

High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Supplementary Environmental Statement 2 and Additional Provision 2 Environmental Statement

Volume 5: Technical appendices

CA2: Colwich to Yarlet

Landscape and visual assessment and photomontages
(LV-001-002)

High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe)

Supplementary Environmental Statement 2 and
Additional Provision 2 Environmental Statement

Volume 5: Technical appendices

CA2: Colwich to Yarlet

Landscape and visual assessment and photomontages
(LV-001-002)

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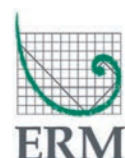
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1 Introduction

1.1 Structure of the appendix

- 1.1.1 This document is an appendix to the landscape and visual assessment which forms part of Volume 5 of the Supplementary Environmental Statement 2 (SES2) and Additional Provision 2 Environmental Statement (AP2 ES) for the Colwich to Yarlet community area (CA2).
- 1.1.2 This appendix provides details of changes to the landscape and visual assessment since the production of the High Speed Two (HS2) Phase 2a (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement (ES)¹ published in July 2017 (the main ES), as well as the Supplementary Environmental Statement (SES1) and Additional Provision Environmental Statement (AP1 ES) published in March 2018².
- 1.1.3 This report should be read in conjunction with Volume 5, Appendix LV-001-002, which accompanied the main ES, and Volume 5, Appendix LV-001-000 of the SES1 and AP1 ES.
- 1.1.4 Maps referred to in this appendix are contained in the main ES and the SES2 and AP2 ES Volume 2 and Volume 5: Landscape and Visual Map Books.
- 1.1.5 In order to differentiate between the original proposals assessed as part of the main ES and subsequent changes the following terms are used throughout the SES2 and the AP2 ES to define the scheme as it relates to the HS2 Phase 2a project:
- 'the original scheme' – the Bill scheme submitted to Parliament in July 2017, which was assessed in the main ES;
 - 'the SES1 scheme' – the original scheme with the changes described in the SES1 that are within the existing powers of the Bill, submitted to Parliament in March 2018;
 - 'the AP1 revised scheme' – the SES1 scheme as amended by the Additional Provision 1 (AP1) submitted to Parliament in March 2018;
 - 'the SES2 scheme' – the SES1 scheme with the changes described in the SES2 that are within the existing powers of the Bill; and
 - 'the AP2 revised scheme' – the SES2 scheme as amended by Additional Provision 2 (AP2).

1.2 Methodology, data sources, assumptions and limitations

- 1.2.1 The assessment scope, key assumptions and limitations are as set out in the main ES Environmental Impact Assessment Scope and Methodology Report (SMR) and the SMR Addendum (see main ES Volume 5, Appendices CT-001-001³ and CT-001-002⁴), and the SMR Addendum 2 (see SES2 and AP2 ES Volume 5, Appendix CT-001-000).

1.3 Landscape assessment

Introduction

- 1.3.1 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;
 - description of future baseline conditions, where relevant; and
 - assessment of the effects of the AP2 revised scheme on the landscape at construction, year 1, year 15 and year 60.

Approach to the landscape characterisation

- 1.3.2 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 national⁵, county level⁶ as well as reference to the Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan⁷. A wide variety of spatially referenced data were also

¹ HS2 Ltd (2017), *High Speed Two (HS2) Phase 2a (West Midlands - Crewe), Environmental Statement*, <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2a-environmental-statement>

² HS2 Ltd (2018), *High Speed Two (HS2) Phase 2a (West Midlands - Crewe), Supplementary Environmental Statement and Additional Provision Environmental Statement*, <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2a-supplementary-environmental-statement-and-additional-provision-environmental-statement>

³ HS2 Ltd (2017), *High Speed Two (HS2) Phase 2a (West Midlands - Crewe), Scope and Methodology Report, Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-001*, https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/627187/E23_EIA_SMR_CT-001-001_WEB.pdf

⁴ HS2 Ltd (2017), *High Speed Two (HS2) Phase 2a (West Midlands - Crewe), Scope and Methodology Report Addendum, Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002*, https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/627188/E24A_CT-001-002_Part_1_WEB.pdf and https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/627189/E24-B_CT-001-002_Part_B_WEB.pdf

⁵ Natural England (2013-2014), *National Character Area profiles*.

⁶ Staffordshire County Council (1996), *Planning for Landscape Change Supplementary Planning Guidance, Volume 3*.

⁷ Cannock Chase AONB (2014), *Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan, 2014-2019*.

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 (SES2 and AP2 ES Volume 5: Landscape and Visual Map Book). The county Landscape Character Types (LCT) of relevance to the Colwich to Yarlet area are summarised below:

- Settled Plateau Farmlands: Landscapes of rolling plateaux, supporting dairying and mixed farmland in a semi-regular pattern of hedged fields and areas of remnant heathland;
- Settled Farmlands: Landscapes of undulating lowlands and hills, thinly scattered with woodlands of often ancient origin and a mixed, though not distinctive settlement pattern;
- Riparian Alluvial Lowlands: 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 also apparent (such as Shugborough Park); and
- Sandstone Estatelands: Sparsely settled landscapes of woodlands and parklands (such as Ingestre Park), with some significant heathland remnants on acid sands and sandstones, with arable cropping in large/expanded fields often evident.

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

1.4 Visual assessment

Introduction

1.4.1 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 CA2, Volume 2 report, Sections 3 and 5.

1.4.2 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.

1.4.3 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 Environmental Impact Assessment Scope and Methodology Report (SMR) Addendum (Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002) of the main ES.

1.4.4 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.

Visual receptors

1.4.5 The number on each viewpoint identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on maps in the SES2 and AP2 ES 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.

1.4.6 Night time baseline and assessments have only been 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 SMR Addendum of the main ES.

2 Part 1: Supplementary Environmental Statement 2

2.1 Visual assessment

Introduction

2.1.1 The viewpoints are shown on Maps LV-07-209 to LV-07-215a and LV-08-208a to LV-08-215a (SES2 and AP2 ES Volume 5: Landscape and Visual Map Book).

Visual receptors

007.03.015 View north from Upper Moreton Farm

008.03.001 View south from Moreton Lane, Colwich Bridleway 23

Viewpoint 007.03.015 View north from Upper Moreton Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors at Upper Moreton Farm.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 01/03/2017. Time taken: 16:43. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 402964.289, 322177.030. Elevation: 102.137 metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

It has not been possible to capture summer photography.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view

Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with attention focused on the landscape, including users referred for therapeutic activities at Upper Moreton Farm, with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 007.03.015 View north from Upper Moreton Farm

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is on an access track to Upper Moreton Farm, lined with a timber post and rail fence. The foreground is dominated by an open field crossed by telegraph poles and a teaching garden area with a poly-tunnel lies to the east.</p> <p>The ground falls away from the viewpoint and the mid-ground is crossed by hedgerow field boundaries and hedgerow trees, and a pond is just visible above a stock fence that runs alongside Colton Bridleway 58 which runs across the view. A dense tree line that follows Moreton Brook follows the low point in the topography, along with a pylon line.</p> <p>The valley topography rises again to a distance of approximately 1km, providing a background of rural farmed landscape and predominantly tree lined horizon. Scattered properties are visible on the valley side as far as Blithfield.</p>	<p>Summer surveys were not possible due to programme / land access constraints.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>Not applicable.</p>	<p>There are no committed developments which will change the baseline.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
<p>Construction</p>	<p>There is no construction assessment for SES2-002-001.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<p>Operation year 1 Winter</p>	<p>The main ES reported a major adverse significant effect. This was due to the scale and proximity of Moreton Brook viaduct (within CA1) although this would be partially screened by intervening vegetation. The viaduct and associated embankments would be below the skyline. The introduction of overhead line equipment and visual disturbance from moving trains would offset the minor beneficial effects of undergrounding the existing pylon line. Advance woodland planting on the lower lying ground would be partially screened by intervening mature trees and hedgerows and would have no additional screening effect at year 1. Train movements would be noticeable across much of the view until the point at which the rising landform to the west would screen the original scheme. Due to the introduction of engineered embankments and presence of the viaduct there would be substantial change to the character of the rural view. The SES2 design change to introduce a noise fence barrier (SES2-002-001) will be an additional feature on the embankments and across the viaduct. It will screen the lower parts of the overhead line equipment and moving trains, but in itself will be an uncharacteristic feature. The SES2 design change will therefore give rise to a different significant effect. However, this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.</p>	<p>Major adverse (significant)</p>
<p>Operation year 1 Summer</p>	<p>The main ES reported a major adverse significant effect because, although views would be more filtered by intervening vegetation in full leaf, Moreton Brook viaduct and Moreton North embankment would remain partially visible. The SES2 design change will experience a similar degree of screening by vegetation in full leaf. The SES2 design change will therefore not give rise to a new or different significant effect and will not change the level of significance reported in the main ES.</p>	<p>Major adverse (significant)</p>
<p>Operation year 15 Summer</p>	<p>The main ES reported a moderate adverse significant effect due to the maturing mitigation planting providing some screening and integration of the viaduct and embankments into the surrounding landscape. However, the operational railway would remain a noticeable linear feature within the rural farmland. The SES2 design change to introduce a noise fence barrier will be an additional feature on the embankments, although by year 15 it will be more screened and integrated within the view by the maturing mitigation planting. It will, however, remain visible on the viaduct. The SES2 design change to introduce a noise fence barrier will therefore give rise to a different significant effect. However, this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.</p>	<p>Moderate adverse (significant)</p>
<p>Operation year 60 Summer</p>	<p>The main ES reported a minor adverse non-significant effect as mature mitigation planting would provide a greater level of screening and integration with the surrounding landscape. Whilst the mitigation planting would change the landscape pattern, it would restore some of the landscape elements and the belt of trees and woodland that comprise the existing middle distance view. The SES2 design change to introduce a noise fence barrier will be an additional feature on the embankments, although by year 60 it will be further screened and integrated within the view by the mature mitigation planting. It will, however, remain visible on the viaduct. The SES2 design change will therefore give rise to a different significant effect. However, this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non-significant)</p>

Viewpoint 007.03.015 View north from Upper Moreton Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors at Upper Moreton Farm.

Current baseline - Winter view

Date taken: 01/03/2017. Time taken: 16:43. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 402964.289, 322177.030. Elevation: 102.137 metres AOD.



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Operation Year 1 (2027)

Date taken: 01/03/2017. Time taken: 16:43. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 402964.289, 322177.030. Elevation: 102.137 metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 556 metres away from the AP2 revised scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-208a.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the AP2 revised scheme may look during 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the AP2 revised 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 AP2 revised 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 (See the main ES, SMR Addendum Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002).



Figure Number	LV-01-680
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 007.03.015
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet SES2 and AP2 ES	

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Viewpoint 008.03.001: View south from Moreton Lane, Colwich Bridleway 23

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors at the junction of the bridleway to the west of Moreton House.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 402250.768, 323041.575.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 03/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 402250.768, 323041.575.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



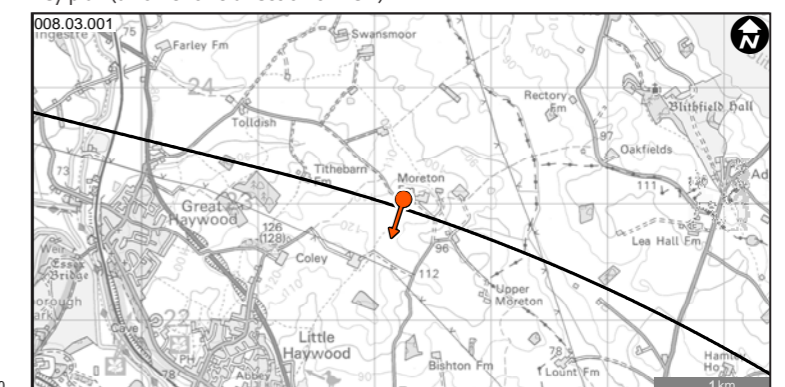
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 008.03.001: View south from Moreton Lane, Colwich Bridleway 23

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises Moreton Lane and adjacent mature trees to the west and the view along Colwich Footpath 36 running along the boundary post and wire fence line to the south. To the east is a gate to Moreton House car park and a light column. The distinctive line of mature trees which runs along the south of the Moreton House grounds (the line of a former ha-ha¹) ends at the field boundary fence alongside the footpath.</p> <p>The open field in the mid-ground dominates the view and falls away from the viewpoint to the south. It is bound to the west by a dense mature hedgerow and the canopies of a group of mature trees that surround a pond on lower ground.</p> <p>To the north-west there is a long distance view comprising barns at Tithebarn Farm and the woodland topped hillside beyond. Distant hillsides are also just visible beyond the fields to the south. The wooded horizon is broken by the top of pylons.</p>	<p>During summer the leaf cover slightly reduces the extent of long distance views.</p> <p>The line of mature trees dominates the view and partially screens the pylons but long distance views are still available below their canopies.</p> <p>The mature vegetation in leaf provides partial screening of the detracting fencing in poor condition.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
Not applicable.	There are no committed developments which will change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
Construction	There is no construction assessment for SES2-002-002.	Not applicable
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	The main ES reported a major adverse significant effect due to the open, close distance views across Moreton cutting. Views would include moving trains, overhead line equipment and the embankments of the Colwich Bridleway 35 accommodation overbridge. Residential receptors on the ground floor of Moreton House would also have close distance views of Moreton cutting and Colwich Bridleway 23 accommodation green overbridge. There would be a substantial alteration to local landform and vegetation. The SES2 design change to locally place surplus excavated material on the southern side of Moreton cutting (SES2-002-002) will affect close distance views from Moreton House through the introduction of a new 3m high landform within the flat to gently undulating farmland. This will add to the overall visual change experienced in this location. The SES2 design change will therefore give rise to a different significant effect, however this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The main ES reported a major adverse significant effect because, although views would be more filtered by intervening vegetation in full leaf, Moreton Brook viaduct and Moreton North embankment would remain partially visible. The SES2 design change will experience a similar degree of screening by vegetation in full leaf. The SES2 design change will therefore not give rise to a new or different significant effect and will not change the level of significance reported in the main ES.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	The main ES reported a major adverse significant effect. This is because, although there would be some filtering of views by maturing mitigation planting between Moreton House and Moreton cutting, the close proximity of Moreton cutting and Colwich Bridleway 23 accommodation green overbridge would remain very apparent. The mitigation planting would also alter the open character of the view. The SES2 design change will affect close distance views from Moreton House through the introduction of a new 3m high landform within the flat to gently undulating farmland and will add to the overall visual change experienced in this location. The SES2 design change will therefore give rise to a different significant effect, however this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	The main ES reported a major adverse significant effect due to the scale and proximity of the original scheme and the loss of open views from mature mitigation planting. The SES2 design change will affect close distance views from Moreton House through the introduction of a new 3m high landform within the flat to gently undulating farmland and will add to the overall visual change experienced in this location. The SES2 design change will therefore give rise to a different significant effect, however this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.	Major adverse (significant)

¹ A recessed landscape design element that creates a vertical barrier while preserving an uninterrupted view of the landscape beyond.

2.2 Assessment matrices

Visual assessment matrix

2.2.1 Table 1 summarises the assessment of significance for all the representative viewpoints identified in the Colwich to Yarlet area potentially affected by SES2 design changes. These are ordered numerically along the route of the AP2 revised scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, Section 3. 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 1: Visual assessment matrix summarising the assessment of significance for all of the viewpoints identified as affected by SES2 design changes.

Viewpoints		Construction	Operation year 1 (2027)		Operation year 15 (2042) summer	Operation year 60 (2087) summer
		Winter	Winter	Summer		
007.03.015	View north from Upper Moreton Farm	N/A	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
008.03.001	View south from Moreton Lane, Colwich Bridleway 23	N/A	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse

3 Part 2: Additional Provision 2 Environmental Statement

3.1 Landscape assessment

Introduction

3.1.1 The landscape character area is shown on Map LV-02-211 (SES2 and AP2 ES Volume 5: Landscape and Visual Map Book)

Landscape receptors

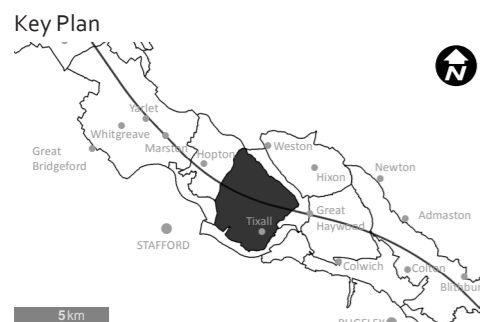
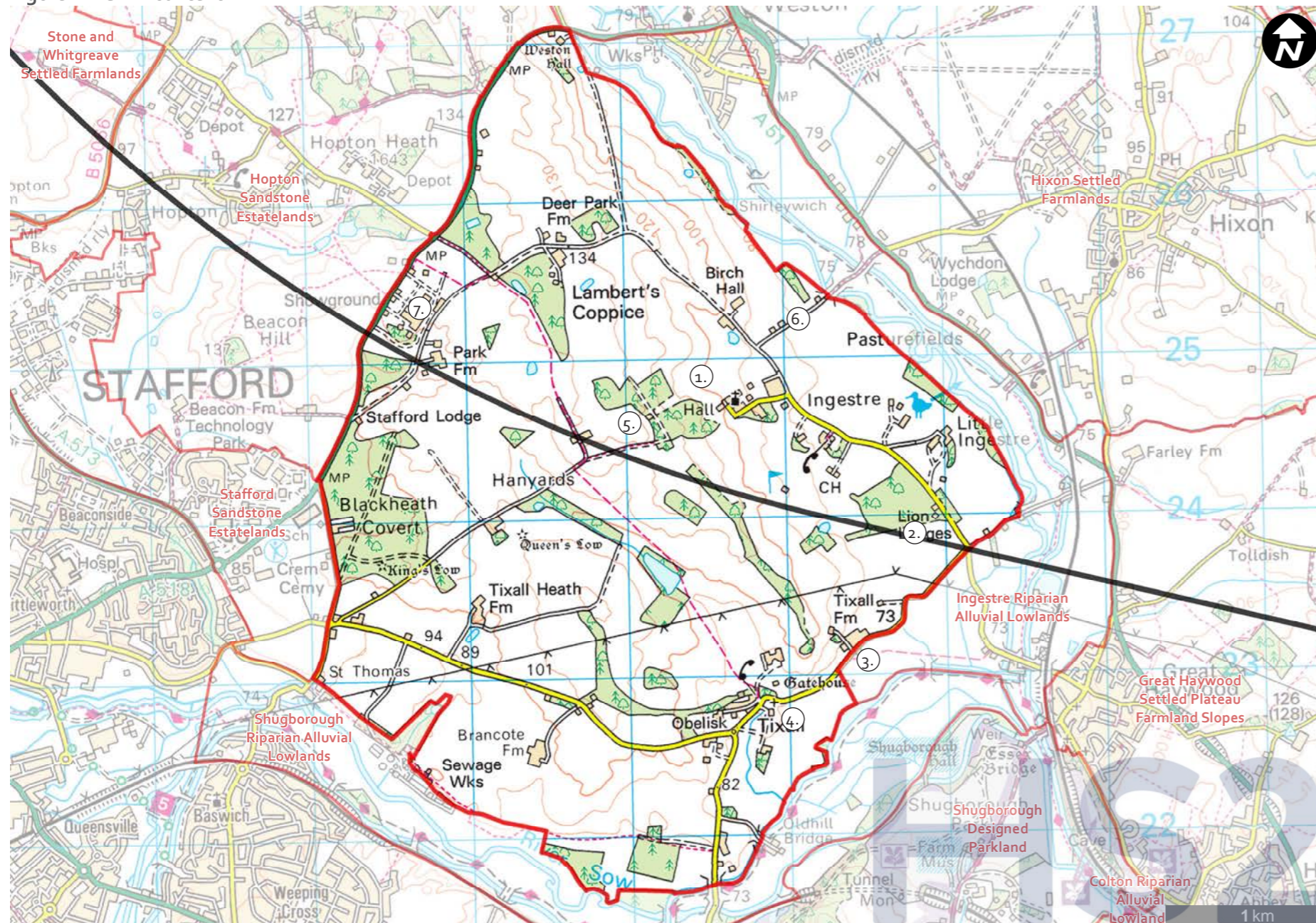
Ingestre Park Sandstone Estatelands LCA

Ingestre Park Sandstone Estatelands LCA

Landscape character baseline description

This LCA lies between the valley sides of the River Trent and the River Sow and comprises the historic designed parkland of Ingestre and the neighbouring designed landscape and deer park of Tixall Park. Ingestre Park, incorporating the remains of a Capability Brown landscape (1), is the setting for the Jacobean grade II* listed Ingestre Hall. Parkland features of boundary tree belts, coppices and an early 20th century lime avenue are notable. Tixall Park was created in the early post-medieval period, shown as deer park on a map of 1695 and extended up to Hanyards Lane by 1775. By 1817 it had reduced in size, the western boundary marked by an avenue that ran from a lodge on the west side of the park to the point at which Hanyards Lane entered the Ingestre Estate. The remains of a historic salt marsh which appears to be associated with Pasturefields Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and a saltspring pool lie (2) on the southern edge of Lionlodge Covert (Local Wildlife Site) and there are two Ancient Woodlands. Settlement comprises farmsteads and the historic villages of Little Ingestre and Tixall with numerous estate vernacular buildings including Tixall Mews, Tixall Farm and the Bottle Lodge (3) which are distinctive local landmarks. The Tudor Tixall Gatehouse, associated with the demolished Tixall Hall, has a roof paved with stone and has views to an Arcadian landscape on every side. Tixall also includes grade II listed church and The Temple (4) (by Capability Brown) moved from Ingestre Park, and the mid-18th century Ingestre Park Pavilion (5) sitting within Ingestre Wood, with views through Ingestre Park and along the avenue at Trent Walk (6). Alongside the A518 Weston Road lie grade II* listed Jacobean Weston Hall, now a hotel, and the Staffordshire County Showground (7).

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- North
 - AP2 revised scheme
 - LCA boundary
 - 1. Capability Brown landscape
 - 2. Saltspring pool
 - 3. Tixall Farm & Bottle Lodge
 - 4. The Temple
 - 5. Ingestre Park Pavilion
 - 6. Trent Walk
 - 7. Staffordshire County Showground

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Principal vegetation



Broadleaved plantation
Silver birch, pedunculate oak, cherry, beech, poplar, horse chestnut



Conifer plantation
Pine



Hedge/field trees
Oak



Parkland
Lime avenue, Turkey oak, sweet chestnut, rowan, Scots pine, larch, elder, beech

Principal vegetation key

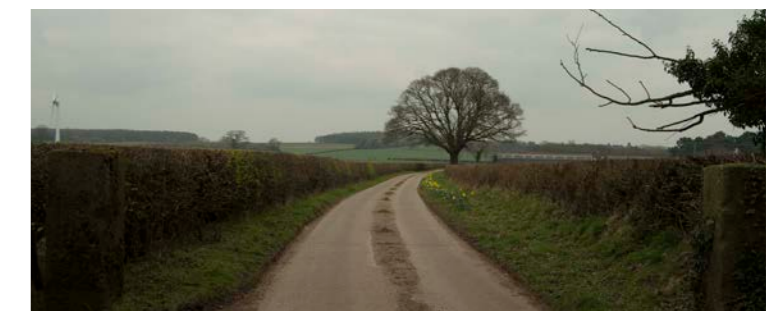


Figure 2: Capability Brown landscape



Key value characteristics - Historic landscape: The cluster of historic landscapes (Ingestre's Capability Brown landscape pictured) and associated buildings provide a strong sense of place, historic continuity and high value. Much of the parkland at Ingestre is overlaid by a late 20th century 18 hole golf course, affecting the legibility of the landscape and including a high proportion of exotic and evergreen tree species.

Figure 3: The Temple and Hanyards Lane



Key value characteristics - Scenic qualities and recreational value: The landscape is predominantly in good condition and in combination with the numerous historic features such as The Temple provides a distinctive scenic character. A pylon line crosses the LCA at Tixall but otherwise it is a scenic rural landscape accessed only by minor roads. Whilst there are few PRowS, many of the historic properties such as Tixall Gatehouse and Ingestre Hall are publicly accessible facilities.

Ingestre Park Sandstone Estatelands LCA

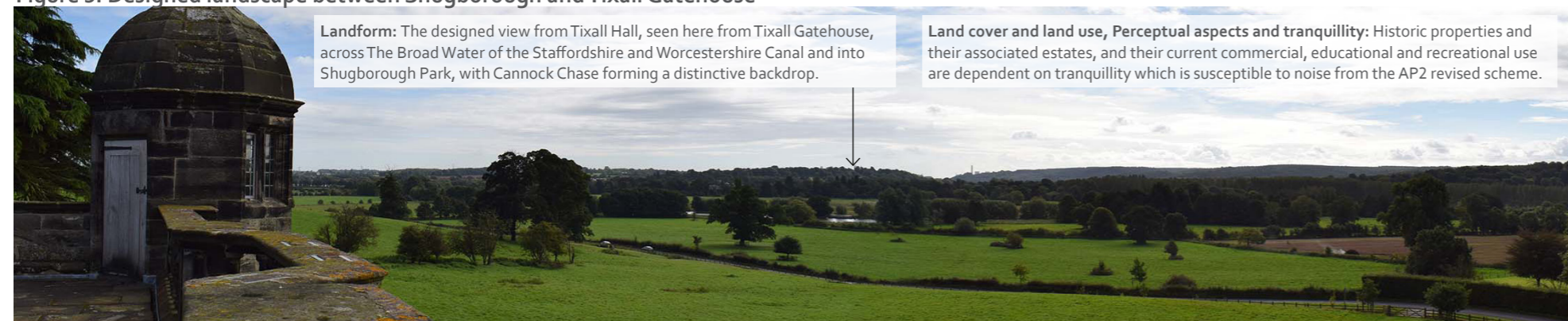
Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the AP2 revised scheme

Figure 4: Ingestre Hall and Church of St. Mary (Christopher Wren)



Prominent landmarks: The LCA features numerous historic properties and features including the only Christopher Wren church outside London. The buildings, their designed parklands and relationship with the wider landscape settings are irreplaceable and highly susceptible to the scale, nature and noise of the AP2 revised scheme.

Figure 5: Designed landscape between Shugborough and Tixall Gatehouse



Landform: The designed view from Tixall Hall, seen here from Tixall Gatehouse, across The Broad Water of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal and into Shugborough Park, with Cannock Chase forming a distinctive backdrop.

Land cover and land use, Perceptual aspects and tranquillity: Historic properties and their associated estates, and their current commercial, educational and recreational use are dependent on tranquillity which is susceptible to noise from the AP2 revised scheme.

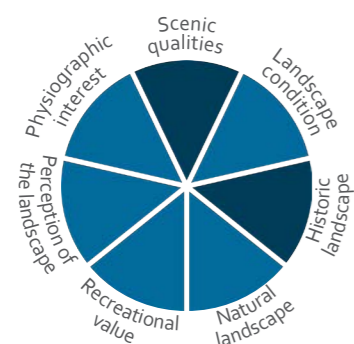
Landscape character assessment

Description of overall landscape value: The cluster of historic parklands, distinctive buildings of local vernacular and relationship between the designed landscapes provides high historic and scenic value. The Ingestre estate wall, followed by a PRoW, provides a distinct sense of place and local landmark. Conservation areas have been designated at Tixall, Ingestre and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal which runs along the southern LCA boundary and the Trent and Mersey Canal alongside the northern boundary. There has been some degradation of the historic landscape pattern such as the partial fragmentation of historic parkland elements at Ingestre and Tixall and the large scale Staffordshire County Showground near Hopton (which is well contained by the local topography and woodland). Some of the landscape has been taken over by agriculture, although woodland planting and garden structures such as those at Ingestre survive. The mature historic landscape pattern remains generally well-maintained and there are few detracting elements. The area around Tixall Park is recognised as contributing significantly to one of the Special Qualities within Cannock Chase AONB and Lionlodge Covert includes rare salt marsh relics. The value of this LCA is high.

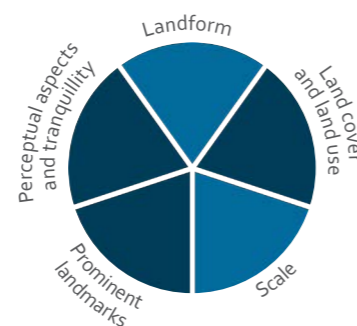
Description of overall landscape susceptibility: The parkland landscape and limited access create a sense of remoteness and tranquillity which is susceptible to loss or degradation associated with the AP2 revised scheme. Any reduction in the sense of remoteness and tranquillity currently experienced would affect enjoyment of the landscape experienced by users of the hotel (Weston Hall), Tixall Gatehouse holiday let, Tixall Mews and other Ingestre properties, and Ingestre Hall and Stables. The designed landscapes and AONB designation mean that the LCA has high susceptibility to the AP2 revised scheme.

Description of overall landscape sensitivity: The scenic qualities representative of AONB Special Qualities, sense of historic continuity, inter-relationship of the designed landscapes and susceptibility of the historic buildings and their settings result in the sensitivity of this LCA as high.

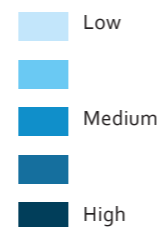
Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



Magnitude of change and level of effect

Construction: The main ES reported a major adverse significant effect due to large scale construction activity, including demolition of Hanyards Farm and diversion of Hanyards Lane. This would substantially reduce the scenic quality and tranquillity of the rural landscape. The additional land for the amendment to reconfigure Ingestre Golf Club (AP2-002-010) will comprise small-scale earthworks and new tree and shrub planting. It will not affect Lionlodge covert or Coneygreaves Plantation. A temporary material stockpile will be located between Lionlodge covert and the eastern boundary of the existing golf club. These works will be minimal compared to the wider construction activity in this area. The amendment will therefore not give rise to any new or different significant effect and will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.

Year 1: The main ES reported a major adverse significant effect due to severance and loss of historic landscape pattern and elements, and the introduction of urbanising features such as overbridges and underbridges, noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment. Ingestre green bridge would reinstate some landscape connectivity but the associated mitigation planting would not reinstate the severance of the woodland in the short or medium term. Moving trains would reduce the tranquil rural character of the LCA. The amendment to reconfigure Ingestre Golf Club will change some 61ha land from agricultural farmland to a managed golf course landscape. Mature trees and hedgerows will be retained wherever possible and new planting will maintain key views and character. The amendment will therefore give rise to a different significant effect, however, this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.

Year 15: The main ES reported a major adverse significant effect. This was because, although the maturing mitigation planting would provide some screening and integration of the operational railway, the severance and loss of historic landscape pattern, features and elements would remain. By year 15, the maturing woodland habitat creation and tree and shrub planting associated with the amendment will provide partial screening and integration of the reconfigured golf course into the surrounding landscape, but the landscape will continue to be affected by the operational railway. The amendment will therefore give rise to a different significant effect, however, this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.

Year 60: The main ES reported a moderate adverse significant effect. This was because the mature mitigation planting would provide further screening, integration and restoration of the historic landscape pattern. To the west, the operational railway would continue to substantially change the character of the LCA as the hedgerow mitigation planting would only achieve partial screening. By year 60, the mature woodland habitat creation and tree and shrub planting associated with the amendment will provide further screening and greater integration of the reconfigured golf course into the surrounding landscape. However the landscape within the LCA will continue to be affected by the operational railway. The amendment will therefore give rise to a different significant effect, however, this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.

3.2 Assessment matrices

Landscape assessment matrix

3.2.1 Table 2 summarises the assessment of significance for the LCA identified in the Colwich to Yarlet area potentially affected by AP2 amendments. These are ordered from south to north along the route of the AP2 revised scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, Section 5.

Table 2: Landscape assessment matrix summarising the assessment of significance for all of the LCAs identified as affected by AP2 amendments.

Landscape character area	Construction	Operation year 1 (2027)	Operation year 15 (2042)	Operation year 60 (2087)
Ingestre Park Sandstone Estatelands LCA	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse

3.3 Visual assessment

Introduction

3.3.1 The viewpoints are shown on Maps LV-07-209 to LV-07-215a and LV-08-213 (SES2 and AP2 ES Volume 5: Landscape and Visual Map Book)

Visual receptors

005.02.037	View south-east from Blithbury Road (in CA1, SES2 and AP2 ES, Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-001)
008.04.016	View north-east along A51 Litchfield Road
008.03.020	View north from Colwich Bridleway 58
012.02.001	View north-east from Spode Avenue, Mount Edge
012.04.005	View south-west along B5066 Sandon Road
012.03.008	View south from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 12 (AP2-002-019)
012.03.008	View south from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 12 (AP2-002-022)
012.03.011	View north-east from Hop-ton and Coton Bridleway 11
013.02.006	View north-east from Marston House, Yarlet Lane
013.02.011	View west from Marston Lane Farm, Marston Lane
013.04.018	View north-east from A34 Stone Road, Yarlet Lane
013.02.019	View south from A34 Stone Road

Viewpoint 008.04.016: View north-east along A51 Lichfield Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by transport receptors along the A51 Lichfield Road at Great Haywood.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 400149.217, 323044.998.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 400149.217, 323044.998.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



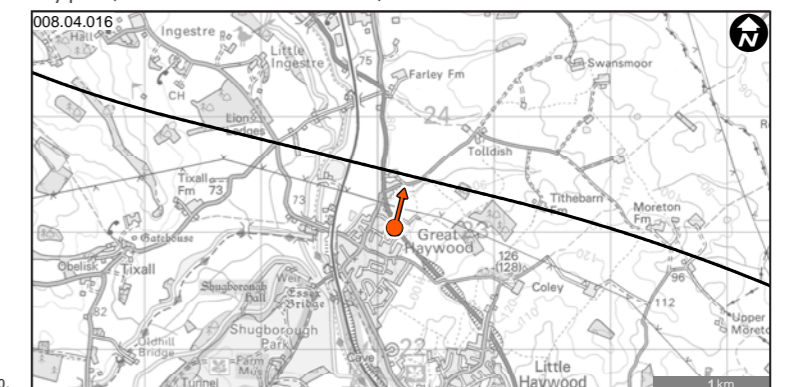
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Transport receptors with low sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 008.04.016: View north-east along A51 Lichfield Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The A51 Lichfield Road dominates the foreground bound by a grass verge, footpath and recently laid hedge on the southern boundary and a mature hedgerow on the northern boundary.</p> <p>There are views into the adjacent housing on the northern edge of Great Haywood to the south-west. Views towards medium to large scale fields to the north and north-east are restricted by the roadside hedgerow but the tops of mature hedgerow trees are visible.</p> <p>There are longer views as the ground rises to the north-east to the woodlands of Jewstrump Covert, Tithebarn Covert and Little Covert. Much longer views to the distant landscape are glimpsed between mature trees to the north, beyond modern housing at the end of Tolldish Lane. The wooded skyline is broken by pylons, with the overhead lines crossing the A51 Lichfield Road to the north.</p>	<p>During summer the leaf cover of mature roadside trees screens the view into the housing at Great Haywood and at Tolldish Road. Long distance views to the north are almost entirely screened.</p> <p>The trees and woodland within the fields to the north-east dominate the skyline and reduce the visibility of the pylons.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which will change the baseline.	Not applicable.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
Construction	The main ES reported a moderate adverse significant effect due to construction activity associated with removal of Little Covert, an area of Tithebarn Covert, and mature trees around Tolldish Lane. Construction activity associated with Trent South embankment and Colwich Bridleway 58 accommodation underbridge would be visible between the trees, and construction of the A51 Lichfield Road underbridge would be prominent in northerly views along the A51 Lichfield Road. The A51 Lichfield Road would be used as a construction traffic route requiring the removal of roadside vegetation, which would be visible in foreground views. The amendment to divert a National Grid gas pipeline and provide a new temporary utility compound, west of Colwich Bridleway 35 accommodation overbridge (AP2-002-004) will be seen as part of the wider construction activity in this area, which will be extensive. Equipment associated with the utility compound, including cranes will be introduced to the skyline to the north of the view, which will extend the visibility of the construction activity across a wider area. The amendment will therefore result in a different significant effect. However, this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-004.	Not applicable
Operation year 1 Summer	There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-004.	Not applicable
Operation year 15 Summer	There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-004.	Not applicable
Operation year 60 Summer	There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-004.	Not applicable

Viewpoint 008.03.020: View north from Colwich Bridleway 58

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the bridleway east of the A51 Lichfield Road and Great Haywood.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 400332.675, 323133.879.

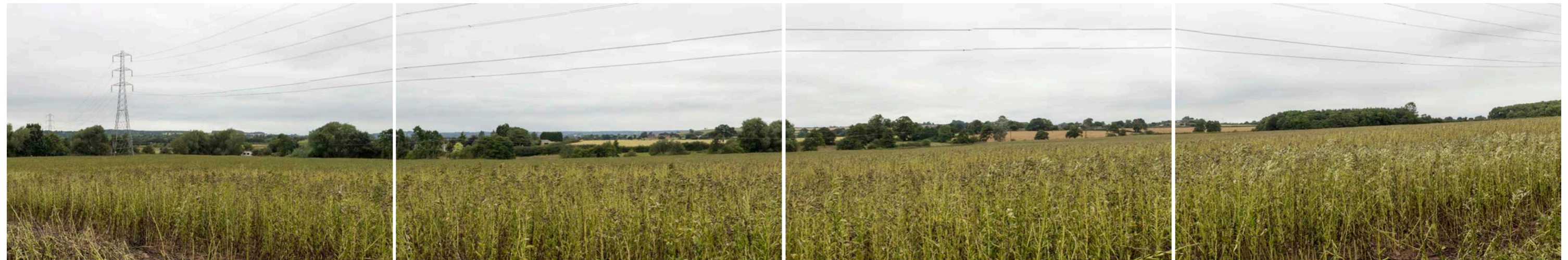
Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Camera EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 400332.675, 323133.879.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



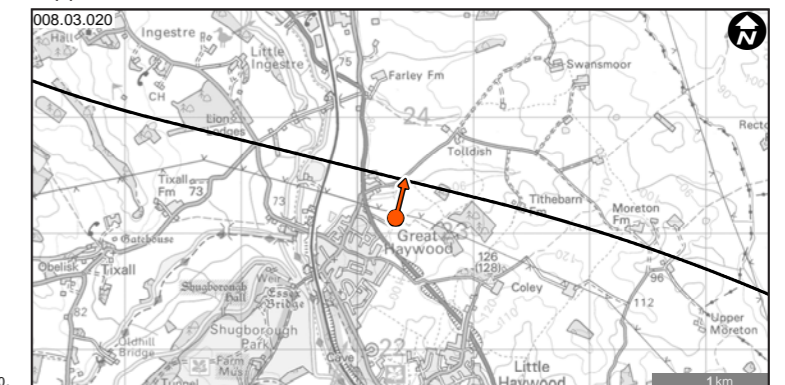
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 008.03.020: View north from Colwich Bridleway 58

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground is dominated by a large agricultural field.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises agricultural land to the north-west with hedgerow boundaries. Residential properties along Tolldish Lane, Oldfields Crescent and Avondale are visible to the north-west, filtered by intervening vegetation. To the north-east, Little Covert and Tithebarn Covert break the skyline. Pylons and overhead power lines cross the field and continue north-west into the distance.</p> <p>Long distance views are available to the north above fields, hedges, woodland and scattered houses which include Farley Farm. Evergreen trees at Avondale break the skyline. The ridge line at White Barn limits the extent of the view to the north and north-east.</p>	<p>Leaf cover within the mid-ground hides many of the residential properties though the residential property at the Tolldish Lane/ A51 Lichfield Road Junction is still visible.</p> <p>Long distant views to the background comprising field, hedges, woodland and houses are still available although further filtered by leaf cover.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which will change the baseline.	Not applicable.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
Construction	The main ES reported a major adverse significant effect due to construction activity associated with the removal of Little Covert, construction of Trent South embankment, Colwich Bridleway 58 accommodation underbridge, A51 Lichfield Road underbridge, Tolldish Lane diversion, a balancing pond west of the A51 Lichfield Road and Great Haywood viaduct. Demolition of Avondale and large scale construction equipment, vehicle movements, movement of material and stockpiles and works within the Trent South embankment main compound area would be visible in the middle distance. The amendment to divert a National Grid gas pipeline and provide a new temporary utility compound, west of Colwich Bridleway 35 accommodation overbridge (AP2-002-004) will be seen as part of the wider construction activity in this area, which will be extensive. Equipment associated with the utility compound, including cranes will be introduced to the skyline to the north of the view, which will extend the visibility of the construction activity across a wider area. The amendment will therefore result in a different significant effect. However, this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-004.	Not applicable
Operation year 1 Summer	There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-004.	Not applicable
Operation year 15 Summer	There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-004.	Not applicable
Operation year 60 Summer	There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-004.	Not applicable

Viewpoint 012.02.001: View north-east from Spode Avenue, Mount Edge

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors along Mount Edge.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 16/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 393858.874, 326028.372.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 12/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 393858.874, 326028.372.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



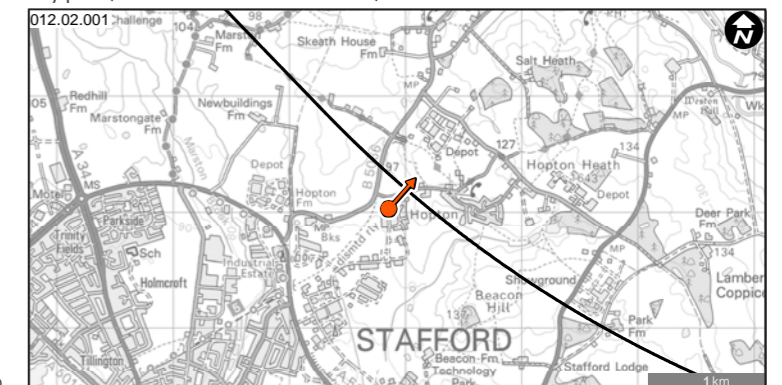
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 012.02.001: View north-east from Spode Avenue, Mount Edge

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises Spode Avenue with the laurel hedging of residential properties on Mount Edge to the north-east and a timber post and rail fence allows views to the field to the north-west.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises open pasture crossed by intermittent hedgerow boundaries and associated mature trees and a line of telegraph poles.</p> <p>The background is formed by rising agricultural land, crossed by hedgerows and associated trees. The B5066 Sandon Road is screened by mature roadside hedgerows and is only discernible due to road signs. Kents Barn Farm and the adjacent Thorn Rise are visible in the distance on the predominantly open horizon.</p>	<p>Leaf cover on the trees to the north screens views along Spode Avenue. Trees along B5066 Sandon Road screen Kents Barn Farm and Thorn Rise and intervening vegetation screens the road signs.</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	Significance of effect
Construction	<p>The main ES reported a major adverse effect due to the extensive construction activity which will be visible in close and middle distance views. This was associated with works to construct Mount Edge road diversion, closure of Hopton Lane and realignment of the B5066 Sandon Road (including a new overbridge). These works, the associated vegetation removal and extensive earth moving to construct the new road embankments and Hopton North cutting, would substantially change the current rural outlook. Construction of Sandon Road auto-transformer station and excavation of a balancing pond at the end of Spode Avenue with two access tracks from the existing B5066 Sandon Road would further add to the scale of the effects in this location. The existing B5066 Sandon Road would be used as a construction vehicle route, which means that HGV vehicle movements would be prominent in close distance views. The amendment to realign the B5066 Sandon Road, divert Hopton Lane, extend Hopton Lane and increase non-motorised provision across the HS2 route between Hopton and Mount Edge (AP2-002-019) will require construction of additional balancing ponds, realignment of Hopton Lane and access track to Sandon Road auto-transformer station. Mount Edge diversion will be removed. The amendment will bring construction activity slightly closer to the viewpoint, further contributing to the change in outlook from Mount Edge. The amendment will therefore give rise to a different significant effect. However this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>The main ES reported a major adverse effect due to the presence of Mount Edge diversion and associated vehicle movements which would dominate close distance views. To the east there would be open views to the realigned section of the B5066 Sandon Road, B5066 Sandon Road overbridge and associated road embankments and vehicle movements at elevation. Sandon Road auto-transformer station and Hopton Lane diversion would still be very noticeable, as would Mount Edge diversion. Moving trains, the overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers would be visible between Hopton North cutting and Hopton South cutting. The change to the rural view from the introduction of infrastructure, movement and engineered landforms would be substantial. The amendment to realign the B5066 Sandon Road, divert Hopton Lane, extend Hopton Lane and increase non-motorised provision across the HS2 route between Hopton and Mount Edge (AP2-002-019) will give rise to new operational effects from the presence of additional balancing ponds and the revised realignment of Hopton Lane into close distance views. These include the removal of the Mount Edge diversion which was present in the original scheme. The amendment will therefore give rise to different significant effect. However, this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The main ES reported a major adverse effect because, although views will be more screened and filtered by intervening vegetation in full leaf, the B5066 Sandon Road realignment, its associated road embankments and moving vehicles at elevation would remain prominent. The amendment will experience a similar degree of screening by vegetation in full leaf. The amendment will therefore not give rise to a new or different effect and will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The main ES reported a major adverse significant effect. This was because, although the maturing woodland mitigation planting would screen and integrate some of the elements of the Phase One consented scheme into the surrounding landscape, the realigned section of the B5066 Sandon Road, B5066 Sandon Road overbridge and associated road embankments, Sandon Road auto-transformer station and Hopton Lane diversion would still be very noticeable. The Mount Edge diversion and vehicle movements would be less noticeable. The amendment will benefit from a similar level of screening by maturing woodland mitigation planting. As with the original scheme, the presence of this developing woodland would substantially change the character of the open rural views which are currently experienced from Mount Edge. The amendment will therefore give rise to a different significant effect. However, this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The main ES reported a moderate adverse significant effect. This was because the mature woodland mitigation planting would further screen and integrate the realigned section of the B5066 Sandon Road, B5066 Sandon Road overbridge and associated embankments, Sandon Road auto-transformer station and Hopton Lane diversion. The Mount Edge diversion and vehicle movements would be less noticeable. The mature woodland mitigation planting associated with the amendment will provide a similar level of screening as for the Phase One consented scheme, but the removal of the Mount Edge diversion will further improve the outlook. The amendment will benefit from a similar level of screening by mature woodland mitigation planting. As with the original scheme, the presence of mature woodland close to the viewpoint will substantially change the character of the open rural views which are currently experienced from Mount Edge. The amendment will therefore give rise to a different significant effect. However, this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)

Viewpoint 012.04.005: View south-west along B5066 Sandon Road

This viewpoint is representative of transport receptors travelling south towards Stafford, along the B5066 Sandon Road.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 393884.257, 326648.434.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 393884.257, 326648.434.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



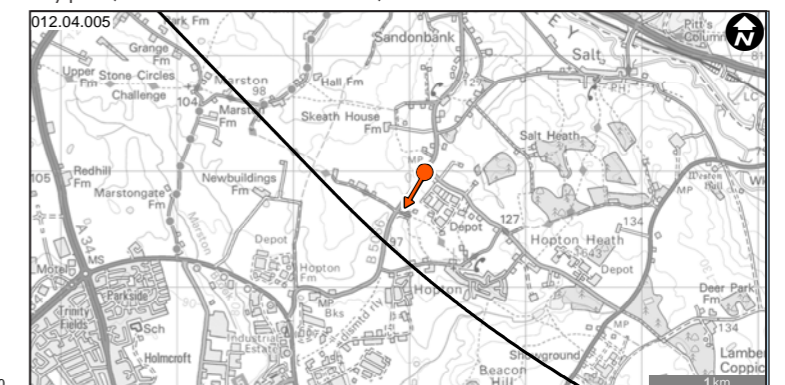
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Transport receptors with medium sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 012.04.005: View south-west along B5066 Sandon Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises B5066 Sandon Road, with wide grass verge and hedgerow to the south-east and footpath and road sign adjacent to a taller hedgerow to the west which heavily filters the view through to the field beyond.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises pasture to the south-east, visible above the hedgerow. A timber post and wire fence and mature vegetation line the eastern edge of the field which filters views to the Ministry of Defence (MoD) depot buildings beyond. To the south-west the ground falls steeply away from the viewpoint to a dip, and the fields on the rising ground beyond them.</p> <p>Long-distance views are available above the roadside hedgerows towards Stafford, with large warehouse buildings within Tollgate Industrial Estate visible just below the wooded skyline.</p>	<p>The hedgerows either side of Sandon Road screen the view of the landscape beyond, with the mature trees alongside the MoD depot visible just above the hedgerow.</p> <p>The hedgerow trees in the mid-ground further screen the long-distance views to Stafford.</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	Significance of effect
Construction	The main ES reported a moderate adverse significant effect as construction activity associated with the realigned section of the B5066 Sandon Road on embankment, B5066 Sandon Road overbridge and diverted section of Hopton Lane would be visible in close and middle distance views. The roadside hedgerow would provide some screening of construction activity, including that associated with Sandon Road auto-transformer station and Hopton North cutting, but the taller construction equipment would be visible above the retained hedgerow. Removal of vegetation would open up more long-distance views. Construction works to the east would be screened by the mature vegetation bordering the MoD depot. The amendment to realign the B5066 Sandon Road, divert Hopton Lane, extend Hopton Lane and increase non-motorised provision across the HS2 route between Hopton and Mount Edge (AP2-002-019) will bring construction activity slightly closer to the viewpoint, further contributing to the change in outlook from Mount Edge. The amendment will therefore give rise to a different significant effect. However this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	The main ES reported a moderate adverse significant effect due to the very noticeable change to the view. The open fields in the middle distance would be replaced by the realigned section of the B5066 Sandon Road on embankment, B5066 Sandon Road overbridge and diverted section of Hopton Lane, although the balancing pond and access track would be screened by the intervening landform. The engineered landforms and road infrastructure would change the character of the rural view. Long distance views to Stafford would be opened up by the loss of mature trees and hedgerows in the middle distance, further changing the character of the rural view. Views of the operational railway would be heavily filtered by the retained tall roadside hedgerow, but moving trains would still be noticeable. The amendment to realign the B5066 Sandon Road, divert Hopton Lane, extend Hopton Lane and increase non-motorised provision across the HS2 route between Hopton and Mount Edge (AP2-002-019) will include the presence of additional balancing ponds and a realignment of Hopton Lane in place of the Mount Edge diversion. The new balancing ponds will be located in the foreground of the view and will reduce the amount of mitigation planting, which will slightly increase the overall effect on the view. The amendment will therefore give rise to a different significant effect. However this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	The main ES reported no change from the year 1 winter assessment as there is little intervening vegetation to provide additional screening when in full leaf. The amendment will similarly not benefit from additional screening. The amendment will therefore not give rise to a new or different significant effect and will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	The main ES reported a minor adverse non-significant effect as the realigned section of the B5066 Sandon Road on embankment, B5066 Sandon Road overbridge and diverted section of Hopton Lane would be partially screened and integrated within the landscape by the maturing woodland mitigation planting. This mitigation planting would also partially screen moving vehicles. The mitigation planting would change the character of the current view from open fields to developing woodland, but it will remain rural in outlook. The mitigation planting associated with the amendment will provide a similar degree of screening and landscape integration. The amendment will therefore not give rise to a new or different significant effect and will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.	Minor adverse (non-significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	The main ES reported a negligible non-significant effect due to the mature woodland mitigation planting screening views of the road and moving vehicles. The mitigation planting associated with the amendment will provide a similar degree of screening and landscape integration. The amendment will therefore not give rise to a new or different significant effect and will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.	Negligible (non-significant)

Viewpoint 012.03.008: View south from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 12 (AP2-002-019)

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors along the Bridleway / Stone Circles Challenge and residential receptors at Kents Barn Farm.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 393811.201, 326693.160.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 393811.201, 326693.160.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



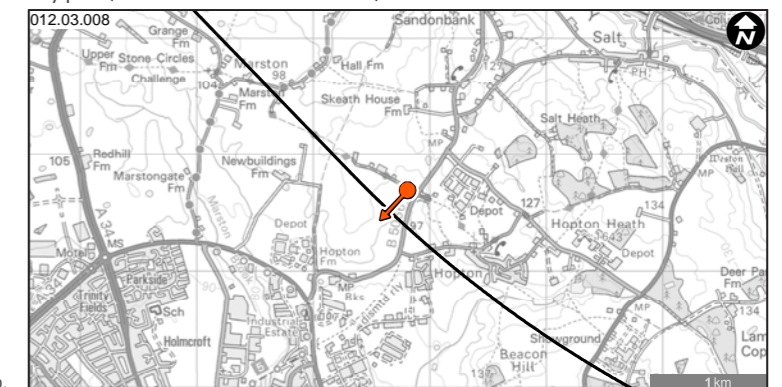
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 012.03.008: View south from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 12 (AP2-002-019)

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises the access track to properties including Kents Barn Farm, lined by mature hedgerows and telegraph poles. To the south-west a field gate provides access into arable land crossed north-south by a line of telegraph poles.</p> <p>The mid-ground to the west comprises the B5066 Sandon Road, virtually screened by mature roadside hedgerows. Beyond this the landscape rises and is topped by a woodland belt c.150m from the viewpoint and forming a wooded skyline. Properties at Mount Edge on the opposite side of Hopton Lane are visible on the rising land. To the south-west the mid-ground comprises open arable fields crossed by mature hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees and the land rises gently away from the viewpoint, reducing the length of the view to the eastern boundary of the foreground field.</p> <p>Long-distance views to Stafford are available to the south, with a tower block breaking the otherwise predominantly wooded skyline.</p>	<p>In summer, the hedgerow along the access track screens views to the south-east and the B5066 Sandon Road, with only the canopies of the woodland belt visible above. To the south-west, the view beyond the metal gate remains open, with leaf cover on mature field and hedgerow trees providing more screening of distant views and focusing attention on the mid-ground.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>Land located north of the A513 Beaconside Road is allocated for the development of approximately 3,100 new homes in Policy Stafford 2 - North of Stafford Housing (Approved), (The Plan for Stafford Borough, adopted, 2011 to 2031) and extends to within approximately 310m of the viewpoint. It is assumed that housing construction complete or underway at 2020 will take the AP2 revised scheme into account and will not extend to land within the view.</p>	<p>The committed developments will not change the baseline of this view.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
Construction	<p>The main ES reported a major adverse significant effect, as the view would be dominated by major construction works with earthworks and material stockpiles obscuring views to the south. Construction of Hopton cutting would dominate immediate foreground views. The works to realign the B5066 Sandon Road and B5066 Sandon Road overbridge structure would require removal of the mature hedgerow running south from the viewpoint. Hedgerows along the B5066 Sandon Road, would also be removed. Construction of the realigned section of Hopton Lane would cross the rising land in front of the Mount Edge properties. A balancing pond and access tracks would also be constructed in front of these properties. Hopton North Cutting satellite compound would be visible to the south-west. Material stockpiles would be located in the foreground of the view. Construction equipment, movement of material and stockpiles and construction vehicle movements would add to the substantial change in the rural view. Bridleway users would have open and elevated views and residents would have ground and upper storey views of the construction activity. The amendment to realign the B5066 Sandon Road, divert Hopton Lane, extend Hopton Lane and increase non-motorised provision across the HS2 route between Hopton and Mount Edge (AP2-002-019) will introduce new construction effects into the view as there will be additional balancing ponds at Mount Edge and a larger pond in the foreground of the view. These additional effects will, however, be minimal when seen alongside the wider works in this location, particularly construction of Hopton cutting and the B5066 Sandon Road overbridge, which together the presence of material stockpiles, will dominate foreground views. The amendment will therefore give rise to a different significant effect. However, this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>The main ES reported a major adverse significant effect due to the scale and proximity of the embankments associated with the realigned B5066 Sandon Road and associated overbridge. The engineered embankments would interrupt views to the woodland belt beyond and foreshorten the open rural views to the east. Hopton North cutting would be very noticeable to the south, with overhead line equipment and moving trains clearly visible in close distance views. Overall the view would be substantially altered. The amendment (AP2-002-019) will move the original realigned section of the B5066 Sandon Road further from this viewpoint, which will slightly improve the outlook, but the B5066 Sandon Road overbridge and its associated embankments will remain prominent features. Hopton cutting, the overhead line equipment and moving trains will also be visible. The amendment will therefore give rise to a different significant effect. However this will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>The main ES reported no change from the year 1 winter assessment as there is little intervening vegetation to provide additional screening when in full leaf. The amendment will similarly not benefit from additional screening, with the B5066 Sandon Road relocated further from the viewpoint. The amendment will therefore give rise to different significant effect however it will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>The main ES reported a major adverse significant effect. This was because, although the mitigation planting on the realigned B5066 Sandon Road earthworks would be established by year 15 and would provide partial screening of moving vehicles and some integration of the earthworks into the surrounding landscape, the embankments would still be prominent in close distance views. The amendment includes large areas of woodland mitigation planting along the embankments of the B5066 Sandon Road overbridge and northern end of Hopton South cutting. By year 15, this maturing planting will partially screen and achieve greater integration of the engineered landforms into the surrounding landscape. The outlook will be one of developing woodland but it will be rural in context. The amendment will therefore give rise to different significant effect as the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES will reduce from major adverse significant to moderate adverse significant.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>The main ES reported a moderate adverse significant effect. This was because, although the mature woodland mitigation planting would provide substantial screening of vehicles on the B5066 Sandon Road and some integration of the engineered landform of the embankments into the surrounding landscape. There would, however, continue to be views of moving trains to the south. The large areas of mature woodland associated with the amendment will further screen and integrate the embankments of the B5066 Sandon Road overbridge and northern end of Hopton South cutting into the surrounding landscape. The outlook from this viewpoint will be wooded but it will be rural in context. The amendment will therefore give rise to different significant effect as the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES will reduce from moderate adverse significant to minor adverse non-significant.</p>	Minor adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint 012.03.008: View south from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 12 (AP2-002-022)

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors along the Bridleway / Stone Circles Challenge and residential receptors at Kents Barn Farm.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 393811.201, 326693.160.



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 393811.201, 326693.160.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



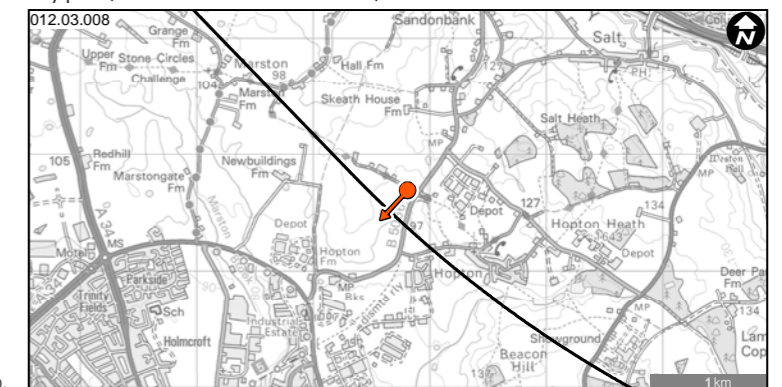
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 012.03.008: View south from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 12 (AP2-002-022)

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises the access track to properties including Kents Barn Farm, lined by mature hedgerows and telegraph poles. To the south-west a field gate provides access into arable land crossed north-south by a line of telegraph poles.</p> <p>The mid-ground to the west comprises the B5066 Sandon Road, virtually screened by mature roadside hedgerows. Beyond this the landscape rises and is topped by a woodland belt c.150m from the viewpoint and forming a wooded skyline. Properties at Mount Edge on the opposite side of Hopton Lane are visible on the rising land. To the south-west the mid-ground comprises open arable fields crossed by mature hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees and the land rises gently away from the viewpoint, reducing the length of the view to the eastern boundary of the foreground field.</p> <p>Long-distance views to Stafford are available to the south, with a tower block breaking the otherwise predominantly wooded skyline.</p>	<p>In summer, the hedgerow along the access track screens views to the south-east and the B5066 Sandon Road, with only the canopies of the woodland belt visible above. To the south-west, the view beyond the metal gate remains open, with leaf cover on mature field and hedgerow trees providing more screening of distant views and focusing attention on the mid-ground.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>Land located north of the A513 Beaconside Road is allocated for the development of approximately 3,100 new homes in Policy Stafford 2 - North of Stafford Housing (Approved), (The Plan for Stafford Borough, adopted, 2011 to 2031) and extends to within approximately 310m of the viewpoint. This land will be within the footprint of the AP2 revised scheme and it is assumed that housing construction complete or underway at 2020 will take the AP2 revised scheme into account and will not extend to land within the view.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
Construction	<p>The main ES reported a major adverse significant effect due to construction activity associated with Hopton North cutting and the realignment of the B5066 Sandon Road, its associated embankment and B5066 Sandon Road overbridge. This activity, together with the presence of a satellite compound and material stockpiles will dominate and substantially change foreground views. The amendment to provide for a British Pipeline Agency construction working area and a utility compound (AP2-002-022) west of the B5066 Sandon Road will increase the extents of construction activity in this area, but the resulting change to the view will be insubstantial given the proximity and scale of the overall construction activity. The amendment will therefore not give rise to any new or different significant effect and will not change the level of significance of the effects reported in the main ES.</p>	<p>Major adverse (significant)</p>

	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-022.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-022.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-022.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-022.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

Viewpoint 012.03.011: View north-east from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 11

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Bridleway east of Newbuildings Farm.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 08/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 393057.965, 326709.118.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 393057.965, 326709.118.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



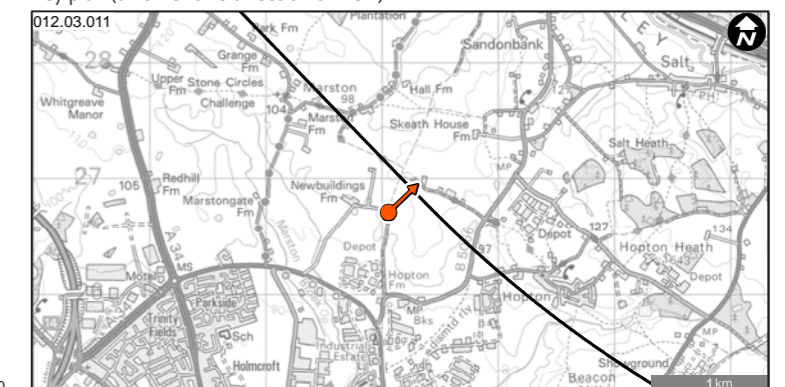
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 012.03.011: View north-east from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 11

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground of the view north comprises mature hedgerow boundaries around timber post and rail fences. The centre of the view is dominated by trees at the end of a field boundary hedgerow. To one side is a small metal field gate and stile for the bridleway and to the other is a wide metal field gate.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises medium-scale and large-scale pastures either side of the foreground hedgerow. The gates allow clear views into the pastures, slightly reduced by the hedgerow boundaries either side. A track running perpendicular to the hedgerow boundary, intersecting the fields, is just visible. The hedgerow boundary between the pastures runs to the north, the bridleway running alongside it.</p> <p>The rising topography reduces the extent of the view, with the roof lines of Kents Barn Farm and Newbuildings Cottage on the horizon. The majority of the horizon is open, broken by a few scattered mature trees and a line of telegraph poles.</p>	<p>Leaf cover on the foreground hedgerow reduces the extent of the view into the pasture to the north-west however the wide field gate retains the view to the north-east.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>Land located north of the A513 Beaconside Road is allocated for the development of approximately 3,100 new homes in Policy Stafford 2 - North of Stafford Housing (Approved), (The Plan for Stafford Borough, adopted, 2011 to 2031) and surrounds the location of the viewpoint.</p> <p>The north-eastern extent of this land will be within the footprint of the AP2 revised scheme and it is assumed that construction underway or completed housing at 2020 will take the AP2 revised scheme into account. Completed housing will introduce new residential receptors and these will experience similar views to the view from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 11.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
Construction	<p>The main ES reported a major adverse significant effect due to construction activity associated with Hopton North cutting and Hopton and Coton Bridleway 11 accommodation overbridge. There would be advance planting of a small block of woodland just beyond Newbuildings Cottage which would be seen on the skyline. This activity, together with the presence of material stockpiles and removal of vegetation, including a prominent tree on the horizon, would substantially change middle distance rural views. The amendment to provide for a British Pipeline Agency construction working area and new temporary utility compound, west of the B5066 Sandon Road (AP2-002-022) will slightly increase the amount of construction activity in this area, but the resulting change to the view will be minimal given the proximity and scale of the overall construction activity. The amendment will therefore not give rise to a new or different significant effect and will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.</p>	<p>Major adverse (significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-022.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-022.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-022.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-022.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

Viewpoint 013.02.006: View north-east from Marston House Barns, Yarlet Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors along Yarlet Lane, adjacent to Marston House.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 31/03/2016. Time taken: 12:35. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 391478.35, 328451.525. Elevation: 130.12 metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 391478.350, 328451.525.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



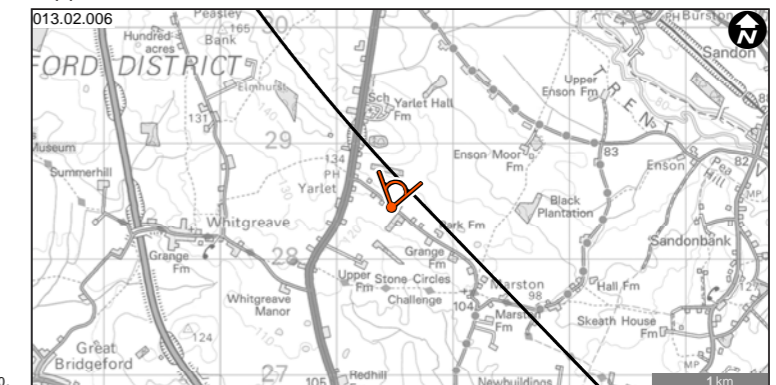
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 013.02.006: View north-east from Marston House Barns, Yarlet Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises Yarlet Lane to the north-west, a wide metal gate providing access to an agricultural field to the north and Marston House Barns to the north-east.</p> <p>The mid-ground is formed by Yarlet Lane, lined on both sides by mature hedgerows and telegraph poles. A residential property (Marston Mead) is visible above the hedgerow along the southern edge of Yarlet Road. The field gate allows views north across a rolling rural landscape which falls gently away from the viewpoint. Yarlet Hill woodland (The Grove) is partially screened by the roadside hedgerow.</p> <p>The background is formed by the opposite slopes of the River Trent Valley, with long-distance views across the valley available from the viewpoint and from the ground floor of Marston House Barns. The Orange Hayes woodland is visible (approximately 4km away).</p>	<p>In the summer, views from properties along the southern edge of Yarlet Lane will be partially screened by the roadside hedgerows. Leaf cover on the foreground hedgerow between Marston House Barns and the field gate screens more of the view across the River Trent Valley from the viewpoint.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which will change the baseline.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
Construction	<p>The main ES recorded a major adverse significant effect. This was due to construction activity associated with Marston North embankment and a new landscape earthwork, the presence of a satellite compound, material stockpiles and movement of vehicles and equipment. Removal of mature woodland and trees, including the Grove on Yarlet Hill, and advance mitigation planting in the field in the foreground would also be very noticeable. The outlook from Marston House Barns and properties along Yarlet Lane would be substantially changed. The works would also interrupt long distance views across the River Trent valley. The amendment to relocate a temporary material stockpile and new transfer node east of Yarlet South cutting (AP2-002-025) will increase the extents of construction activity, but the resulting change to the view will be minimal given the scale and proximity of the wider construction activity in this area. The amendment will therefore not give rise to a new or different significant effect and will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.</p>	<p>Major adverse (significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-025.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-025.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-025.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-025.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

Viewpoint 013.02.006: View north-east from Marston House Barns, Yarlet Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors along Yarlet Lane, adjacent to Marston House.

Current baseline - Winter view

Date taken: 31/03/2016. Time taken: 12:35. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 391478.35, 328451.525. Elevation: 130.12 metres AOD.



Winter Verifiable Photomontage - Peak construction phase (2023)

Date taken: 31/03/2016. Time taken: 12:35. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 391478.35, 328451.525. Elevation: 130.12 metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 242 metres away from the AP2 revised scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-214.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the AP2 revised 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 AP2 revised 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 AP2 revised scheme will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects detailed in the photomontages of the AP2 revised 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 (See the main ES, SMR Addendum Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002).

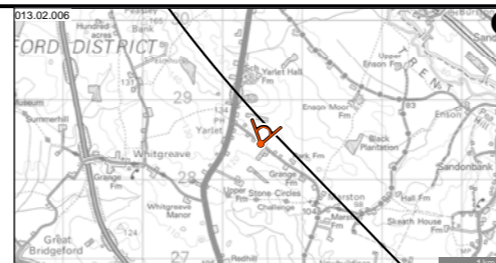


Figure Number	LV-01-591
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak Construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 013.02.006
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet SES2 and AP2 ES	

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-REP-000-124791 **Date: 12/12/18**

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Viewpoint 013.02.011: View west from Marston Lane Farm, Marston Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors at Marston Lane Farm, along Marston Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 393121.405, 328075.933.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 393121.405, 328075.933.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



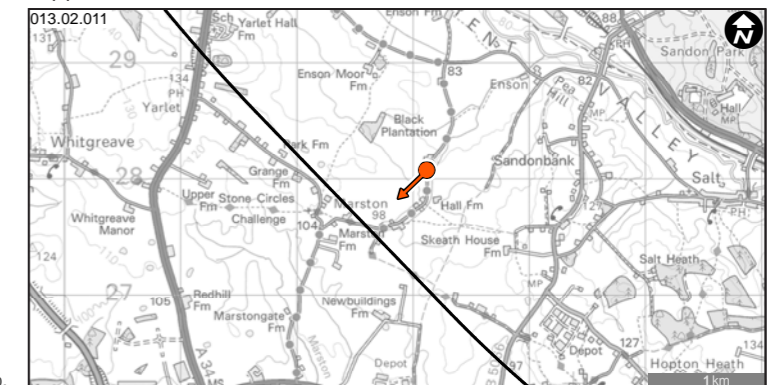
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 013.02.011: View west from Marston Lane Farm, Marston Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises the hedgerow and tree lined Marston Lane to the south and field gates, timber fences and hardstanding to the west.</p> <p>The winding nature of Marston Lane limits the distance of mid-ground views. Beyond the enclosed hardstanding area lies pasture bordered by hedgerows and electric fences. To the south-west the electric fence runs alongside a pond with vegetation bordering its southern, eastern and western edges. To the north-west a timber post and rail fence forms the field boundary, with dense vegetation visible beyond.</p> <p>The topography rises slightly to the south-west which shortens the long-distance views, and the background comprises pasture just visible above the mid-ground hedgerow to the west. Mature trees break the skyline.</p>	<p>In the summer, leaf cover does not reduce the distance of available views and trees forming the skyline become more prominent.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which will change the baseline.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
Construction	<p>The main ES reported a minor adverse non-significant effect. This was because, although there would be views of construction activity associated with Marston South embankment, Marston North embankment, Marston Lane realignment and the presence of Marston South satellite compound, views of this activity would be heavily filtered by intervening vegetation. The gently rising landform would limit the extent of a ground level views, however, the upper storeys at Marston Lane Farm would afford long-distance views of the construction. Earthworks associated with Marston South embankment, Marston North embankment and temporary material stockpiles would be visible. The amendment to divert a National Grid gas pipeline and provide a utility compound (AP2-002-023) will substantially change to the close and middle distance views from properties along Marston Lane. The compound will introduce additional activity across the view. Cranes would extend the visibility of the construction works over a wider area. The amendment will therefore give rise to a new significant effect as the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES will increase from minor adverse non-significant to major adverse significant.</p>	<p>Major adverse (significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-023.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-023.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-023.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-023.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

Viewpoint 013.04.018: View north-east from A34 Stone Road /Yarlet Lane junction

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by transport receptors at the junction of the A34 Stone Road and Yarlet Lane.

Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 31/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 391097.546, 328668.358.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 391097.546, 328668.358.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



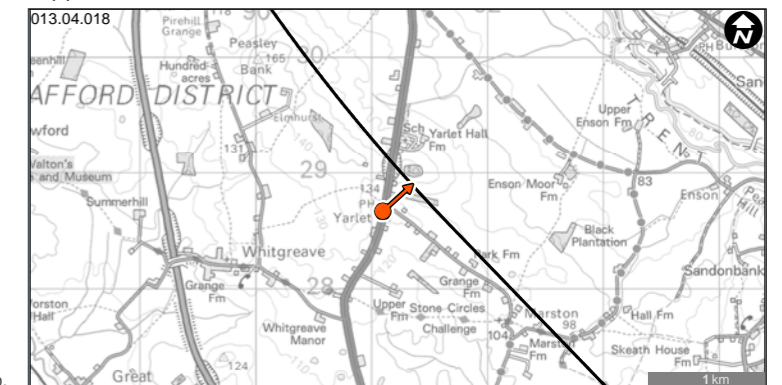
Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Transport receptors with low sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 013.04.018: View north-east from A34 Stone Road / Yarlet Lane junction

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
The viewpoint is on a wide grass verge on the southbound side of the A34 Stone Road, at its junction with Yarlet Lane. The foreground to the north is the dual carriageway and central reservation. The mid-ground is dominated by road signs, The Greyhound Inn and telegraph poles which cross the road. To the north-west, a mature hedgerow runs between the road and agricultural land beyond. Hilltop Farm is partially screened by mature roadside trees. The Greyhound Inn blocks longer views north and vegetation within and adjacent to its car park heavily filters views towards the River Trent Valley. To the north-west the rising topography limits the distance of available views and the skyline is formed by small areas of woodland within agricultural land. In the distance, the A34 Stone Road is lined by trees on either side and longer distance views are perceptible along the road.	In summer, leaf cover and growth on the roadside hedgerow provides partial screening of the rural landscape and Hilltop Farm. The vegetation within and adjacent to The Greyhound Inn car park screens all views towards the River Trent Valley.

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
There are no committed developments which will change the baseline.	Not applicable.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
Construction	The main ES reported a moderate adverse significant effect due to construction activity associated with the temporary realignment of the A34 Stone Road through the farmland which would require removal of trees and hedgerows. A satellite compound and transfer node would be visible. An auto-transformer station would be a noticeable but not prominent feature as it would be partially screened by the intervening landform. Construction of the A34 Stone Road overbridge would require removal of mature roadside trees just beyond Hilltop Farm. This would open the view of construction activity at Yarlet South cutting. The amendment to relocate a temporary material stockpile and new transfer node, east of Yarlet South cutting (AP2-002-025) will slightly increase the construction activity in this area, but the resulting change to the view will be minimal given the scale and proximity of the wider construction activity in the area, which will be extensive. The amendment will therefore not give rise to any new or different significant effect and will not change the level of significance of the effect reported in the main ES.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-025.	Not applicable
Operation year 1 Summer	There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-025.	Not applicable
Operation year 15 Summer	There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-025.	Not applicable
Operation year 60 Summer	There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-025.	Not applicable

Viewpoint 013.02.019: View south from A34 Stone Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by road users and occupiers of nearby residential properties on the A34 Stone Road.

It has not been possible to capture winter or summer photography.

Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

Sensitivity of the receptor:

Residential receptors with high sensitivity.

Key plan (arrow shows direction of view)



Viewpoint 013.02.019: View south from A34 Stone Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>This viewpoint is located along the A34 Stone Road south of Newhouse Farm and is representative of residential properties along this stretch of road. The view consists of the dual carriageway road corridor running from the foreground to the background, bounded by low hedgerows and mature trees. The land falls away to the south-east where the upper parts of woodlands are visible in the mid-ground and background including Black Plantation. The woodland setting around Yarlet Hall and School is visible in the middle distance along the road corridor, where the land rises to Yarlet Hill on the skyline.</p>	<p>As winter, but views towards Yarlet School will be screened by vegetation in full leaf. Mid-ground and distant views to the south-east will also be more filtered by intervening woodland blocks.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>There are no committed developments which would change the baseline.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Level of effect
Construction	<p>This new viewpoint is located in an area, which was not affected by the Phase One consented scheme. The amendment to provide a new access for Yarlet School (AP-002-027) will be visible in close, middle and long distance views for occupants of residential properties and road users along the A34 Stone Road. Road widening works will be in prominent in the immediate foreground. Construction activity associated with the new access for Yarlet School and associated earthworks and vegetation removal will be visible in middle distance views. The removal of vegetation along A34 Stone Road will open up distant views to the south towards the AP2 revised scheme. Construction will affect the road corridor for up to 76 weeks. The amendment will therefore give rise to a medium magnitude of change and a moderate adverse significant effect, not reported in the main ES.</p>	<p>Moderate adverse (significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Level of effect
Operation year 1 Winter	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-027.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
Operation year 1 Summer	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-027.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
Operation year 15 Summer	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-027.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
Operation year 60 Summer	<p>There is no operational assessment for AP2-002-027.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

3.4 Assessment matrices

Visual assessment matrix

3.4.1 Table 3 summarises the assessment of significance for all the representative viewpoints identified in the Colwich to Yarlet area potentially affected by AP2 amendments. These are ordered numerically along the route of the AP2 revised scheme. The assessment of significant effects is presented in Volume 2, Section 5. 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 as affected by AP2 amendments.

Viewpoints		Construction	Operation year 1 (2027)		Operation year 15 (2042) summer	Operation year 60 (2087) summer
		Winter	Winter	Summer		
005.02.037 (in CA1, SES2 and AP2 ES, Volume 5, Appendix: LV-001-001)	View south-east from Blithbury Road	Minor adverse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
008.04.016	View north-east along A51 Litchfield Road	Moderate adverse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
008.03.020	View north from Colwich Bridleway 58	Major adverse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
012.02.001	View north-east from Spode Avenue, Mount Edge	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse
012.04.005	View south-west along B5066 Sandon Road	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
012.03.008	View south from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 12 AP2-002-019	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
012.03.008	View south from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 12 AP2-002-022	Major adverse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
012.03.011	View north-east from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 11	Major adverse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
013.02.006	View north-east from Marston House, Yarlet Lane	Major adverse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
013.02.011	View west from Marston Lane Farm, Marston Lane	Major adverse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
013.04.018	View north-east from A34 Stone Road, Yarlet Lane	Moderate adverse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
013.02.019	View south from A34 Stone Road	Moderate adverse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

References

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