39

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located within an area of medium, gently undulating open pastures bounded by intermittent hedgerows with occasional trees.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a medium pasture which gently slopes away from the viewpoint and is bound by intermittent hedgerows and boundary trees. Pool Farm and garden vegetation within the curtilage of the property screens views to the south-east. Wooden pylons are visible throughout the view.</p> <p>In the mid-ground the topography rises, formed of medium pastures bound by intermittent hedgerows and boundary trees, which form the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of hedgerow boundaries and hedge trees within the foreground and mid-ground, predominantly screening views of Pool Farm in the south-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                 |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>It is anticipated there would be mid range views of the upper levels of construction of the works including the Blithbury North cutting and Stockwell Heath embankment. Also visible will be the installation of the overhead line equipment, noise barriers, haulage route, movement of construction vehicles and stockpiling of materials. This construction activity will result in noticeable change of the rural view and will be partially visible across a proportion of the background view on the ridge line, although partially filtered by the sloping landform. Due to the distance of works and the filtering effect provided by the landform and intervening vegetation, the magnitude of change will be medium and give rise a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-range views of the upper levels of the Blithbury North cutting, Stockwell Heath embankment and associated overhead line equipment and noise barriers, and the movement of passing trains. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a perceivable alteration of the rural view and would be visible across a proportion of the background view, although partially filtered by landform and intervening vegetation. Due to the distance of the Proposed Scheme and the filtering effects provided by the landform and intervening vegetation, the magnitude of change will be medium and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During Summer the field boundary and garden vegetation within the curtilage of Pool Farm will be taller and denser. The immaturity of the woodland mitigation planting which aligns the Stockwell Heath embankment will not provide any further screening, therefore views of the Blithbury North cutting will be screened but views of the upper elements of the Stockwell Heath embankment and movement of passing trains will remain visible above the intervening vegetation, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the Blithbury North cutting will be screened and views of the Stockwell Heath embankment will be partially screened and integrated due to the growth of the intervening vegetation and growth of the woodland mitigation planting which aligns the Stockwell Heath embankment. Due to the further screening and the integration of the Stockwell Heath embankment the magnitude of change will decrease to low, with a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of the Blithbury North cutting will be screened and the Stockwell Heath embankment will be largely screened and further integrated due to the maturity of the intervening vegetation and woodland mitigation planting which aligns the Stockwell Heath embankment. Due to the further screening and integration of the Proposed Scheme, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant).</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |

# Viewpoint 006.02.013: View south-west from Colton Footpath 38

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors at Dingle Cottage.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/02/2016. Camera: Nikon D3100, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405763.031, 321533.265

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 18/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405763.031, 321533.265

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



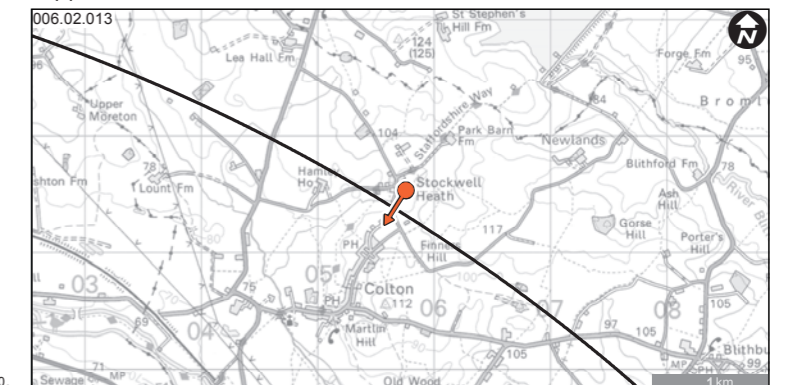
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 006.02.013: View south-west from Colton Footpath 38

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer  |
|--|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located within an area of medium, gently undulating open pastures bounded by intermittent hedgerows and boundary trees.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a medium pasture bound by mature hedgerows and boundary trees which steeply rises to form the skyline to the east. To the south-west there are views of Dimble Cottage and mature vegetation within the curtilage of the property.</p> <p>In the mid-ground the topography rises towards a group of large agricultural barns located off Newlands Lane in the south which form the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of hedgerow boundaries and boundary trees within the foreground, predominantly screening views of the agricultural buildings off Newlands Lane in the south.</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                |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be close-range views of the construction works including the Blithbury North cutting and the Stockwell Heath embankment. Also visible will be the installation of the overhead line equipment, stockpiling of materials, noise barriers, haulage route and the movement of construction vehicles. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements within the rural view, albeit partially filtered by intervening vegetation within the curtilage of Dingle Cottage. These effects will give rise to a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Major adverse (significant)    |
|                                 | Permanent effect during construction   | Level of effect                |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be foreground views of Blithbury North cutting, Stockwell Heath embankment and overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will be highly visible and affect a large proportion of the view, shortening views and forming the horizon to the south-east. Due to the shortening of mid-ground views and the close distance of the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of change will be high and give rise to a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Major adverse (significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During Summer the field boundary and garden vegetation within the curtilage of Dingle Cottage will be taller and denser. Due to the immaturity of the woodland mitigation planting which align the Stockwell Heath embankment, it will not provide any further screening. Therefore views of the Blithbury North cutting will be screened but views of the Stockwell Heath embankment and movement of passing trains will remain visible above the intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain as high and give rise to a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Major adverse (significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the Blithbury North cutting will be screened and views of the Stockwell Heath embankment will be partially screened and integrated due to the growth of the intervening vegetation and growth of the woodland mitigation planting which aligns the Stockwell Heath embankment. Due to the further screening and the integration of the Stockwell Heath Embankment the magnitude of change will decrease to medium and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of the Blithbury North cutting will be screened and the Stockwell Heath embankment will be largely screened and further integrated due to the maturity of the intervening vegetation and woodland mitigation planting which aligns the Stockwell Heath embankment. Due to the further screening and integration of the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of change will remain as medium and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |



# Viewpoint 006.02.014: View north-east from Colton Footpath 53

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors off Heathway.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/02/2016. Camera: Nikon D3100, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405376.048, 321107.196

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 18/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405376.048, 321107.196

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



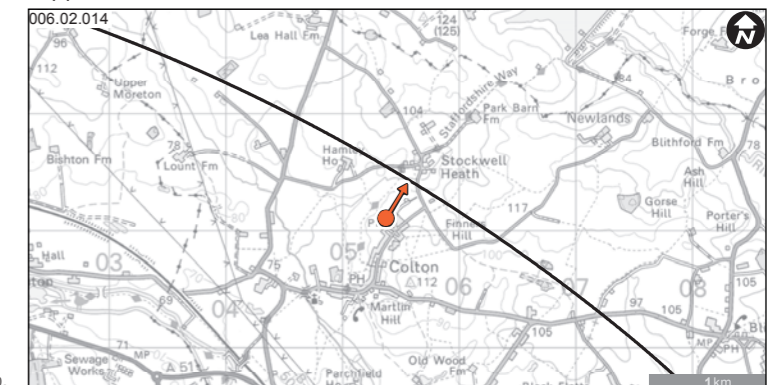
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 006.02.014: View north-east from Colton Footpath 53

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer  |
|--|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of semi-detached dwellings on the fringe of Colton, which overlook an open, gently undulating pasture bound by intermittent hedgerows with occasional boundary trees.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a gravel track/ Colton Footpath 53 bound by the vegetation within the curtilage of dwellings along Heathway and an unmaintained hedgerow boundary which partially screens views to the west.</p> <p>In the mid-ground there are glimpsed views towards the undulating pastures bound by mature hedgerows and boundary trees which gently rises to the north towards Hamley House Farm and mature woodland within the curtilage of the property which form the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result vegetation within the curtilage of Hamley House Farm screening views of the property in 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                 |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-distance views of the construction works including the Stockwell Heath embankment, Moor Lane diversion, balancing pond and associated access road. Also visible will be the installation of overhead line equipment, noise barriers, stock piling of materials, haulage route and movement of construction vehicles. This construction activity will result in new features that will form prominent, incongruous elements in the mid-ground of the view, however partially screened by vegetation within the curtilage of residential properties along Heathway. Due to the distance of the works and the filtering effect provided by intervening vegetation the magnitude of change will be medium and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-ground views of the Stockwell Heath embankment, Moor Lane diversion, access road, noise barriers and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will affect a small part of the view; lower elements of the Stockwell Heath embankment will be screened due to the high level of intervening vegetation within the curtilage of the residential properties along Heathway, however residential receptors will experience glimpsed views of passing trains above the intervening vegetation. This will result in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer the vegetation within the curtilage of residential properties along Heathway will be taller and denser. The immaturity of the woodland mitigation planting which align the Stockwell Heath embankment and the hedgerow mitigation planting which align the Moor Lane diversion will not provide any additional screening or integration of the upper elements of the Stockwell Heath embankment, therefore overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains will remain visible above intervening vegetation, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>During year 15, views of Moor Lane diversion and access road will be largely screened and integrated within the view due to the growth of the landscape mitigation planting. Although the Stockwell Heath embankment, passing trains, overhead line equipment and noise barriers will remain visible above intervening vegetation, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>During year 60, views of the Stockwell Heath embankment, Moor Lane diversion, access road, passing trains, overhead line equipment and noise barriers will be largely screened and integrated within the view due to the maturity of landscape mitigation planting, therefore the magnitude of change will decrease to low, with a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |

# Viewpoint 006.02.015: View north-east from Colton Footpath 29

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors on the High Street.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/02/2016. Camera: Nikon D3100, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405561.407, 320953.589

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 18/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405561.407, 320953.589

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



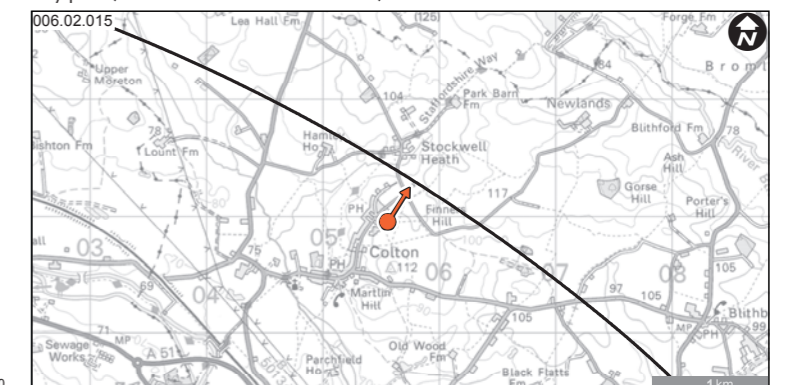
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 006.02.015: View north-east from Colton Footpath 29

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located on the fringe of Colton, in close proximity to the residences along High Street. In an area of open undulating pastures bound by hedgerows of variable density with occasional boundary trees.</p> <p>The foreground is formed by a large open pasture bound by remnant hedgerows which gently slopes away from the viewpoint towards Newlands Lane in the north-east and residential dwellings on High Street in the west. Wooden power lines are frequent within the view.</p> <p>The mid-ground consists of gently rising arable fields bound by hedgerows, there are glimpsed views towards Stockwell Heath in the north and Newlands Lane which rises towards Finners Hill on the horizon in the north-west which form the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of garden vegetation within the curtilage of the properties along High Street.</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                 |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-range views of the construction works including Blithbury North cutting and Stockwell Heath embankment. There will also be views of the installation of overhead line equipment and noise barriers, haul route, stockpiling of materials, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. This construction activity will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the rural landscape. However vegetation within the curtilage of the properties will help to partially screen views. Due to the relative distance of the works and the filtering effect provided by intervening vegetation, resulting will be a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-ground views of the Blithbury North cutting, Stockwell Heath embankment, overhead line equipment and noise barriers. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will affect a large proportion of the view, whilst the lower elements of the Blithbury North cutting will be screened due to the depth of the cutting and the newly planted landscape bunds, however the upper elements of the Stockwell Heath embankment will be prominent. The new features in the view and loss of existing landscape features, including hedgerows, field boundaries and woodland blocks will change the rural outlook across the landscape towards Finners Hill, however vegetation within the curtilage of the properties will help to partially screen views. Due to the relative distance of the works and the filtering effect provided by intervening vegetation, there will be a medium magnitude of change. Due to the filtered effect provided by the intervening vegetation the magnitude of change will be medium and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer the vegetation within the curtilage of the residential properties will be taller and denser, partially screening views of the Blithbury North cutting. The immaturity of the woodland mitigation planting on the top edge Blithbury North cutting and the banks of the Stockwell Heath embankment and woodland habitat creation to the south-east of the barns off Newlands Lane will not provide any further screening or integration of the Proposed Scheme, therefore the upper elements of the Blithbury North cutting and moving of passing trains along the Stockwell Heath embankment will be intermittently visible above the intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain medium give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of Blithbury North cutting, Stockwell Heath embankment, overhead line equipment and noise barriers will be partially screened and further integrated due to the growth of vegetation within the curtilage of residential properties and growth of the mitigation planting on the top edge of the Blithbury North cutting and the banks of the Stockwell Heath embankment and woodland habitat creation south-east of the barns on Newlands Lane. The passing of trains will remain intermittently visible above the intervening vegetation. Due to the partial screening of the Proposed Scheme resulting from the growth of the landscape mitigation planting the magnitude of change will decrease to low, with a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of the Blithbury North cutting, Stockwell Heath embankment, overhead line equipment and noise barriers will be screened and further integrated due to the maturity of the woodland mitigation planting on the top of Blithbury North cutting and the banks of the Stockwell Heath cutting and the maturity of woodland habitat creation to the south-east of the barns on Newlands Lane. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain as low, with a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |

# Viewpoint 006.03.017: View north-east from Colton Footpath 24

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Colton Footpath 24.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/02/2016. Camera: Nikon D3100, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405674.402, 320652.644

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 18/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405674.402, 320652.644

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



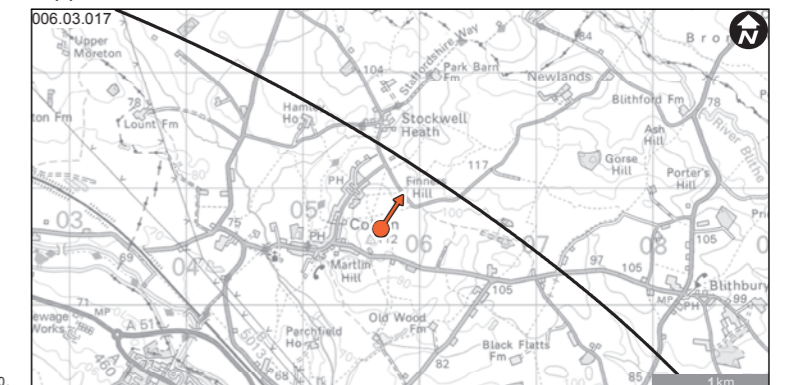
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 006.03.017: View north-east from Colton Footpath 24

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer   |
|--|--|
| <p>This viewpoint is located on the fringe of Colton, in an area of open undulating pastures and arable fields bound by hedgerows of variable density with occasional boundary trees.</p> <p>The foreground of the view is formed by a large pasture and arable fields which are bound by remnant hedgerows and boundary trees, which gently slopes towards Newlands Lane in the north with glimpsed views of the barns on Newlands Lane to the north-west. Wooden pylon lines are visible throughout the view.</p> <p>In the mid-ground the topography rises towards Stockwell Heath in the north, comprised of arable fields and pastures bound by belts of mature trees and hedgerows which form the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of garden vegetation within the curtilage of the properties along Heathway and mature trees at Hamley Heath Farm in the background, screening views of the property in 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                 |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-range views of the construction works including the Blithbury North cutting and Stockwell Heath embankment. Also visible will be installation of overhead line equipment, noise barriers, haul route, stockpiling of materials, presence of equipment and movement of construction vehicles. This construction activity will result in new features that form prominent, incongruous elements in the views across the rural, pasture landscape. However recreational receptors will have partially screened views due intervening vegetation within the mid-ground. Due to the relative distance of the works and the filtering effect provided by intervening vegetation there will be a medium magnitude of change, with a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-ground views of the Blithbury North cutting, Stockwell Heath embankment, overhead line equipment and noise barriers. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will affect a large proportion of the view, whilst the lower elements of the Blithbury North cutting will be screened due to the depth of the cutting and the newly planted landscape bunds, however the upper elements of the Stockwell Heath embankment will be prominent. The new features in the view and loss of existing landscape features, including hedgerows, field boundaries and woodland blocks will change the rural outlook across the landscape towards Finners Hill. However recreational receptors will experience glimpsed views of the upper elements of the Proposed Scheme above the intervening vegetation surrounding Finners Hill. Due to the filtered effect provided by the intervening vegetation the magnitude of change will be medium and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer the vegetation surrounding Finners Hill will be taller and denser, partially screening views of the Blithbury North cutting. The immaturity of the woodland mitigation planting on the top edge Blithbury North cutting and the banks of the Stockwell Heath embankment and woodland habitat creation to the south-east of the barns off Newlands Lane will not provide any further screening or integration of the Proposed Scheme, therefore the upper elements of the Blithbury North cutting and moving of passing trains along the Stockwell Heath embankment will be intermittently visible above the intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain medium and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of Blithbury North cutting, Stockwell Heath embankment, overhead line equipment and noise barriers will be partially screened and further integrated due to the growth of vegetation surrounding Finners Hill and growth of the mitigation planting on the top edge of the Blithbury North cutting and the banks of the Stockwell Heath embankment and woodland habitat creation south-east of the barns on Newlands Lane. The passing of trains will remain intermittently visible above the intervening vegetation. Due to the partial screening of the Proposed Scheme due to the growth of the landscape mitigation planting the magnitude of change will decrease to low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of the Blithbury North cutting, Stockwell Heath embankment, overhead line equipment and noise barriers will be screened and further integrated due to the maturity of the woodland mitigation planting on the top of Blithbury North cutting and the banks of the Stockwell Heath cutting and the maturity of woodland habitat creation to the south-east of the barns on Newlands Lane. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain as low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |

# Viewpoint 006.02.020: View north-east from School Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors along School Lane.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/02/2016. Camera: Nikon D3100, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 404784.408, 320605.938

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 17/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 404784.408, 320605.938

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 006.02.020: View north-east from School Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer   |
|--|--|
| <p>This viewpoint is located on the fringe of Colton, in an area of open undulating pastures and arable fields bound by hedgerows of variable density and belts of woodland.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a large pasture bound by timber post and wire fencing which aligns School Lane, boundary trees to the west which board St. Mary's School and a wooded belt and residential properties within Boughey Hall which partially screen views north.</p> <p>The mid-ground is made up of large pastures bound by hedgerows and trees which gently rises towards Swallows Bridge which forms the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of hedgerow boundaries and boundary trees within the foreground and mid-ground predominantly distant screening views in the north-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                     |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>Views of construction works associated with Stockwell Heath embankment and Stockwell Heath cutting will be in the distance, as a small part of the view. This construction activity will result in very little visual change due to the intervening vegetation which screens views. Therefore these effects will give rise to a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p> | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                     |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>Views of the Stockwell Heath embankment and Stockwell Heath cutting will be in the distance, as a small part of the view. This operation of the Proposed Scheme results in very little visual change due to the intervening vegetation which screens views. There will therefore be a negligible magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer views of the Stockwell Heath embankment and Stockwell Heath cutting will be further screened due to the denser foliage on intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain negligible, with a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the Stockwell Heath embankment and Stockwell Heath cutting will be further screened due to the denser foliage on intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain negligible, with a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of the Stockwell Heath embankment and Stockwell Heath cutting will be further screened due to the denser foliage on intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain negligible, with a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p> |



# Viewpoint 006.02.021: View north-east from Colton Footpath 51

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Hamley House Farm.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405129.306, 321464.817

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 07/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405129.306, 321464.817

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



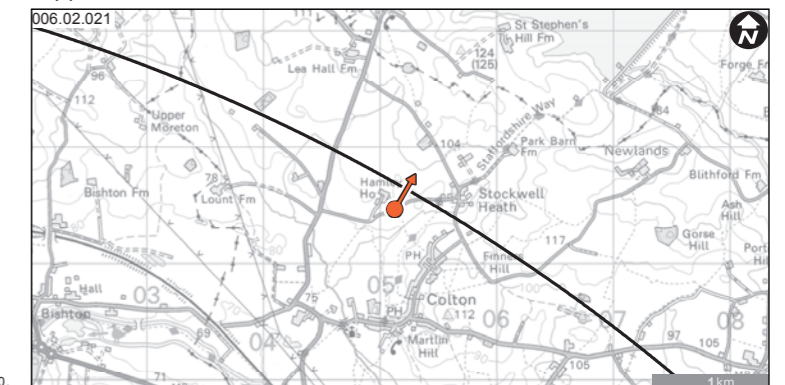
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 006.02.021: View north-east from Colton Footpath 51

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of medium scale pastures within a localised valley surrounding the Moreton Brook, bound by distinctive wooded belts and boundary trees with glimpsed views of Colton village.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a medium pasture, which gently slopes towards a mature belt of boundary trees to the north-east which align Moreton Brook and a mature hedgerow and specimen trees which align Moor Lane in the north.</p> <p>The mid-ground is made up of medium pastures which gently rise towards the residential dwellings on the edge of Colton in the north-east.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of hedgerow boundaries and boundary trees within the foreground and mid-ground predominantly distant screening north-east towards the edge of Colton.</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                 |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be close-range views of the construction works including the Newlands Lane underbridge, Stockwell Heath embankment, Moor Lane diversion, balancing pond and access road. Also visible will be the installation of the overhead line equipment and noise barriers, haul route, movement of construction vehicles, presence of construction equipment and the removal of mature field boundary vegetation within the foreground and mid-ground. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements within the rural view. Due to the removal of intervening vegetation and the close proximity of the works, the residential receptors at Hamley House Farm will have open views of the construction works. These effects will give rise a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Major adverse (significant)     |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be close-range views of the Stockwell Heath embankment, movement of passing trains, overhead line equipment, noise barriers, Moor Lane diversion, balancing pond and associated access road. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will affect a large proportion of the view due to the loss of intervening vegetation within the foreground and mid-ground. Due to the immaturity of the reinstated hedgerows along Moor Lane, hedgerow mitigation planting surrounding the balancing pond and woodland mitigation planting on the slopes of the Stockwell Heath embankment, the young planting will not provide any further screening or integration of the Proposed Scheme, resulting in a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Major adverse (significant)     |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer views of the Stockwell Heath embankment, movement of passing trains, overhead line equipment, noise barriers, Moor Lane diversion, balancing pond and associated access road will remain visible due to the immaturity of the reinstated hedgerows along Moor Lane and the mitigation planting surrounding the balancing pond and on the slopes of the Stockwell Heath embankment will not provide any further screening or integration, therefore the magnitude of change will remain high, with a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Major adverse (significant)     |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the Stockwell Heath embankment, movement of passing trains, overhead line equipment, noise barriers, Moor Lane diversion, balancing pond and associated access road will be partially screened and further integrated due to the growth of the reinstated hedgerows along Moor Lane and mitigation planting surrounding the balancing pond and on the slopes of the Stockwell Heath embankment, although the upper elements of the Stockwell Heath embankment, overhead line equipment and the movement of trains will remain partially visible over the intervening vegetation. Due to the partially screened views and further integration provided by the mitigation planting the magnitude of change will decrease to medium, with a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of the Stockwell Heath embankment, movement of passing trains, overhead line equipment, noise barriers, Moor Lane diversion, balancing pond and associated access road will become further screened and integrated due the maturity of reinstated hedgerows along Moor Lane and mitigation planting surrounding the balancing pond and on the slopes of the Stockwell Heath embankment, therefore the magnitude of change will decrease to low, with a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |

# Viewpoint 006.02.025: View north-east from Jonghams Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors off B5013 Colton Road.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 404384.667, 321755.069

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Figure 2: Summer baseline view

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

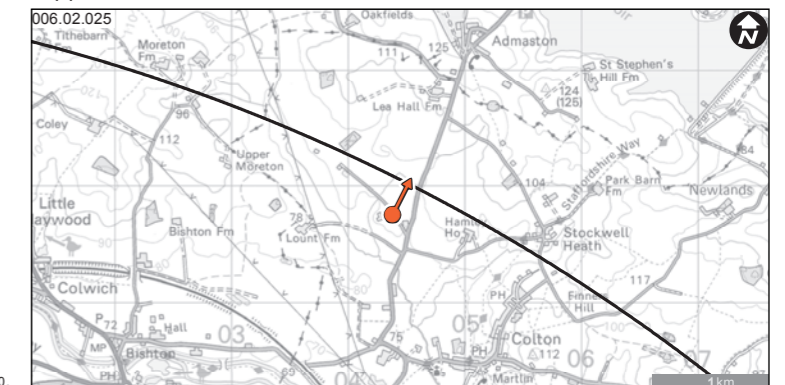
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 006.02.025: View north-east from Jonghams Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of small scale pastures bound by timber post and wire fencing and hedgerows of variable quality.</p> <p>The foreground of the view comprises of small scale paddocks divided by timber post and wire fencing, hedgerows and intermittent boundary trees which partially screen views of Hamley Heath House to the east.</p> <p>In the mid-ground the landscape gently rises towards residential properties along Steenwood Lane in the north forming the skyline of the view.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline will be similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser 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                |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be close-range views of the construction works including the Stockwell Heath embankment, installation of overhead line equipment, Stockwell Heath cutting satellite compound, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment and underbridge, landscape earthworks and the realignment and removal of hedgerows and mature boundary trees along Jonghams Lane. Also visible will be the removal of mid-ground vegetation, haul route, stockpiling of materials movement of construction vehicles and presence of construction equipment. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements within the rural view. Due to the removal of the intervening field vegetation and vegetation which align Jonghams Lane, and the close proximity of the works to the residential receptors at Hamley House Farm will have open views of the construction works. These effects will give rise to a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Major adverse (significant)    |
|                                 | Permanent effect during construction  | Level of effect                |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be close-range views of the Stockwell Heath cutting, B5013 uttoxeter Road realignment and underbridge, overhead line equipment, noise barriers and the movement of passing trains. Due to the immaturity of the reinstated hedgerows along Jonghams Lane will and hedgerow habitat creation along the Stockwell Heath embankment will not provide any screening or landscape integration of the Proposed Scheme, resulting in a high magnitude of change and a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Major adverse (significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer views of the Stockwell Heath cutting, B5013 uttoxeter Road realignment and underbridge, overhead line equipment, noise barriers and the movement of passing trains will remain visible due to the immaturity of the reinstated hedgerows along Jonghams Lane and the hedgerow habitat creation at the and the mitigation planting surround the balancing pond and on the slopes of the Stockwell Heath embankment will not provide any further screening or integration, therefore the magnitude of change will remain high, with a major adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Major adverse (significant)    |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the Stockwell Heath embankment, movement of passing trains, overhead line equipment, noise barriers will be partially screened and further integrated due to the growth of the reinstated hedgerows along Jonghams Lane. Due to the partially screened views and further integration provided by reinstated planting along Jonghams Lane. Therefore the magnitude of change will decrease to medium and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the Stockwell Heath embankment, movement of passing trains, overhead line equipment, noise barriers will be further screened and integrated due to the growth of the reinstated hedgerows along Jonghams Lane. Due to the partially screened views and further integration provided by reinstated planting along Jonghams Lane. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain as medium and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |

# Viewpoint 006.02.027: View south-west from B5013 Uttoxeter Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Lea Hall Farm.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 404901.363, 322766.424

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 30/07/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 404901.363, 322766.424

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



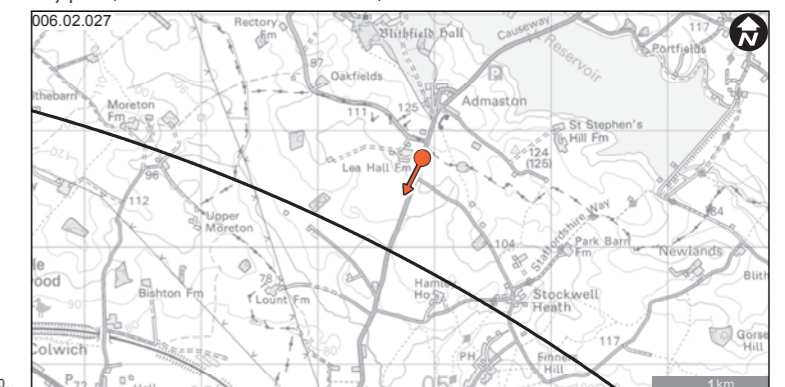
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 006.02.027: View south-west from B5013 Uttoxeter Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer  |
|--|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of open gently sloping large scale pastures and arable fields, bound by hedgerows of variable density and low prevalence of woodland cover.</p> <p>The foreground consists of the B5013 Uttoxeter Road bound by hedgerows of variable density, medium scale arable fields and timber post and rail fencing. The landscape gently rises towards Lea Hall Farm and the mature vegetation within the curtilage of the property to the west.</p> <p>In the mid-ground the topography gently slopes towards the River Trent Valley, with long distant views across the arable landscape; there are long distant views towards Rugeley Power Station in the south-east and the distinctive hill of Cannock Chase AONB which forms the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of hedgerow boundaries and boundary trees within the foreground and mid-ground partially screening views of Lea Hall Farm and Rugeley Power Station.</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                 |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-range views of construction works including, the Stockwell Heath cutting, Stockwell Heath cutting satellite compound, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, B5013 Uttoxeter Road overbridge and Moreton South embankment. Also visible will be the haul route landscape earthworks, presence of construction equipment, haul route and movement of construction vehicles. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements within the view resulting in a substantial alteration of key characteristics of the view such as the local landform and partial loss of intervening field vegetation, although partially filtered by the mature vegetation within the curtilage of Lea Hall Farm. Due to the relative distance of the works and the filtering effect provided by the mature vegetation at Lea Hall Farm, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during construction  | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-range views of the Stockwell Heath cutting, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, B5013 Uttoxeter Road overbridge, Moreton South embankment, overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in the addition of a linear infrastructure corridor which will be intermittently visible across a small section of the view due to the intervening mature vegetation within the curtilage of the Lea Hall Farm which will partially screen views. Due to the relative distance of the works and the filtering effect provided by the mature vegetation at Lea Hall Farm, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer the vegetation within the curtilage of Lea Hall Farm will be taller and denser further screening views of the Proposed Scheme, albeit the reinstated hedgerows along B5013 Uttoxeter Road and the mitigation woodland on the slopes of the Stockwell Heath cutting will be immature and will not provide any further screening or integration of the Proposed Scheme, therefore the magnitude of change will decrease to low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the Stockwell Heath cutting, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, B5013 Uttoxeter Road overbridge, Moreton South embankment, overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains will be largely screened and integrated due to the growth of the reinstated hedgerows along B5013 Uttoxeter Road and the mitigation woodland on the slopes of the Stockwell Heath cutting. This will result in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of the Stockwell Heath cutting, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, B5013 Uttoxeter Road overbridge, Moreton South embankment, overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains will be further screened and integrated due to the maturity of the vegetation within the curtilage of Lea Hall Farm and the maturity of the mitigation woodland on the slopes of the Stockwell Heath cutting. This will result in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |

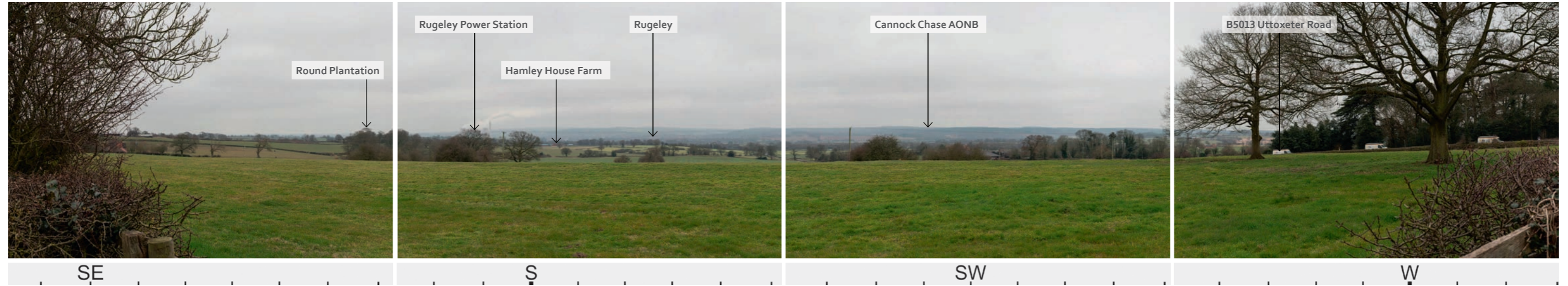
# Viewpoint 006.02.028 View south-west from Steenwood Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors on Steenwood Lane.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 15/03/2016. Time taken: 13:33. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 405124.398, 323143.169. Elevation: 125.78 Metres AOD.

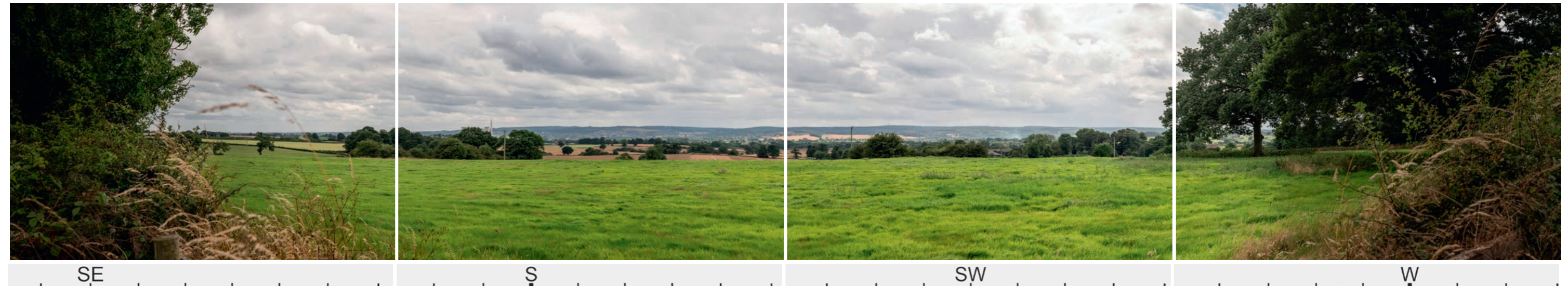
Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 25/07/2016. Time taken: 15:49. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 405124.398, 323143.169. Elevation: 125.78 Metres AOD.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



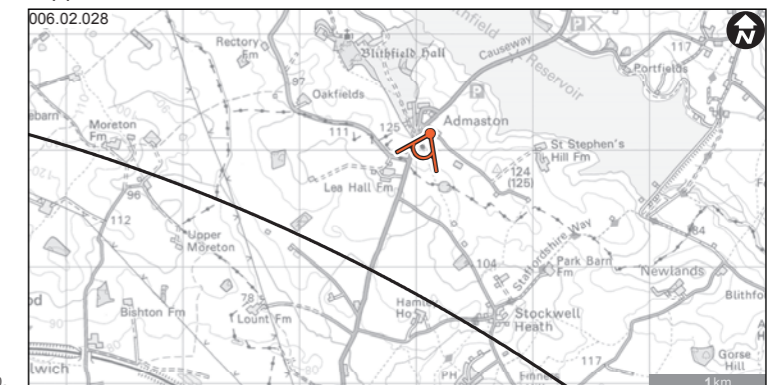
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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# Viewpoint 006.02.028 View south-west from Steenwood Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer  |
|--|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large, open undulating pastures bound by hedgerows of variable density, boundary trees and copses, which slope down towards the River Trent Valley.</p> <p>The foreground is comprised of a pasture bound by hedgerows, copses and the B5013 Uttoxeter Road to the west. In the mid-ground the topography steeply slopes south towards the River Trent Valley to form a ridge, with glimpsed views of Hamley Heath Farm and pastures bound by belts of mature trees in the south.</p> <p>There are long distance views towards Rugeley Power Station and Rugeley within the River Trent Valley and the distinctive rising hills of Cannock Chase AONB which form the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of hedgerow boundaries and boundary trees within the foreground and mid-ground partially screening views of Lea Hall Farm, Rugeley and Rugeley Power Station in the South.</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                        |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Construction Year</b>        | <p>There will be long-range views of construction works including, the Stockwell Heath cutting, Stockwell Heath cutting satellite compound, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, B5013 Uttoxeter Road underbridge and Moreton South embankment. Also visible will be the installation of the overhead line equipment, haul route and movement of construction vehicles. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements within the view. Albeit it partially filtered by landform and intervening vegetation. Due to the long distance of the works and the filtering effect provided by the landform and intervening vegetation the magnitude of change will be low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                        |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be long-distance views of the Stockwell Heath cutting, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, Moreton South embankment, overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will affect a small proportion of view, partially screened by the ridge line or filtered by intervening vegetation. Due to the filtered long distance views provided by the intervening landform and vegetation the magnitude of change will be low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer the intervening vegetation within the foreground and mid-ground will be taller and denser and will partially screen views of the Proposed Scheme; due to the immaturity of the hedgerow mitigation planting at the top edge of the Stockwell Heath cutting and Moreton South embankment the scheme will not provide any landscape integration of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain as low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the Stockwell Heath cutting, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, Moreton South embankment, overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains will be largely screened and integrated due to the growth of the intervening vegetation and mitigation planting at the top edge of the Stockwell Heath cutting and Moreton South embankment. This will result in a low magnitude of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of Stockwell Heath cutting, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, Moreton South embankment, overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains will be further screened and integrated within the view due to the maturity of the intervening vegetation and mitigation planting at the top edge of the Stockwell Heath cutting and Moreton South embankment. This will result in a negligible of change and a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |



# Viewpoint 006.02.028 View south-west from Steenwood Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors on Steenwood Lane.

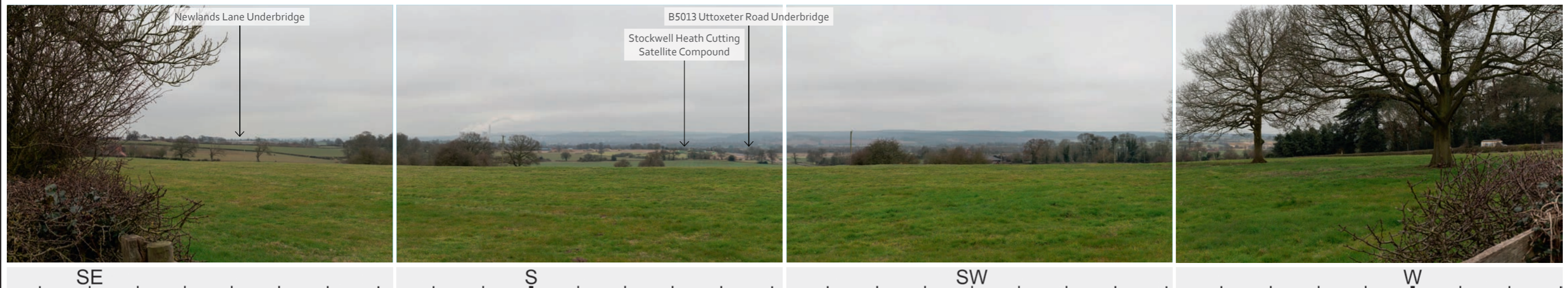
## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 15/03/2016. Time taken: 13:33. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 405124.398, 323143.169. Elevation: 125.78 Metres AOD.



## Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Peak construction phase (2023)

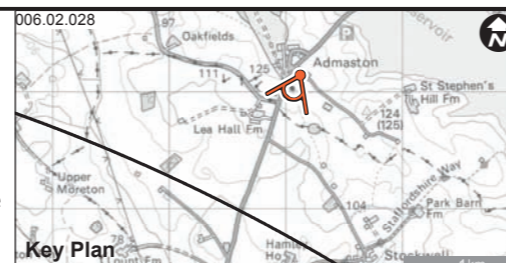
Date taken: 15/03/2016. Time taken: 13:33. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 405124.398, 323143.169. Elevation: 125.78 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 1272 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-207. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 006.02.028 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-01-580 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-01-580   |
| Figure Name                            | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Peak construction phase - Winter<br>Viewpoint 006.02.028 |
| Community Area 1:<br>Fradley to Colton |   |

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**Date: 12/06/17**

# Viewpoint 006.02.028 View south-west from Steenwood Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors on Steenwood Lane.

## Current Baseline - Summer View

Date taken: 25/07/2016. Time taken: 15:49. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 405124.398, 323143.169. Elevation: 125.78 Metres AOD.



## Summer Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 15 (2042)

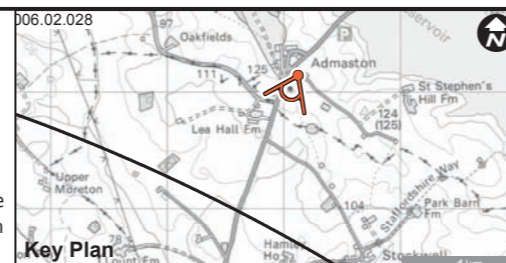
Date taken: 25/07/2016. Time taken: 15:49. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 405124.398, 323143.169. Elevation: 125.78 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 1272 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-207. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 006.02.028 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-01-653 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-01-653  |
| Figure Name       | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Operation Year 15 (2042) - Summer<br>Viewpoint 006.02.028 |
| Community Area 1: | Fradley to Colton  |

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**Date: 12/06/17**

# Viewpoint 006.03.031: View south-west from Colton Footpath 42

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Colton Footpath 42.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/02/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405291.869, 322281.27

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 07/09/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405291.869, 322281.27

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



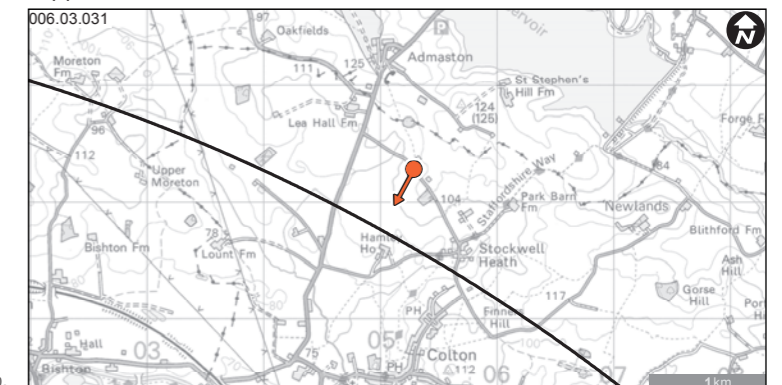
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 006.03.031: View south-west from Colton Footpath 42

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer  |
|--|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of large, open arable fields bound by hedgerows of variable density, single field trees and copses.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a large open arable field bound by distinctive boundary trees and mature hedgerows which align Sherracop Lane. In the mid-ground the topography gently slopes away from the viewpoint towards the River Trent Valley; there are glimpsed views of B5013 Uttoxeter Road in the west and glimpsed views of the top of the chimney stack and cooling towers of Rugeley Power Station above the intervening landform in the east.</p> <p>There are long distance views towards the distinctive rising hills of Cannock Chase AONB which forms the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of hedgerow boundaries and boundary trees within the foreground and mid-ground partially screening views towards B5013 Uttoxeter Road and Cannock Chase in the south-west.</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                        |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-range views of the construction works including, the Stockwell Heath embankment, Stockwell Heath cutting, Stockwell Heath cutting satellite compound, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, B5013 Uttoxeter Road underbridge and Moreton South embankment. Also visible will be the installation of the overhead line equipment, haulage route, movement of construction materials and stockpiling of materials. This construction activity will result in new features that will be incongruous within the view, albeit partially filtered by landform. The relative distance of the works and the filtering effect provided by the landform and intervening vegetation will result in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during construction   | Level of effect                        |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-ground views of the Stockwell Heath embankment, Stockwell Heath cutting, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, Moreton South embankment and the movement of passing trains. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will affect a small proportion of view, partially screened by the ridge line or filtered by intervening vegetation. Due to the filtered long distance views provided by the intervening landform and vegetation the magnitude of change will be low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer the intervening vegetation within the foreground and mid-ground will be taller and denser and will partially screen views of the Proposed Scheme, due to the immaturity of the hedgerow mitigation planting at the top edge of the Stockwell Heath cutting and Moreton South embankment and the scheme will not provide any landscape integration of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain as low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the Stockwell Heath cutting, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, Moreton South embankment, overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains will be largely screened and integrated due to the growth of the intervening vegetation and mitigation planting at the top edge of the Stockwell Heath cutting and Moreton South embankment. Therefore the magnitude of change will be low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of Stockwell Heath cutting, B5013 Uttoxeter Road realignment, Moreton South embankment, overhead line equipment and the movement of passing trains will be further screened and integrated within the view due to the maturity of the intervening vegetation and mitigation planting at the top edge of the Stockwell Heath cutting and Moreton South embankment. Therefore the magnitude of change will decrease to negligible and give rise to a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |

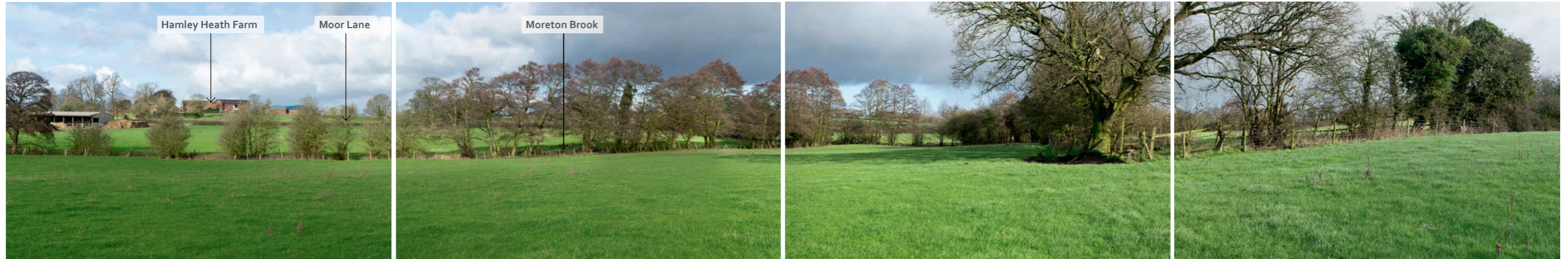
# Viewpoint 006.03.032: View north-east from the Staffordshire Way

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors of the Staffordshire Way.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405287.602, 321312.356

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 07/09/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405287.602, 321312.356

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



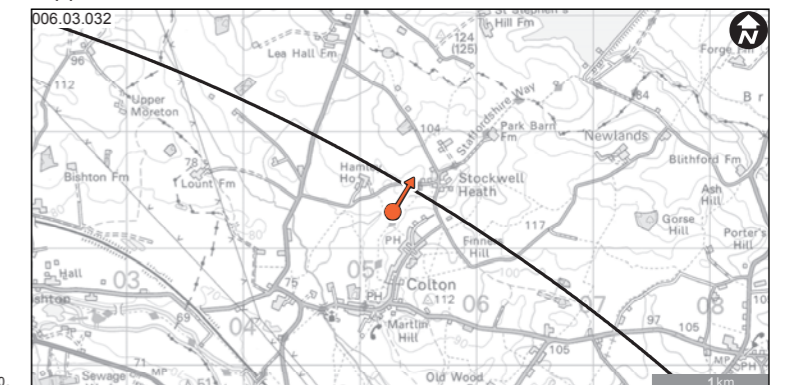
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 006.03.032: View north-east from the Staffordshire Way

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of medium scale pastures within a localised valley surrounding Moreton Brook, bounded by distinctive wooded belts and boundary trees.</p> <p>The foreground consists of a medium pasture, which gently slopes towards a mature belt of boundary trees to the north-west which align Moreton Brook and a mature hedgerow and specimen trees which align Moor Lane in the north.</p> <p>The mid-ground is made up of pasture fields which gently rise towards the hedgerow and mature boundary trees which align Moor Lane and glimpsed views of Hamley Heath Farm on the hill ridge to the north with forms the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer, the visual baseline is similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of hedgerow boundaries and boundary trees within the foreground and mid-ground partially screening views towards Moor Lane and Hamley Heath Farm in the north-west.</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                 |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be close-range views of the construction works of the Moor Lane diversion, balancing pond and associated Access road and the partial removal of hedgerows which align Moor Lane and mature vegetation which align the Morton Brook. Also visible will be the installation of overhead line equipment and noise barriers, presence of construction equipment, haul route and the movement of construction vehicles. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements within the rural view, although partially filtered by landform and intervening vegetation. Due the filtering effect provided by the landscape and intervening vegetation, the magnitude of change will be medium and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be close-range views of Moor Lane diversion, balancing pond and associated access road, there will also be mid-ground views of the Stockwell Heath embankment, overhead line equipment, noise barriers and movement of passing trains. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will affect a small proportion of the view due to the partial filtering provided by the landscape and remnant belts of intervening mature boundary vegetation. Due to the immaturity of the reinstated hedgerows along Moor Lane, hedgerow mitigation planting surrounding the balancing pond and woodland mitigation planting on the slopes of the Stockwell Heath embankment, the young planting will not provide any further screening or integration of the Proposed Scheme. These effects will give rise to a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer views of the Moor Lane diversion, balancing pond and associated access road will remain visible due to the immaturity of the reinstated hedgerows along Moor Lane and the mitigation planting surrounding the balancing pond. Views of the Stockwell Heath embankment, overhead line equipment, noise barriers and movement of passing trains will be intermittently visible above the existing vegetation. The immature woodland mitigation planting on the slopes of the Stockwell Heath embankment will not provide any further screening or integration of the Proposed Scheme, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of Stockwell Heath embankment, movement of passing trains, overhead line equipment, noise barriers, Moor Lane diversion, balancing pond and associated Access road will be partially screened and further integrated due to the growth of the reinstated hedgerows along Moor Lane and mitigation planting surrounding the balancing pond and on the slopes of the Stockwell Heath embankment, although the upper elements of the Stockwell Heath embankment, overhead line equipment and the movement of trains will remain partially visible over the intervening vegetation. Due to the partially screened views and further integration provided by the mitigation planting the magnitude of change will decrease to low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of the Stockwell Heath embankment, movement of passing trains, overhead line equipment, noise barriers, Moor Lane diversion, balancing pond and associated Access road will become further screened and integrated due the maturity of reinstated hedgerows along Moor Lane and mitigation planting surrounding the balancing pond and on the slopes of the Stockwell Heath embankment. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain as low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |

# Viewpoint 006.02.034: View south-east from Hollow Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Bank Top Farm.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 18/01/2017. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 405964.105, 320338.337

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Figure 2: Summer baseline view

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

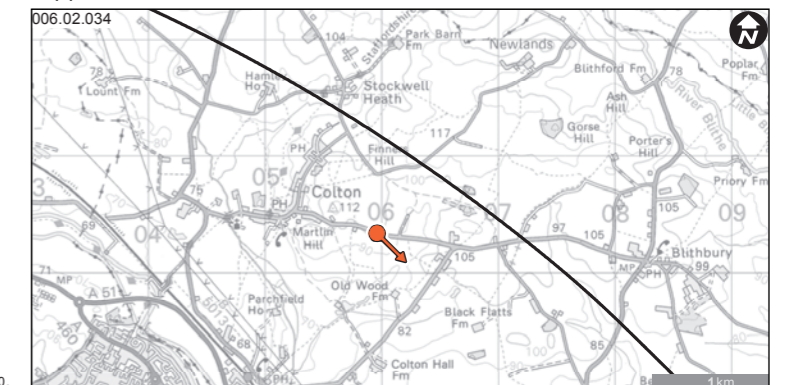
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 006.02.034: View south-east from Hollow Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of small and medium scale rolling arable farmland bound by mature hedgerows and distinctive boundary trees.</p> <p>The foreground is formed by Hollow Lane which is bound by a narrow grass verge, hedgerows of variable density and distinctive boundary trees. To the south-west Bank Top Farm is partially visible above the intervening vegetation. Wooden pylon lines are visible throughout the view.</p> <p>There are long distance views of the topography which rises to form a wooded ridge line forming the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer the visual baseline will be similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser vegetation within 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                 |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be close-range views of the construction works associated with the installation of the lines of 3-phase wooden trident poles for the grid connection and of the cable sealing end compound, security fencing and access road. Also visible will be earthworks within the cable sealing end compound and the movement of construction vehicles. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements within the rural view. Open views of this activity would be experienced by residential receptors at Bank Top Farm within the rear of the field to the east of the property. Due to the close proximity of the works and the lack of intervening vegetation within the view, the magnitude of change will be high and give rise to a major adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Major adverse (significant)     |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be close-range views of the cable sealing end compound, security fencing and access road and 3-phase wooden trident poles. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will affect a large proportion of the view due to the lack of intervening vegetation, resulting in a high magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant)</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer views of the cable sealing end compound, security fencing and access road and 3-phase wooden trident poles will remain visible across a large proportion of the view due to the immaturity of the woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting surrounding the cable sealing end compound and access road and hedgerow mitigation planting surrounding the perimeter of Bank Top Farm will not provide any further screening or integration, resulting in a high magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the cable sealing end compound, security fencing and access road and 3-phase wooden trident poles will be partially screened and integrated within the view due the growth of the woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting surrounding the cable sealing end compound and access road and hedgerow mitigation planting surrounding the perimeter of Bank Top Farm. Therefore the magnitude of change will decrease to low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, the cable sealing end compound, security fencing and access road and 3-phase wooden trident poles will be further screened and integrated within the view due the maturity of the woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting surrounding the cable sealing end compound and access road and hedgerow mitigation planting surrounding the perimeter of Bank Top Farm. Therefore the magnitude of change will decrease to negligible and give rise to a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | Negligible (non significant)    |



# Viewpoint 006.03.035: View south-east from Colton Footpath 7

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors from Colton Footpath 7.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 08/01/2016. Time taken: 13:58. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 405543.708, 320340.325. Elevation: 99.537 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Figure 2: Summer baseline view

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

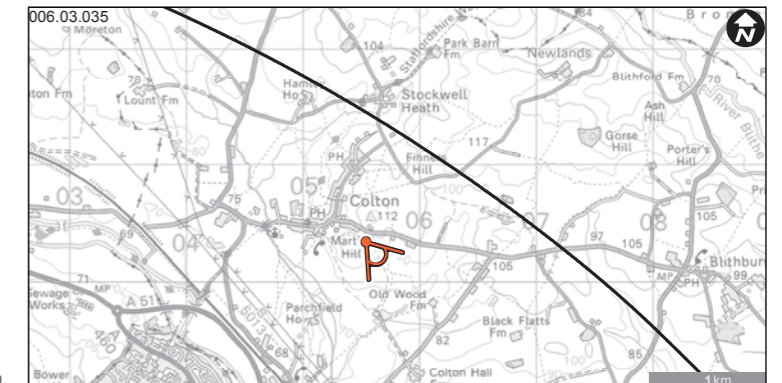
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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# Viewpoint 006.03.035: View south-east from Colton Footpath 7

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of small and medium scale rolling arable farmland bound by mature hedgerows and distinctive boundary trees, woodland blocks and copses.</p> <p>The foreground is formed by a medium pasture bound by remnant hedgerows and timber post and wire fencing and single boundary trees that allow for long-distant views south, interrupted by wooden pylon lines which span the view.</p> <p>The mid-ground slopes away from the viewpoint behind a wooded belt which partially obstructs distant fields to the south.</p> <p>There are long distance views towards the River Trent Valley and pylon lines near Rugeley Power Station which are visible in the far distance. The distinctive rising hills of Cannock Chase AONB form the skyline.</p> | <p>During summer the visual baseline will be similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser vegetation within 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                        |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-range views of the construction works associated with the installation of the lines of 3-phase wooden trident poles for the grid connection and of the cable sealing end compound, security fencing and access road. Also visible will be earthworks within the cable sealing end compound and the movement of construction vehicles. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements within the rural view, despite partially filtered by landform and intervening vegetation. Due to the relative distance of the works and the filtering effect provided by the landform and vegetation. This will result in a low magnitude of the change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>                                   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                        |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-range views of the cable sealing end compound, security fencing and access road and 3-phase wooden trident poles. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will affect a small proportion of the view due the landform or filtered by intervening vegetation. Due to relative distance of Rugeley Power Station to the south of the viewpoint, the cable sealing end compound and 3-phase wooden trident lines will not be uncharacteristic of the landscape. Recreational receptors will perceive the Proposed Scheme in conjunction with the existing wooden pylon lines within the foreground and mid-ground of the view and National Grid overhead pylons in the south of the view, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer the existing intervening vegetation within the foreground and mid-ground of the view will be taller and denser, although views of the cable sealing end compound, security fencing and access road and 3-phase wooden trident poles will be visible above the intervening vegetation, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of cable sealing end compound, security fencing and access road and 3-phase wooden trident poles will be largely screened and integrated within the view due the growth of the existing intervening vegetation and woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting surrounding the cable sealing end compound and access road. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, view of the cable sealing end compound, security fencing and access road and 3-phase wooden trident poles will be further screened and integrated within the view due the maturity of existing intervening vegetation and maturity of the woodland and hedgerow mitigation planting surrounding the cable sealing end compound and access road. Therefore the magnitude of change will decrease to negligible and give rise to negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |

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# Viewpoint 006.03.035: View south-east from Colton Footpath 7

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors from Colton Footpath 7.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 08/01/2016. Time taken: 13:58. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 405543.708, 320340.325. Elevation: 99.537 Metres AOD



## Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 08/01/2016. Time taken: 13:58. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 405543.708, 320340.325. Elevation: 99.537 Metres AOD



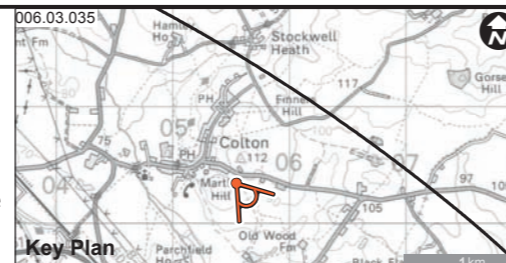
NOTE: Exact appearance of pylons may vary following detailed design.

The viewpoint has been taken approximately 588 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-207.

For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 006.03.035 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-01-673 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-01-673   |
| Figure Name   | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter<br>Viewpoint 006.03.035 |
|               | Community Area 1:<br>Fradley to Colton  |

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**Date: 12/06/17**

# Viewpoint 006.03.037: View north-east from Colton Footpath 77

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors from Colton Footpath 77.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 08/01/2016. Time taken: 13:12. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 405679.95, 319857.845. Elevation: 77.800 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Figure 2: Summer baseline view

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

### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 006.03.037: View north-east from Colton Footpath 77

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer   |
|--|--|
| <p>This viewpoint is located in an area of small and medium scale rolling arable farmland bound by mature hedgerows and distinctive boundary trees, woodland blocks and copses.</p> <p>The foreground is formed by a small pasture bound by hedgerows and timber post and wire fencing and boundary trees and marginal vegetation and wooded belt on the edge of ponds at New Barn which partially screen views to the south.</p> <p>The mid-ground there are framed views of Old Wood Farm No.2 to the east and glimpsed views of the rising topography in the south and long distance views of Rugeley Power Station on the horizon.</p> | <p>During summer the visual baseline will be similar to that observed during winter other than heightened levels of visual screening as a result of denser vegetation within 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                        |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be close-range views of the construction works associated with the installation of the lines of 3-phase wooden trident poles for the grid connection. Construction equipment and the movement of construction vehicles will also be visible. This construction activity will result in new features that will form incongruous elements within the rural view, albeit partially filtered by intervening vegetation. Due to the filtering effect provided by the intervening vegetation, the magnitude of the change will be low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                        |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be close-range views of the 3-phase wooden trident poles. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in an alteration of the rural view due to the introduction of a linear utility corridor which will be uncharacteristic of the view, albeit the Proposed Scheme will only affect a small proportion of the view due to the filtered effect provided by the intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change will be low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>During summer the intervening vegetation within the foreground and mid-ground of the view will be taller and denser, although views of the 3-phase wooden trident poles will be visible above the intervening vegetation, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>In year 15, views of the 3-phase wooden trident poles will be largely screened and integrated within the view due the growth of the existing intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change will decrease to negligible and give rise to a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>In year 60, views of the 3-phase wooden trident poles will be further screened and integrated within the view due the maturity of existing intervening vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain as negligible, and give rise to a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |

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# Viewpoint 006.03.037: View north-east from Colton Footpath 77

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors from Colton Footpath 77.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 08/01/2016. Time taken: 13:12. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 405679.95, 319857.845. Elevation: 77.800 Metres AOD.



## Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 08/01/2016. Time taken: 13:12. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 405679.95, 319857.845. Elevation: 77.800 Metres AOD.



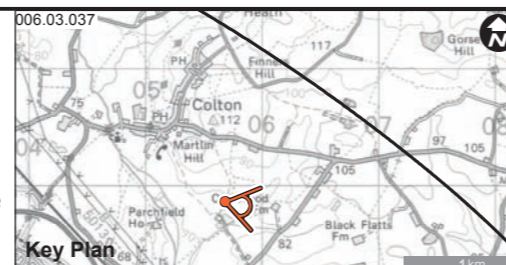
NOTE: Exact appearance of pylons may vary following detailed design.

The viewpoint has been taken approximately 223 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-207.

For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 006.03.037 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-01-674 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-01-674   |
| Figure Name                            | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter<br>Viewpoint 006.03.037 |
| Community Area 1:<br>Fradley to Colton |   |

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Date: 12/06/17



# Viewpoint 007.02.001: View south-west from Oakfields Farm, Lea Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Oakfields Farm.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 18/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 404008.573, 323333.851

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 25/07/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 404008.573, 323333.851

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



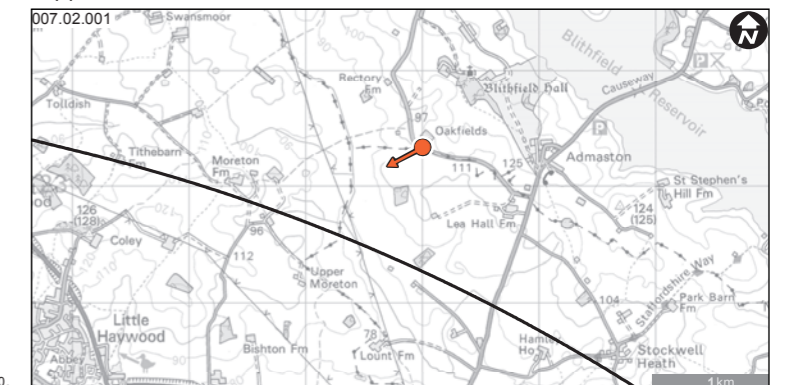
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 007.02.001: View south-west from Oakfields Farm, Lea Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter   | Summer   |
|--|--|
| <p>The viewpoint occupies an elevated position with extensive open views of a well wooded, undulating and pastoral landscape.</p> <p>The foreground of the view to the south from Oakfields Farm looks across the garden and a low hedge bounding a medium scale pasture field that slopes to the south. The mid-ground of the view extends above the low roadside hedgerows of Lea Lane to the undulating fields lower on the valley side, bound by mature hedgerows and dispersed woodland blocks that form a wooded skyline.</p> <p>Long distance views to the south extend to Rugeley Power Station and the rising slopes of Cannock Chase AONB.</p> | <p>Foreground and mid-ground vegetation is taller and denser, further screening views south-west. Rugeley Power Station cooling towers and chimney stack still visible. Otherwise views are largely similar to winter.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                 |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be mid-range elevated views of the construction of Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook viaduct, Moreton Brook viaduct satellite compound and Moreton North embankment. The construction works will be partially obstructed from view due to intervening undulating landform, blocks of woodland and hedgerows, however tower cranes used to construct Moreton Brook viaduct and higher elements of the construction of the embankments, including the movement of construction vehicles and the felling of woodland and removal of hedgerows will be visible, particularly from upper storey windows. Though only a part of the view will be affected, the height of construction, visual severance and intensity of construction within this rural landscape will result in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-range views of the Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook viaduct and Moreton Brook North embankment. There will also be longer distance views of the Moreton Auto- transformer Station, Colwich Bridge Footpath 23 accommodation overbridge and the Moreton cutting and associated retaining wall. The Proposed Scheme will result in alterations to landform, visual severance and introduce uncharacteristic large scale infrastructure in a rural landscape, however intervening landform, hedgerows and woodland will provide some screening. These effects will give rise to a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>The view in summer will be further screened by higher and denser hedgerows and denser tree canopies providing further screening of the Proposed Scheme, though the viaduct would remain prominent, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Woodland planting to the north of Moreton South embankment, and the Moreton Brook viaduct, Moreton North embankment and Moreton cutting will have matured and will integrate these features into their landscape context, resulting in a low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>By Year 60, assuming the continued presence of the mitigation planting and maturing of existing vegetation within the view, the magnitude of change will remain low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | Minor adverse (non significant) |

# Viewpoint 007.03.002: View south-west from Blithfield Footpath 5

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Blithfield Footpath 5.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 404392.961, 323697.865

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 30/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 404392.961, 323697.865

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



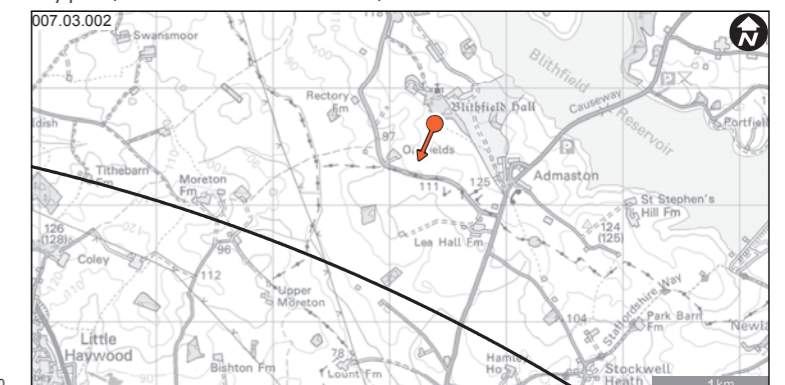
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 007.03.002: View south-west from Blithfield Footpath 5

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>The footpath is located in an elevated position on the eastern side of the Trent Valley, to the south of Blithfield Hall. The footpath crosses through undulating pasture fields bound by mature trees and hedgerows.</p> <p>The foreground and mid-ground consists of an open pastoral landscape bound with distinctive belts of mature trees which partially screen and frame views. Wooden poles and overhead wires cross the view.</p> <p>The landscape steeply slopes to the south offering panoramic views across the Trent Valley and Rugeley Power Station to the rising slopes of Cannock Chase AONB.</p> | <p>Foreground and mid-ground vegetation is taller and denser, further screening views south west towards valley floor. Rugeley Power Station cooling towers and chimney stack are still visible. Otherwise views are largely similar to those in winter.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                        |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be long range views of the construction of Stockwell Heath cutting, Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook viaduct and Moreton North embankment, and associated realignment of B5013 Uttoxeter Road, temporary stockpiles associated with earthworks and movement of vehicles. The presence of construction activity will result in a slight alteration in the background of the view. Construction will be visible intermittently across the panoramic view of the valley floor, screened by woodland and trees in the foreground and mid-ground. Due to the distance of the works and the filtering effect provided by the intervening vegetation, the magnitude of change will be low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p> | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                        |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be long range views of the Stockwell Heath cutting, Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook viaduct and Moreton North embankment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will be visible intermittently within the background spanning the valley floor, though trees and field boundary vegetation within the foreground and mid-ground will screen some elements. Receptors will experience filtered, distant views of the Proposed Scheme as a result of intervening vegetation and undulating landform. As such the magnitude of change will be low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>The view remains unchanged in the summer, with the exception of denser tree canopies partially screening views of the Proposed Scheme. Though Stockwell Heath cutting, Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook viaduct and Moreton North embankment will remain partially visible across the background of the view, there will be low magnitude of change and a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>  | <p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p> |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the continuing growth of mitigation planting, views of the Proposed Scheme will become more integrated into its landscape context, resulting in features becoming barely visible. As such the magnitude of change will become negligible and give rise to a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>Due to the continuing growth of the mitigation planting to maturity the magnitude of change is assessed as negligible and give rise to a negligible (non significant) effect.</p>   | <p>Negligible (non significant)</p>    |

# Viewpoint 007.02.004: View south-west from Rectory Farm, Lea Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors from Rectory Farm.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 403764.007, 324018.297

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 30/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 403764.007, 324018.297

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



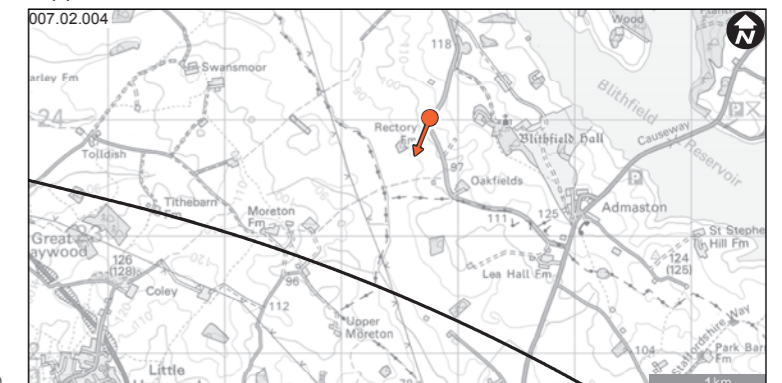
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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# Viewpoint 007.02.004: View south-west from Rectory Farm, Lea Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>This viewpoint is taken from Lea Lane, representative of the view from Rectory Farm. The property is elevated on the valley side from where views extend across the gently undulating pastoral landscape of the Trent valley.</p> <p>The foreground of the view consists of trees within the garden of the property and a field boundary hedgerow; panoramic views extend beyond to undulating pastoral fields, bound by well maintained hedgerows, field trees, hedgerow trees and dispersed woodland blocks, along with the tree lined Moreton Brook, that combine to form a well wooded view.</p> <p>The skyline is defined by woodland canopies and long distance views across the valley to the rising slopes of Cannock Chase AONB</p> | <p>Roadside hedgerows in the foreground are taller and denser, and filter views to the south. Where views are available above and through the intervening hedgerow, woodland and hedgerows within the mid to background of the view will be in leaf and will provide further screening.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Level of effect                |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be elevated mid to background views of the construction of the Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook Viaduct Moreton and Moreton North embankment, the felling of trees and tower cranes used during the construction of the viaduct will also be perceptible. Views from Rectory Farm will be partially screened by garden trees, intervening undulating landform and vegetation including the tree lined Moreton Brook, though windows from upper storey windows will extend further and as such will have a higher degree of visual change. Where the construction works are visible they will be viewed within a mid to long distance panoramic views and will comprise only a small proportion of that view, though due to more open views from upper storey, and the adverse effect that construction activity will have upon the rural view, construction works will result in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid to long distance elevated views of the Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook Viaduct and Moreton North embankment. Receptors within Rectory Farm will experience filtered views due to intervening garden trees, undulating landform and extensive existing vegetation within the mid-ground of the view. However views from upper storey windows will extend further and as such will have a higher degree of visual change. Where visible within the mid to background of views, the features within the Proposed Scheme will introduce permanent changes to landform, form visual severance of the rural landscape and will form a noticeable change to the view, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Views will be more filtered by vegetation in full leaf, though views of the elevated Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook Viaduct and Moreton North embankment will remain partially visible, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Views of the Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook Viaduct and the Moreton North embankment will have become more integrated in to the view due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting becoming more established and providing further screening, resulting in a low magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>By Year 60, assuming the continued presence of the mitigation planting, the magnitude of change will remain low and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |

# Viewpoint 007.03.007: View north-east from Colton Bridleway 58

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Colton Footpath 19.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 403096.581, 322262.016

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 07/09/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate location: 403096.581, 322262.016

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



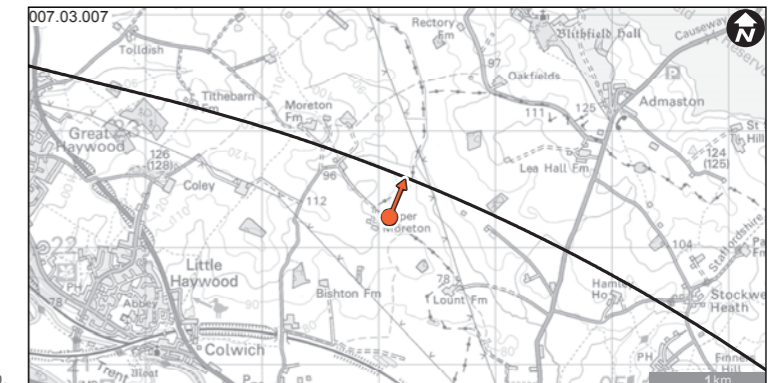
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 007.03.007: View north-east from Colton Bridleway 58

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer   |
|---|--|
| <p>The viewpoint is located within gently sloping pastoral fields bound by mature hedgerow boundaries that form some shelter, though long distance views are afforded to the north to the rising slopes of the Trent valley.</p> <p>The foreground comprises field boundary fencing and mature hedgerows bounding medium scale pasture fields. Overhead power lines and pylons cross the view extending to the background. Mid-ground views to the north extend to a pond bound by trees and the tree lined Moreton Brook that filter views to the undulating well wooded farmland to the north.</p> <p>The skyline is formed by the rising wooded slopes of the Trent valley, forming a distinctive skyline intersected by pylons.</p> | <p>Foreground and mid-ground vegetation is taller and denser, particularly the trees that line Moreton Brook that increase the screening of long distance views to the north west. Otherwise views are largely similar to those in winter.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction  | Level of effect                 |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Construction</b>             | <p>There will be close to mid range views of the construction of the Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook viaduct and the Moreton North embankment, construction of a balancing pond and associated access road, stockpiles of materials, movement of construction vehicles, felling of hedgerows and brookside trees and the planting of ecological mitigation and woodland planting. The mid to upper elements of the construction of the Moreton North and South embankment and the Moreton Brook viaduct will be visible above intervening field boundary vegetation, tower cranes used during the construction of the viaduct will also be prominent. The works will introduce movement and large scale uncharacteristic elements into the rural landscape that will be visible intermittently across the view, partially screened by intervening field boundary hedgerows. These effects will give rise to a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation   | Level of effect                 |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be a close to mid range view of the balancing pond and access road within the field in the foreground, beyond views of the Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook viaduct and the Moreton North embankment, will be partially screened by existing field boundary vegetation. The Proposed Scheme will introduce large scale infrastructure elements into a largely rural view, albeit partly interrupted by existing pylons and overhead wires. The overhead line equipment and noise barriers on top of the embankments and the viaduct will break the skyline of the view and the passing trains will be visible, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Views will be more filtered by vegetation in full leaf, though views of the elevated Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook viaduct and Moreton North embankment will remain partially visible, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Views of the Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook viaduct and the Moreton North embankment and the balancing pond and access roads will become further integrated in to the view due to the establishment of an area of woodland planting to the south of Moreton North embankment, though views of the Proposed Scheme would be mostly be screened due to the proximity of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain medium and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant)  |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>By Year 60, assuming the continued presence and maturation of the mitigation planting, the magnitude of change will reduce to low and give rise to a minor adverse (non significant) effect.</p>   | Minor adverse (non significant) |



# Viewpoint 007.03.008: View north-east from Colton Footpath 57

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Colton Footpath 57.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 14:24. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 403351.872, 322048.793. Elevation: 89.487 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Time taken: 10:37. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 403351.876, 322048.789. Elevation: 89.502 Metres AOD.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



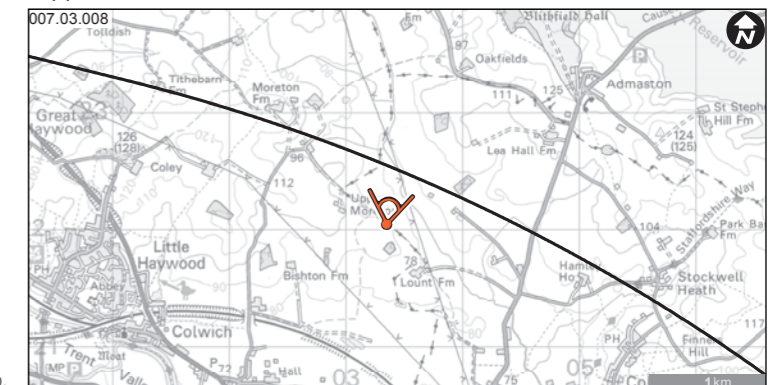
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 007.03.008: View north east from Colton Footpath 57

Table 1: Visual baseline description

| Winter  | Summer  |
|---|---|
| <p>The view looks across a gently sloping medium scale landscape within the Moreton Brook valley, that land slopes down to the the waterside trees that line the brook and define the valley floor.</p> <p>The foreground is comprised of pasture fields bound by hedgerow boundaries that provide some shelter and screen views. The mid-ground looks across the medium scale pasture field sloping down to the densely tree lined Moreton Brook.</p> <p>Long distance views extend above the brookside trees to the rising slopes of the opposite valley side, forming a wooded skyline. Pylons span across the view in the mid-ground and are prominent features that break the skyline.</p> | <p>Foreground and mid-ground field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees and brookside trees are taller and denser, further screening views east. Otherwise views are largely similar to those in winter.</p> |

Table 2: Future baseline description

| Construction (2020)   | Operation (2027)  |
|---|---|
| <p>There are no committed developments which will change the baseline</p> | <p>There are no committed developments which will change the baseline</p> |

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

|                                 | Temporary effect during construction   | Level of effect                |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| <b>Construction Year</b>        | <p>There will be mid range views of the construction of the Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook viaduct and the Moreton North embankment, the presence of the Moreton Brook Viaduct Satellite Compound, construction of a balancing pond and associated access road, stockpiles of materials, movement of construction vehicles, felling of hedgerows and brookside trees and the planting of ecological mitigation alongside Moreton Brook and the planting of woodland. The mid to upper elements of the construction of the embankments and the viaduct will be visible above intervening vegetation and tower cranes used during the construction of the viaduct will also be prominent. Though the construction works will be large scale and will introduce uncharacteristic elements into the view, some features will be screened by intervening field boundary hedgerows and boundary trees. As such, receptors will experience a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p> | Moderate adverse (significant) |
|                                 | Permanent effect during operation  | Level of effect                |
| <b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>  | <p>There will be mid-range views of the Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook viaduct and the Moreton North embankment, overhead line equipment and the passing of trains, due to the loss of brookside trees there will be open views of the Proposed Scheme, albeit some screening from trees that line the pond in the mid-ground. The Proposed Scheme will be visible crossing the mid-ground, viewed in combination with the existing pylons within the view, the viaduct and embankments will form a change to landform and severance of the valley floor and the passing of trains will effect the rural view, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>  | <p>Views will be more filtered by field boundary hedgerows and brookside trees, though the elevated Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook viaduct and Moreton North embankment will remain partially visible. Due to the scale and proximity of the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of change will remain as medium and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 15 Summer</b> | <p>Views of the Moreton South embankment, Moreton Brook viaduct and the Moreton North embankment will become further integrated in to the view due to woodland mitigation planting on the Moreton North embankment and lining the southern side of the Moreton South and Moreton North embankments, as such these features will becoming more integrated into the view, though the viaduct will remain visible above brookside tree canopies. Therefore the magnitude of change will decrease to low and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>   | Moderate adverse (significant) |
| <b>Operation year 60 Summer</b> | <p>By Year 60, assuming the continued presence and maturation of the mitigation planting, the magnitude of change will remain low and give rise to a moderate adverse (significant) effect.</p>  | Moderate adverse (significant) |

# Viewpoint 007.03.008: View north-east from Colton Footpath 57

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Colton Footpath 57.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 14:24. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 403351.872, 322048.793. Elevation: 89.487 Metres AOD.



## Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 14:24. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 403351.872, 322048.793. Elevation: 89.487 Metres AOD.



NOTE: Exact pylon design has not been shown at this stage. Exact appearance of pylon may vary following detailed design. The viewpoint has been taken approximately 480 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-208a. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 007.03.008 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-01-519 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-01-519   |
| Figure Name                            | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter<br>Viewpoint 007.03.008 |
| Community Area 1:<br>Fradley to Colton |   |

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Date: 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 007.03.008: View north-east from Colton Footpath 57

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Colton Footpath 57.

## Current Baseline - Summer View

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Time taken: 10:37. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 403351.876,322048.789. Elevation: 89.502 Metres AOD.



## Summer Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 15 (2042)

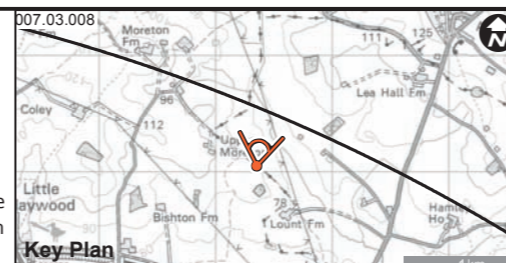
Date taken: 04/08/2016. Time taken: 10:37. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 403351.876,322048.789. Elevation: 89.502 Metres AOD.



NOTE: Exact pylon design has not been shown at this stage. Exact appearance of pylon may vary following detailed design.  
The viewpoint has been taken approximately 480 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-208a.  
For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 007.03.008 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-01-634 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-01-634  |
| Figure Name       | Verifiable Photomontage<br>Operation Year 15 (2042) - Summer<br>Viewpoint 007.03.008 |
| Community Area 1: | Fradley to Colton  |

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Date: 12/06/17

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## 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 Fradley to Colton 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, Fradley to Colton community area report, Section 11.

Table 2: Landscape assessment matrix summarising the assessment of significance for all of the LCAs identified in the Fradley to Colton area

| Landscape character area                     | Construction     | Operation year 1 (2027) | Operation year 15 (2042) | Operation year 60 (2087) |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Fradley Settled Heathlands                   | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse         | Minor adverse            |
| Kings Bromley Terrace Alluvial Lowlands      | Major adverse    | Major adverse           | Moderate adverse         | Minor adverse            |
| Trent Riparian Alluvial Lowlands             | Major adverse    | Major adverse           | Major adverse            | Major adverse            |
| Colton and Stockwell Heath Settled Farmlands | Major adverse    | Major adverse           | Major adverse            | Major adverse            |
| Colton Riparian Alluvial Lowlands            | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse           | 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 Fradley to Colton 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, Fradley to Colton 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 Fradley to Colton area

| Viewpoints |  | Construction     | Operation year 1 (2027) |                  | Operation year 15 (2042) summer | Operation year 60 (2087) summer |
|------------|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|            |  | Winter           | Winter                  | Summer           |                                 |                                 |
| 001.03.001 | View west from Shadehouse Lock, Trent and Mersey Canal | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse           | Negligible       | Negligible                      | Negligible                      |
| 001.03.002 | View west from Keepers Lock, Trent and Mersey Canal    | Negligible       | Negligible              | Negligible       | Negligible                      | Negligible                      |
| 001.03.007 | View north-east from Trent and Mersey Canal towpath    | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse           | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse                   | Negligible                      |
| 001.05.011 | View south-west from Alrewas Hayes Manor House         | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 001.03.014 | View east from Trent and Mersey Canal towpath          | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 002.03.001 | View south-west from Kings Bromley Bridleway 13        | Major adverse    | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 002.02.002 | View south-west from The Old Farmhouse, Crawley Lane   | Major adverse    | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse                | Moderate adverse                |
| 002.02.005 | View north-east from Shaw Lane, Rileyhill              | Major adverse    | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |

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| Viewpoints |  | Construction     | Operation year 1 (2027) |                  | Operation year 15 (2042) summer | Operation year 60 (2087) summer |
|------------|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|            |  | Winter           | Winter                  | Summer           |                                 |                                 |
| 002.02.008 | View north east from A515 Lichfield Road overbridge      | Minor adverse    | Negligible              | Negligible       | Negligible                      | Negligible                      |
| 002.03.010 | View north-east from Footpath off Shaw Lane              | Major adverse    | Major adverse           | Major adverse    | Moderate adverse                | Moderate adverse                |
| 002.03.011 | View north-east from Bridleway off Shaw Lane             | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 002.02.013 | View north-east from Shaw Lane                           | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse           | Negligible       | Negligible                      | Negligible                      |
| 002.02.014 | View south-west from A515 Lichfield Road                 | Major adverse    | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse                | Moderate adverse                |
| 002.03.019 | View south-west from Kings Bromley Footpath 10           | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse           | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 003.03.002 | View north-east from PRoW Kings Bromley 1                | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse                | Moderate adverse                |
| 003.02.003 | View north-east from Trent and Mersey Canal towpath      | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse           | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 003.03.004 | View north-east from Armitage with Handsacre Footpath 22 | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse           | Negligible       | Negligible                      | Negligible                      |
| 003.02.005 | View north-east from Tuppenhurst Lane/ Spode Avenue      | Negligible       | Negligible              | Negligible       | Negligible                      | Negligible                      |
| 003.02.006 | View north-east from residences on Glebe Road            | Minor adverse    | Negligible              | Negligible       | Negligible                      | Negligible                      |
| 003.02.009 | View north-east from Bromley Lane Farm                   | Major adverse    | Major adverse           | Major adverse    | Major adverse                   | Major adverse                   |
| 003.02.010 | View north-east from Armitage and Handsacre Footpath 26  | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse                | Minor adverse                   |
| 003.02.011 | View south-west of residences in Nethertown              | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse                | Moderate adverse                |
| 003.03.012 | View south-west from Hamstall Ridware Footpath 3         | Major adverse    | Major adverse           | Major adverse    | Major adverse                   | Major adverse                   |
| 003.02.013 | View south-west from residences within Nethertown        | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse                | Moderate adverse                |
| 003.03.017 | View south-west from Hamstall Ridware Footpath 20        | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 003.02.018 | View north-east from residences along Pipe Ridware       | Major adverse    | Major adverse           | Major adverse    | Major adverse                   | Major adverse                   |
| 003.02.019 | View north-east from School Lane                         | Moderate adverse | Major adverse           | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse                | Moderate adverse                |
| 003.03.024 | View north-east from Pipe Lane                           | Major adverse    | Major adverse           | Major adverse    | Major adverse                   | Major adverse                   |
| 004.03.005 | View south-west from track off Blithbury Road            | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 004.02.006 | View north-east from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 38         | Major adverse    | Major adverse           | Major adverse    | Moderate adverse                | Minor adverse                   |
| 004.03.012 | View north-east from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 6          | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse           | Minor adverse    | Negligible                      | Negligible                      |

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| Viewpoints |  | Construction     | Operation year 1 (2027) |                  | Operation year 15 (2042) summer | Operation year 60 (2087) summer |
|------------|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|            |  | Winter           | Winter                  | Summer           |                                 |                                 |
| 004.02.013 | View north-east from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 9  | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse           | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse                   | Negligible                      |
| 004.03.014 | View north-east from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 8  | Major adverse    | Major adverse           | Major adverse    | Major adverse                   | Moderate adverse                |
| 004.03.015 | View south-west from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 8  | Major adverse    | Major adverse           | Major adverse    | Major adverse                   | Moderate adverse                |
| 004.02.016 | View south-west from Pipe Wood Lane              | Negligible       | Negligible              | Negligible       | Negligible                      | Negligible                      |
| 005.02.006 | View north-east from Stonyford Lane              | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse           | Negligible       | Negligible                      | Negligible                      |
| 005.02.009 | View north-east from Colton Footpath 74          | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Negligible                      |
| 005.03.013 | View north-east from Colton Footpath 20          | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse           | Negligible       | Negligible                      | Negligible                      |
| 005.02.017 | View west from Colton Footpath 12                | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 005.02.018 | View north from Colton Footpath 4                | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse                | Moderate adverse                |
| 005.02.019 | View north-east from Blithbury Road              | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse           | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 005.03.021 | View south-east from Colton Footpath 21          | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse           | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 005.03.022 | View south-east from Mavesyn Ridware Footpath 10 | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse           | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 006.04.002 | View south-east from Lea Hall Lane               | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse                   | Negligible                      |
| 006.03.003 | View north-east from Colton Bridleway 31         | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 006.03.006 | View south-west from Colton Footpath 34          | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 006.02.011 | View south-west from Colton Footpath 41          | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 006.03.012 | View south-west from Colton Footpath 39          | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 006.02.013 | View south-west from Colton Footpath 38          | Major adverse    | Major adverse           | Major adverse    | Moderate adverse                | Moderate adverse                |
| 006.02.014 | View north-east from Colton Footpath 53          | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse                | Minor adverse                   |
| 006.02.015 | View north-east from Colton Footpath 25          | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 006.03.017 | View north-east Colton Footpath 24               | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 006.02.020 | View north-east from School Lane                 | Negligible       | Negligible              | Negligible       | Negligible                      | Negligible                      |
| 006.02.021 | View north-east from Colton Footpath 51          | Major adverse    | Major adverse           | Major adverse    | Moderate adverse                | Minor adverse                   |



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| Viewpoints |   | Construction     | Operation year 1 (2027) |                  | Operation year 15 (2042) summer | Operation year 60 (2087) summer |
|------------|---|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|            |   | Winter           | Winter                  | Summer           |                                 |                                 |
| 006.02.025 | View north-east from Jonghams Lane            | Major adverse    | Major adverse           | Major adverse    | Moderate adverse                | Moderate adverse                |
| 006.02.027 | View south-west from B5013 Uttoxeter Road     | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 006.02.028 | View south-west from Steenwood Lane           | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse           | Minor adverse    | Negligible                      | Negligible                      |
| 006.03.031 | View south-west from Colton Footpath 42       | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse           | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse                   | Negligible                      |
| 006.03.032 | View north-east from the Staffordshire Way    | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 006.02.034 | View south-east from Hollow Lane              | Major adverse    | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Negligible                      |
| 006.03.035 | View south-east from Colton Footpath 7        | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse           | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse                   | Negligible                      |
| 006.03.037 | View north-east from Colton Footpath 77       | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse           | Minor adverse    | Negligible                      | Negligible                      |
| 007.02.001 | View south-west from Oakfields Farm, Lea Lane | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Minor adverse                   | Minor adverse                   |
| 007.03.002 | View south-west from Blithfield Footpath 5    | Minor adverse    | Minor adverse           | Minor adverse    | Negligible                      | Negligible                      |
| 007.02.004 | View south-west from Rectory Farm, Lea Lane   | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse                | Moderate adverse                |
| 007.03.007 | View north-east from Colton Bridleway 58      | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse                | Minor adverse                   |
| 007.03.008 | View north-east from Colton Bridleway 57      | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse        | Moderate adverse | Moderate adverse                | Moderate adverse                |

## Part 5: References

Lichfield District Council (2014), *Fradley Junction Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan*.

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

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

