

# High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe)

## Environmental Statement

### Volume 5: Technical appendices

CA2: Colwich to Yarlet

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

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CA2: Colwich to Yarlet

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



Department  
for Transport

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# 1 Introduction

1.1.1 This document is the appendix to the landscape and visual impact assessment for the Colwich to Yarlet community area 2 (CA2), it comprises five Parts:

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

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

## Part 1: Engagement with technical stakeholders

### 1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This section describes the engagement that has been undertaken with technical stakeholders in relation to the Landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) for the Colwich to Yarlet area.

Table 1: Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder	Comment	Response
Natural England 19 July 2016	Natural England were consulted on setting and viewpoints in relation to the Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The consultation was conducted through an organised site visit with Natural England and the Cannock Chase AONB Unit on 19 July 2016	Additional viewpoint considered and assessed at Broc Hill within the AONB. Further consideration given to special qualities of the AONB and to Tixall Park and Ingestre Park within the LVIA report
Cannock Chase AONB 8 April 2016, 19 July 2016	The AONB unit reviewed the draft viewpoints after a meeting in April 2016 and a joint site visit was undertaken along with Natural England in July 2016. Additional viewpoints were proposed at Broc Hill and the Satnall Hills	Additional viewpoint considered and assessed at Broc Hill within the AONB. Viewpoints at Satnall Hills were considered although there was no visibility of the route of the Proposed Scheme due to woodland cover
Canal & Rivers Trust 28 April 2016	Additional viewpoints and photomontages were requested along the Trent and Mersey Canal in relation to the Great Haywood viaduct	Additional viewpoints visited and photographed in relation to the Great Haywood viaduct and to understand impact on Great Haywood Marina
Staffordshire County Council 19 April 2016	Staffordshire County Council (SCC) requested further design information in order to review draft proposed viewpoints.  SCC also attended the AONB site visit in July 2016 and their landscape officer advised on likely landscape and visual issues with regard to the AONB setting, Tixall Park and Ingestre Park	Further scheme details requested will be available at submission of the High Speed Rail (West Midlands-Crewe) Bill

## Part 2: Landscape character assessment

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This section describes the landscape baseline and assesses the effects on landscape, with reference to the Landscape Character Areas (LCA) defined for the Colwich to Yarlet area. A summary of the landscape baseline and significant landscape effects is provided in Volume 2, CA2 Report, Colwich to Yarlet community area report, Section 11. The LCA Maps LV-02-208b-L1 to LV-02-216a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Map Book), should also be read in conjunction with this section.

2.1.2 This section is organised as follows:

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

### 2.2 Approach to the landscape characterisation

2.2.1 The LCAs have been determined as part of an integrated approach to environmental characterisation in collaboration with other topics including heritage and ecology and with reference to a number of published studies at the national<sup>1</sup> and county level<sup>2</sup>, as well as reference to the Cannock Chase AONB Management Plan<sup>3</sup>. A wide variety of spatially referenced data were also reviewed in developing the landscape characterisation, including Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC), Phase 1 Habitat Survey, geological and hydrological data and aerial photography. The national landscape character context is illustrated on Map LV-00-101 (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Map Book). The county Landscape Character Types (LCT) of relevance to the 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.

2.2.2 Descriptions of all the LCA identified within the Colwich to Yarlet area are provided overleaf. The LCA are shown on Maps LV-02-208b-L1 to LV-02-216a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Map Book). A summary description of the LCA most likely to be affected is included in the Volume 2, Colwich to Yarlet community area report, Section 11.

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

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

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

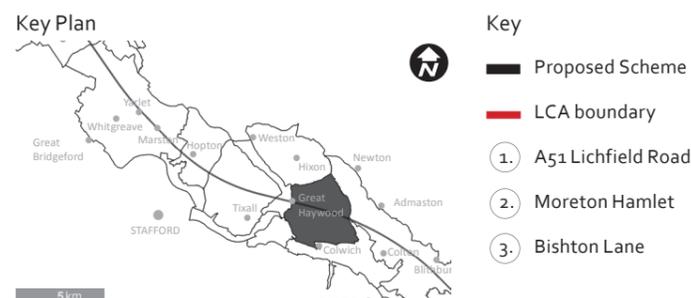
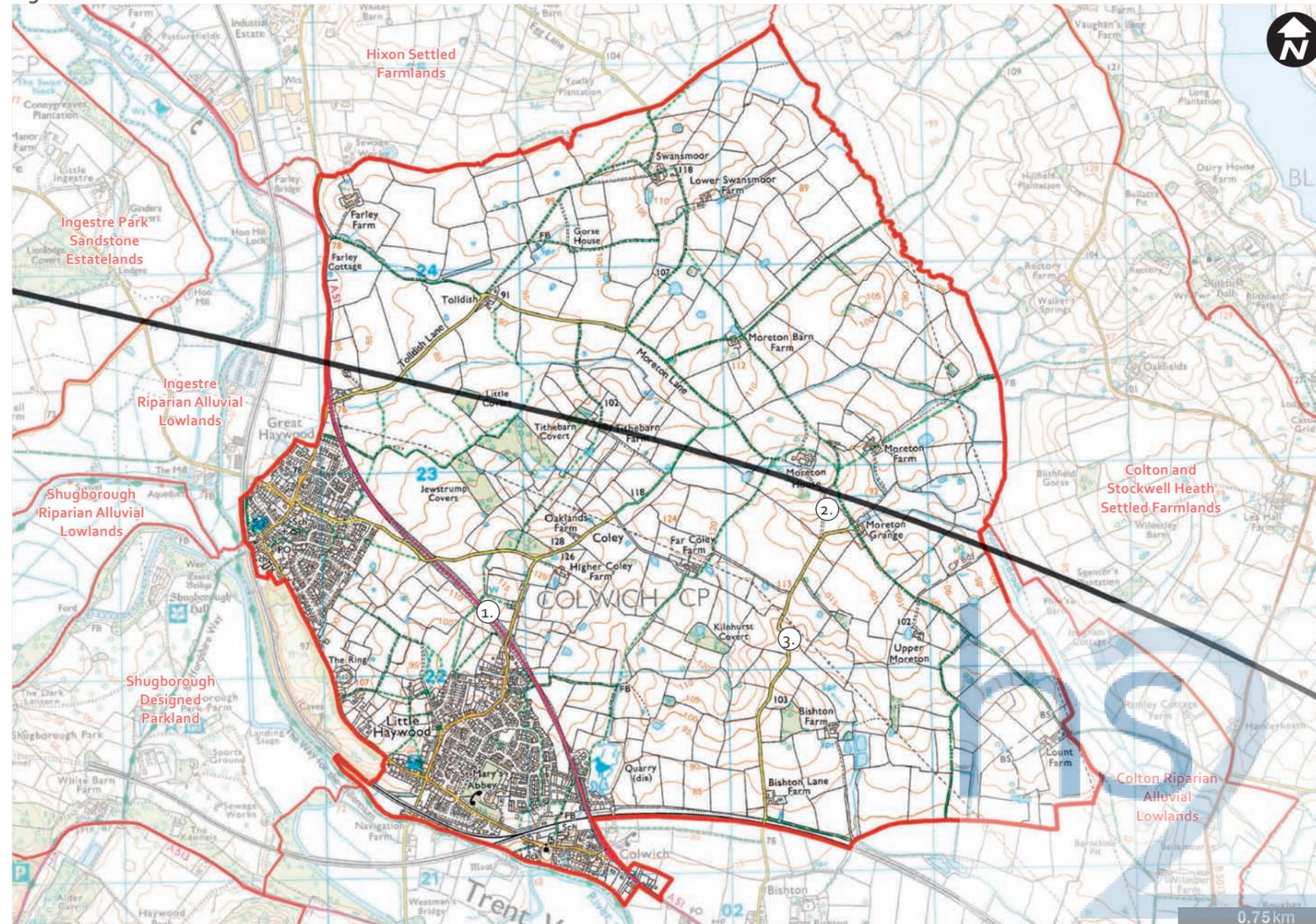
<sup>3</sup> Cannock Chase AONB (2014), *Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan*, 2014-2019

# Great Haywood Settled Plateau Farmland Slopes LCA

## Landscape character baseline description

The LCA is defined by a rolling plateau and upper valley slope landform north and east of the River Trent Valley. The area is predominantly tranquil with a patchwork of largely intact, small to medium scale irregular fields and scattered farmsteads but includes the settlements of Great Haywood and Little Haywood to the south. These villages have strong historic cores (within the Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area, and Colwich and Little Haywood Conservation Area respectively) but have been degraded by modern fringe development and the proximity of the A51 Lichfield Road (1). The historic hamlet of Moreton (2) including Moreton House includes a range of distinctive vernaculars and historic landscape features such as remnant gardens at Moreton House and the sunken Bishton Lane (3). Two pylon lines cross the LCA and are notable features from limited viewpoints in an otherwise strongly rural landscape. The LCA is intersected by an extensive Public Right of Way (PRoW) network including the Sabrina Way long distance bridle route, with long distance views sometimes including Rugeley Power Station, approximately 4km to the south-east, but also having the wooded north ridge of Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) as a distinctive backdrop to the north.

Figure 1: LCA in context



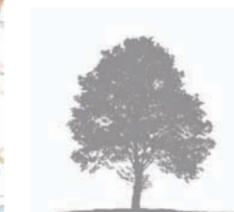
Principal vegetation



Hedge/field trees  
*Pedunculate oak, field maple, ash, alder*



Hedgerow  
*Hawthorn, blackthorn, elder, holly, dogwood, beech, hazel, rose*



Field tree  
*Pedunculate oak, field maple, ash*



Broadleaved plantation  
*Pedunculate oak, willow, elder, hazel, elm, field maple, ash, hawthorn, sweet chestnut*

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Landscape at Colwich Bridleway 21



**Key value characteristics - Scenic qualities:** Well-maintained hedges and mature field trees within a rolling, small to medium scale landscape contribute to the scenic quality. The topography affords long views across the rural landscape, with Cannock Chase AONB often providing a distinctive backdrop.

Figure 3: Main Road from Trent Lane



**Key value characteristics - Historic landscape:** The major settlements have historic cores with a strong local vernacular that also relates to the adjacent Shugborough estate. 18<sup>th</sup> century Moreton House was built on a hilltop and was surrounded by a landscaped garden. Only the tree belt of Spanish oaks marking the southern ha-ha boundary remains today. The historic landscape pattern is also largely intact and includes distinctive winding lanes such as Bishton Lane bordered by hedgerows and high hedgerows.

# Great Haywood Settled Plateau Farmland Slopes LCA

## Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: Landscape around Moreton House

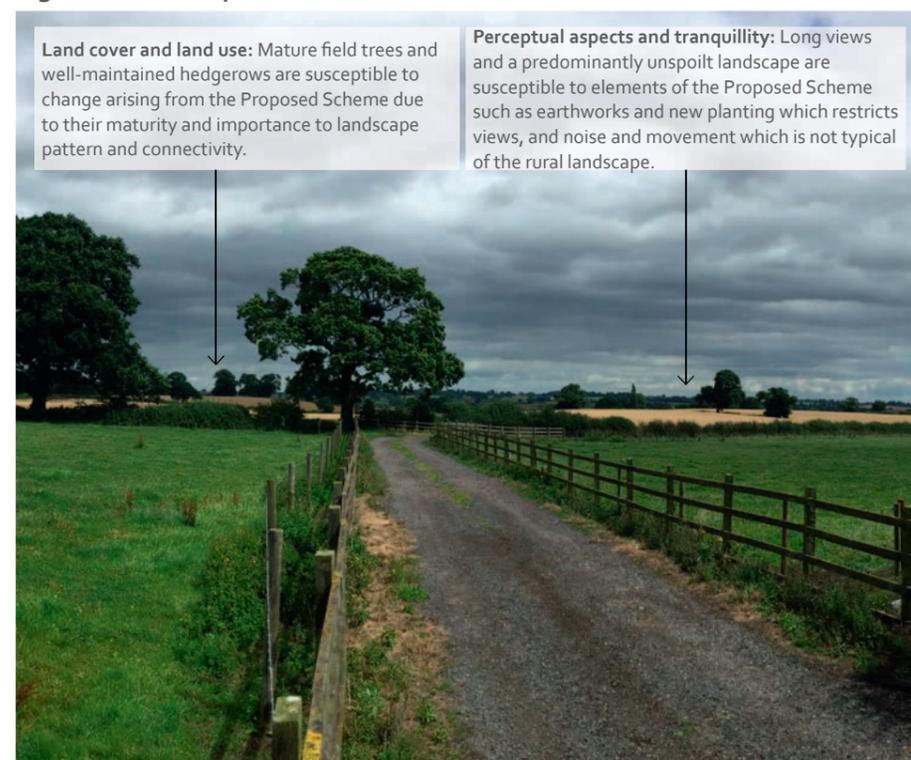
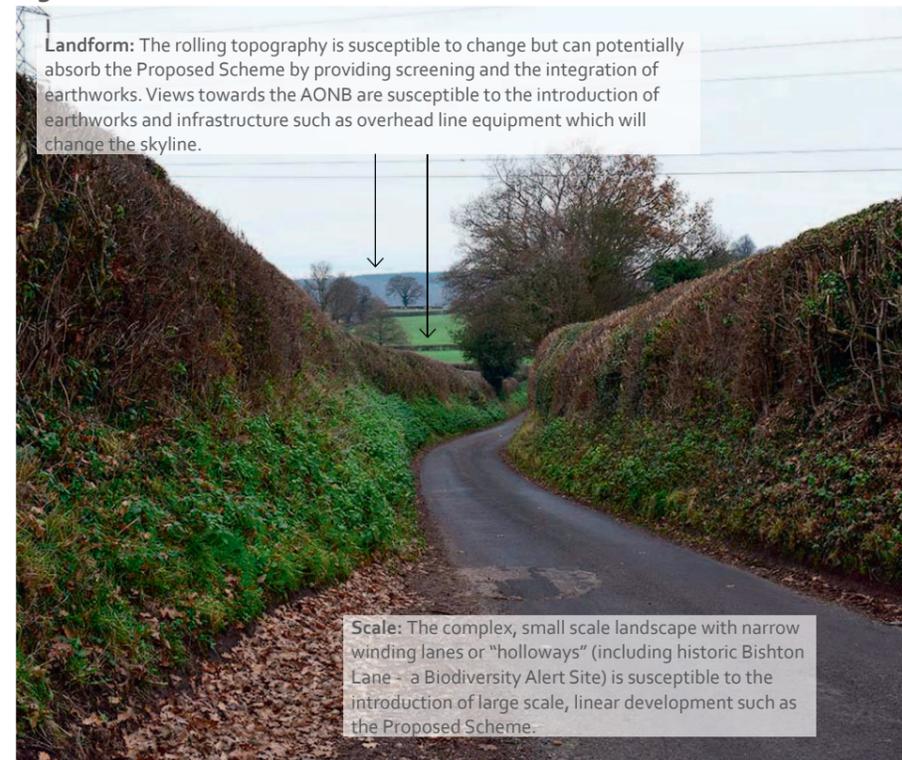


Figure 5: Bishton Lane



## Landscape character assessment

**Description of overall landscape value:** The landscape has a gentle, rolling topography affording long views with a relatively high proportion of tree and woodland cover. Mature field trees and small to medium sized fields defined by well-maintained hedgerows dominate. Historic settlement is degraded by modern fringe development and severed from the wider landscape by the A51 Lichfield Road, however away from this road the LCA is tranquil and there is good recreational access. Power lines and Rugeley Power Station influence views from some locations but create landmarks. Residential committed developments on the north and eastern fringes of Great Haywood and the western fringe of Colwich will be complete by 2027. However, it is unlikely that these will influence the predominantly rural character of the landscape as they are extensions of existing urban development south of the A51 Lichfield Road and are well contained by existing mature vegetation. Overall it is considered that the LCA has a medium value.

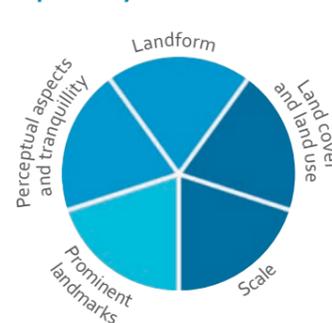
**Description of overall landscape susceptibility:** The rolling landform is able to absorb the Proposed Scheme to some degree, with opportunities for the topography and mature vegetation to provide screening, but the predominantly small scale field patterns of the farmed landscape and the strong historic landscape pattern is susceptible to changes of large scale. Tranquillity is interrupted close to the A51 Lichfield Road and modern fringe development to the south degrades the perception of the landscape and the historic village cores however this is not perceived north of this road. Overall the susceptibility of this LCA to change resulting from the Proposed Scheme is medium.

**Description of overall landscape sensitivity:** Due to the influence of the A51 Lichfield Road and the modern development edge being well contained to the south, and the strong historic landscape pattern and features of this predominantly rural LCA, it has a medium overall sensitivity to change.

### Value



### Susceptibility



#### Value and susceptibility key



## Magnitude of change and level of effect

**Construction:** There will be large scale construction works at Moreton cutting and the Trent South embankment and the introduction of elements such as overbridges, overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers, hard standings and new access tracks and construction vehicle routes and site haul routes into a rural landscape. Construction will also result in the loss of existing mature vegetation.

The widening of Bishton Lane and loss of its hedgebanks and hedgerow trees and the severance of Moreton hamlet are substantial changes to the historic landscape pattern. There will also be the loss of distinctive local landmarks such as the tree line at Moreton House. In addition, the 19<sup>th</sup> century Tithebarn Farm will be demolished and there will be diversions of Tolldish Lane and Hoo Mill Lane as well as PRowWs Bridleway 35 and Colwich Footpath 54.

Undergrounding of overhead power lines at Moreton Brook will extend construction activities further into the landscape and construction noise will change the existing tranquillity. The diversion of five watercourses and PRowWs will also change the local landscape pattern. Together with the construction activity and introduction of infrastructure elements, there will be a high magnitude of change.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 1:** Residual large scale changes to the landscape include the loss of local landscape elements and the permanent severance created by Moreton cutting both at Moreton hamlet and across the LCA as a whole.

The Colwich Bridleway 23 accommodation green overbridge will support hedgerow planting and will reinstate a degree of landscape connectivity, and the undergrounding of overhead power lines at Moreton Brook and removal of concrete pylon bases provides localised benefit. With mitigation planting unable to reinstate the landscape pattern at year 1 there will remain a high magnitude of change.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 15:** Mitigation woodland planting will not be sufficiently mature to provide screening or landscape integration of the large scale infrastructure elements or train movements. Grassland and hedgerow mitigation planting, including on the green overbridge, will be sufficiently established to provide a degree of integration of structures and elements however the historic scale and character of features such as Bishton Lane will not be reinstated. The magnitude of change will remain high due to the scale of changes to the historic landscape.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 60:** The maturity of mitigation planting will provide some integration of the Proposed Scheme within the landscape, and the reinstatement of existing landscape elements such as roadside hedgerows. However, the introduction of large scale engineered earthworks and the transport corridor, the severance of the hamlet and wider rural landscape, and the permanent loss of the historic landscape pattern and changes to the dense network of PRowWs will result in a high magnitude of change persisting at year 60.

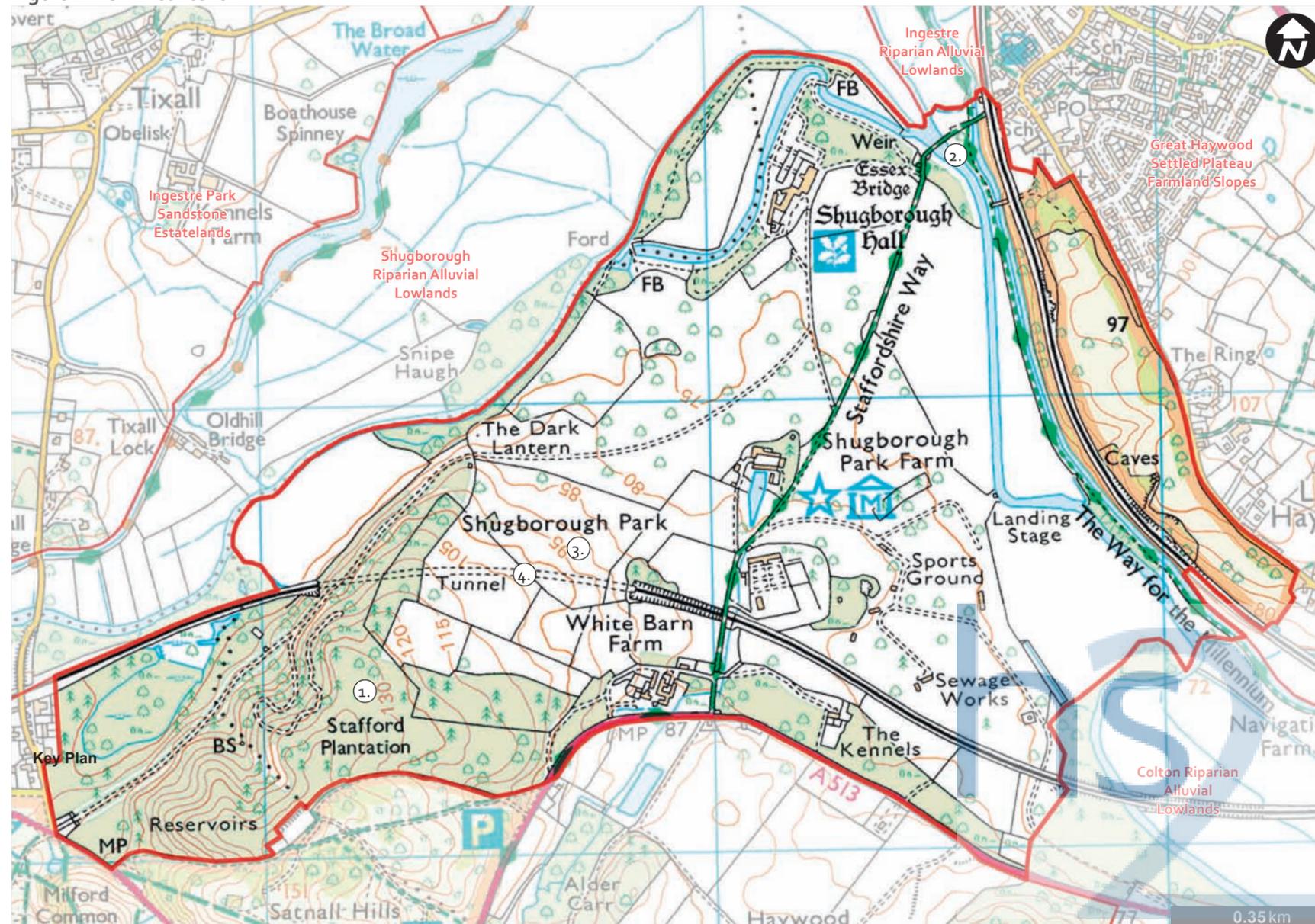
Effects are major adverse (significant).

# Shugborough Designed Parkland LCA

## Landscape character baseline description

This LCA is formed by the parkland at Shugborough, a grade I designed landscape on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. It lies within the northern edge of the Cannock Chase AONB and the Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area. It dates predominantly from the 18<sup>th</sup> century with early 19<sup>th</sup> century work and is the setting to the grade I listed, 18<sup>th</sup> century, Shugborough Hall which sits on the floodplain near the confluence of the River Trent and the River Sow. Satnall Hills (1) rise gently to the south-west, covered in mixed plantation woodland and affording long views to the north across the estate. It is crossed east-west by the West Coast Main Line WCML, screened by mature tree planting and in tunnel through the Satnall Hills. A group of structures marks the connection of Shugborough Park and Great Haywood, including Essex Bridge (2) (Scheduled Monument, grade I) crossing the River Trent, the Trent Lane Canal Bridge (grade II) and the ashlar Trent Lane Railway Bridge (grade II) which provides a monumental entranceway into Great Haywood from the park. A number of other important buildings and monuments sit within in the wider park landscape such as lodges providing access to the estate and the Triumphal Arch (3) which stands on the raised topography. The Staffordshire Way long distance path crosses the estate north-south and The Way for the Millennium long distance path follows the River Trent to the east, where the LCA boundary follows the estate wall alongside Main Road (between Little Haywood and Great Haywood). The proposed scheme is located within 1km to the north of this LCA.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- Proposed Scheme
  - LCA boundary
  - 1. Satnall Hills
  - 2. Essex Bridge
  - 3. Triumphal Arch
  - 4. West Coast Main Line

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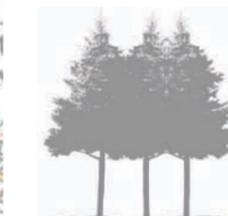
### Principal vegetation



Parkland  
Cedar of Lebanon, pine, Wellingtonia, oak collection, lime, UK's largest yew



Broadleaved woodland  
Oak



Conifer plantation  
Pine

### Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Trent and Mersey Canal on eastern boundary



**Key value characteristics - Recreational value and scenic qualities:** Shugborough Estate is owned by the National Trust who are currently improving visitor facilities. In addition to the Staffordshire Way, The Way for the Millennium long distance path follows the leafy, verdant Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area. The estate is one of the designed parklands listed as one of the Special Qualities in the AONB.

Figure 3: Monuments and follies



**Key value characteristics - Historic landscape:** The Shugborough Estate includes 39 listed buildings and a grade I listed Scheduled Monument (the pedestrian Essex Bridge (2) linking the estate to Great Haywood). Many are still in use, in good condition and of distinctive local vernacular. There is an extensive collection of Chinese and Greek revival style monuments and follies as well as the two grade II entrances to the tunnel of the WCML (4) constructed through the southern part of the park in 1845.

# Shugborough Designed Parkland LCA

## Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: View north from Triumphal Arch



The historic character and carefully designed nature of the view is susceptible to changes such as the movement and infrastructure that the Proposed Scheme will introduce.

**Land cover, Land use and Scale:** The distinctive historic designed landscape pattern of mature parkland trees, woodland and grazed grassland as well as features such as estate fences, combined with the scale and proportions of the buildings, elements and materials as well as their relationship with the surrounding natural landscape are highly susceptible to the changes associated with the Proposed Scheme's scale, infrastructure and linearity.

Figure 5: View south along the Staffordshire Way



**Perceptual aspects and tranquillity:** The parkland provides carefully designed areas of enclosure and openness in relation to the surrounding natural landscape. Cannock Chase AONB provides a dramatic landscape backdrop. This is susceptible to the changes in noise and visible movement that the Proposed Scheme will introduce.

**The approach to Shugborough Hall and its designed parkland is susceptible to changes in the wider landscape setting and views from the parkland.**

**Prominent landmarks:** The historic and landmark buildings, such as Shugborough Hall below, are highly susceptible to changes in their designed landscape setting and views.

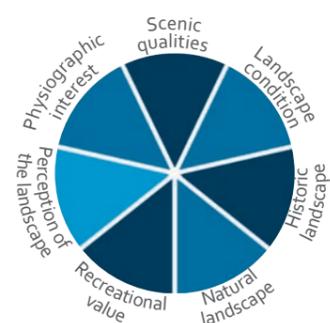
## Landscape character assessment

**Description of overall landscape value:** The largely intact parkland landscape is of high historic and scenic value. The designed views to and from "set pieces" and landmarks (such as the Triumphal Arch on the side of the Satnall Hills) are strongly related to the surrounding landscape. The extensive parkland is in the picturesque idiom and includes an early example of a model farm and includes numerous monuments and follies. The well maintained estate is open to the public and a network of footpaths, the Staffordshire Way and The Way for the Millennium long distance paths give good recreational access and have a strong visual relationship with the parkland. Sitting within the AONB (recognised as key special quality by the Cannock Chase AONB Management Plan 2014-2019) and the Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area, the value of the LCA is considered to be high.

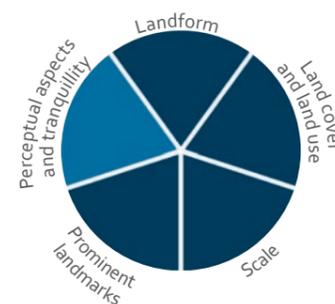
**Description of overall landscape susceptibility:** The distinctive parkland landscape is susceptible to changes resulting from the Proposed Scheme. The parkland is designed to accentuate and take advantage of long views to and from the surrounding landscape, with rolling landform and stands of parkland trees framing vistas. Mature planting now screens views towards the modern urban edges of Great Haywood and Little Haywood. With high quality architecture and a strong local vernacular, the susceptibility of the LCA to modern infrastructure and changes to its landscape setting is considered to be high.

**Description of overall landscape sensitivity:** Due to the high historic value and good condition of the Registered Park and Garden, its location within the designated AONB and its recreational value, the sensitivity to change resulting from the Proposed Scheme of this LCA is high.

### Value



### Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key



## Magnitude of change and level of effect

**Construction:** Whilst there is no direct impact on the LCA, changes will result from construction activities which will be perceived from high ground such as the site of the Triumphal Arch which includes designed viewpoints to the wider landscape setting of the LCA. Construction works will be visible in the distance, filtered by vegetation within the park and the River Trent Valley.

Construction activities will include the removal of existing mature vegetation on the skyline, earthworks for Trent North and Trent South embankments and the movement of tower cranes for the construction of the Great Haywood viaduct. The structures will result in severance of the physical and visual relationship with the neighbouring historic landscapes at Ingestre and Tixall. In addition, construction vehicle routes will change the character of the landscape surrounding the LCA and the perception of the LCA itself. Construction noise over a period of up to five years will also change the perception of tranquillity. Due to the distance of construction works from the LCA and limited inter-visibility, the magnitude of change will be low.

Effects are minor adverse (non significant).

**Year 1:** Changes to the LCA's landscape setting and character of designed views will include the introduction of large scale structures at distance (notably Great Haywood viaduct and associated embankments), the removal of existing mature vegetation and the physical and visual severance of the relationship with Ingestre and Tixall. The perception of this will be limited by the dense boundary and parkland vegetation and the extent of the LCA of low lying topography. Noise from the operation of the Proposed Scheme will change tranquillity and perception of the landscape. The magnitude of change will remain low due to the reduction in construction noise and movement.

Effects are minor adverse (non significant).

**Year 15:** Changes in tranquillity introduced by the operation of the Proposed Scheme and permanent severance of the estate from the wider historic landscapes will persist. Mitigation planting will be sufficiently established to provide some landscape integration of the Proposed Scheme and some restoration of the wider landscape setting of the LCA, however this will not mitigate the noise effects or introduction of the Great Haywood viaduct into views from the estate and the magnitude of change will remain low.

Effects are minor adverse (non significant).

**Year 60:** The permanent severance of the relationship between Shugborough estate and the surrounding historic landscapes, and changes to the surrounding landscape pattern and tranquillity will remain. The maturity of mitigation planting will integrate embankments within the surrounding landscape setting and the magnitude of change perceptible from the LCA will reduce. The large scale Great Haywood viaduct will be visible from the LCA and will change the character of the surrounding historic landscapes with which Shugborough Park is associated. The magnitude of change will remain low.

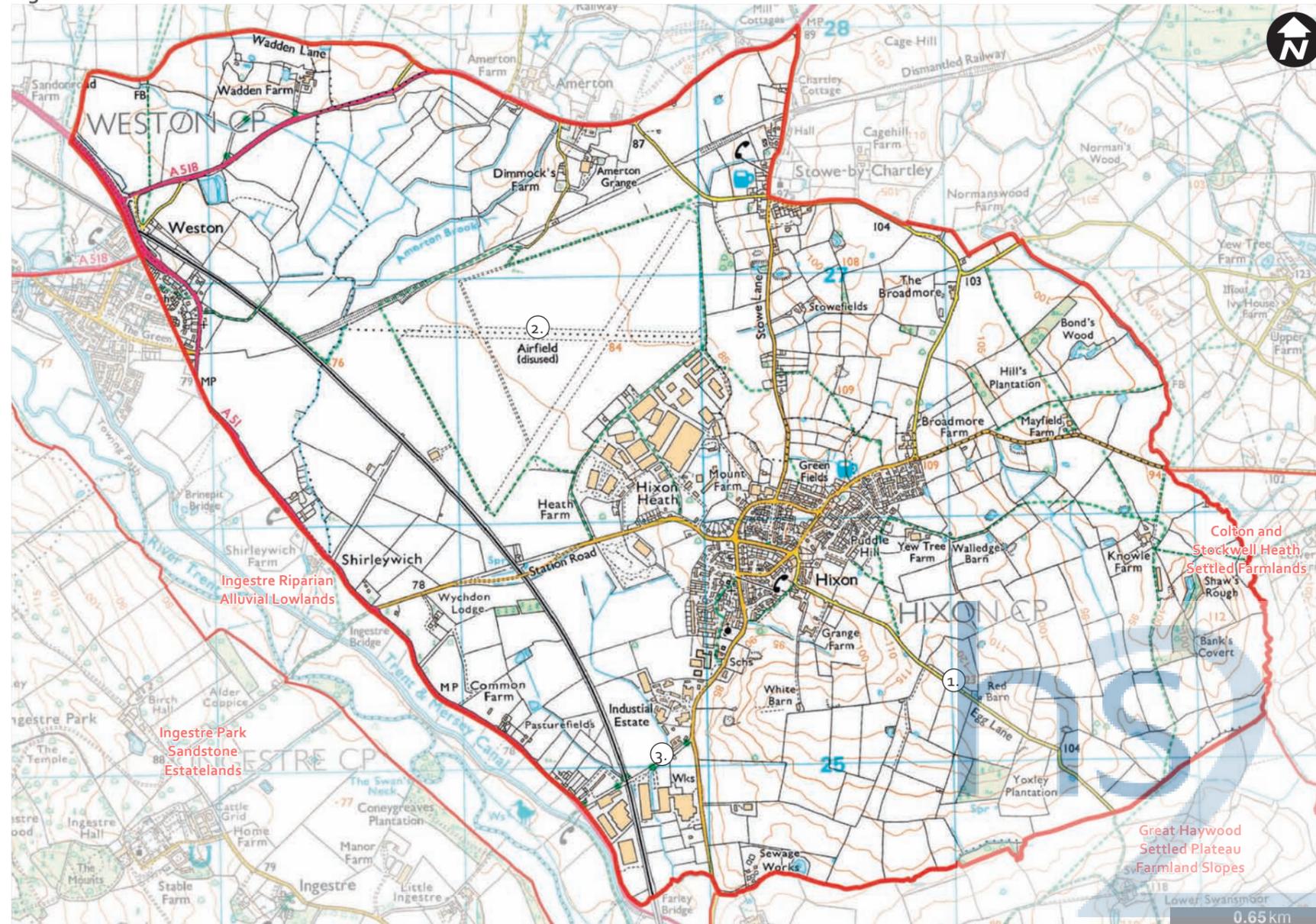
Effects are minor adverse (non significant).

# Hixon Settled Farmlands LCA

## Landscape character baseline description

This LCA surrounds the village of Hixon and follows the A51 Lichfield Road to the south-west and field boundaries to the south-east. East of Hixon is an undulating, farmed landscape with the high point followed by Egg Lane (1). It affords long views to the north and south across arable and pastoral, small to medium sized fields, bounded by well-maintained hedges and a few small areas of mature broadleaved woodland. The land slopes down towards the River Trent Valley to the west, where the topography flattens into the broad valley floor (encompassing the meandering course of the River Trent and the Trent and Mersey Canal within the adjacent LCA) and the busy transport links of the WCML and the A51 Lichfield Road. This is a largely open landscape, influenced by the modern hard settlement edge of Hixon, a disused airfield (2), industrial estates and a rail depot (3) to the south. Hixon is defined by predominantly 20<sup>th</sup> century development based around the historic hamlet but maintaining the complex historic street pattern. The proposed scheme is located approximately 0.5km to the south of this LCA.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- Proposed Scheme
  - LCA boundary
  - 1. Egg Lane
  - 2. Disused airfield
  - 3. Industrial estate & rail depot

Principal vegetation

Hedgerow  
Hawthorn, blackthorn, elder, holly, dogwood, beech, hazel, rose and oak trees

Field tree  
Oak

Broadleaved woodland  
Often ancient in origin

Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Egg Lane to the north



**Key value characteristics - Natural landscape:** The eastern half of the LCA comprises an undulating farmed landscape which affords long views. Hixon's historic core and street pattern follows the contours of the hillside and there are long views out from much of the village across a gently rolling, Parliamentary enclosure, agricultural landscape.

Figure 3: Hixon Airfield (disused)



**Key value characteristics - Landscape condition:** The western half of the LCA is formed by the low lying River Trent Valley, degraded by large scale development including industrial estates, the disused airfield (2), and followed by the A51 Lichfield Road. Boundaries are in poor condition and include high security fencing. Field boundary loss and past agricultural intensification is also evident.

# Hixon Settled Farmlands LCA

## Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: Egg Lane to Church of St. Peter, Hixon

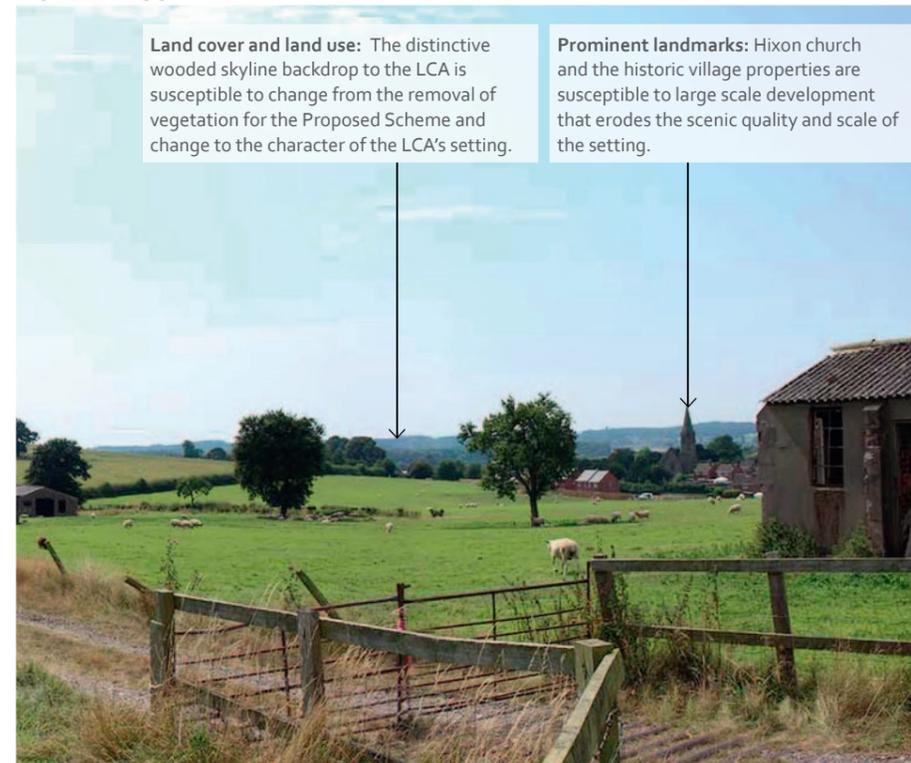


Figure 5: Eastern LCA landscape



## Landscape character assessment

**Description of overall landscape value:** The undulating landscape surrounding Hixon has its scenic qualities eroded by modern edge development. Planning permission has been granted for the extension of housing on the western edge of Hixon and for further development of new and existing industrial estates that will be completed by 2027. These will extend the area of large scale urban development into the low lying half of the LCA and will be adjacent to similar development, limiting the resultant visual influence. PRoW access is good but generally follows roads and lanes rather than accessing the open countryside. Field boundary hedgerows with mature trees are largely intact, with high scenic quality associated with the undulating topography to the east. However, the valley landscape has been and will continue to be eroded by modern infrastructure (WCML and A51 Lichfield Road) and large scale development. Due to the influence of development within the valley, the otherwise rural LCA is judged to have a medium value.

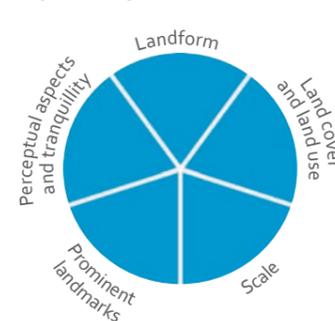
**Description of overall landscape susceptibility:** Elements susceptible to change are the undulating landform and scenic roads which afford long views and rural landscape features and buildings of local vernacular. Overall the susceptibility of this LCA to change is considered to be medium due to the influence of the large scale development and modern transport infrastructure which offset elements such as landform, rural landscape character and vegetation patterns.

**Description of overall landscape sensitivity:** Due to the good condition and scenic qualities of the eastern half of the LCA contrasting with the large scale valley and urban edge development, the sensitivity to change of this LCA is medium.

### Value



### Susceptibility



### Value and susceptibility key



## Magnitude of change and level of effect

**Construction:** There will be no direct construction impacts on the LCA. However, the potential visibility of construction works (such as construction of Trent North embankment and Great Haywood viaduct) and vegetation removal on the opposite valley side from the rural half of the LCA, particularly at Egg Lane, will change the LCA's setting. In addition, the use of the A51 Lichfield Road as a construction traffic route and noise from the large scale construction works will impact upon the tranquillity and perception of the LCA.

Due to the LCA's distance from the Proposed Scheme, the increase in urbanisation of the LCA by 2027 resulting from new development, and there being no direct landscape impacts on the LCA, the magnitude of change will be medium.

Effects are minor adverse (non significant).

**Year 1:** Inter-visibility between the LCA and the surrounding landscape is limited to the eastern, rural half of the LCA (by virtue of landform and vegetation). Views frequently include development such as modern housing and industrial estates. The Proposed Scheme will be perceptible due to the loss of existing vegetation and introduction of structures however only the proportion of the LCA on higher ground will be affected. Due to the distance from the Proposed Scheme the magnitude of change will therefore be low.

Effects are minor adverse (non significant).

**Year 15:** The relative immaturity of mitigation planting will provide limited screening and integration of the Trent North embankment, and the Great Haywood viaduct cannot be wholly screened. However, due to the distance from the Proposed Scheme and the filtering of elements within the view by established mitigation planting, the magnitude of change will be negligible.

Effects are negligible (non significant).

**Year 60:** Mature mitigation planting will provide screening and landscape integration of some elements of the Proposed Scheme within the setting of this LCA and will reinstate the wooded skyline. Great Haywood viaduct will remain visible from limited areas of the LCA however due to the limited inter-visibility and the distance it will not influence the perception of the LCA and therefore the magnitude of change will remain negligible.

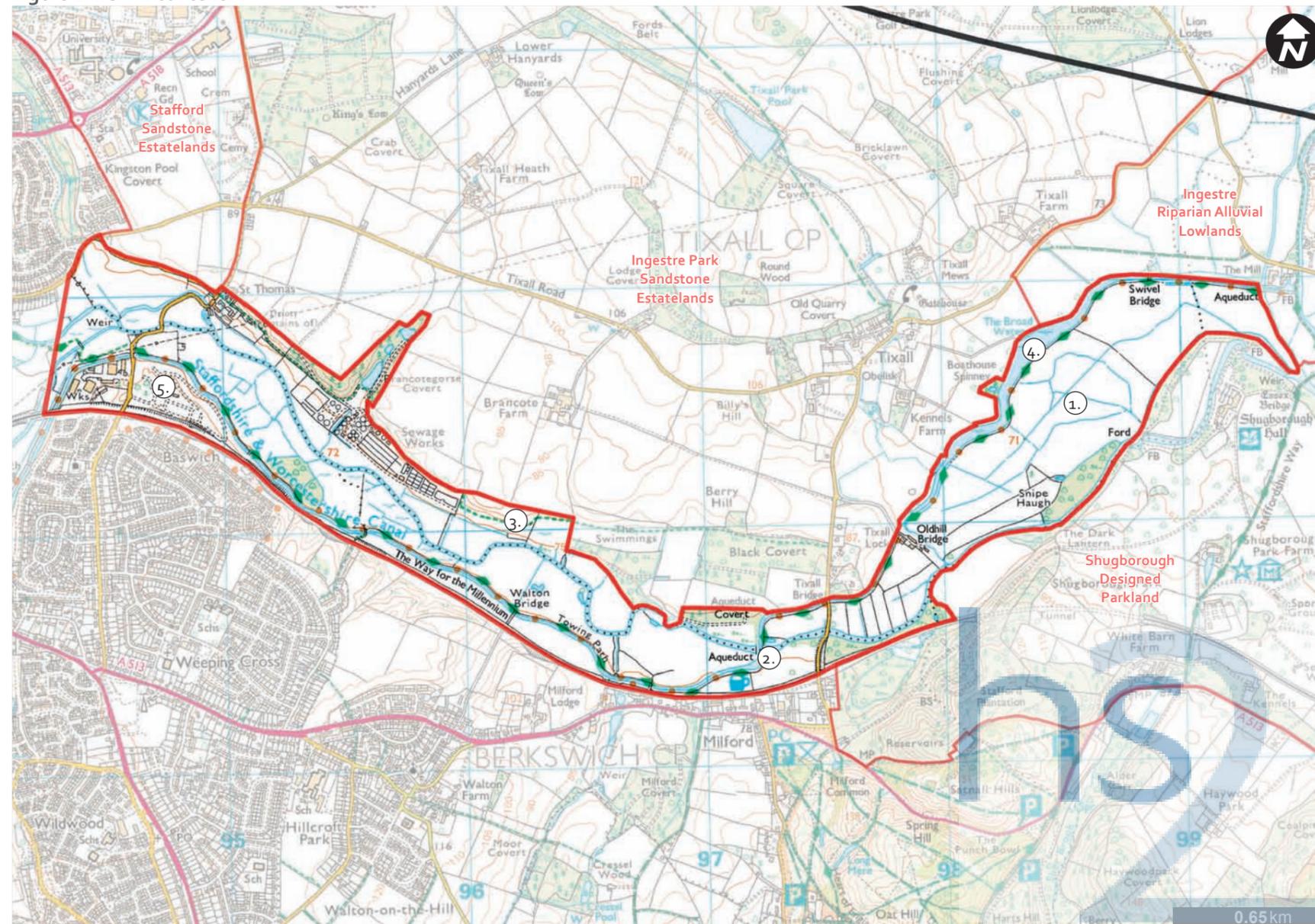
Effects are negligible (non significant).

# Shugborough Riparian Alluvial Lowlands LCA

## Landscape character baseline description

This LCA is formed by the section of the River Sow Valley between Stafford and the Essex Bridge at Shugborough, with the eastern half of the LCA lying within Cannock Chase AONB. This is a flat, low lying, primarily pasture landscape around the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal (followed by The Way for the Millennium long distance path and a local cycle route) and the meandering course of the River Sow. The valley is followed by the WCML and crossed by numerous drains, ponds and marshy areas including Rawbones Meadow Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (1). Game coverts and plantations partly define the boundaries. Canal infrastructure such as the aqueduct (2), Tixall Lock, Oldhill Bridge and Swivel Bridge contribute to the historic and scenic quality of the landscape. A widened section of the canal called The Broad Water (4) is a distinctive feature possibly designed by Capability Brown to resemble a lake when viewed from Tixall Hall (now demolished). Road access is limited, crossing the LCA north-south in only two locations, affording long views up and down the valley and the Two Saints Way long distance path (3) follows PRoW Tixall 0.1630(a). Development is confined to a mobile home park (5) and sewage works near the western boundary, where the LCA is also crossed by a pylon line.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key**
- North
  - Proposed Scheme
  - LCA boundary
  - Rawbones Meadow SSSI lowland grassland
  - Aqueduct
  - Two Saints Way long distance footpath
  - The Broad Water
  - Mobile home park

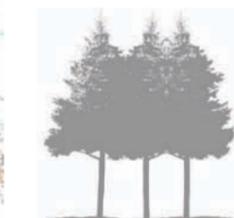
### Principal vegetation



Tree lined water  
Alder, willow, poplar



Broadleaved plantation



Conifer plantation

### Principal vegetation key

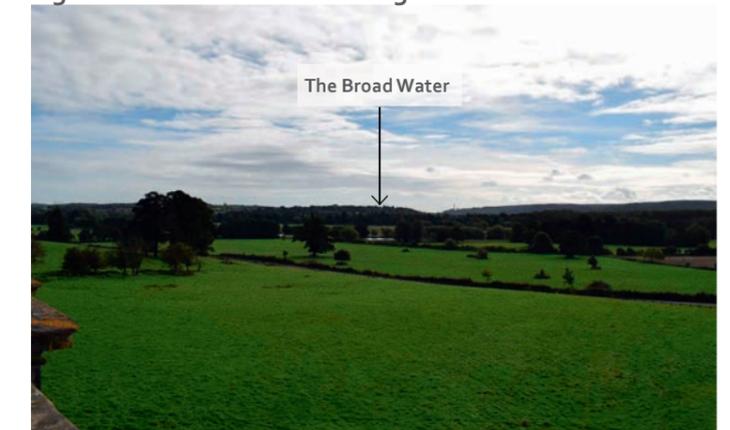


Figure 2: Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal



**Key value characteristics - Recreational value and perception of the landscape:** The Way for the Millennium long distance path and the local cycle route provide access to the LCA. With only two roads crossing the LCA, there is a high degree of tranquillity which is reinforced by riparian vegetation, areas of marsh and flood meadow.

Figure 3: Tixall Gatehouse designed view to Broad Water



**Key value characteristics - Historic landscape:** The historic relationship between the river and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal (a Conservation Area), listed canal structures and important views between the canal and Shugborough Park and Tixall combine to give this LCA a strong sense of place. The canal widens at The Broad Water (4), a feature designed (possibly by Capability Brown) to resemble a lake when viewed from Tixall Hall and to form part of the historic designed park of Tixall Park.

# Shugborough Riparian Alluvial Lowlands LCA

## Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

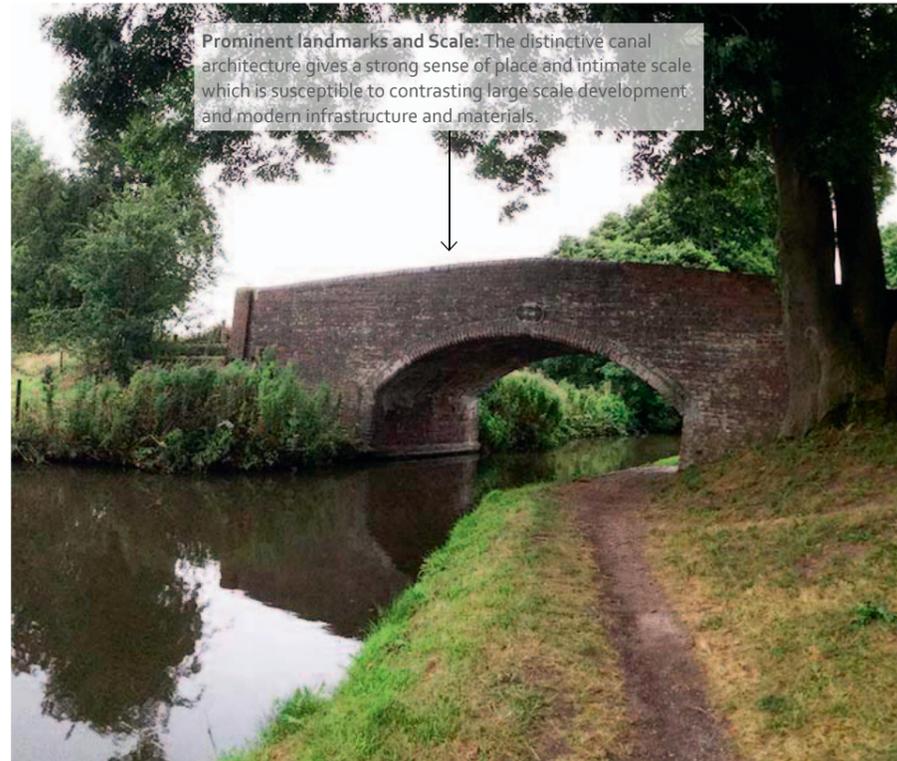
Figure 4: The Aqueduct and canal to the east

**Land cover and land use:** The relationship between the river valley, the canal and the adjacent historic landscapes is susceptible to large scale change which does not respond to the topography. Mature riparian vegetation reinforces the river valley character, creating varying spatial experiences and views out to the valley which are also susceptible to change resulting from the introduction of large scale infrastructure to the currently rural landscape.



Figure 5: Swivel Bridge

**Prominent landmarks and Scale:** The distinctive canal architecture gives a strong sense of place and intimate scale which is susceptible to contrasting large scale development and modern infrastructure and materials.



## Landscape character assessment

**Description of overall landscape value:** The relationship of the canal infrastructure with the valley and its location within the AONB (including the designed landscape feature of The Broad Water from Tixall Park), designation of Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area and the relationship with adjacent historic designed landscapes and The Way for the Millennium, and the Rawbones Meadow SSSI lowland grassland at its eastern extent results in an overall high value. Detracting urban features such as the sewage works and the varying condition of landscape elements such as hedgerow loss is limited to its western extent.

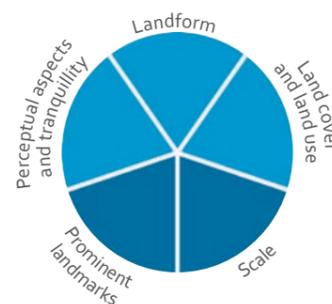
**Description of overall landscape susceptibility:** The small scale of the winding watercourses and associated vegetation and historic infrastructure have a high susceptibility to change, as does the varied and textured landscape formed by areas of marsh, meadow, river meanders and small blocks of woodland in the valley floor. The limited access to the LCA and the strong historic character results in tranquillity which is susceptible to change from noise associated with the construction and operation of the Proposed Scheme.

**Description of overall landscape sensitivity:** Due to the distinctive valley landscape, strong relationship between land use and land form, historic features and the limited vehicle access and resultant tranquillity, the sensitivity of this LCA is high.

### Value



### Susceptibility



### Value and susceptibility key



## Magnitude of change and level of effect

**Construction:** There will be no direct changes within the LCA. The eastern extent of the LCA, within the AONB, is approximately 730m from Great Haywood viaduct and the construction of Brancote South cutting will be perceptible from further west in the LCA.

Construction works, the introduction of large scale structures and earthworks will be perceptible from the LCA. The use of Great Haywood Road (adjacent to the northern LCA boundary) and Mill Lane as a construction traffic route and construction noise over a period of approximately four years will impact upon the setting and tranquillity of the LCA. Mature vegetation lining the canal limits inter-visibility therefore the magnitude of change will be low.

Effects are minor adverse (non significant).

**Year 1:** Large scale structures such as Great Haywood viaduct and associated embankments and train movements will be introduced into the setting of the LCA and the AONB. In addition there will be the loss of existing mature vegetation from the setting and the train noise will change the tranquillity of the LCA. Together these elements will result in a low magnitude of change.

Effects are minor adverse (non significant).

**Year 15:** Mitigation planting will provide some screening and landscape integration of Trent North embankment and a degree of reinstatement of removed existing vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change will reduce to negligible.

Effects are negligible (non significant).

**Year 60:** The maturity of mitigation will provide a high level of screening and integration of the Proposed Scheme within the LCA's setting and the magnitude of change will remain negligible.

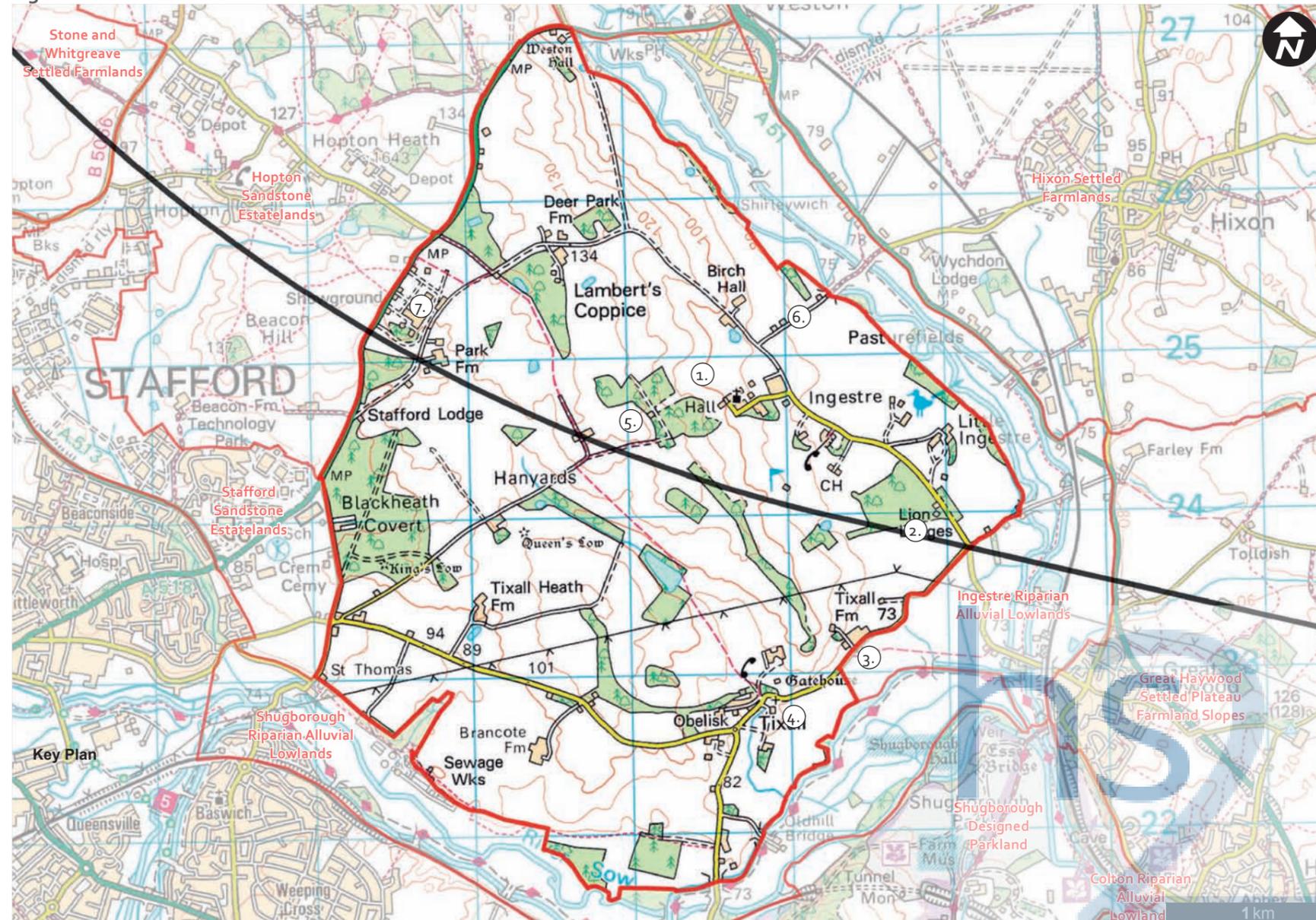
Effects are negligible (non significant).

# 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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-18<sup>th</sup> 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 Wetson Road lie grade II\* listed Jacobean Weston Hall, now a hotel, and the Staffordshire County Showground (7).

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- North
  - Proposed 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

## 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

Abundant    Frequent    Occasional

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 20<sup>th</sup> 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

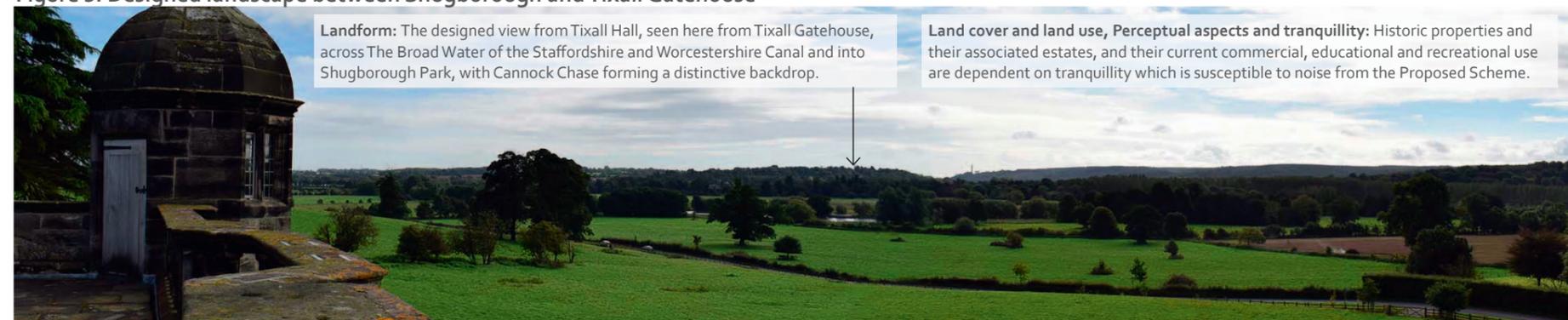
## Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

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 Proposed 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 Proposed 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.

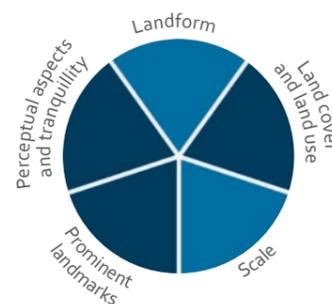
**Description of overall landscape susceptibility:** Mature vegetation and parkland species, along with limited access, create a sense of remoteness and tranquillity which the current usage of the historic properties as hotel (Weston Hall), holiday let (Tixall Gatehouse), residential (Tixall Mews and Ingestre properties) and recreational (Ingestre Hall and Stables) is dependent upon and which is susceptible to the changes in vegetation cover and noise associated with the Proposed Scheme. Along with the designed landscapes and inclusion within the AONB, the LCA has high susceptibility to the changes associated with the Proposed 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 Proposed Scheme will result in severance of the historic landscapes themselves and of the relationship of the landscapes to each other. The introduction of large scale embankment earthworks and cuttings, the loss of substantial areas of mature vegetation within the historic landscapes and the loss of the remaining rare salt marsh and saltspring pool at Lionlodge Covert will change the designed historic landscape pattern and landscape elements within it. The demolition of Hanyards Farm, a settlement at Hanyards Lane and the A518 Weston Road are further changes to the historic landscape pattern. Construction activities including noise, two satellite construction compounds, large areas of material stockpiles and site haul routes will introduce large scale activities at odds with the tranquil rural landscape. Due to these reasons the magnitude of change will be high.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 1:** Permanent severance of the historic landscapes (resulting from the Great Haywood viaduct embankments and from Brancote North cutting) and the loss of historic landscape pattern, footpath realignments, features and elements, and the introduction of urbanising features such as Tixall Bridleway 0.1628 accommodation overbridge, Ingestre green overbridge, Trent Walk underbridge, A518 Weston Road overbridge, noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment will result in a high magnitude of change.

Ingestre green bridge will reinstate some landscape connectivity but associated mitigation planting will not reinstate the severance of the woodland on either side in the short or medium term. Noise and the movement of trains will change the tranquillity of the LCA and the setting of the historic assets.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 15:** Mitigation planting, including that across Ingestre green overbridge, will be sufficiently established to provide some screening of the Proposed Scheme and increased levels of landscape integration and connectivity. However, due to the landscape severance and the loss of historic landscape pattern, features and elements, the magnitude of change will remain high.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 60:** The visibility of near to at-grade sections of the Proposed Scheme, with only hedgerow planting to provide partial screening, will allow the train movements, overhead line equipment and noise to remain a substantial change to the LCA in the west, approaching the Staffordshire County Showground. The maturity of mitigation woodland planting will provide landscape integration of Trent North embankment and Brancote North cutting by year 60 and some historic landscape pattern restoration. In addition, the mature mitigation planting will reduce the visibility of urbanising elements and therefore the magnitude of change will reduce to medium.

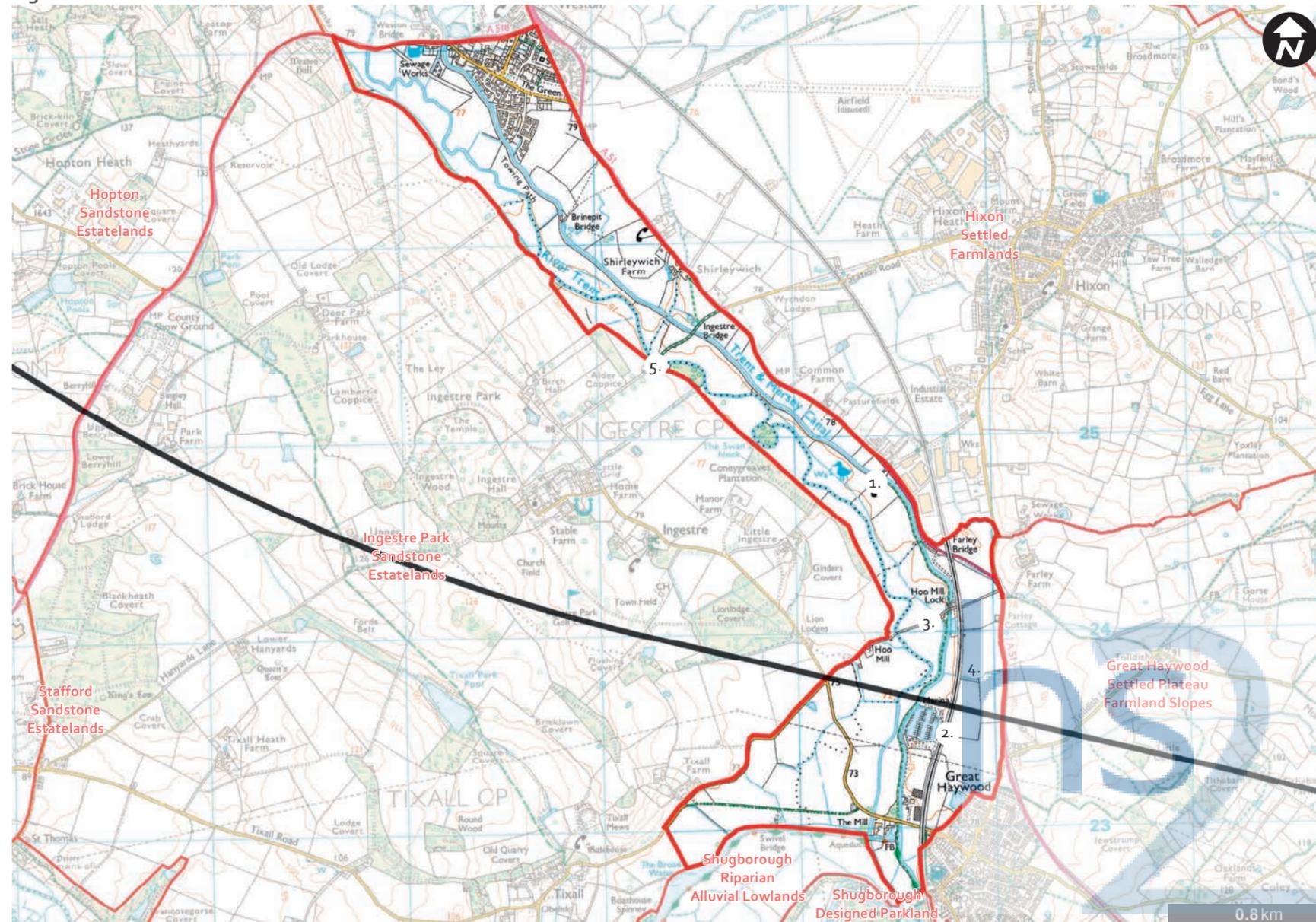
Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

# Ingestre Riparian Alluvial Lowlands LCA

## Landscape character baseline description

This LCA is formed by the low lying valley floor landscape of the meandering, partly tree lined, River Trent Valley between Great Haywood and Weston. The Trent and Mersey Canal and the A51 Lichfield Road run alongside the river. The only settlement, Weston, sits at the northern extent of the LCA. The valley floor includes areas of lowland pasture within the Pasturefields Salt Marsh SAC (1) and SSSI, the only known surviving natural salt spring with inland saltmarsh vegetation in the UK. The southern extent of the LCA is just within Cannock Chase AONB and Great Haywood Marina (2), Hoo Mill Lock (3) and historic canal buildings at The Mill are within the Shugborough and Great Haywood Conservation Area and Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area. The canal corridor to the south is densely tree-lined, filtering views of the adjacent section of the Macclesfield to Colwich Line (4). Recreational development of the Canalside Farm, Shop & Café lies at the southern extent. The north facing valley slopes are defined in part by remnant parkland belts associated with the historic designed landscape of Ingestre Park to the west. The LCA is relatively inaccessible other than the marinas and PRoWs along the southern extent of the canal and Trent Lane (5).

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key**
- North
  - Proposed Scheme
  - LCA boundary
  - 1. Pasturefields SAC
  - 2. Great Haywood Marina
  - 3. Hoo Mill Lock
  - 4. Macclesfield to Colwich Line
  - 5. Trent Lane

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### Principal vegetation



Tree lined water  
Alder, willow, poplar,  
lowland meadow, coastal  
floodplain grazing marsh



Broadleaved woodland  
Poplar



Hedgerow  
Hawthorn, blackthorn, elder,  
holly, dogwood, beech,  
hazel, rose & oak trees

### Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Grade II listed Hoomill Bridge Number 76



**Key value characteristics - Historic landscape:** The length of the Trent and Mersey Canal is a conservation area with numerous associated features being listed. The remains of Hoo Mill are thought to be on the site of an earlier mill, possibly of Domesday date. Historic bridge crossings to the north and The Mill area provide a strong sense of place and scenic quality.

Figure 3: Great Haywood Marina



**Key value characteristics - Natural landscape:** The canal side belts of mature alder visually reinforce the route of the canal and give a strong sense of place. In summer the hedgerow boundaries limit views out to the adjacent wide valley floor, which contrasts with the surrounding slopes. The Macclesfield to Colwich Line embankment and overhead lines are incongruous infrastructure elements where they are visible in an otherwise naturalistic landscape.

# Ingestre Riparian Alluvial Lowlands LCA

## Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: The River Trent Valley

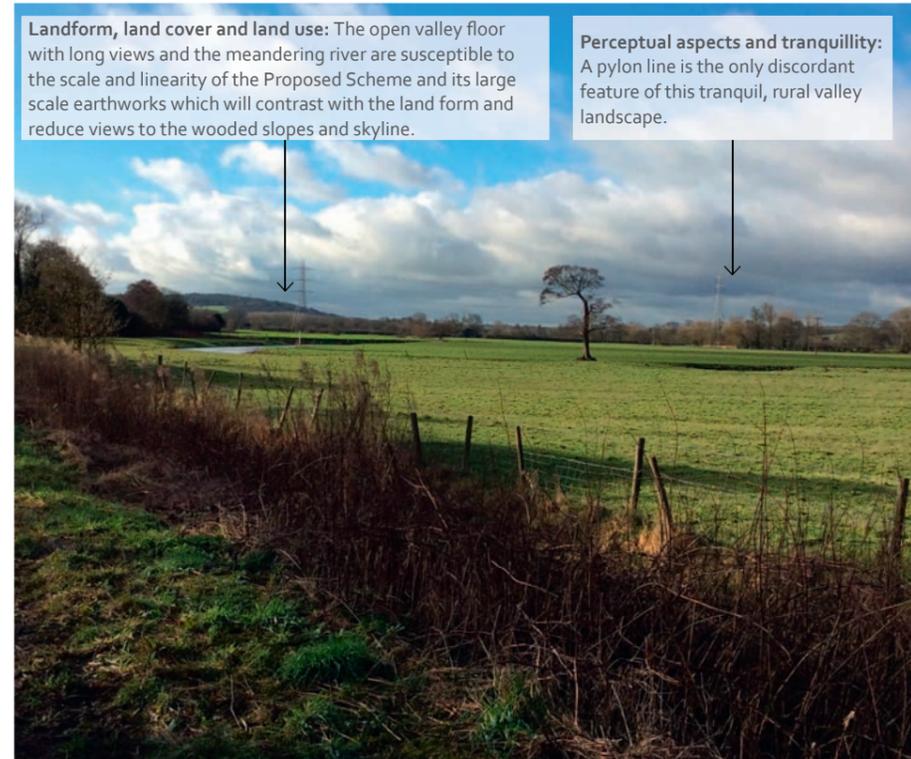


Figure 5: Haywood Junction



## Landscape character assessment

**Description of overall landscape value:** The landscape has distinctive scenic quality associated with the watercourses and valley topography, although with some elements in poorer condition such as hedgerow boundaries and limited inter-visibility between the canal and river corridors in summer. The historic canal infrastructure, associated with Wedgwood and Brindley, provides a strong sense of place and its intimate scale adds to the sense of tranquillity, only occasionally interrupted by trains on the Macclesfield to Colwich Line and noise from the A51 Lichfield Road. Due to the distinctive valley landscape, heritage and nature designations, and the recreational and residential use of the canal, the value of this LCA is high.

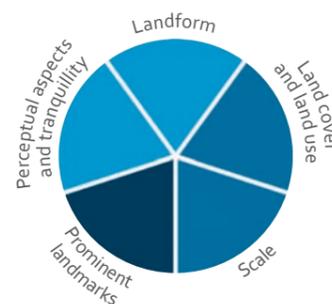
**Description of overall landscape susceptibility:** The valley topography is followed by the canal, the Macclesfield to Colwich Line and the A51 Lichfield Road and the LCA has the ability to accommodate linear infrastructure that follows this topography. However the historic assets and small scale of the canal infrastructure, along with the rare landscape type and habitat represented by Pasturefields Saltmarsh, is highly susceptible to large scale change. The relative inaccessibility and enclosure provides a strong sense of tranquillity that is susceptible to the large scale construction activities and operation of the Proposed Scheme, despite the proximity to the A51 Lichfield Road. Overall susceptibility of the LCA is high.

**Description of overall landscape sensitivity:** The valley topography, landscape and habitat designations and limited scope for effective mitigation in character with this LCA result in a high sensitivity overall.

### Value



### Susceptibility



### Value and susceptibility key



## Magnitude of change and level of effect

**Construction:** Whilst construction activities will be confined to the area of the LCA south of Hoo Mill Lane, their scale will make them readily perceptible from further north, especially in winter months when the towpath boundary vegetation is sparse and wider views are available. Construction of the large scale earthworks of the Trent North and Trent South embankments and of Great Haywood viaduct will be combined with large areas of land between the canal and the A51 Litchfield Road being used for activities including the main construction compound, transfer node, asphalt batching plant and worker accommodation. A construction vehicle route will follow the A51 Litchfield Road, further impairing tranquillity, and the earthworks associated with the utility works along the River Trent Valley will result in the loss of over 40m of established hedgerow and a line of mature poplars that is a distinctive local landmark. The scale of construction works at the southern, most historically sensitive part of the LCA will result in a high magnitude of change.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 1:** The physical and visual severance of the southern extent of the LCA resulting from the large scale embankment earthworks and Great Haywood viaduct, the permanent change to the landform and land cover, and the associated infrastructure of overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers being at odds with the small scale and tranquillity of the conservation area will result in a high magnitude of change.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 15:** The mitigation planting will be sufficiently established to provide some screening and landscape integration of the embankment earthworks. However, there will be a permanent change in landform and land cover introducing areas of woodland to the open valley floor. Noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment on the embankments will be partially filtered by established vegetation however the large scale infrastructure will continue to dominate the valley and therefore the magnitude of change will remain high.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 60:** The maturity of mitigation planting will provide a degree of landscape integration of the embankments with the surrounding landscape, and a proportion of the infrastructure elements will be screened. However, the influence of the viaduct structure and the large scale changes to the valley landform cannot be mitigated and along with the change to the land cover will result in the magnitude of change remaining high.

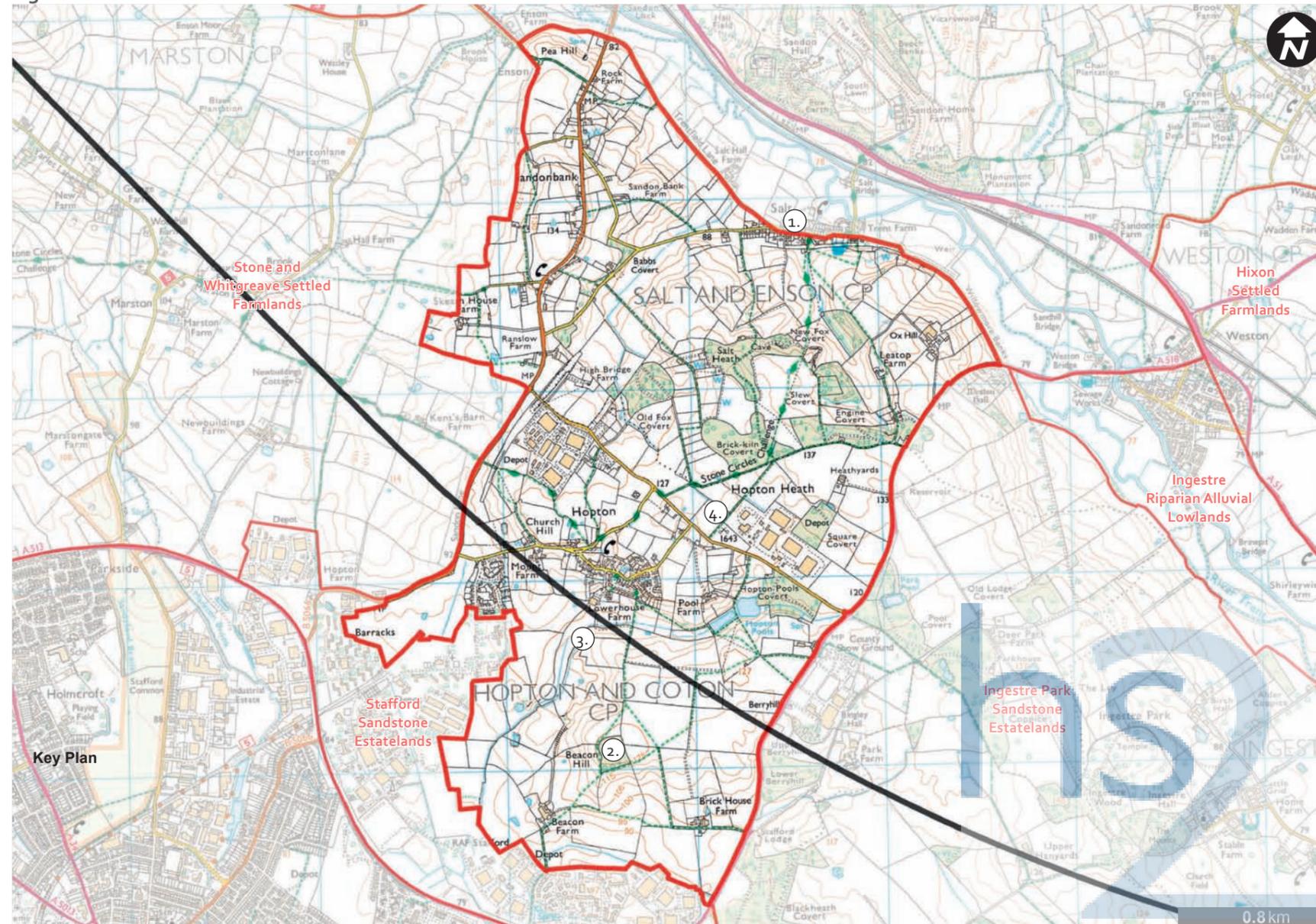
Effects are major adverse (significant).

# Hopton Sandstone Estatelands LCA

## Landscape character baseline description

This LCA surrounds Hopton Heath, a relatively elevated plateau between the River Trent and the River Sow. To the north near the village of Salt (1) the landform is steep and undulating and distinctly combines numerous 19<sup>th</sup> century wooded game coverts to create a landscape of intimate scale. To the south the distinctive wooded high point of Beacon Hill (2) provides long views across the surrounding landscapes and to the edge of Stafford. A brook runs south-west from Hopton Pools (fish ponds created by two dams across the valley which pre-date 1775), around Beacon Hill and forms a distinctive minor valley south of Hopton (3). Hopton village sits on a south facing escarpment and its historic centre surrounds narrow, winding lanes cutting through rock. 20<sup>th</sup> century residential development on the southern edge experiences long views to the south. The landscape is predominantly farmed but the heath has been degraded by Royal Air Force (RAF) depot development (mostly well-screened by vegetation), partly on the site of the Civil War battle of Hopton Heath (Registered Battlefield (4)). The LCA includes an extensive PRow network, including two long distance paths.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- North
  - Proposed Scheme
  - LCA boundary
  - 1. Salt
  - 2. Beacon Hill
  - 3. Minor valley associated with an unnamed brook from Hopton Pools
  - 4. Registered Battlefield

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### Principal vegetation



Broadleaved woodland  
Silver birch, pedunculate oak, sycamore, elder, hazel



Conifer plantation  
Pine, spruce



Scrub  
Dogwood, hawthorn, elder, beech, hornbeam



Hedgerow  
Hawthorn, blackthorn, elder, holly, dogwood, beech, hazel, rose & oak trees

### Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Landscape south of Salt, from Salt Lane



**Key value characteristics - Recreational value and historic landscape:** The LCA has an extensive PRow network, including the Stone Circles Challenge and the Two Saints Way long distance paths and Beacon Hill and Hopton Pools promoted route. Hopton Heath (Registered Battlefield) has two good publicly accessible viewpoints and is crossed by the long distance paths and PRowS.

Figure 3: Hopton from Beacon Hill



**Key value characteristics - Physiographic interest:** Hopton Heath occupies the elevated land between the River Sow and the River Trent. The highpoint at Beacon Hill (pictured), distinctive topography and rock outcrops underlying Hopton and the complex landform south of Salt give the LCA a variety of distinctive spatial experiences and afford long views across the landscape.

# Hopton Sandstone Estatelands LCA

## Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: Salt Heath, Brick-kiln Covert and Saltheath Lane

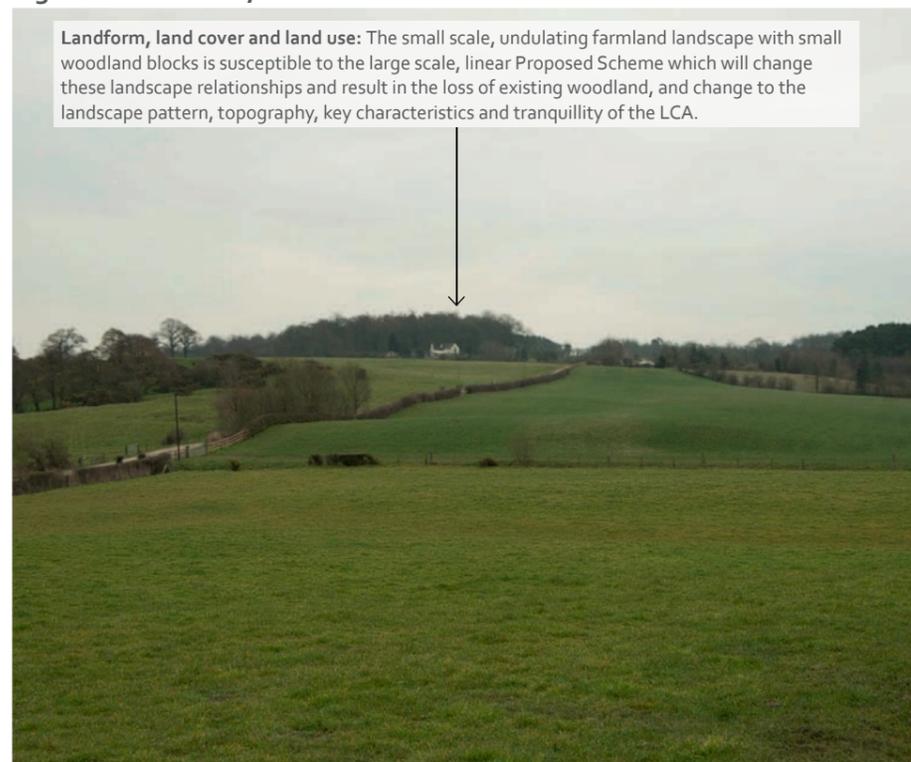


Figure 5: Hopton, looking towards Beacon Hill and Stafford



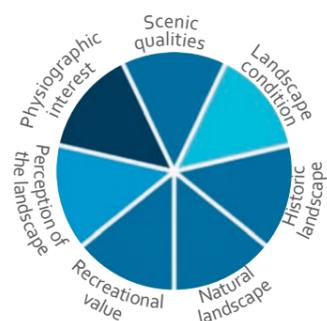
## Landscape character assessment

**Description of overall landscape value:** The southern edge of the LCA retains a distinctive and open rural quality despite the proximity of existing large scale development such as the MoD site in the adjacent Stafford Sandstone Estatelands, defined by the contrast between the land cover and topography. Planned housing and MoD development south of the B5066 Sandon Road will exert less influence due to the lower topography and screening from existing adjacent development. Despite the potential influence of proposed development and existing depots in the centre of the LCA, it is dominated and defined by the high scenic quality created by the distinctive small scale topography, especially around Salt, and the elevated land such as at Beacon Hill giving a strong visual relationship with the surrounding landscapes. The designated battle site and its strategic relationship with the adjacent Ingestre Park adds historic value. These elements plus the good recreational access results in a high value for this LCA.

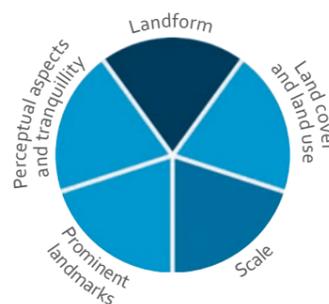
**Description of overall landscape susceptibility:** The more degraded, large scale developed areas within this LCA are predominantly located on the low or heathland areas and have limited visual influence. Elsewhere the distinctive, complex topography, intimate scale and woodland mosaic at Hopton Heath and Salt Heath watercourses and long views across the predominantly rural landscape results in the overall susceptibility of the LCA as high.

**Description of overall landscape sensitivity:** Despite large scale depot development on the heath and 20<sup>th</sup> century housing on the escarpment edge, the distinctive topography, Registered Battlefield and limited scope for effective mitigation in character with this LCA result in high overall sensitivity.

### Value



### Susceptibility



#### Value and susceptibility key



## Magnitude of change and level of effect

**Construction:** Construction of Hopton South and North cuttings (up to 15/17m deep and 91-104m wide respectively) and the introduction of two overbridge structures will result in substantial earthworks and construction vehicle movements. Further changes to the landform will result from construction of landscape earthworks alongside the unnamed brook from Hopton Pools, landscape earthworks alongside the route of the Proposed Scheme and construction of two balancing ponds. In addition, five material stockpiles will be temporary changes to the local land form, introducing large engineered forms. Hopton South cutting satellite construction compound, transfer nodes and site haul routes will introduce temporary urbanising elements to the open rural landscape. Construction requires relatively little removal of existing mature vegetation in this LCA but largely as a result of there being comparatively little mature vegetation within the area of the LCA affected. The diversion of the A518 Weston Road, Hopton Lane and the B5066 Sandon Road will result in large scale changes to the local landscape pattern and landform, and mature roadside vegetation will be lost. Due to the scale of construction works within the LCA the magnitude of change will be high.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 1:** The lack of existing vegetation cover around the Proposed Scheme results in limited opportunity for screening and integration of structures such as overbridges, with mitigation planting being limited to hedgerow planting along much of the Proposed Scheme to the east, and woodland planting being concentrated south of Hopton. The large scale of changes to the local landform and landscape severance along with small scale changes such as the permanent diversion of Hopton and Coton Footpath 6 will result in a high magnitude of change.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 15:** Mitigation hedgerow planting will be sufficiently established to provide partial screening of the overhead line equipment, structures and train movements. Woodland mitigation planting will provide a degree of integration of the landscape earthworks and road realignment embankments however the land cover within this area of the LCA will be changed from open pasture to blocks and belts of woodland. The magnitude of change will remain high.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 60:** Mitigation planting will have matured to provide screening of the Proposed Scheme and structural elements such as the Hopton and Coton Footpath overbridge at Hopton. Woodland mitigation planting north of Mount Edge will replicate woodland blocks elsewhere in the LCA, however the planting alongside the Proposed Scheme will visually reinforce its route. The mitigation planting to the east is generally limited to hedgerow, reflecting the existing wider landscape pattern but also reinforcing the linearity of the Proposed Scheme which is at variance with the surrounding landscape field pattern. The permanent changes to the land cover, landform and severance of the LCA will result in the magnitude of change remaining high.

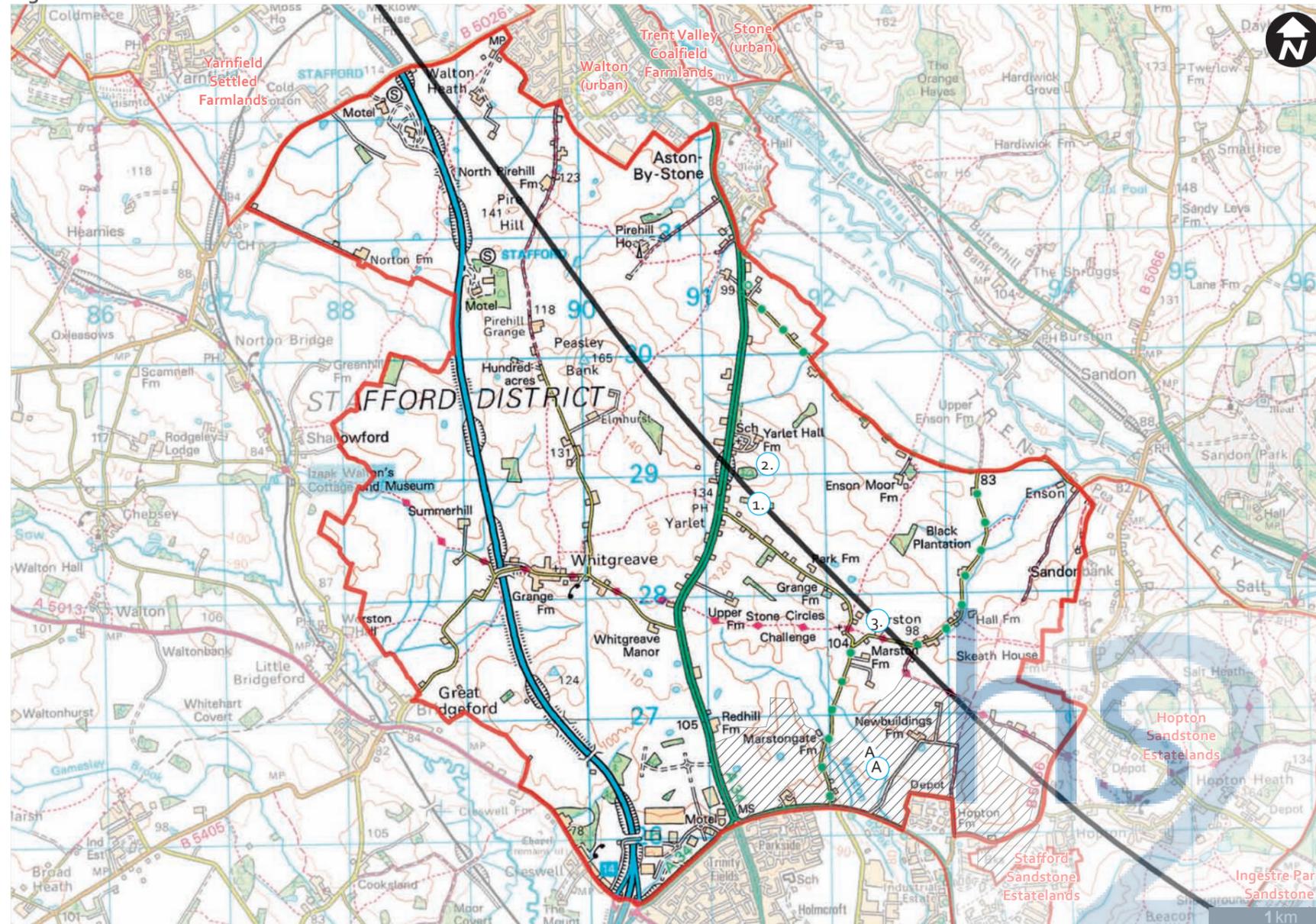
Effects are major adverse (significant).

# Stone and Whitgreave Settled Farmlands LCA

## Landscape character baseline description

This LCA is a predominantly arable plain lying between Stafford and Stone, its western and eastern boundaries following the River Sow and the River Trent Valleys respectively. This is an undulating arable landscape with elevated points at Yarlet (with long views across the River Trent valley) and Peasley. There are small, medieval strip fields at Yarlet (1) and Marston, as well as large scale fields to the west. Much of the landscape still possesses an intricate pattern and intimate spatial scale, including narrow lanes with high hedgebanks. Small woodland blocks are concentrated around Yarlet and Marston, with The Grove woodland (2) being a distinctive local landmark on top of Yarlet Hill. The locally dominant M6 and A34 Stone Road corridors run north-south through the LCA but are well contained within vegetated boundaries. There is a good level of PRow access plus the Stone Circles Challenge long distance path. Settlement includes historic villages and hamlets at Marston (3), Yarlet and Whitgreave and numerous scattered historic farmsteads. The southern edge is degraded by large scale industrial estates on the outskirts of Stafford and a large area to the south has been allocated for housing development (A).

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- North
  - Proposed Scheme
  - LCA boundary
  - 1. Medieval strip fields
  - 2. The Grove, Yarlet Hill
  - 3. Marston
  - A. The Plan for Stafford Borough 2011 - 2031 (Policy Stafford 2, North of Stafford Housing - Approved)
- Materials significant committed developments

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## Principal vegetation



Hedgerow  
Hawthorn, blackthorn, elder, holly, dogwood, beech, hazel, rose



Hedge/field trees  
Oak



Broadleaved woodland  
Often of ancient origin:  
pedunculate oak, ash, sycamore

## Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: M6 from Green Lane at Whitgreave



Key value characteristics - Physiographic interest and scenic qualities: The complex topography provides long views to the river valleys and is able to absorb the major road corridors, in visual terms. As such, perception of rural and scenic character is strong. Hedgerow boundaries with mature hedgerow trees are abundant to the south.

Figure 3: March Lane, Whitgreave



Key value characteristics - Historic landscape and scenic qualities: A group of earthworks, likely to represent medieval settlement, centres on Yarlet Hall (Yarlet School), with field boundaries also respecting an oval estate boundary, likely to be of medieval origin, around Yarlet Hill (2). Small scale, local vernacular farm buildings predominate and give a strong sense of rural character. Settlement is confined to villages, hamlets and farms.

# Stone and Whitgreave Settled Farmlands LCA

## Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: Green Lane and Peasley Bank high point



Figure 5: River Trent Valley from Yarlet Lane



## Landscape character assessment

**Description of overall landscape value:** The undulating, small scale topography and long views to the River Trent Valley provide high scenic value and a high degree of physiographic interest and locally distinctive landscape features. The majority of the LCA has a strong, traditional and tranquil rural character, with distinctive scattered farms and villages, and good levels of PRoW access. The Plan for Stafford Borough 2011 - 2031 (approved Policy Stafford 2) proposes up to 3,100 new houses north of the A513 Beaconside Road. This will extend development into the LCA along the northern boundary of Stafford. This will substantially alter the southern extent of the LCA however it will be within the context of the existing urban edge and the majority of the LCA will remain rural.

The aural and visual influence of the two major road corridors is localised due to surrounding mature vegetation and landform. Overall this predominantly rural LCA has a medium value, due to the large scale industrial development to the south, the M6 and the A34 Stone Road corridors and the housing allocation.

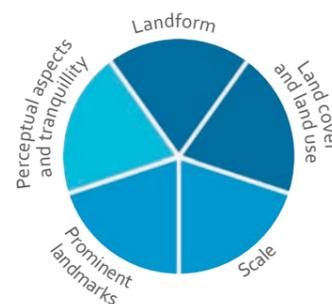
**Description of overall landscape susceptibility:** The complex topography provides opportunities to accommodate development however the predominantly intimate spatial scale and the availability of long views results in a medium susceptibility to large scale and linear development.

**Description of overall landscape sensitivity:** Due to the distinctive small scale historic landscape and settlement pattern and the complex and varied topography, this LCA has a medium sensitivity.

### Value



### Susceptibility



#### Value and susceptibility key



## Magnitude of change and level of effect

**Construction:** Construction works within the LCA include the B5066 Sandon Road realignment, Hopton North cutting, Marston South and Marston North embankments and Yarlet South cutting. The cuttings are large scale (17-21m deep and 104-122m wide respectively) and will require large scale earthworks operations. Yarlet South cutting will pass through the local landscape landmark of Yarlet Hill and its associated hilltop woodland of The Grove, and a veteran oak will also be lost. Construction of the embankments and temporary material stockpiles will introduce engineered landforms at odds with the local landform. The Proposed Scheme requires 12 demolitions within the LCA and is within 100m of the historic rural village of Marston at its closest point, severing the village near Church Farm, and the realignment of Marston Lane and PRoWs will change the historic landscape pattern. The Proposed Scheme passes through the historic field patterns north of Yarlet Lane and will result in the loss of substantial areas of mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Existing planting along the A34 Stone Road will be removed and the A34 Stone Road temporary realignment will further extend the construction footprint into the adjacent fields. Works to utilities will also result in localised loss of mature vegetation. Hopton North cutting satellite compound, Marston South embankment satellite compound, Marston North Embankment satellite compound and Yarlet South cutting satellite compound will be temporary urbanising structures within the landscape. Whilst the construction works will constitute a relatively small area of an LCA with an overall medium sensitivity, the magnitude of change is high due to the scale of the cuttings and loss of local landmark topography and vegetation in the local landscape and the loss of historic landscape pattern.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 1:** The loss of the landmark woodland at Yarlet and the large scale cutting through Yarlet Hill are substantial permanent changes to the landscape. Earthworks for noise and visual mitigation and balancing ponds will introduce engineered landforms and fencing, hard standing at Yarlet express feeder auto-transformer station and access tracks will introduce infrastructure elements at odds with the rural landscape character.

The Proposed Scheme passes through the entire length of the LCA south to north, and perpendicular to the historic field pattern at Yarlet, therefore the magnitude of change will remain high.

Effects are major adverse (significant).

**Year 15:** The establishment of mitigation hedgerows will reinstate some of the landscape pattern and integrate balancing pond access tracks and the realigned Marston Lane. Mitigation woodland planting will partially screen Yarlet express feeder auto-transformer station, reducing the influence of the infrastructure on the surrounding landscape character. Yarlet Wood advance planting will be sufficiently established to provide reinstatement of the historic landscape pattern and mitigation woodland planting adjacent to Yarlet South cutting will partially restore the character of The Grove. The magnitude of change will reduce to medium

Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

**Year 60:** Despite the maturity of mitigation planting, due to the residual changes in historic landscape pattern, landform and the severance of Marston, the magnitude of change will remain medium.

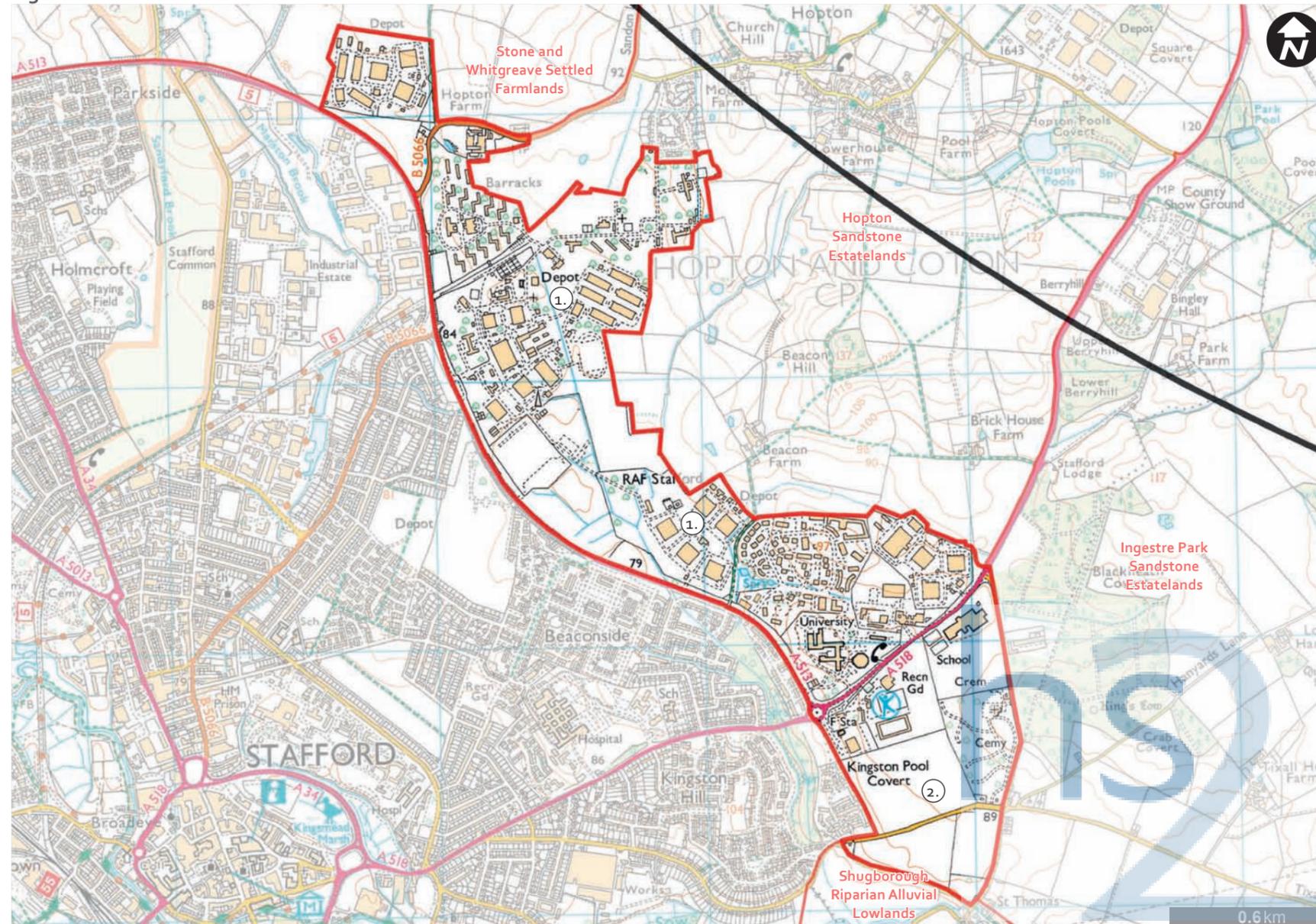
Effects are moderate adverse (significant).

# Stafford Sandstone Estatelands LCA

## Landscape character baseline description

This LCA comprises the large scale developments of Staffordshire University, industrial estates, the Staffordshire Technology Park and Ministry of Defence (MoD) and RAF Stafford lying between the urban edge of Stafford and the undulating rural landscape south of Hopton. There is a local highpoint of 97m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the Staffordshire Technology Park south of Beacon Hill with the rest of the LCA on relatively level ground below. The MoD and RAF development (1) is well screened by hedgerows and belts of trees with large areas of grassland, scrub and small woodlands. These open spaces, divided by a network of tributary ditches and drains, break up the mass of the large scale buildings. Beyond the A518 Weston Road to the south, the LCA also includes a school, recreation ground, cemetery and a new housing estate (2) north of Tixall Road. PRoW access is limited to two footpaths, Hopton and Coton Footpath 6 (also followed by the Two Saints Way) between RAF Stafford and the Technology Park, and Hopton and Coton Footpath 11 on the edges of the MoD land, on the LCA boundary.

Figure 1: LCA in context



- Key
- North
  - Proposed Scheme
  - LCA boundary
  - MoD development
  - New housing estate

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### Principal vegetation



Parkland  
Birch, hebe, cotoneaster, dogwood, laurel, lonicera



Scrub  
Ash, birch



Broadleaved woodland  
Ash, birch, oak

### Principal vegetation key



Figure 2: Beacon Farm Technology Park, Dyson Way



**Key value characteristics - Perception of the landscape:** The large scale development does not relate to the landscape nor the local vernacular and results in an indistinct urban character. The undulating local topography provides glimpsed views to the surrounding landscape.

Figure 3: Beacon Farm Technology Park, Dyson Way



**Key value characteristics - Landscape condition:** The LCA has a modern urban infrastructure character with associated roundabouts, signs and street lighting with two major roads adjacent to it (A518 Weston Road and A513 Beaconside). Well maintained mature ornamental planting provides some screening in summer months.

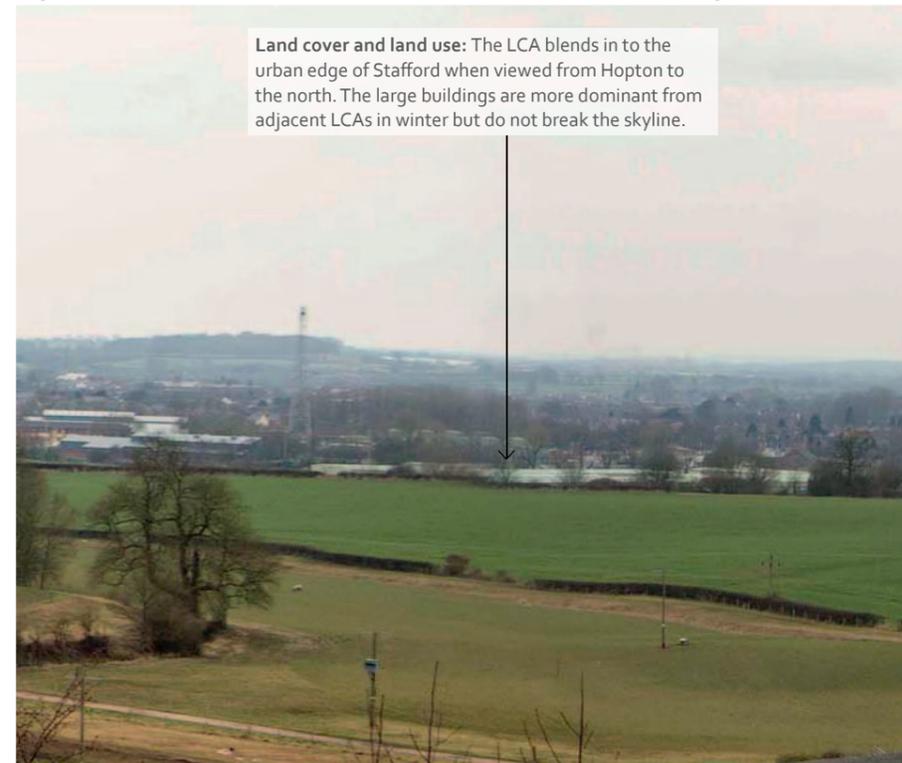
# Stafford Sandstone Estatelands LCA

## Key susceptibility characteristics in relation to the Proposed Scheme

Figure 4: Beacon Farm Technology Park and RAF Stafford from Beacon Hill



Figure 5: Stafford Castle Wood beyond RAF Stafford buildings



## Magnitude of change and level of effect

**Construction:** There will be no direct landscape changes to the LCA and impacts will be limited to construction activities in the adjacent Hopton Sandstone Estatelands LCA. Visibility of construction activities will be primarily to works around the B5066 Sandon Road realignment and Hopton cutting, and will change the setting of the LCA. However within the context of the existing large scale development of the LCA, the Proposed Scheme will result in a low magnitude of change and the significance of effect will therefore be minor adverse (non significant).

**Year 1:** There will be no direct change to the LCA and limited inter-visibility with the Proposed Scheme due to existing mature boundary vegetation. Therefore the magnitude of change will be negligible and the significance of effect will be negligible (non significant).

**Year 15:** Limited inter-visibility will be further reduced by the establishment of mitigation planting associated with the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change will remain negligible with a negligible significance of effect (non significant).

**Year 60:** Mature mitigation planting in the adjacent Hopton Sandstone Estatelands will further reduce inter-visibility. The significance of effect will therefore be negligible (non significant).

## Landscape character assessment

**Description of overall landscape value:** The large scale urban development dominated by road infrastructure, with no distinctive or local character and the lack of recreational access results in a low value. Planned development by the MoD including new buildings, residential accommodation, sports facilities and car parking across and infilling their site will be complete by 2020 and will further reduce any natural landscape features.

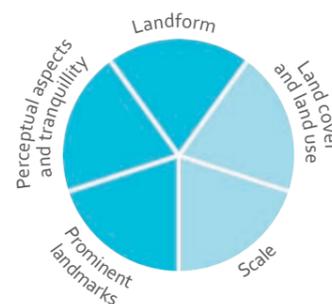
**Description of overall landscape susceptibility:** There is a large scale urban character, with little visual connectivity with the surrounding landscape. As a result there is a lack of sense of place. The type of change that the Proposed Scheme will introduce is of a scale and nature that is already typical of the LCA. This results in a low susceptibility.

**Description of overall landscape sensitivity:** With no distinctive features, this degraded landscape has scope for effective mitigation in character with the existing landscape and opportunities for enhancement and is therefore of low sensitivity.

### Value



### Susceptibility



### Value and susceptibility key



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## Part 3: Visual assessment

### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Descriptions of the identified viewpoints are provided in this section. The viewpoints are shown on Maps LV-07-208b-L1 to LV-07-216a and LV-08-208b-L1 to LV-08-216a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Map Book). For each viewpoint the first part of the baseline description relates to the view during the winter and the second part relates to the summer view. Where relevant the third part relates to the view at night time and the fourth part to the future baseline.
- 3.1.2 Effects have been assessed where relevant for construction, operation year 1, year 15 and year 60. A summary of all significant visual effects is given in the Volume 2, Colwich to Yarlet community area report, Section 11.
- 3.1.3 Photographs have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter and, where relevant, summer. For some visual receptors no appropriate or accessible location from which to capture representative photographs of the view was available, therefore no photograph has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.
- 3.1.4 All photography included within this document has been taken in accordance with the methodology set out within the Technical Note - Approach to Photography contained within the Scope and Methodology Report (SMR) Addendum, Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002.
- 3.1.5 Photomontages have also been included for all relevant viewpoints and all photography associated with photomontages is verifiable and has been taken in accordance with the Technical Note – Approach to verifiable photomontages contained within the SMR Addendum, Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002. All verifiable photography includes additional image specification and data information.

### 3.2 Visual receptors

- 3.2.1 The number on each viewpoint identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on Maps LV-07-208b-L1 to LV-07-216a and LV-08-208b-L1 to LV-08-216a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Map Book). In each case, the middle number (xxx.xx.xxx) identifies the type of receptor represented as described below.
1. protected views – these relate to those viewpoints, panoramas, and viewing corridors that have been designated by local authorities, county councils or other relevant stakeholders. Protected views have a high sensitivity to change;
  2. residential views – these have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is often focussed on the landscape surrounding the property, rather than on another focused activity (as will be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);
  3. recreational views – these receptors generally have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is focussed on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape also have a high sensitivity to change;
  4. transport views – travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest number of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or vehicles, people travelling through an area on main roads have a low sensitivity to change, while those on scenic routes have a medium sensitivity. People travelling through urban areas have a low sensitivity to change although in residential areas this increases to medium;
  5. hotels and healthcare institutions – people staying in hotels or healthcare institutions have periods of time where their attention may be focussed on the landscape, whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape, these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change; and
  6. employment – people at work and within educational institutions (other than residential educational facilities) are the least sensitive receptors, as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change.
- 3.2.2 Night time baseline and assessments have only been indicated where continuous working during construction or additional lighting in operation has the potential to result in significant effects on residential receptors. Further detail is set out within the Technical Note - Approach to night time assessment contained within the SMR Addendum, Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-002.

# Viewpoint 007.03.005: View south from Colwich Bridleway 21

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the bridleway at Moreton Farm.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 17/03/2016 Camera: Pentax K30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 402721.154, 323063.630

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 30/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 402721.154, 323063.630

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 007.03.005: View south from Colwich Bridleway 21

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises a small field to the south of Moreton Farm. The ground drops away from the viewpoint and a broken, overgrown boundary hedge line and fence allows views into the adjacent field. Barns block the view to the east.</p> <p>In the mid-ground the ground rises again to the southwest. Moreton House barns, its wind turbine and distinctive tree line are visible on the horizon. To the south, Rosemary Cottage sits below the horizon, with undulating agricultural fields beyond and to the south-west a barn associated with Moreton Grange Farm is just visible.</p> <p>The background is a wooded skyline above the gently undulating landscape, occasionally broken by pylons, Rugeley Power Station and telegraph poles, and Upper Moreton Farm is visible on high ground to the south. Far Coley Farm on the horizon is heavily filtered by woodland.</p>	<p>During the summer the leaf cover allows the vegetation to dominate the view and the degraded condition of some hedgerows is less evident. There is filtering and screening of views to Moreton House Farm barns.</p> <p>Leaf cover brings the focus of attention to mid-ground views, with distant views to the adjacent topography and Upper Moreton Farm being more filtered or screened.</p> <p>The detracting elements of the pylons and Rugeley Power Station are partially screened.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>Construction works will be within 250m of the viewpoint, crossing the mid-ground of the view. Moreton Brook viaduct will be visible near the pylon beyond the barns to the south-east, with the undergrounding of the power lines, and construction of Moreton North embankment filtered by the existing mature boundary trees. Moreton auto-transformer station satellite compound and Moreton auto-transformer station will be partially screened by intervening foreground mature boundary vegetation but construction of Moreton cutting will dominate the view to the south-west. A stockpile to the south-east will be located on the rising ground behind Rosemary Cottage. Removal of mature trees including the distinctive avenue at Moreton House and the tree line crossing the horizon will change key characteristics of the view and open up longer views. Construction of Colwich Bridleway 23 accommodation green overbridge, construction activity and the movement of material and stockpiles will dominate the full width of the view for recreational receptors. The local topography will partially screen the construction of Moreton cutting and works to the south-west. Construction of the balancing pond access route to Upper Moreton Farm will also be perceptible near the horizon.</p> <p>Residential receptors at Moreton Farm will have their views partially blocked by intervening barns but oblique views will be available. Residential receptors at Rosemary Cottage will have views dominated by construction works at very close range. Due to the close proximity of the construction activity there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitive receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	Operational effects will include the introduction of infrastructure elements including overhead line equipment, frequently passing trains and Moreton auto-transformer station. In addition, the loss of substantial existing mature vegetation will reduce screening of existing properties and change the landscape character across the majority of the view. Recreational receptors will have predominantly open, unfiltered views of the Proposed Scheme. Vegetation within the fore and mid-ground will provide some screening and views of Moreton cutting will be largely screened by the intervening landform. Train movements across the mid-ground (as the cutting becomes shallower and the Proposed Scheme then rises on Moreton North embankment) at the centre of the view will be partially screened by noise fence barriers but these also introduce a further urban element and block longer views. Moreton North embankment will block the longer distance views to the south-east and train movements will break the horizon. Mitigation planting will not provide any screening or landscape integration at year 1. There will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	The leaf cover of foreground boundary vegetation and mid-ground herbaceous vegetation will provide more screening of Moreton North embankment, Moreton auto-transformer station, Colwich Bridleway 23 accommodation green overbridge and associated access tracks but the immaturity of mitigation planting will not provide any significant additional screening or landscape integration in the summer. There will remain a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Due to the growth of mitigation planting on Moreton North embankment by year 15, views of the Moreton Brook viaduct and Moreton North embankment and noise fence barriers will be filtered and there will be a degree of landscape integration. Hedgerows alongside the access tracks to Colwich Bridleway 23 accommodation green overbridge will be established and mitigation planting around Moreton auto-transformer station and Moreton cutting will provide some screening. Mitigation hedgerow across the Colwich Bridleway 23 accommodation green overbridge will be established and will integrate with the hedgerows either side. Overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains will be perceived, partially screened by the local topography. The established mitigation planting will be integrating with the landscape at year 15 and starting to restore lost key characteristics of the view. However the Proposed Scheme will still result in a substantial alteration of the present view within close proximity. The magnitude of change will remain high at year 15 and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	The maturity of mitigation planting at year 60 will provide denser screening in summer months including tree and hedgerow planting around Moreton auto-transformer station and hedgerow planting alongside the Proposed Scheme. Train movements across Moreton Brook viaduct will be visible in a small part of the view and partially screened by the mature embankment planting. The magnitude of change will reduce to medium at year 60 and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)

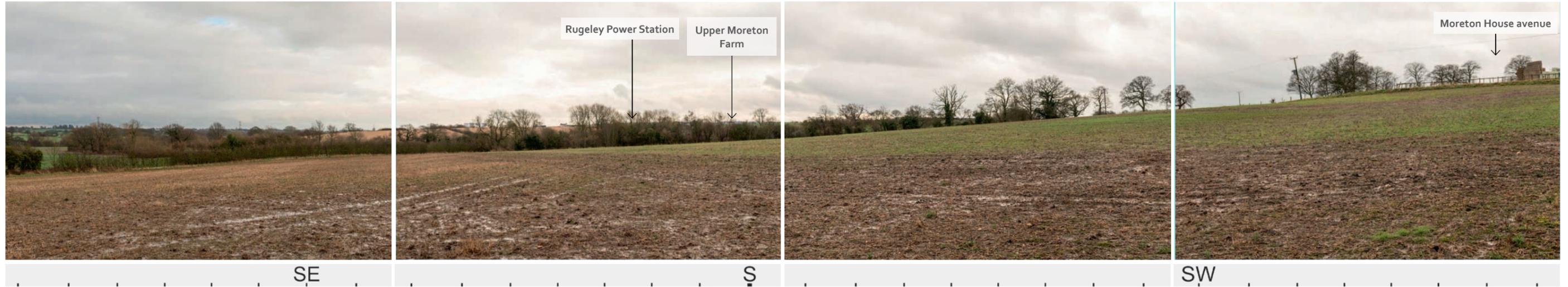
# Viewpoint 007.03.013: View south from Colwich Bridleway 21

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Bridleway to the east of Moreton House and residential receptors at Moreton House, Moreton Cottage Farm and Moreton Farm.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 10:31. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 385857.959, 336395.662. Elevation: 148.775 Metres AOD.

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. 402642.565, 323011.761

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 007.03.013: View south from Colwich Bridleway 21

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises an agricultural field on ground that rises to the west, with Moreton House farm barns and its distinctive mature tree line visible on the skyline within approximately 300m of the viewpoint.</p> <p>The middle ground is crossed by the mature field boundary hedgerow to the south and the ground continues to fall, allowing longer views to the wider undulating landscape of agricultural fields, mature tree lines and woodland. The roof of Rosemary Cottage is just visible above intervening trees.</p> <p>The predominantly wooded skyline is broken by Rugeley Power Station, Upper Moreton Farm house and a pylon line.</p>	<p>In summer, leaf cover provides increased screening of long distance views and nearby barns and house.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>There will be close range views of the construction works within the foreground field including Moreton cutting and associated Colwich Bridleway 23 accommodation green overbridge and access tracks and Moreton auto-transformer station. Moreton North embankment and Moreton Brook viaduct will be visible to the south-east beyond retained mature vegetation. Construction works including the removal of mature vegetation including hedgerow, trees and the tree line at Moreton House, construction equipment, vehicle movements and movement of material and stockpiles will dominate the view and block long distance views. Construction activity will result in a substantial alteration of key characteristics of the view such as the local landform and vegetation in close proximity of the receptors and will be highly visible across the full width of the view. The recreational receptors and residential receptors at Moreton Cottage Farm will experience open views of the works. Due to the close proximity to the site and the removal of intervening vegetation there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>There will be close range views of the Proposed Scheme as Moreton North embankment drops to ground level behind Moreton auto-transformer station and enters cutting, and Colwich Bridleway 23 accommodation green overbridge, partially screened by the rising local topography. Overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and frequently passing trains will be visible. The embankment rising to the viaduct will be partially filtered by intervening vegetation. Operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a substantial alteration of key characteristics of the view such as the local landform and vegetation in close proximity of the receptors and will be visible across the majority of the view. The recreational receptors and residential receptors will experience open views of the Proposed Scheme due to the close proximity to the site and the limited intervening vegetation. Due to the loss of existing vegetation, change to the skyline and introduction of urbanising elements into the view the magnitude of change will be high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Due to the loss of intervening vegetation and immaturity of mitigation planting, with minimal additional screening of the embankment by vegetation in leaf, the magnitude of change will remain high in summer year 1 and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Due to the growth of mitigation hedgerow planting in the fore and mid-ground and the established mitigation woodland planting on Moreton North embankment, views of Moreton Brook viaduct and Moreton North embankment and associated structures will be slightly more screened. Colwich Bridleway 23 accommodation green overbridge and access tracks will be integrated with the landscape and Moreton auto-transformer station will be partially screened by surrounding woodland mitigation planting. Overhead line equipment at Moreton cutting and frequently passing trains will be screened by mitigation woodland planting alongside the Proposed Scheme. Whilst mitigation planting will provide some filtering and screening of the Proposed Scheme, due to the change in the land cover and resultant character there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>By year 60 the maturity of mitigation planting will provide substantial screening of the Proposed Scheme and restore the wooded skyline to the south-west. Therefore the magnitude of change will reduce to low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)

# Viewpoint 007.03.013: View south from Colwich Bridleway 21

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Bridleway to the east of Moreton House and residential receptors at Moreton House, Moreton Cottage Farm and Moreton Farm.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 10:31. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 385857.959, 336395.662. Elevation: 148.775 Metres AOD.



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

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 10:31. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 385857.959, 336395.662. Elevation: 148.775 Metres AOD.



NOTE: Retained existing buildings shown as indicative white massing and private land shown in indicative light grey colour as these features were masked by vegetation in the original photography.

The viewpoint has been taken approximately 178 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-208b.

For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 007.03.013 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look during the peak construction phase to help inform the visual impact assessment. The construction methods and siting of construction activities of the LV-01-583 Proposed Scheme may be subject to change in response to consultation and ongoing design. The extent of land required temporarily to construct the scheme will not extend beyond that shown in the photomontage. Changes in the construction of the Proposed Scheme will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects detailed in the photomontages of the Proposed Scheme.

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



Figure Number	LV-01-583
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 007.03.013
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101583-P01

Date: 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 007.03.013: View south from Colwich Bridleway 21

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Bridleway to the east of Moreton House and residential receptors at Moreton House, Moreton Cottage Farm and Moreton Farm.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 10:31. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 385857.959, 336395.662. Elevation: 148.775 Metres AOD.



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

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 10:31. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 385857.959, 336395.662. Elevation: 148.775 Metres AOD.



NOTE: Retained existing buildings shown as indicative white massing and private land shown in indicative light grey colour as these features were masked by vegetation in the original photography. The viewpoint has been taken approximately 178 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-208b. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 007.03.013 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-518 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as immature plants which would mature over time to further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape.

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

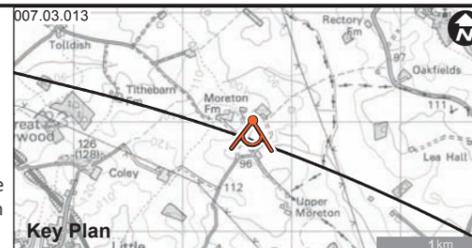


Figure Number	LV-01-518
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 007.03.013
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101518-P01

Date: 12/06/17

# 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 due to programme / land access constraints.

### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational receptors with attention focused on the landscape, including users referred for therapeutic activities at Upper Moreton Farm, have a high susceptibility to the Proposed Scheme (high sensitivity receptors).

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 polytunnel 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 approx. 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>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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>Construction of the Proposed Scheme will extend to the western end of Colton Bridleway 58 and the northern boundary of the pond. Colwich Bridleway 19 will be widened and a new track will run from the junction with Colton Bridleway 58 towards the pond to service a new balancing pond. Advance mitigation planting of grass and woodland will be located to the west of the new track. Whilst comparatively minor works, construction vehicle movements and vegetation clearance will be a substantial change to the view. Construction of Moreton Brook viaduct (which sits within CA1) and Moreton North embankment including the presence of cranes and construction vehicles will dominate the mid-ground of the view, also requiring the removal of mature vegetation but partially screened by retained vegetation around the pond. Advance woodland mitigation planting south of Moreton North embankment will introduce a further visual change to the local landscape. Moreton South embankment (within CA1) and balancing pond access track will be more visible to the east, partially screened by trees along the brook. The overhead lines at Moreton Brook will be undergrounded, with the removal of pylons. The rising ground to the west that screens the Moreton Farm barn will also screen a material stockpile however construction area fences and the advance grassland planting will be visible. Due to the proximity of construction works and introduction of large scale construction activity the magnitude of change will be high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Major adverse (significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>There will be views of the Moreton Brook viaduct (which sits within CA1) partially screened by intervening vegetation. The viaduct and associated embankments will be below the skyline however the introduction of overhead line equipment and the visibility of frequently passing trains will offset the minor beneficial effects of the overhead power line undergrounding. Advance woodland planting will be on low ground, partially screened by intervening mature trees and hedgerows and will have no additional screening effect at year 1.</p> <p>Train movement will be perceptible across the majority of the view until the point at which the rising topography to the west will screen the Proposed Scheme. Due to the introduction of the embankments of engineered form and the viaduct structure there will be substantial change to the character of the rural view. In combination with the movement of frequently passing trains across the majority of the view, only partially filtered by intervening vegetation, the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Major adverse (significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Additional levels of screening will be provided by leaf cover on existing intervening vegetation. The Proposed Scheme will still be clearly visible at Moreton Brook viaduct and Moreton South embankment (which both sit within CA1) and further east. Due to the limited additional screening in summer and the movement of frequently passing trains the magnitude of change will remain high at year 1 summer and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Major adverse (significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>By year 15, mitigation hedgerow planting will be established alongside the balancing pond access tracks and will provide screening of vehicle movements and hard surfaces as well as provide landscape integration. The advance woodland mitigation planting will also be established and will provide screening of the lower parts of Moreton North embankment. Mitigation planting on Moreton North and South embankments and around the balancing pond will provide partial screening of overhead line equipment and train movements and will integrate the earthworks with the surrounding landscape. Overhead line equipment and passing trains will still be visible on the viaduct. Due to the vegetation screening the magnitude of change will reduce to medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Moderate adverse (significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>Mature mitigation planting will provide a greater level of screening and integration with the surrounding landscape. Whilst the mitigation planting will change the landscape pattern, it will restore some of the landscape elements and the belt of trees and woodland that comprises the existing view across the mid-ground. Movement of trains will only be perceptible across the viaduct, a very small proportion of the view from this viewpoint and the magnitude of change will reduce to low therefore there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</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.

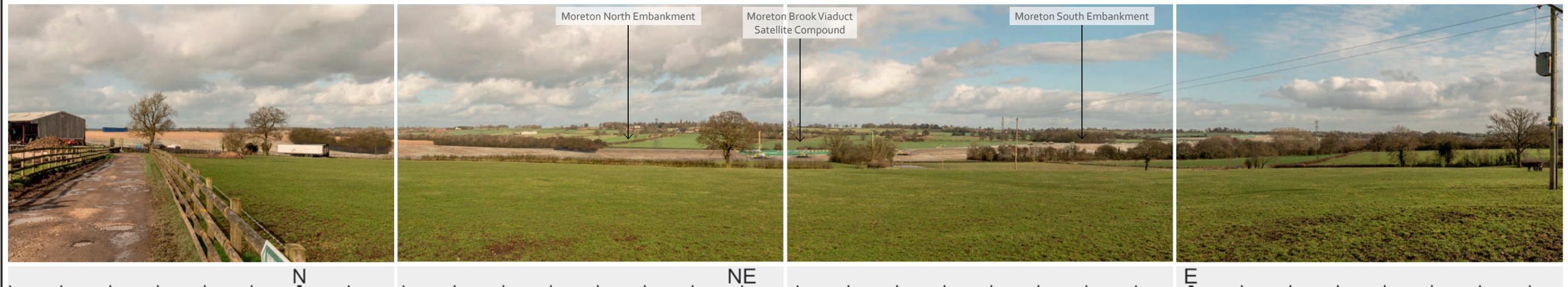
## Current Baseline - Winter View

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 - Peak construction phase (2023)

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.



NOTE: Exact pylon design has not been shown at this stage. Exact appearance of pylons may vary following detailed design and retained existing buildings shown as indicative white massing were masked by vegetation in the original photography.

The viewpoint has been taken approximately 556 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-208b.

For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 007.03.015 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look during the peak construction phase to help inform the visual impact assessment. The construction methods and siting of construction activities of the LV-01-670 Proposed Scheme may be subject to change in response to consultation and ongoing design. The extent of land required temporarily to construct the scheme will not extend beyond that shown in the photomontage. Changes in the construction of the Proposed Scheme will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects detailed in the photomontages of the Proposed Scheme.

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

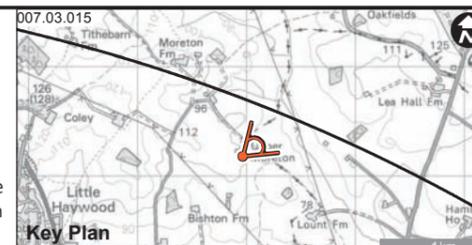


Figure Number	LV-01-670
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 007.03.015
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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Date: 23/06/17

# Viewpoint 007.03.015: View north from Upper Moreton Farm

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

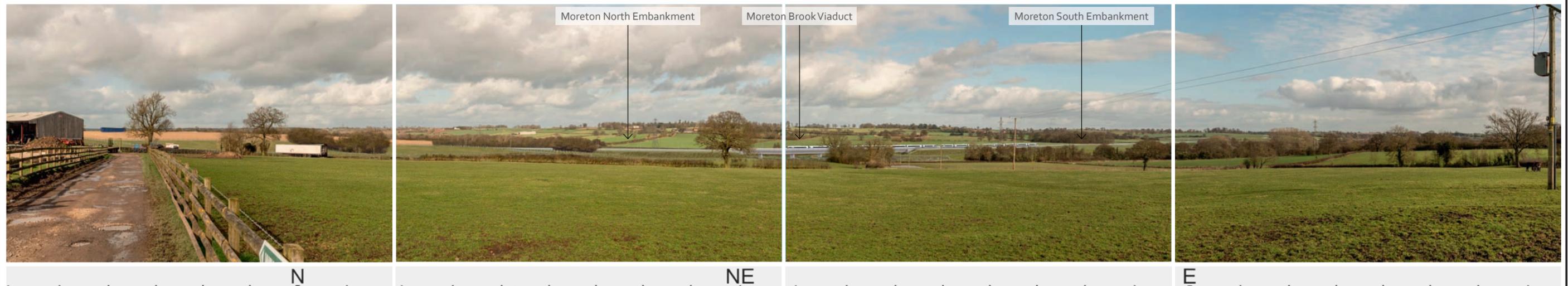
## Current Baseline - Winter View

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.



NOTE: Exact pylon design has not been shown at this stage. Exact appearance of pylons may vary following detailed design and retained existing buildings shown as indicative white massing were masked by vegetation in the original photography. The viewpoint has been taken approximately 556 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-o8-208b. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 007.03.015 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-680 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as immature plants which would mature over time to further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape.

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

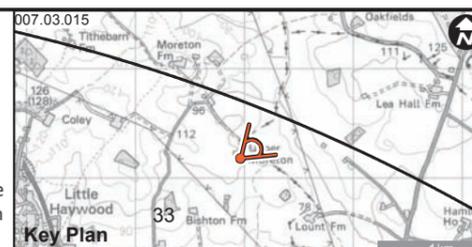


Figure Number	LV-01-680
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 007.03.015
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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Date: 12/06/17

# 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



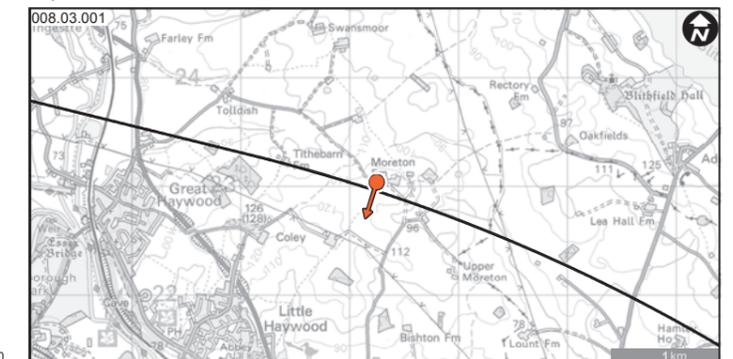
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Recreational users with attention focused on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a 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-ha) 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 also 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)
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
<b>Construction</b>	There will be very close range views of the construction of Moreton cutting for over 2 years and 9 months including the removal of the mature tree line, the trees around the pond and the mature hedgerow to the west. Temporary material stockpiles will block views south. The ground falls away from the viewpoint to the east and will restrict views to the construction of Colwich Bridleway 35 accommodation overbridge and Moreton auto-transformer station. The demolition of Tithebarn Farm and removal of woodland at Tithebarn Covert will be visible to the west. The topography will screen some of the construction works on the southern side of the Proposed Scheme from the recreational receptors, however residential receptors at Moreton House will have ground and upper floor views of the full extent of construction including Colwich Bridleway 23 accommodation green overbridge and associated access tracks. The scale and proximity of the construction works will dominate the view, with alterations to key characteristics of the view of mature vegetation and the local landmark tree avenue resulting in a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	At operation the immaturity of mitigation planting will not provide any screening of Moreton cutting and due to the removal of the existing vegetation to the south there will be clear views across the cutting. The cutting will be shallower to the west, allowing open views towards the Proposed Scheme, train movements, overhead line equipment and the embankments of the Colwich Bridleway 35 accommodation overbridge. Residential receptors on the ground floor of Moreton House will have close range views of Moreton cutting and Colwich Bridleway 23 accommodation green overbridge and upper floors will have longer close range views. The operation of the Proposed Scheme is a substantial alteration of key characteristics of the view such as the local landform and mature vegetation. Due to a large extent of the works being experienced within close proximity across the majority of the view there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Due to the immaturity of mitigation planting and no intervening existing vegetation being retained the magnitude of change will remain high in summer and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Due to the establishment of mitigation planting between Moreton House and Moreton cutting by year 15, views of Moreton cutting will be filtered to the east by woodland planting and partially screened to the west by hedgerow planting. Mitigation woodland planting on the south side of the Proposed Scheme will replicate the tree cover removed for construction and screen the southern end of Colwich Bridleway 35 accommodation overbridge. However due to the close proximity, the Proposed Scheme will remain very apparent within the view and the mitigation planting will change the character of the view. There will therefore be a high magnitude of change at year 15 and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	Mitigation planting predominantly comprises hedgerow alongside the Proposed Scheme and small areas of woodland south of Moreton House. The permanent loss of key characteristics of the view and the scale and proximity of the Proposed Scheme at this viewpoint will result in a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)

# Viewpoint 008.03.002: View from Moreton Barn Farm, Colwich Bridleway 22

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Bridleway at Moreton Barn Farm.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 402005.386, 323638.680

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. 402005.386, 323638.680

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 008.03.002: View from Moreton Barn Farm, Colwich Bridleway 22

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises a large arable field, the access track to Moreton Barn Farm (Colwich Bridleway 22) to the west, and Moreton Barn Farm to the east with open, first floor views to the west. The track is lined by degraded hedgerow with mature trees on one side and telegraph poles and an open field edge to the other.</p> <p>The mid-ground is crossed by the field boundary hedge and numerous mature trees, filtering longer distance views. Properties at Tolldish and Farley Croft are visible to the south-west.</p> <p>There are long views towards woodland including Tithebarn Covert on the horizon. Tithebarn Farm house and barns are visible below this. Much longer views are available to rising ground to the south-east, beyond the hedgerow trees and line of pylons that break the horizon.</p>	<p>During the summer the leaf cover of field boundary trees in the mid-ground provide a more visual screening of the long distance views of the arable farmland and Tithebarn Farm house and its associated barns in the background, but do not screen the pylons.</p> <p>Long views to the south-west are reduced by vegetation along the degraded hedgerow alongside the bridleway.</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
<b>Construction</b>	There will be distant views of the construction works including the removal of hedgerow trees for the construction of Moreton cutting and the removal of woodland at Little Covert and adjacent Tithebarn Farm. Works including the demolition of Tithebarn Farm for the construction of Moreton cutting and temporary material stockpiles will be clear but the construction of Trent South embankment, Colwich Bridleway 35 accommodation overbridge and Colwich Bridleway 58 accommodation underbridge will be filtered by intervening tree lines. Construction equipment and vehicle movements will dominate to the south-east and the construction of Great Haywood viaduct will be glimpsed to the south-west. Construction activity will result in a noticeable change to the rural landscape and with residential and recreational receptors within 500m of some of the works, the relatively level topography and the limited intervening vegetation, there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	There will be medium range views of the Colwich Bridleway 35 accommodation overbridge, Colwich Bridleway 58 accommodation underbridge, overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains and filtered views of Trent South embankment and Great Haywood viaduct. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will introduce urban structures and frequent train movements into the tranquil, rural landscape. Moreton cutting will partially screen the trains but mitigation planting will not provide any screening at year 1. The residential and recreational receptors will have an almost open view towards the Proposed Scheme due to the topography and the limited intervening vegetation. The Proposed Scheme will not break the horizon and therefore there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Whilst intervening mature vegetation will provide screening of much of the Proposed Scheme, the urban structures, frequent train movements and the loss of existing mature woodland in the background will still be perceptible and result in the magnitude of change remaining low, there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Mitigation hedgerow planting alongside Moreton cutting will be established by year 15 and providing some additional screening of train movements and overhead line equipment. Colwich Bridleway 35 accommodation overbridge will not be screened but woodland planting on the southern side of the Proposed Scheme will be established at the southern end of the overbridge. Train movements at grade and overhead line equipment will be filtered by the narrow belt of established mitigation planting alongside the Proposed Scheme and intervening mature trees, and views of the Trent South embankment will be more integrated with intervening mature vegetation due to the establishment of the mitigation planting on the embankment. Due to the influence of train movements and urban structures there will remain a low magnitude of change at year 15 and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	The maturity of mitigation planting at year 60 will provide better filtering of train movements and overhead line equipment, and integration with existing mature intervening vegetation within the wider view. The magnitude of change will therefore reduce to negligible at year 60 and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)

# Viewpoint 008.03.003: View from Colwich Footpath 29, Swansmoor Farm

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Colwich Footpath 29 and of residential receptors at Swansmoor Farm.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 11:10. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 401608.14, 324510.641. Elevation: 107.272 Metres AOD.

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. 401608.140, 324510.641

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 008.03.003: View from Colwich Footpath 29, Swansmoor Farm

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>A gap in the foreground hedgerow boundary allows a view across a long, narrow pasture on ground that falls from the viewpoint, bound by a well maintained, mature hedgerow. The Swansmoor Farm access track (Colwich Footpath 29) runs south-west, adjacent to the field.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises medium sized fields with mature hedgerow boundaries but relatively few mature trees. Overgrown hedgerow tree lines and a woodland block filter views to a large barn and Farley Farm buildings. Gorse House and Tolldish properties are visible, with the Shugborough Estate in the background. Tithebarn Farm is visible to the south-east and a pylon line breaks the horizon in the distance.</p> <p>There are long distance views to the wooded hillsides of Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) beyond successive belts of trees and woodland blocks including Tithebarn Covert. Oaklands Farm is visible on high ground just below the horizon. To the west views are available as far as Ingestre Wood approx. 4.5km away.</p>	<p>During summer, the hedgerow in the foreground screens the view to the south-east.</p> <p>Leaf cover screens more of the buildings and pylons, and the mid-ground woodland dominates the view.</p> <p>The distant hillsides including the AONB are still visible above the tree canopies.</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
<b>Construction</b>	Construction works that will be visible include the demolition of Tithebarn Farm and removal of woodland at Tithebarn Covert and Little Covert, the demolition of Avondale properties and construction of Trent South embankment and the A51 Lichfield Road underbridge and Great Haywood viaduct. Temporary material stockpiles, construction equipment and vehicle movements will also be visible and light from the Trent South embankment main compound will also be visible to the south-west. At over 1km from the viewpoint, partially filtered by intervening vegetation and unlikely to break the horizon, this construction activity will result in a low magnitude of change. Residential receptors are likely to have less filtered views due to Swansmoor Farm being on higher ground than the viewpoint location and having upper storey views however, due to the distance from construction works there will be a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	The operation of the Proposed Scheme will introduce regular train movements to the rural landscape, drawing attention to the Proposed Scheme which will otherwise be at sufficient distance to have limited influence on the view. Train movements across Great Haywood viaduct will be partially screened by noise fence barriers. Overhead line equipment and the A51 Lichfield Road underbridge will introduce large scale structures however due to the distance from the viewpoint there will be a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	The magnitude of change will remain low during summer months due to the immaturity of mitigation planting providing no screening or landscape integration. Intervening vegetation will provide some additional screening of the Proposed Scheme and Great Haywood viaduct but the change to the view will still be perceptible and there will remain a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Due to the growth of mitigation planting on Trent South embankment by year 15, views of the overhead line equipment, the A51 Lichfield Road underbridge and frequently passing trains will be partially screened. Trent South embankment will be more integrated with existing mature vegetation in the view. The magnitude of change will therefore be negligible at year 15 and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	Great Haywood viaduct will still be perceptible in the distance but the maturity of mitigation planting at year 60 will provide dense screening and filtering of overhead line equipment and train movements. There will remain a negligible magnitude of change and negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)

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# Viewpoint 008.03.003: View from Swansmoor Farm, Colwich Footpath 29

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors at Swansmoor Farm and recreational receptors on the Footpath at Swansmoor Farm.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 11:10. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 401608.14, 324510.641. Elevation: 107.272 Metres AOD.



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

Date taken: 22/03/2016. Time taken: 11:10. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 401608.14, 324510.641. Elevation: 107.272 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 1385 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-209. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 008.03.003 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look during the peak construction phase to help inform the visual impact assessment. The construction methods and siting of construction activities of the LV-01-584 Proposed Scheme may be subject to change in response to consultation and ongoing design. The extent of land required temporarily to construct the scheme will not extend beyond that shown in the photomontage. Changes in the construction of the Proposed Scheme will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects detailed in the photomontages of the Proposed Scheme.

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



Figure Number	LV-01-584
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 008.03.003
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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**Date: 12/06/17**

# Viewpoint 008.03.004: View south from Gorse House, Colwich Footpath 30

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Colwich Footpath 30 on the track to Gorse House and of residential receptors at Gorse House.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 401243.679, 324114.125

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. 401243.679, 324114.125

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



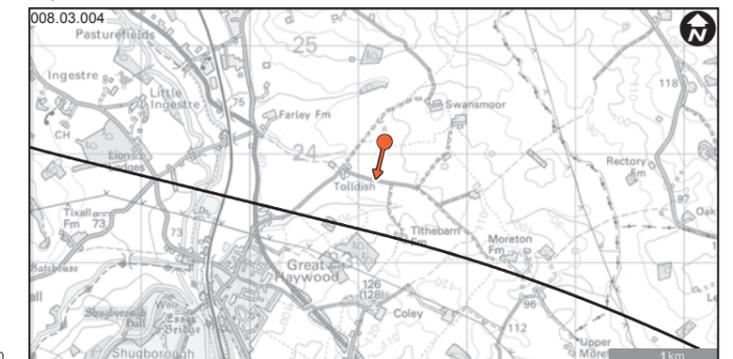
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 008.03.004: View south from Gorse House, Colwich Footpath 30

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground is formed by a large arable field with well-maintained mature hedgerow boundaries which have few trees, allowing long views to the south-west. The mature hedgerow boundary of Gorse House frames the view to the east.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises groups of mature trees on the field boundary and at Tolldish, and in the centre of the field. The ground rises slightly and partially screens the trees. Properties at Tolldish, telegraph poles, and the roof line of Tithebarn Farm barns sit below the horizon which is otherwise broken by trees, pylons and a transmitter.</p> <p>There are long views south-west over agricultural fields, crossed by hedgerows and mature trees, towards the rising ground beyond. To the south-east is Tithebarn Covert, Higher Coley Farm on the horizon, and the distinctive backdrop of the wooded hillside of Cannock Chase AONB.</p>	<p>During summer the mid-ground trees dominate the view and partially screen the Tolldish properties.</p> <p>Boundary trees partially screen the long views south-east but otherwise the view is predominantly as in winter.</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
<b>Construction</b>	Construction works approximately 800m from the viewpoint will be visible across the mid-ground of the view, including the demolition of Tithebarn Farm barns and removal of Tithebarn Covert on the horizon. Material stockpiles at this location will also be visible. The construction of Trent South embankment at a maximum of 15m high will be visible beyond the properties at Tolldish and above the horizon. Views of construction of Great Haywood viaduct will also be available to the south-west, particularly from upper floors of Gorse House. Construction equipment, vehicle movements and movement of material and stockpiles will be visible across the view for the peak construction phase. The slightly rising foreground will provide partial screening of construction from ground level however the removal of existing woodland will open up views and increase the visual effect of the new earthworks. The earthworks will introduce an engineered form into the rural landscape and change the horizon, potentially blocking the view to the AONB. Due to the distance of the construction works from the viewpoint and the partial screening of intervening topography and tree groups, there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	Trent South embankment, Colwich Bridleway 58 accommodation underbridge, Great Haywood viaduct, overhead line equipment breaking the horizon and particularly the movement of frequently passing trains will be noticeable in this view. The Trent South embankment will block the existing long distance view but is unlikely to change the character of the view, introducing the embankment earthworks into a similar part of the view as the existing background hills. Recreational receptors will have partially filtered views of the Proposed Scheme due to intervening vegetation and local land form however first floor views for residential receptors will have a greater proportion of their view affected and the view towards Great Haywood viaduct will be open. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Despite the slightly increased screening from existing mature intervening vegetation in leaf the magnitude of change will remain medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Due to the growth of mitigation planting alongside the Proposed Scheme by year 15, the Trent South embankment, train movements and overhead line equipment will be partially screened and integrated with existing intervening tree cover in the view. The majority of the Proposed Scheme will give rise to a low magnitude of change from this location however the introduction of the large scale Great Haywood viaduct across the skyline and the regular train movements will be a readily perceived change to the rural view, resulting in a medium magnitude of change at year 15 and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	Due to the maturity of mitigation planting by year 60, the Trent South embankment, associated train movements and overhead line equipment will be more densely filtered in winter and screened in summer and more integrated with existing intervening tree cover. Great Haywood viaduct will remain visible however the magnitude of change will reduce to low at year 60 and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)

# Viewpoint 008.02.005: View south-west from Toldish Lane

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

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 400816.257, 323871.266

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. 400816.257, 323871.266

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



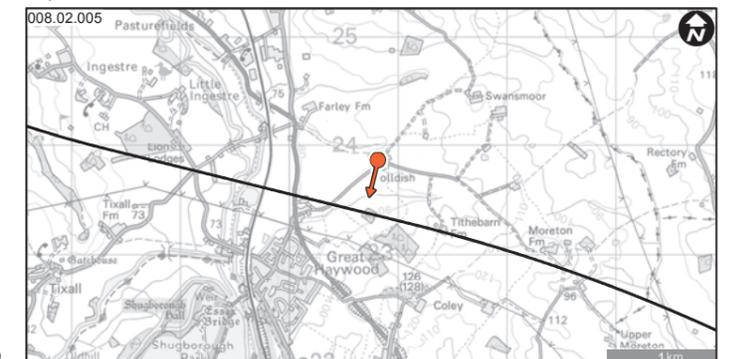
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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# Viewpoint 008.02.005: View south-west from Tolldish Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is from Colwich Bridleway 59 and is representative of views from adjacent residential properties. The foreground comprises a medium size pasture field adjacent to Tolldish Lane, bound by well-maintained mature hedgerows. An electric fence runs alongside the bridleway. To the east is one of the residential properties of Tolldish with gable end ground and first floor windows facing towards the Proposed Scheme, across some intervening garden vegetation.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises mature hedgerows either side of Tolldish Lane, trees within a field and hedgerows and a telegraph pole. The embankment and overhead line equipment of the WCML are perceptible along with scattered large buildings, filtered by intervening trees. The A51 Lichfield Road cannot be seen.</p> <p>To the east the view is contained by Tithebarn Covert and Little Covert but views south and south-east are longer, towards distant rising ground including the wooded hilltop of Cannock Chase AONB and a wooded skyline above the River Trent Valley including Lionlodge Covert and woodland belts at Tixall and Shugborough. Pylons break the horizon to the south-west.</p>	<p>During summer, leaf cover provides significant screening of the view, particularly to the east, and mid-ground trees screen the majority of the view towards the AONB.</p> <p>Views to the wooded hillside in the distance remain, with the mid-ground hedgerow blending into tree cover beyond. The dense tree canopies make it slightly easier to see the WCML overhead line equipment.</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
<b>Construction</b>	Construction works will be within 200m of the viewpoint to the south-west, where an area of advance grassland planting will be within the foreground field, at the small tree group. The temporary diversion of Tolldish Lane will be from this point also and will cross the next field in the view. Material stockpiles will be visible behind this. To the south-east the removal of the small block of woodland at Tithebarn covert and of Little Covert will be visible above the roadside hedgerow, followed by the construction of Trent South embankment. Construction of the Trent South and North embankments, A51 Lichfield Road underbridge and Great Haywood viaduct will dominate, crossing the entire width of the view, blocking longer views and requiring the removal of mature mid-ground vegetation and areas of Lionlodge Covert in the distance. Construction includes a large area between the A51 Lichfield Road and WCML for the transfer nodes, a temporary batching point, Trent South embankment main compound, Trent South embankment temporary worker accommodation in addition to the presence of equipment, vehicle movements and movement of material and stockpiles. Construction will therefore result in a noticeable change to the mid-ground and background of the view due to the loss of existing landscape features and the introduction of incongruous elements. The recreational and residential receptors at Tolldish will have partially filtered views towards the works due to intervening vegetation however the loss of substantial existing mature vegetation will open up some views and first floor residential views will be wider. The magnitude of change will therefore be high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	At operation the Trent South and Trent North embankments and Great Haywood viaduct will be clearly visible across the mid-ground of the view. Noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment will increase the height and visibility of the structures and frequently passing trains will introduce movement into the view, being only partially screened by the noise fence barriers. Existing distant views will be partially or fully blocked and interrupted by urban elements such as the overhead line equipment. The loss of existing mature vegetation will open up some views and change the skyline, and immature mitigation planting will not provide any screening or landscape integration. Recreational receptors will have clear views towards Trent South embankment and Great Haywood viaduct with residential receptors (particularly views from the first floor) having partially filtered views due to nearby intervening vegetation. Due to the distance from the Proposed Scheme and partial filtering of views there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Much of the mature vegetation that provides screening in the existing view will be removed for construction. At operation there will therefore be more open views towards the Proposed Scheme and a change to the rural character of those views. The foreground field's boundary hedgerow and trees will provide limited screening of the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change in summer year 1 will therefore remain medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Due to the growth of mitigation woodland planting on Trent South embankment by year 15, Trent South embankment and the southern end of the Great Haywood viaduct will be partially screened and the embankment will be partially visually integrated into the landscape. The A51 Lichfield Road underbridge will also be less perceptible. Mitigation hedgerow planting alongside the Tolldish Lane diversion will be established and will provide screening of vehicles (and their headlights). Mitigation planting on Trent South embankment will partially screen the overhead line equipment but frequently passing trains will be noticeable. Due to the visibility of Great Haywood viaduct and train movements and the change to the extent of the view the magnitude of change will remain medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	The maturity of mitigation planting at year 60 will provide significant screening and landscape integration at Trent South embankment and increase the screening of the southern extent of Great Haywood viaduct and the A51 Lichfield Road underbridge. Trees within mitigation hedgerow planting will reinstate landscape elements lost for construction. Great Haywood viaduct will remain a significant influence on the view however mature mitigation planting on Trent North embankment will integrate it with the remaining Lionlodge Covert woodland so that the character of the view at this point is partially restored. Due to the distance of the residual changes introduced by Great Haywood viaduct from the viewpoint, the magnitude of change will reduce to low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)

# Viewpoint 008.03.006: View north-east from Far Coley Farm, Colwich Footpath 36

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the footpath at Far Coley Farm.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 401920.781, 322556.479

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. 401920.781, 322556.479

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



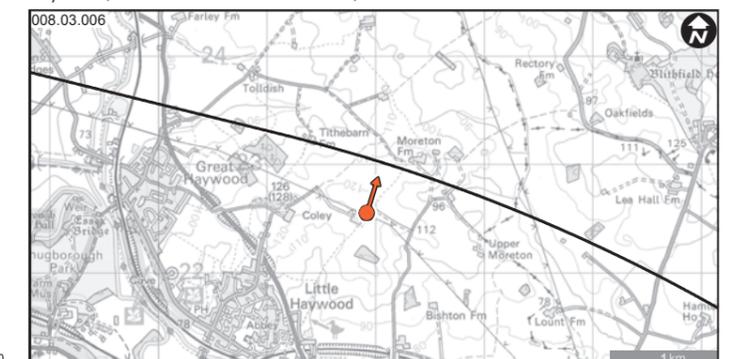
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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# Viewpoint 008.03.006: View north-east from Far Coley Farm, Colwich Footpath 36

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground is dominated by the timber post and rail fence boundaries of the farm access track / footpath and the rising ground of the pastoral field to the north-west.</p> <p>The mid-ground is dominated by two mature trees within the field hedgerow boundary that the footpath follows to the east. The rising ground to the west shortens the view, with a telegraph pole at the highest point and the horizon crossed by a timber post and rail fence. To the east the mid-ground comprises a large field with mature ex-hedgerow trees. To the north-east, the distinctive mature tree line south of Moreton House as well as Moreton House and associated barns and wind turbine terminate the view at a local high point. The roofs of barns off Bishton Lane are visible to the east.</p> <p>Views to more distant undulating ground north-east include Oakfields Farm and successive belts of trees creating a wooded horizon.</p>	<p>During summer there is a higher degree of visual screening of background features as a result of denser tree and hedgerow vegetation in the mid-ground, limiting long distance views of undulating arable slopes.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>There will be medium range views of the construction of Moreton cutting and the construction traffic route to the south of the Proposed Scheme. Elements including Colwich Bridleway 23 accommodation green overbridge, the Moreton auto-transformer station and the Moreton auto-transformer station satellite compound will be on slightly lower ground, below the skyline and slightly more filtered by intervening vegetation. Moreton North embankment works, Moreton Brook viaduct and temporary material stockpiles will be more distant but less filtered and undergrounding of overhead power lines at Moreton Brook will be perceptible. The removal of the mature hedgerows and widening of Bishton Lane open up the view east and increase visibility of construction vehicle movements. Construction equipment, vehicle movements and movement of material and stockpiles will be clearly visible across the view, along with the removal of existing mature trees and hedges (predominantly in the mid-ground). Construction activity will result in a noticeable change to the majority of the rural view, occupying the area of the view to which the eye is drawn and changing the skyline. Despite the distance from the viewpoint and the removal of pylons from the view, there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>The rising ground in the foreground will screen the Proposed Scheme to the west. Beyond the first hedgerow boundary however the removal of mature trees and the mature tree line at Moreton House will increase visibility of Moreton House close to the widest point of Moreton cutting. Behind the mid-ground mature tree next to the timber post and rail fence, Colwich Bridleway 23 accommodation green overbridge will be visible in the mid-ground of the view. Much of the Proposed Scheme to the east will be screened or filtered by intervening vegetation. Moreton Brook viaduct will be partially screened by intervening hedgerows and the removal of pylons will be slightly beneficial however overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers will reintroduce urbanising elements. Moreton South embankment will be perceived in the distance along with frequent train movements.</p> <p>Whilst much of the Proposed Scheme will be screened from the receptors by the local topography, the change to the vegetation cover will be visible across a large part of the view. The widening of Bishton Lane will open up views to moving vehicles. Due to the loss of existing mature vegetation and local landmarks, the introduction of structures, noise fence barriers, overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains, there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>The immaturity of mitigation planting will provide no screening or landscape integration however vegetation across the Colwich Bridleway 23 accommodation green overbridge will soften the structure slightly. Leaf cover on intervening mature vegetation such as the hedgerow trees will reduce the visibility of the Proposed Scheme however due to the loss of existing vegetation in the view the magnitude of change will remain as medium in summer year 1 and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Due to the growth of mitigation woodland planting south of Moreton cutting by year 15, views towards the Proposed Scheme will be filtered. Mitigation hedgerow planting alongside the Proposed Scheme to the east will filter Colwich Bridleway 23 accommodation green overbridge and infrastructure elements including overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains. Mitigation hedgerow planting along Bishton Lane will screen vehicle movements and reinstate the previously removed vegetation. Woodland planting south of Moreton Brook viaduct will filter views to the structure and partially integrate Moreton North embankment and Moreton South embankment with the landscape. Due to the distance of visible elements from the viewpoint and the additional screening in summer, the magnitude of change resulting from the introduction of train movements and urbanising structures and elements to the existing rural view will be low at year 15 and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>The maturity of mitigation planting at year 60 will provide significant screening of the Proposed Scheme and mitigation hedgerow trees and woodland will be sufficiently mature to partially reinstate key landscape characteristics of the view. Due to the distance of the Proposed Scheme from the viewpoint and the maturity of mitigation planting, the magnitude of change will remain to low at year 60 and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)

# Viewpoint 008.02.007: View north along Coley Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors at Oaklands Farm.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 401284.209, 322676.335

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. 401284.209, 322676.335

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



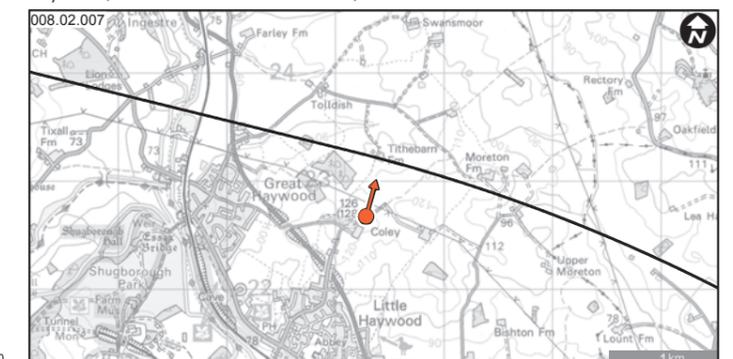
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 008.02.007: View north along Coley Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises a timber post and rail boundary fence between the drive of Oaklands Farm and the well-maintained mature hedgerow boundaries of Coley Lane.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises a pasture that falls from the viewpoint to the north as well as its hedgerow boundary and a small tree group, west of which lies Tithebarn Farm barns, small areas of woodland and a tree group within an open field. A pylon dominates the mid-ground and the edges of Tithebarn Covert and Jewstrump Covert lie to the west. Along Coley Lane, the drive to Far Coley farm, the wind turbine and mature tree line at Moreton House behind a pylon are recognisable local features.</p> <p>There are long views to the north beyond the pylon and above the woodland to a gently sloping rural landscape, crossed by hedgerows, trees and woodland blocks. The built edge of Hixon is visible in the distance just below the skyline of the much more distant landscape.</p>	<p>In summer, leaf cover on the hedgerows along Coley Lane screen much of the view. The Moreton House wind turbine and tree line and the pylon can still be seen.</p> <p>In leaf, the coverts and woodland focus the view to the distant landscape behind the pylon. Tithebarn Farm barns are well screened but leaf cover does not noticeably reduce the length of the views.</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
<b>Construction</b>	There will be medium range views of the removal of the mature tree line and wind turbine at Moreton House and construction of Moreton cutting to the east. The centre of the view will be dominated by the Moreton cutting construction works, demolition of Tithebarn Farm and removal of the adjacent woodland and two temporary material stockpiles. Construction will be partially screened by the intervening small tree groups and the southern end of Trent South embankment will be screened by Tithebarn Covert. Construction equipment, vehicle movements and movement of material and stockpiles will dominate the mid-ground. This construction activity will be a noticeable change within the mid-ground of the view. Whilst much of the works to the east will be screened from the residential receptors by a local highpoint at Far Coley Farm, the loss of mature trees along the skyline will be a prominent change to the character of the view. There will be long distance views to construction between Tithebarn and Jewstrump Coverts including earthworks for Trent South embankment and temporary material stockpiles. A relatively small part of the wider panoramic view will change in the mid-ground, with the long views retained. Due to the loss of existing woodland and Tithebarn Farm as well as elevated first floor views from the residential property, there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	Along Coley Lane the removal of the tree line, wind turbine and other mature trees will change the character of the view to the east. Moreton cutting will be visible due to the local high point at Far Coley Farm however the embankment approach to and structure of Colwich Bridleway 35 accommodation overbridge will be glimpsed beyond intervening tree canopies. West of the roadside hedgerow the Proposed Scheme will be clearly visible in the mid-ground, with Moreton cutting becoming shallower and overhead line equipment being less screened. A short section at grade will be screened by Tithebarn Covert. Trent South embankment will just be visible between Tithebarn Covert and Jewstrump Covert to the west, below the viewpoint and largely screened by the fence. Significant changes to the view will be the demolition of Tithebarn Farm barns and the loss of mature trees and woodland in the mid-ground and the introduction of overhead line equipment and frequent train movements into the rural landscape. Due to the proximity of the Proposed Scheme, high viewpoint, loss of existing key characteristics of the view and introduction of infrastructure there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Leaf cover will screen views along Coley Lane and the pasture's small boundary woodland area will screen a length of Moreton cutting and overhead line equipment. West of this the loss of existing woodland will be perceived and train movements will still dominate the mid-ground of the view. Mitigation planting will not provide any screening. Due to the change in the view, urban elements and train movements the magnitude of change will remain medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Due to the growth of mitigation woodland planting south of Moreton cutting by year 15, views to the overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains will be filtered and mitigation hedgerows alongside Moreton cutting will be established and providing some landscape integration. Mitigation woodland planting south of Colwich Bridleway 35 accommodation overbridge will screen the approach track embankment and the overbridge structure. Due to the frequent train movements and loss of existing mature vegetation there will be a medium magnitude of change at year 15 and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	By year 60 the mitigation planting will be mature and will provide significant screening of the Proposed Scheme and the overhead line equipment. Frequent train movements will be perceived but will be heavily filtered. Mitigation planting alongside the Proposed Scheme will be mature and will replicate that lost for construction however it will block the existing long distance view behind the pylon. Long distance views will remain from upper storeys, and at year 60 there will be a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)

# 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



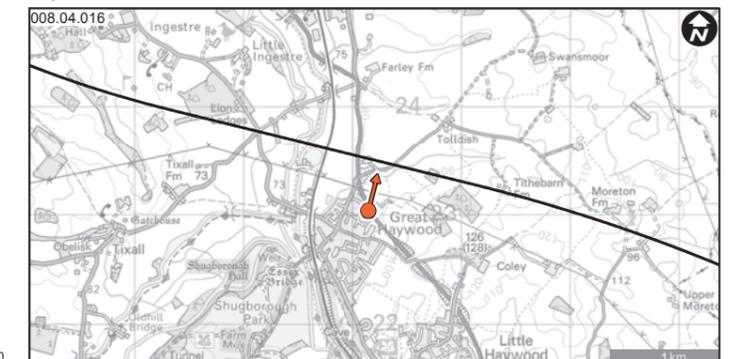
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

People traveling on main roads through the landscape have a 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.	There are no committed developments which will change the baseline.

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
<b>Construction</b>	There will be close range views of construction works including north along the A51 Lichfield Road and the removal of Little Covert an area of Tithebarn Covert, and mature trees within the construction zone around Tolldish Lane. Construction of the Trent South embankment and Colwich Bridleway 58 accommodation underbridge will be glimpsed through retained intervening trees and construction of the A51 Lichfield Road underbridge will dominate the view north along the A51 Lichfield Road, with glimpses of temporary stockpiles the Trent South embankment (north) transfer node and Trent South embankment (south) transfer node possible depending on the phasing of construction and time of year. Construction equipment, vehicle movements, movement of material and stockpiles and the A51 Lichfield Road being used as a construction traffic route will dominate the view. Within the foreground the works along the A51 Lichfield Road and the removal of the roadside vegetation will be visible. Residential receptors at the north and north-eastern edge of Great Haywood will have filtered views towards the majority of the works due to intervening vegetation however the scale and duration of construction works will result in a high magnitude of change in relation to these receptors. Transport receptors will be less influenced by construction works outside the road corridor at the viewpoint location however their focus will be to the north where there will be works of significant scale and duration resulting in a high magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these low sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	There will be close range views of the A51 Lichfield Road improvement and the A51 Lichfield Road underbridge. The Trent South embankment, Colwich Bridleway 58 accommodation underbridge, noise fence barriers, overhead line equipment and frequent train movements will be visible above the roadside hedgerow and will change the horizon, partially filtered by existing foreground trees. Residential receptors at the north eastern edge of Great Haywood will have oblique views towards the embankment and more direct views towards the A51 Lichfield Road underbridge filtered by intervening vegetation. Transport receptors of low sensitivity will have oblique views of the Trent South embankment and infrastructure and direct views towards the A51 Lichfield Road underbridge structure and will therefore have a high magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Leaf cover on foreground trees will provide significant screening of the Trent South embankment and the A51 Lichfield Road underbridge. Frequent train movements will be visible for a shorter distance on the horizon. Mitigation planting on the embankment will not provide any further screening or integration at year 1 and due to the scale of the change remaining in the view the magnitude of change will remain high in the summer of year 1 and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these low sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Due to the growth of mitigation woodland planting on Trent South embankment by year 15, views of the Trent South embankment and Colwich Bridleway 58 accommodation underbridge will be partially screened and becoming integrated with the existing woodland at Tithebarn Covert and Jewstrump Covert. Overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and frequently passing trains will be filtered by the mitigation planting. Mitigation planting in front of and on the embankment of the A51 Lichfield Road underbridge will filter the structure. There will therefore be a low magnitude of change at year 15 and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these low sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	The maturity of mitigation planting at year 60 will provide landscape integration of the Trent South embankment with existing woodland to the north-east, significant screening of train movements and overhead line equipment and will replicate the existing wooded skyline. The embankment and the A51 Lichfield Road underbridge will be integrated with adjacent mitigation planting and the magnitude of change will reduce to negligible at year 60, there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these low sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)

# Viewpoint 008.02.017: View north from Main Road to A51 Lichfield Road Junction

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors at the northern edge of Great Haywood.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 18/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 350D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 400028.437, 323264.354

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. 400028.437, 323264.354

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



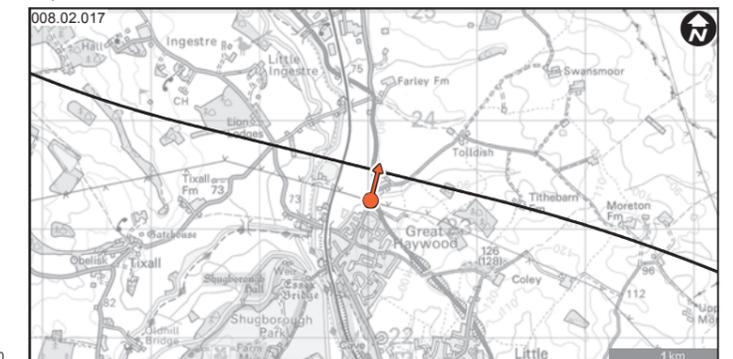
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 008.02.017: View north from Main Road to A51 Lichfield Road Junction

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>Main Road dominates the foreground, bound by a grass verge and a footpath. Concrete post and metal rail fences on both sides run up to and alongside mature dense hedgerows.</p> <p>A field gate allows views west into an adjacent field otherwise screened by the boundary hedgerow, wrapped bales and corrugated steel sheds. The mid-ground comprises a field crossed by timber post and rail fences and a pylon, the overhead lines of which cross the road. Road signs and light columns break the horizon. The eastern boundary hedgerow screens the view.</p> <p>The background includes long views beyond the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway and associated overhead line equipment to the roof line of Canalside Farm, the mature trees lining the canal and the wooded skyline including Lionlodge Covert and woodland within Tixall Park. Longer views north are filtered by the roadside hedgerow and intervening trees including conifers at properties on Tolldish Lane. The road infrastructure, conifers and condition of field boundaries dominate the rural elements of the view.</p>	<p>During summer, leaf cover provides additional screening of the landscape to the north and also screen the properties on Tolldish Lane.</p> <p>Long views west are still available and the degrading urban elements are less intrusive.</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
<b>Construction</b>	There will be close range views to major construction works including the Trent South and North embankments, A51 Lichfield Road underbridge, Great Haywood viaduct and temporary material stockpiles. There will be glimpsed views of the main compound and temporary worker accommodation above the existing roadside hedgerow, which will increase depending on the extent of vegetation removal along Main Road. Construction equipment, vehicle movements and movement of material and stockpiles will dominate the view. Existing mature vegetation will be removed in the mid-ground, including roadside hedgerow for a new access track to a balancing pond, further opening up views of construction. In the distance the removal of an area of Lionlodge Covert and other woodland will be perceived, along with the associated construction equipment and vehicle movements. Residential receptors at the north and western edge of Main Road will have partially filtered views due to intervening field boundary vegetation however works alongside the stream (which runs along the north and western borders of the housing) will be visible and may affect the screening vegetation. Transport receptors on Main Road will have their view dominated by the construction works. Due to the scale and duration of construction activity across the view and the removal of existing mature vegetation there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on the high sensitivity residential receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	There will be close to medium range views of the Trent South embankment and A51 Lichfield Road underbridge due to the removal of existing mid-ground vegetation. Great Haywood viaduct will dominate the view to the west, introducing a large scale engineered land form, breaking the skyline and blocking long distance views. Train movements and overhead line equipment will be partially screened by noise fence barriers across the embankment and viaduct. Trent North embankment will be visible in the distance to the west, emphasised by the removal of existing woodland. An balancing pond at the toe of Trent South embankment will also be partly visible, along with the new access from Main Road.  Mitigation planting will not provide any screening or landscape integration at year 1. The Proposed Scheme will be more visible from residential receptors at the western edge of Main Road, partly filtered by intervening vegetation. Transport receptors will have more open, focused views towards Trent South embankment and the A51 Lichfield Road underbridge. Due to the introduction of the large scale structures at height, loss of long distance views and introduction of train movements, there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Nearby housing will have oblique views screened in summer by mature garden trees and the roadside hedgerow will provide screening however due to the immaturity of mitigation planting and the removal of existing intervening vegetation the magnitude of change, for both residential and transport receptors will remain high at year 1 and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Due to the establishment of mitigation hedgerow planting by year 15, views of the balancing pond and access track will be screened. The Trent South embankment, noise fence barriers, overhead line equipment, train movements and light will be partially screened by mitigation woodland planting on and at the toe of the embankment. The A51 Lichfield Road underbridge will be partially screened. To the west the viaduct will still dominate the view however, due to the intervening roadside hedgerow the magnitude of change will reduce to medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	The maturity of mitigation planting will provide landscape integration and screening of Trent South embankment and associated structures at year 60. Mitigation hedgerow trees will provide additional mid-ground screening which will filter views of the southern extent of the viaduct. Trent North embankment will be fully integrated into the distant landscape view. Due to the presence of Great Haywood viaduct in the mid-ground of the view, which will be a permanent change to the character and length of the view the magnitude of change will remain medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)

# Viewpoint 008.03.019: View north from Haywood Approach, Shugborough

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using an area of National Trust owned common land adjacent to Main Road in Great Haywood.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 399888.742, 322243.388

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. 399888.742, 322243.388

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is recognised as a Key Historic View (surviving within the Shugborough estate management plan).

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 008.03.019: View north from Haywood Approach, Shugborough

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is within the Shugborough and Great Haywood Conservation Area and from a historic drive to Shugborough Hall known as the Haywood Approach. The drive featured designed views back into Shugborough estate which have been blocked by tree planting along the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway.</p> <p>The foreground is open pasture. A residential property on Main Road is visible through the mature trees to the east.</p> <p>Within the mid-ground, green palisade security fencing and mature trees run parallel to the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway, through which there are glimpsed views of Shugborough Hall to the west.</p> <p>There are distant views towards a wooded skyline (including Ingestre Park, Flushing Covert and Lionlodge Covert) and fields filtered by mature trees within the mid-ground. A single wind turbine near the Staffordshire County Showground breaks the skyline.</p>	<p>Within the mid-ground, leaf cover screens the majority of the distant view however the wooded skyline is still visible above the canopy at two locations to the west and north-west.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>There will be views of the construction works on the skyline approximately 2.5km from the viewpoint. The removal of mature woodland such as Lionlodge Covert, Flushing Covert and within Ingestre Park Golf Club for construction of the Trent North embankment and Brancote South cutting will change the character of a section of the skyline. Construction of Great Haywood viaduct will be glimpsed through the dense mature woodland in the foreground in winter months. Construction equipment and vehicle movements will be perceptible within the view however in summer months the visible works will constitute a very small part of the distant view. Due to the limited visibility of the construction activity there will be a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>At operation the Proposed Scheme will be perceptible due to the removal of mature vegetation and glimpsed views of engineered land forms including Trent North embankment and Brancote South cutting. The movement of frequently passing trains will draw the receptors' attention to the Proposed Scheme. Due to the limited visibility of the Proposed Scheme there will be a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>During the summer months the Proposed Scheme will be screened by leaf cover on foreground mature woodland and the proportion of the view affected will be sufficiently limited to reduce the magnitude of change to negligible and therefore there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Due to the growth of mitigation woodland planting on Trent North embankment by year 15, the Trent North embankment will be partially integrated into the surrounding landscape and foreground tree cover. The visibility of passing trains in winter will be partially screened. In summer the screening by foreground vegetation will result in the magnitude of change remaining negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>At year 60 the maturity of mitigation planting will be such that the woodland cover removed for construction and the character of the skyline will be restored. The mature mitigation planting will provide screening of train movements in winter and therefore the magnitude of change will be negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>

# 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 attention focused on the landscape are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a 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)
<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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>There will be close range views of the removal of Little Covert and the boundary vegetation that crosses the view for construction of Trent South embankment and Colwich Bridleway 58 accommodation underbridge. Construction activity including utilities will cross the entire width of the view. Construction of the A51 Lichfield Road underbridge, the Tolldish Lane diversion, the works on the A51 Lichfield Road and the balancing pond west of the A51 Lichfield Road and Great Haywood viaduct will be visible, while works west of the A51 Lichfield Road will be partially screened by roadside trees. The 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 will be visible in the mid-ground. This construction activity will result in substantial change to the majority of the view, introducing large scale construction activity and obscuring long distance views. Recreational receptors using the bridleway will have open views, resulting in a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>There will be close range views of the Trent South embankment and associated structures, noise fence barriers, overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains. The view towards Great Haywood viaduct will be filtered by the retained vegetation at the end of Tolldish Lane. Operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a substantial change to the view, Trent South embankment will introduce large scale engineered form and block long distance views to the rural landscape. Along with the removal of existing mature vegetation and the close proximity of the Proposed Scheme, there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Views towards the viaduct will be filtered. However, due to the lack of intervening vegetation and immaturity of mitigation planting, there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Due to the growth of mitigation woodland planting on Trent South embankment by year 15, Trent South embankment will be partially integrated with the view and will replace some of the vegetation lost for construction. Overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and frequently passing trains will be filtered by mitigation planting on the embankment. However, the scale of the Proposed Scheme and change in the extent of the view will still result in a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>The maturity of mitigation planting at year 60 will replace the woodland elements of the view lost during construction. However, the mitigation planting is restricted to the embankments and will form a dense woodland block across the view which is inconsistent with the surrounding landscape pattern. The underbridges will be screened and noise fence barriers, overhead line equipment and passing trains will also be well screened in winter. Great Haywood viaduct will be predominantly screened by mitigation planting on the embankment and around the balancing pond. Although the degree of screening provided by the mature planting will reduce the visibility of infrastructure elements, the change to the character and shortened extent of the view will remain a medium magnitude of change and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)

# Viewpoint 009.03.002: View south along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Colwich Footpath 63 alongside the Trent and Mersey Canal near Farley Bridge.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 399757.400, 324269.493

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 399757.400, 324269.493

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 009.03.002: View south along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground is dominated by a well-maintained hedgerow alongside the Trent and Mersey Canal towpath boundary with the pasture beyond. The canal is lined by mature pollarded willow trees with the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway embankment and overhead lines visible beyond.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises low-lying river valley pasture crossed by belts of mature trees lining with the canal and field boundaries, a timber post and rail fence, and telegraph poles running west to east. The roof line of a residential property situated at Hoo Mill Bridge is visible above dense vegetation.</p> <p>There are long distance views towards the distinctive wooded hilltop of Cannock Chase AONB, the skyline broken by a single pylon.</p>	<p>Within the foreground, dense canalside vegetation screens the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway and the hedgerow screens the majority of the view south and south-west but there are glimpsed views to the pasture and the AONB is still distinguishable beyond.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
<b>Construction</b>	<p>Construction of Great Haywood viaduct will dominate the mid-ground of the view, with construction of Trent North embankment glimpsed through intervening trees in winter. The Colwich to Macclesfield Railway embankment will screen the Trent South embankment main compound, temporary worker accommodation, transfer node and associated works. Construction equipment, vehicle movements, movement of material and stockpiles will result in a substantial change of the rural view. Utilities works west of the River Trent will be screened by intervening vegetation however associated construction equipment will be perceptible. Recreational receptors will have glimpsed views of the construction works due to intervening vegetation and the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway embankment. Due to the presence, duration and the distance of the works there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>Great Haywood viaduct will dominate the mid-ground of the view, blocking long distance views to the AONB and introducing a large scale structure into the open valley landscape. Noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment will further restrict the view, with frequently passing trains only partially screened. The Trent North embankment will be perceptible as a large scale engineered land form, albeit heavily filtered by intervening vegetation. Recreational receptors will have open views of the viaduct across the mid-ground in winter, resulting in a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>The towpath hedgerow boundary will provide extensive screening of the Proposed Scheme in summer and the remaining long distance views will be dominated and blocked by the viaduct. Due to the small proportion of the view that will change the magnitude of change will reduce to low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Due to the growth of mitigation planting by year 15, the Trent North embankment will become slightly more integrated within the rural view however there will be no additional screening of the viaduct and winter views will be less mitigated. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain low at summer year 15 and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>The maturity of mitigation planting will provide landscape integration and screening of noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment, even in winter, but will not provide any additional screening of the viaduct and the magnitude of change will remain low at summer year 60 and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)

# Viewpoint 009.03.003: View south from Bridge No.76, Trent and Mersey Canal

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Hoo Mill Bridge at Hoo Mill Lock.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Camera: canon EOS 350D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 399778.267, 324118.396

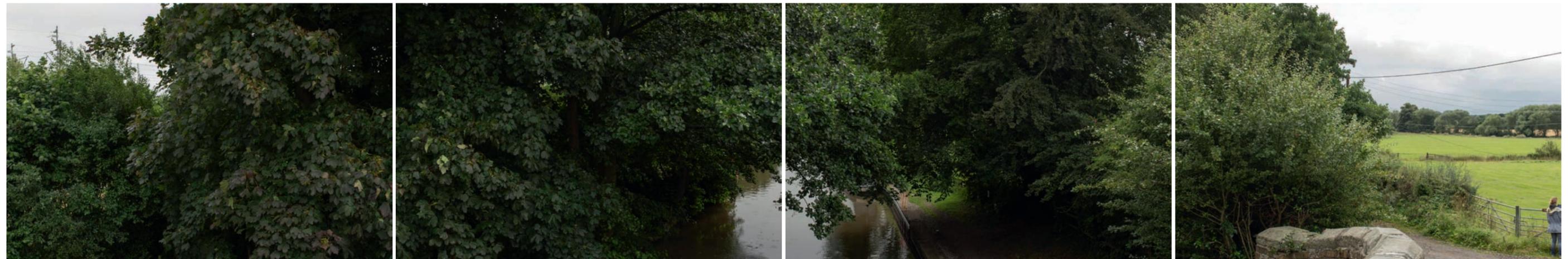
Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 399778.267, 324118.396

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 009.03.003: View south from Bridge No.76, Trent and Mersey Canal

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises the grade II listed Hoo Mill Bridge No.76 and Hoo Mill Lane which crosses the canal.</p> <p>Within the mid-ground to the south-east, vegetation partially filters views to the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway embankment and overhead line equipment. To the south are views along the Trent and Mersey Canal. To the west, Hoo Mill Lane is bordered by a hedgerow and adjacent pasture fields with Hoo Mill Cottages visible in the distance through dense vegetation. Lionlodge Covert restricts views further west.</p> <p>Hoo Mill Lane continues to the east under the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway bridge towards the A51 Lichfield Road.</p> <p>The background is formed by wooded hills to the west. To the south, glimpsed long distance views of Cannock Chase AONB are available through vegetation. The Colwich to Macclesfield Railway embankment screens long distance views to the south-east.</p>	<p>Dense leaf cover screens much of the view to the south-east, though the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway overhead lines can be seen above the vegetation. Vegetation restricts the view south along the Trent and Mersey Canal and tow path.</p> <p>To the west, the mid-ground pasture is still visible, though the hedgerow lining Hoo Mill Lane is screened by leaf cover. Long distance views are almost entirely screened by fore- and mid-ground mature trees.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
<b>Construction</b>	There will be medium range views of construction of the Great Haywood viaduct and the Trent North embankment as well as glimpsed views of works within the Trent South embankment main compound, associated earthworks, construction equipment, vehicle movements and movement of material and stockpiles. Construction will require the removal of existing mature vegetation within the view to the west and will result in noticeable change across a proportion of the mid-ground view. Construction of the Trent South embankment will be filtered by intervening vegetation in winter however movement will be more noticeable. Recreational receptors will have partially screened and filtered views however due to the scale, duration and nature of construction works there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	There will be long range views of the top of the Trent South embankment and the Great Haywood viaduct to the south and east, heavily filtered by intervening trees. To the west, the viaduct will dominate as it crosses the open valley and blocks long distance views. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in the introduction of large scale earthworks and the viaduct structure, changing the small scale and historic character of the canal and the adjacent open river valley character. Whilst the majority of the Proposed Scheme will be heavily filtered by mature vegetation, due to the introduction of the viaduct to the long distance view there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Foreground leaf cover will almost entirely screen the Proposed Scheme in summer year 1. Vegetation crossing the mid-ground to the west will also partially screen the viaduct and embankment. Train movements, overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers will be visible, resulting in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Due to the growth of mitigation woodland planting on the Trent South and Trent North embankments by year 15, glimpsed views of the embankments and the frequently passing trains will be more integrated with existing vegetation in the winter view. However, even in summer, the viaduct, noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment cannot be additionally screened. There will remain a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	At year 60 the maturity of mitigation planting will screen and integrate the Trent North and Trent South embankments in winter and summer. However, visibility of the viaduct and associated structures will not change. Due to the introduction of large scale urbanising elements into the open valley landscape and the proportion of the view affected the magnitude of change will remain low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)

# Viewpoint 009.03.007: View north-east along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Colwich Footpath 63 alongside the Trent and Mersey Canal, at the entrance to Great Haywood Marina.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 399564.560, 323602.883

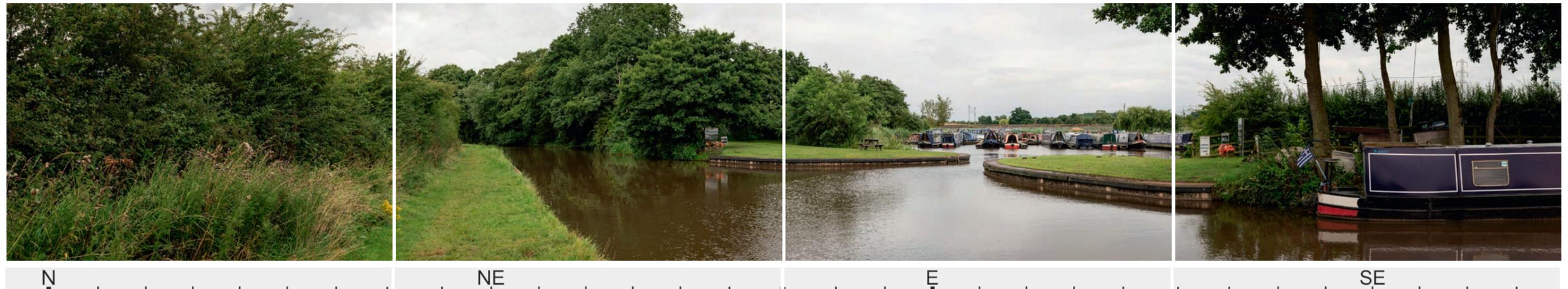
Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Time taken: 16:01. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 399564.56, 323602.883. Elevation: 73.478 Metres AOD.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



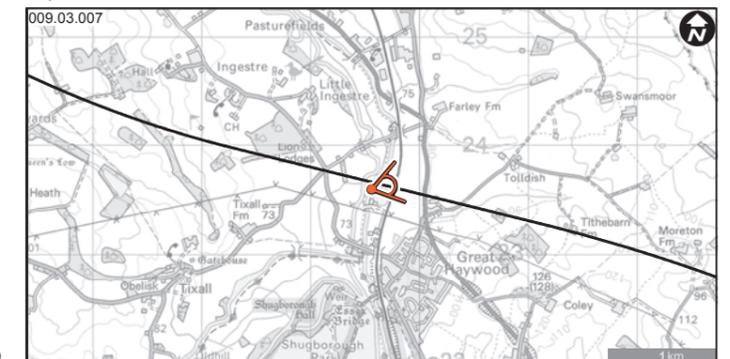
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 009.03.007: View north-east along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises the towpath and adjacent hedgerow that screens views to the west. To the east lies the entrance to the Great Haywood Marina.</p> <p>The mid-ground is dominated by mature trees lining the eastern side of the canal and along the northern edge of the marina. The trees filter longer views to the north-east. The Colwich to Macclesfield Railway on embankment crosses the view behind the marina, emphasised by the overhead line equipment which breaks the horizon.</p> <p>There are long distance views beyond the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway to a wooded skyline formed by Little Covert, Tithebarn Covert and Jewstrump Covert. The pylon line that runs between them breaks the skyline. There is a narrow, long distance view available to the north-east.</p>	<p>During summer, leaf cover screens views through the trees to the north-east. Views east are partially screened by vegetation in front of the marina and the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway embankment. The pylon line is screened and the top of the Coverts merge with mid-ground tree cover.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>There will be close range views of construction of Great Haywood viaduct, Trent South embankment and the A51 Lichfield Road underbridge. Construction activities beyond the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway including Trent South embankment main compound will be partially screened by the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway embankment. The removal of Little Covert will be perceptible on the skyline and some of the mature trees along the canal will also be removed. Vegetation removal in the mid-ground behind the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway will change the skyline. Construction equipment, vehicle movements, works to the existing Colwich to Macclesfield Railway overhead lines and in particular the construction of the viaduct from the Trent South embankment launching yard will dominate the view. The recreational receptor will have slightly filtered views of construction works to the north and west due to the retained mature trees and hedge. Due to the proximity and scale of the construction activity there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>There will be close range views of the Trent South embankment, Great Haywood viaduct, overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and frequently passing trains. Operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a substantial change in character of the view and the scale of its components and the introduction of frequent train movements will be considerably more than those on the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway. Trent South embankment will block the narrow, longer range views to the east. Due to the proximity and scale of Trent South embankment and Great Haywood viaduct and the removal of mature vegetation from the skyline there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>In summer year 1 the leaf cover on the canalside and marina boundary trees will partially screen the viaduct and Trent South embankment. The immaturity of mitigation planting will provide no screening or landscape integration. Due to the limited additional screening in summer a high magnitude of change will remain and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Due to the growth of mitigation woodland on Trent South embankment planting by year 15, the Trent South embankment will be more visually integrated with existing retained vegetation in view and will provide partial screening of the overhead line equipment and train movements to the east. Mitigation woodland planting around the balancing pond east of the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway will be sufficiently established to reinstate the wooded character in the mid-ground view and will integrate with the woodland planting on the embankment. However, due to the scale, proximity and dominance of Great Haywood viaduct and Trent South embankment blocking the longer distance views, the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>At year 60 the maturity of the mitigation planting will fully reinstate the wooded character of mid-ground views and provide increased screening of overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and train movements on Trent South embankment. However, due to changes resulting from the viaduct dominating the skyline to the north, the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)

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# Viewpoint 009.03.007: View north along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Footpath Colwich 63 alongside the Trent and Mersey Canal, at the entrance to Great Haywood Marina.

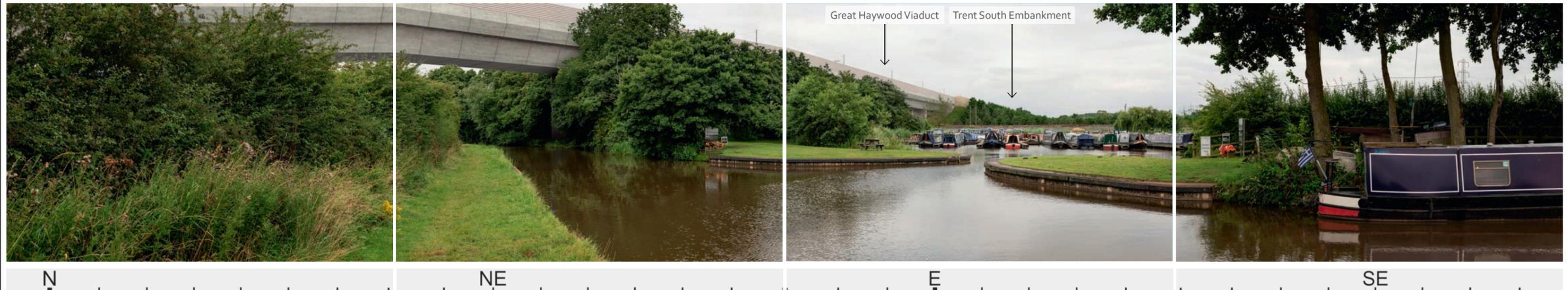
## Current Baseline - Summer View

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Time taken: 16:01. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 399564.56, 323602.883. Elevation: 73.478 Metres AOD.



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

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Time taken: 16:01. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 399564.56, 323602.883. Elevation: 73.478 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 120 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-o8-210. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 009.03.007 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2042 (15 years after opening) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-636 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as semi-mature trees which have put on 15 years of growth to illustrate how the Proposed Scheme will further integrate into the landscape over time.

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

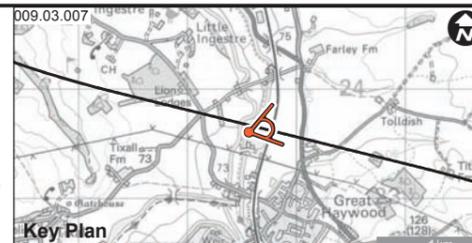


Figure Number	LV-01-636
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 15 (2042) - Summer Viewpoint 009.03.007
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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Date: 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 009.03.008: View north along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Colwich Footpath 63 alongside the Trent and Mersey Canal by Great Haywood Marina.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 01/04/2016. Time taken: 9:36. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 399516.534, 323513.153. Elevation: 73.483 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 08/08/2016. Camera: Sony a7ii, 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 399516.533, 323513.149

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



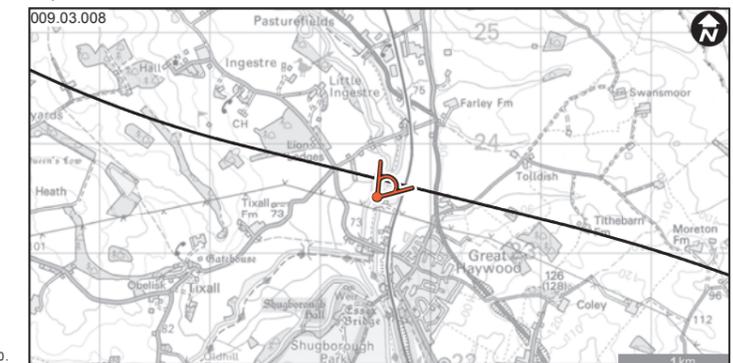
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 009.03.008: View north along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises the hedge lined towpath to the west and canal boats moored along the eastern, tree lined edge of the Trent and Mersey Canal. A single storey building within Great Haywood Marina is visible behind the trees and a tall wire mesh security fence.</p> <p>Views to the moored boats within the marina are restricted by a gazebo on the towpath and a tall mature hedgerow that lines the security fence in the mid-ground. The trees alongside the canal further to the north are visible above the hedgerow. The Colwich to Macclesfield Railway on embankment and overhead line equipment are just visible behind the marina.</p> <p>There are long-distance views above the hedgerow to high topography in the north which is also broken by mature trees in the mid-ground. White Barn is visible on the open horizon. To the east the background comprises tree canopies just above the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway.</p>	<p>Dense leaf cover in summer results in little change to the view, White Barn still visible above the mid-ground vegetation.</p> <p>Leaf cover on the hedgerow alongside the security fence screens the canalside trees beyond.</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
<b>Construction</b>	There will be medium-range views of construction works including the Great Haywood viaduct and the Trent South embankment. Vegetation removal beyond the marina will be perceptible however construction of the viaduct will require the removal of some of the mature canalside trees. Construction equipment, vehicle movements, movement of material and activity within the Trent South embankment main compound and the viaduct launching yard on Trent South embankment will result in a substantial alteration of the view. In addition there will be works to the existing Colwich to Macclesfield Railway overhead lines. The viaduct will dominate the view north and north-east, clearly visible behind the trunks of retained canalside trees. The recreational receptor will have heavily filtered views of the works to the west due to the retained mature hedgerow. Due to the proximity and scale of the construction activity there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	There will be medium-range views of Great Haywood viaduct across the canal and Trent South embankment with associated overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and frequently passing trains dominating the view and breaking the skyline. The retained existing mature canalside trees will provide limited screening of the Proposed Scheme due to the height of the canopies. Operation of the Proposed Scheme will also introduce frequent train movements across the view however the long range view to the north will be retained below the viaduct. Views of the viaduct to the west will be heavily filtered by the mature hedgerow and views to Trent South embankment will be partially screened by the existing security fence and hedgerow. Due to the introduction of large-scale structural elements into the rural view and the longer-range view beyond the marina being blocked by Trent South embankment there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	In summer year 1, leaf cover on the marina boundary and towpath boundary hedgerows will provide some additional screening of the viaduct and Trent South embankment. However, due to the dominance of the viaduct across the canal and the train movements there will remain a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Due to the growth of mitigation woodland planting on Trent South embankment by year 15, the Trent South embankment will be more integrated with retained existing vegetation and will provide some screening of the overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers. However, due to the scale and the proximity of the viaduct and the change to the scale and character of the view, the magnitude of change will be medium at year 15 and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	At year 60 summer the maturity of mitigation planting on Trent South embankment will provide additional screening of overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers, even in winter. However, the change to the character of the view due to the viaduct will remain resulting in a medium magnitude of change at year 60 and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)

# Viewpoint 009.03.008: View north along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Footpath Colwich 63 alongside the Trent and Mersey Canal by Great Haywood Marina.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 01/04/2016. Time taken: 9:36. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 399516.534, 323513.153. Elevation: 73.483 Metres AOD.



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

Date taken: 01/04/2016. Time taken: 9:36. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 399516.534, 323513.153. Elevation: 73.483 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 178 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-210. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 009.03.008 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look during the peak construction phase to help inform the visual impact assessment. The construction methods and siting of construction activities of the LV-01-587 Proposed Scheme may be subject to change in response to consultation and ongoing design. The extent of land required temporarily to construct the scheme will not extend beyond that shown in the photomontage. Changes in the construction of the Proposed Scheme will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects detailed in the photomontages of the Proposed Scheme.

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



Figure Number	LV-01-587
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 009.03.008
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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Date: 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 009.03.008: View north along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Footpath Colwich 63 alongside the Trent and Mersey Canal by Great Haywood Marina.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 01/04/2016. Time taken: 9:36. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 399516.534, 323513.153. Elevation: 73.483 Metres AOD.



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

Date taken: 01/04/2016. Time taken: 9:36. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 399516.534, 323513.153. Elevation: 73.483 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 178 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-210. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 009.03.008 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-524 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as immature plants which would mature over time to further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape.

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



Figure Number	LV-01-524
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 009.03.008
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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# Viewpoint 009.03.008: View north along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Footpath Colwich 63 alongside the Trent and Mersey Canal by Great Haywood Marina.

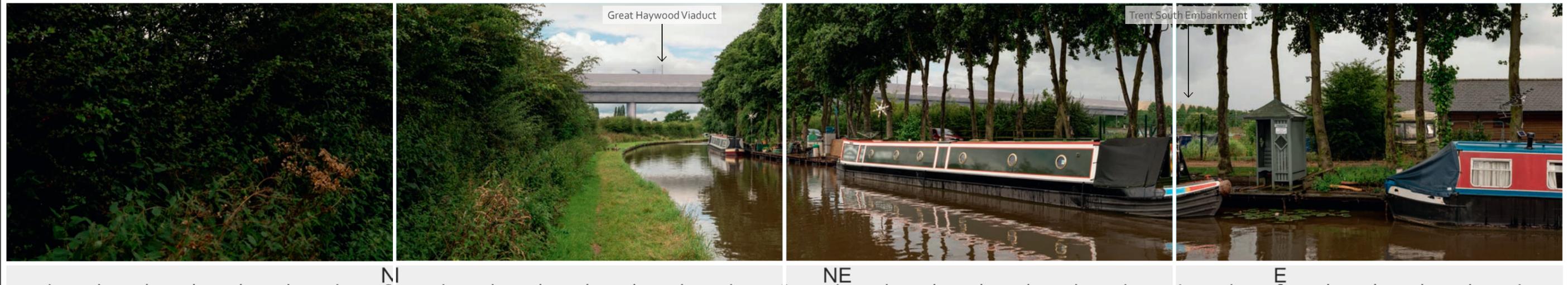
## Current Baseline - Summer View

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Time taken: 15:44. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 399516.533, 323513.149. Elevation: 73.487 Metres AOD.



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

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Time taken: 15:44. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 399516.533, 323513.149. Elevation: 73.487 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 178 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-210. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 009.03.008 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2042 (15 years after opening) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-637 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as semi-mature trees which have put on 15 years of growth to illustrate how the Proposed Scheme will further integrate into the landscape over time.

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



Figure Number	LV-01-637
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 15 (2042) - Summer Viewpoint 009.03.008
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101637-P01

Date: 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 009.03.009: View north from Trent and Mersey Canal aqueduct

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on The Way for the Millennium long distance path at the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal aqueduct.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 15/03/2016. Time taken: 10:58. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 399340.244, 322958.798. Elevation: 73.606 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 08/08/2016. Camera: Sony a7ii, 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 399340.231, 322958.823

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



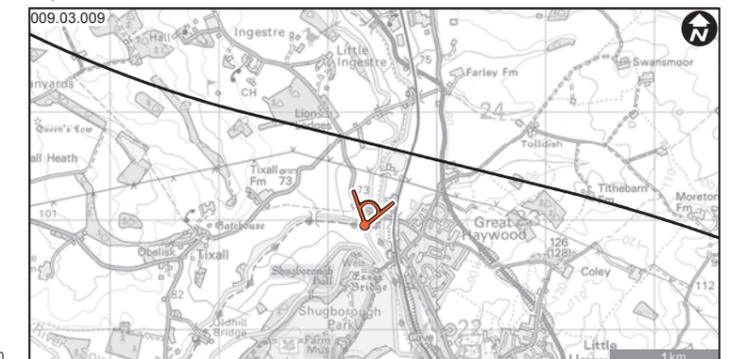
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature but falls within Cannock Chase AONB and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 009.03.009: View north from Trent and Mersey Canal aqueduct

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises the wall of the Staffordshire and Worcester Canal aqueduct which crosses the River Trent.</p> <p>The mid-ground is dominated to the north-east by a large industrial unit at The Mill, partially screened by mature riverside pollarded trees. To the north, the River Trent is lined by mature trees on both sides which partially screens the Mill Lane road bridge. To the north-west are relatively open views to the garden and residential property of White Lodge on Mill Lane, partially filtered by mature trees.</p> <p>There are long distance views across a rural landscape to a wooded horizon above Mill Lane road bridge. To the north-west the view to Lionlodge Covert is filtered by mature trees. Long distance views east include the grade II listed Haywood Bridge Scheduled Monument and Haywood Junction buildings. Canalside trees filter views to the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway and residential properties on the western edge of Elm Close, Great Haywood.</p>	<p>In summer, leaf cover in the mid-ground partially screens White Lodge and garden but there is a longer view above a fence to more distant trees and Lionlodge Covert to the north-west.</p> <p>Riverside trees almost entirely screen views of the road bridge and long distance views are almost imperceptible. To the north-east, riverside trees screen much of the industrial unit and buildings at Haywood Junction. Only the WCML overhead line equipment above Haywood Bridge is still visible.</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
<b>Construction</b>	There will be very limited visibility of construction works due to intervening buildings and vegetation. To the north-west, removal of some of the woodland at Lionlodge Covert for construction of Trent North embankment will be perceptible but the view will retain a wooded backdrop due to the retained woodland beyond. Construction of Brancote South cutting will be perceptible in the distance primarily due to the visibility of construction equipment and vehicle movements. To the north, construction of Great Haywood viaduct, including the associated presence of tower cranes, will be visible above Mill Lane road bridge and will break the skyline. The use of Mill Lane as a construction vehicle route will introduce large scale vehicle movements across the centre of the view. To the north-east construction works will be screened by intervening buildings and vegetation however the movement of construction equipment and vehicles for construction of the Trent South embankment will be perceptible. Construction activity will be visible in the distance and affect a small proportion of the view and there will therefore be a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	There will be heavily filtered views of the Great Haywood viaduct however other elements of the Proposed Scheme will be imperceptible. The viaduct, overhead line equipment and frequent train movements will be most visible beyond and above the Mill Lane road bridge within the context of the existing structure and vehicle movements therefore there will be a negligible magnitude of change and negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Leaf cover on the canalside vegetation will almost entirely screen the Proposed Scheme and the magnitude of change will remain negligible, there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Leaf cover on the canalside vegetation will almost entirely screen the Proposed Scheme and the magnitude of change will remain negligible, there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	Leaf cover on the canalside vegetation will almost entirely screen the Proposed Scheme and the magnitude of change will remain negligible, there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)

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# Viewpoint 009.03.009: View north from Trent and Mersey Canal aqueduct

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on The Way for the Millennium long distance path at the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal aqueduct.

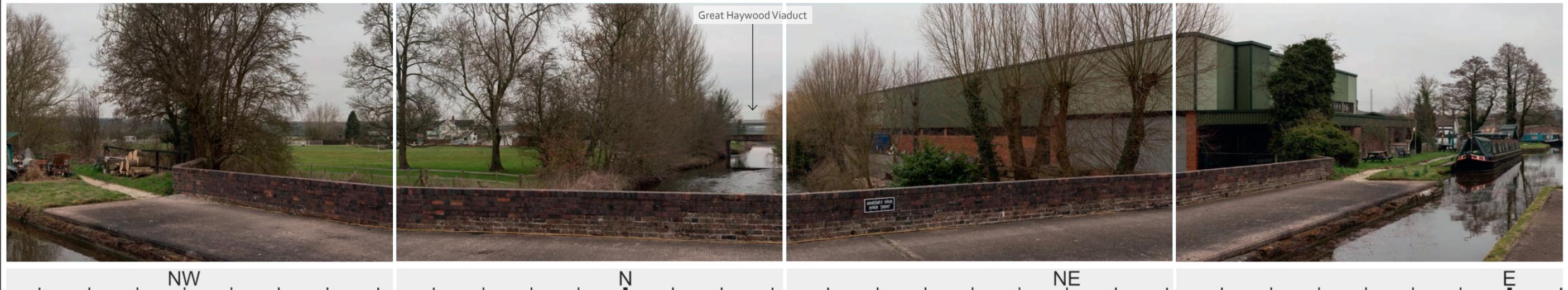
## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 15/03/2016. Time taken: 10:58. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 399340.244, 322958.798. Elevation: 73.606 Metres AOD.



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

Date taken: 15/03/2016. Time taken: 10:58. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 399340.244, 322958.798. Elevation: 73.606 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 741 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-210. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 009.03.009 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-525 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as immature plants which would mature over time to further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape.

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



Figure Number	LV-01-525
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 009.03.009
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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# Viewpoint 009.03.010: View north across Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on The Way for the Millennium long distance path, within the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area by Swivel Bridge.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 398858.608, 323006.896

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. 398858.608, 323006.896

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



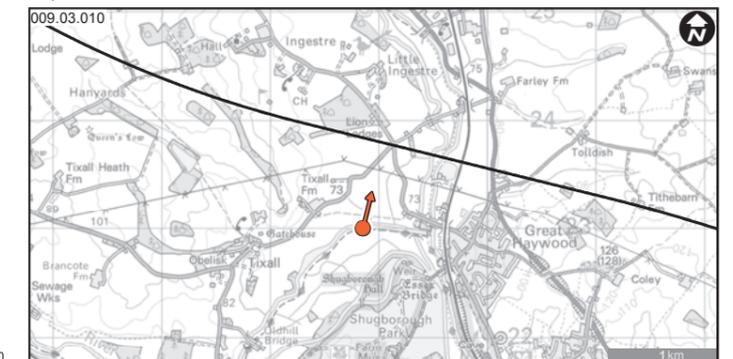
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature but falls within Cannock Chase AONB and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 009.03.010: View north across Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground is dominated by the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal and Swivel Bridge to the east.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises intermittent mature trees and vegetation along the northern edge of the canal. Low-lying pasture containing stables and a poly-tunnel are bound by hedges and post and wire fencing.</p> <p>To the north-west, buildings at Tixall Court and Tixall Manor Farm, with Lionlodge Covert and Ingestre Park Golf Club behind, are partially screened by the foreground trees. The landscape of pasture and woodland rises to the north-west and woodland near Tixall is visible to the west. Views of a wooded background are available to the north. The land rises beyond Tixall Manor Farm allowing views towards fields, hedgerows and mature trees and a wooded horizon. Pylons and power lines break the horizon but are almost imperceptible.</p>	<p>Leaf cover on the canalside vegetation screens the buildings at Tixall Court and Tixall Manor Farm. Stables and the poly-tunnel within pasture are still visible.</p> <p>To the north, vegetation within the mid-ground seamlessly integrates with the wooded landscape in the background.</p> <p>To the north-west, the wooded background is framed by canalside vegetation which also filters the view to the woodland near Tixall.</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
<b>Construction</b>	There will be long distance views of construction works for Trent North embankment including the removal of vegetation at Lionlodge Covert and Ingestre Golf Course and construction equipment, vehicle movements and movement of material stockpiles in front of the embankment. Views of construction of the Great Haywood viaduct will be screened by Swivel Bridge and the embankment and dense vegetation of the track that crosses the bridge on the northern bank. Construction activity will result in a noticeable change within the background of the view, introducing movement and large scale equipment which will break and change elements within the skyline. Recreational receptors will have relatively open views towards the works, partially filtered by intervening canalside vegetation. Due to the construction activity being within the background of the view there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	There will be views of the Trent North embankment, overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and frequently passing trains in the background of the view and breaking the skyline. The varied topography of the background and wooded horizon will change to an engineered land form and open horizon, interrupted by the associated infrastructure. Recreational receptors will have relatively open views towards the Proposed Scheme partially filtered by intervening vegetation however the frequent train movements will be highly perceptible. Due to the changes to the skyline and frequently passing trains there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Mitigation planting will not have any screening or integration effect at year 1 however the existing mature intervening vegetation will provide substantial screening and filtering of the Proposed Scheme from this viewpoint. Locations along the towpath will have varying degrees of screening. Due to the screening from intervening vegetation limiting the proportion of the view that is changed the magnitude of change will reduce to low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	By year 15, mitigation planting on the Trent North embankment will be established and will provide visual integration with existing woodland within the view. The overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers will be partially screened however train movements will be perceptible albeit filtered by the planting. The change to the skyline will still be apparent and therefore the magnitude of visual change will remain low at year 15 and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	The maturity of mitigation planting at year 60, summer, will integrate the Trent North embankment with the surrounding landscape and screen the overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and train movements. The wooded skyline character will be restored, although the woodland cover within the view will also increase, replacing the existing open fields in the background. Therefore, the magnitude of change will reduce to negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)

# Viewpoint 009.03.011: View north from Haywood Bridge at Haywood Junction

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors at the confluence of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal and the Trent and Mersey Canal.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 399485.562, 322946.992

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. 399485.562, 322946.992

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature but falls within the Conservation Areas of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal and the Trent and Mersey Canal, and is on the edge of Cannock Chase AONB.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 009.03.011: View north from canal bridge at Haywood Junction

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises Haywood Junction on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal to the west and the Trent and Mersey canal to the north-east. Open grazing pasture adjacent the Trent and Mersey canal dominated to the east.</p> <p>Within the mid-ground, historic Haywood Junction properties lie to the north-west which, with the low-profiled roof of an industrial unit beyond, block any longer distance views. To the north, Mill Lane bridge crosses the Trent and Mersey canal with dense canalside and roadside mature trees beyond. Canalside Farm buildings, glasshouses and the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway un-vegetated embankment cross the view north to east with associated overhead line equipment breaking the horizon.</p> <p>A transmitter mast is visible above vegetation to the north-east. Further east, the background comprises mature trees and housing on the western edge of Great Haywood with the skyline also broken by a transmitter and pylon line.</p>	<p>In summer the leaf cover of mature trees in the mid-ground screens the majority of buildings to the east and north including at Great Haywood and Canalside Farm. The Colwich to Macclesfield embankment, overhead power lines and pylons in the background remain visible and the foreground remains virtually the same.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

Construction (2020)	Operation (2027)
<p>The open grazing pasture adjacent to the Trent and Mersey Canal has been allocated for development of recreation and leisure facilities, and car parking, and water management due north of Sytch Brook where it crosses the site.</p> <p>This will increase the influence of urbanising elements within the view, within the context of the Colwich to Macclesfield Railway and infrastructure visible beyond. It will further degrade the historic landscape qualities of the existing view.</p> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Scheme will be unaffected by this development.</p>	<p>It is assumed that the construction of the recreation and leisure facilities and car parking will be complete but that the view of the Proposed Scheme experienced by receptors will be as has been considered in this assessment.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
<b>Construction</b>	Construction of Trent South embankment and Great Haywood viaduct will be visible in the background of the view beyond the pylon line. Construction equipment, vehicle movements and tower cranes will be perceived, along with some tree removal resulting in a slight change of the background. The recreational receptors will have heavily filtered views of construction works due to intervening vegetation and buildings. There will therefore be a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	There will be heavily filtered views to Trent South embankment and Great Haywood viaduct in the background. Noise fence barriers will partially screen passing trains however the movement will be perceptible. Operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in barely perceptible change to a small proportion of the view, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Leaf cover on intervening foreground and mid-ground vegetation will almost entirely screen operation of the Proposed Scheme from this viewpoint, resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	The growth of mitigation planting by year 15 will provide additional filtering of the Trent South embankment and moving trains. The magnitude of change will remain negligible at year 15 and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	The maturity of mitigation planting at year 60 will screen the Trent South embankment and moving trains. The magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)

# Viewpoint 009.03.013: View north-east from Triumphal Arch, Shugborough Park

This view is representative of recreational receptors at the Triumphal Arch within Shugborough Park and Cannock Chase AONB.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 30/03/2016. Time taken: 10:06. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 398666.738, 321590.866. Elevation: 104.453 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 09/09/2016. Time taken: 10:41. Camera: Sony a7ii, 50mm lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates ref. 398666.712, 321590.853. Elevation: 104.446 Metres AOD.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

The view is the designed view (recorded in the Shugborough Park Management Plan produced by Cookson & Tickner for the National Trust in 2014) over Main Front Park from the Triumphal Arch (grade I, listed buildings) situated within Shugborough Park (grade I, registered parks and gardens) and Cannock Chase AONB.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 009.03.013: View north-east from Triumphal Arch, Shugborough Park

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises the designed landscape of grazed parkland with mature trees.</p> <p>The topography slopes away from the viewpoint and the mid-ground includes tree groups and the wooded edge of the estate. Estate buildings including Shugborough Hall, Shugborough Park Farm, The Tower of the Winds and the portal of the WCML tunnel under Satnall Hills, heavily filtered by evergreen tree planting. Filtered views of the WCML and overhead power lines are available beyond the vegetation.</p> <p>The background includes very long distance views to a predominantly wooded hillside skyline and pylon line north-east of Hixon. Large-scale development on the southern edge of Hixon is discernible, along with the pylon line crossing north of Great Haywood which breaks the skyline.</p>	<p>It was not possible to undertake summer surveys or photography.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>There will be views of the construction of Great Haywood viaduct, Trent North and Trent South embankments and the associated earthworks as well as construction equipment including tower cranes and vehicle movements. This construction activity will result in changes to the mid-ground of the view albeit at some distance and changes to the skyline above the tree canopy. The recreational receptor will have filtered views due to intervening vegetation and a small proportion of the view will be affected however due to the movement of large-scale construction equipment being an incongruous element within the view there will be a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>Great Haywood viaduct and Trent North and Trent South embankments will be visible in the distance just above tree canopies and will be almost imperceptible other than for the movement of frequently passing trains (which will draw the attention of the receptor and will be partially screened by the noise fence barriers). Changes to the view resulting from removal of vegetation for construction will also be perceived and will comprise of a narrow corridor across the view but will not break the skyline. Intervening trees will screen or filter much of the Proposed Scheme. Due to the sensitivity of the receptor within the visitor attraction of Shugborough Estate and the viewpoint being a designed viewpoint, the distance of the Proposed Scheme and the small part of the view affected will result in a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Leaf cover on intervening vegetation will provide additional screening of the Great Haywood viaduct and embankments, however due to the train movements introducing perceptible, incongruous changes to the view the magnitude of change will remain low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>The establishment of mitigation planting by year 15 will visually integrate the Trent North and South embankments and filter views of train movements however the Great Haywood viaduct structure will still be visible. As a result there will remain a low magnitude of change at year 15 and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>The maturity of mitigation planting will provide screening of the embankments and associated infrastructure and train movements however the visibility of the Great Haywood viaduct will persist. The magnitude of change will remain low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p>

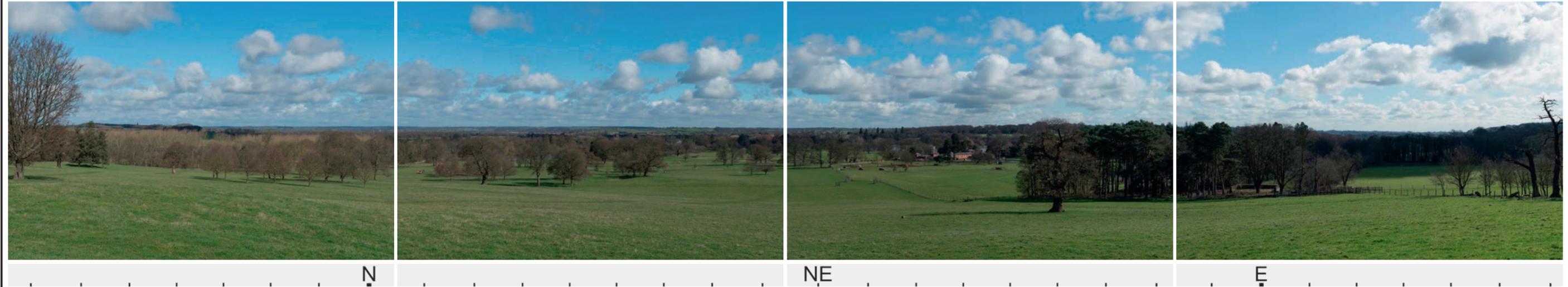
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# Viewpoint 009.03.013: View north from Triumphal Arch, Shugborough Park

This view is representative of recreational receptors at the Grade I listed Triumphal Arch within the Shugborough Registered Park and Garden, within Cannock Chase AONB.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 30/03/2016. Time taken: 10:06. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 398666.738, 321590.866. Elevation: 104.453 Metres AOD.



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

Date taken: 30/03/2016. Time taken: 10:06. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 398666.738, 321590.866. Elevation: 104.453 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 2539 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-210-L1. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 009.03.013 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-526 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as immature plants which would mature over time to further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape.

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

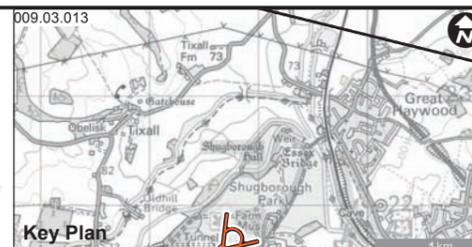


Figure Number	LV-01-526
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 009.03.013
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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Date: 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 009.02.015: View north along Great Haywood Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors at Tixall Manor Farm.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 18/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 398735.461, 323435.870

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. 398735.461, 323435.870

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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# Viewpoint 009.02.015: View north along Great Haywood Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground includes the timber post and rail fence bordering the drive to Tixall Manor Farm and ornamental tree and bedding planting. To the north the view is dominated by Great Haywood Road and its boundary hedgerow as well as a timber field gate to the north-east.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises open pasture to the north-west with a single mature tree and a pylon in the centre. Great Haywood Road bends to the east and its boundary vegetation filters the view north. The gate to the north-east allows views across the adjacent pasture and hedgerow in the mid-ground. The pylon line continues across Great Haywood Road and dominates the view to the east, breaking the skyline.</p> <p>The background of the view is formed by Lionlodge and Flushing Coverts to the north and north-west. North and north-east, the view is crossed by tree lines and there are glimpsed views through to distant hillside south of Hixon.</p>	<p>To the north-west, leaf cover on the foreground birch tree partially screens the pasture and Lionlodge Covert. To the north, views to the wooded background remain available. Leaf cover on the hedgerow bordering the southern edge of Great Haywood Road merges with background tree canopies. Views across pasture beyond the timber gate to the north-east are still available.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>There will be medium-range views of the construction of Trent North embankment, the balancing pond south of this embankment and associated earthworks. Removal of vegetation at Lionlodge Covert, Flushing Covert and Ingestre Golf Club will change the skyline. Large scale construction vehicle movement, due to the use of Great Haywood Road as a construction traffic route will be perceptible from Tixall Manor Farm and change the character of the road from a rural minor road to a busy route. Although filtered by the intervening vegetation at Flushing Covert, the construction of Ingestre underbridge and associated equipment will be visible. Temporary material stockpiles north and south of the Proposed Scheme will form a large proportion of the view at close range and block the view to Lionlodge Covert. Mill Lane auto-transformer station and Trent North embankment satellite compound will be visible to varying degrees throughout the construction period. Tixall Manor Farm will have close-range views of major construction works and earthworks. Flushing Covert will provide some screening of construction works to the north-west. To the north-east, Tixall Manor Farm will have filtered views of Great Haywood viaduct. The construction of Trent South embankment will also be perceptible, filtered by intervening mature trees. Due to the close proximity and scale of the construction works and the open nature of the current view there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>Trent North embankment will dominate and reduce the extent of views from Tixall Manor Farm. Great Haywood viaduct will be visible above roadside trees and change the skyline of views north-east from the farm. Overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers along the Proposed Scheme will add to the infrastructure visible and there will be open views to the movement of frequently passing trains from the south as they exit the viaduct and follow Trent North embankment. To the north-west, Flushing Covert will heavily filter views of the scheme. The lack of intervening vegetation and the immature proposed woodland mitigation planting across the majority of the view and the close proximity and scale of the Proposed Scheme mean a high magnitude of change will remain and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Leaf cover on intervening vegetation to the north-east will provide additional screening of Great Haywood viaduct and overhead line equipment. Views to Trent North embankment will remain open. Woodland mitigation planting around the balancing pond will not provide any screening or integration but will change the land cover in the view to the north-east and the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>The establishment of mitigation woodland planting on Trent North embankment and around the balancing pond by year 15 will provide a degree of landscape integration and screening of elements of the Proposed Scheme such as overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers on the embankment. The view to the balancing ponds and Mill Lane auto-transformer station will be filtered by the surrounding mitigation woodland planting which will also partially filter views of the viaduct from Tixall Farm. Due to the change to the character of the view from the introduction of woodland planting, the change to extent of the view and change to the skyline the magnitude of change will remain high at year 15 and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>From the viewpoint location, Great Haywood viaduct will continue to dominate the previously open view and the woodland around the balancing pond will change the character and extent of the view from Tixall Farm. The Trent North embankment will be integrated with the landscape. Overhead line equipment, noise barriers and train movements will be predominantly screened by the mature mitigation planting on the embankment and will reinstate the densely wooded character of the view to the north from Tixall Farm and therefore the magnitude of change will reduce to medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)

# Viewpoint 009.02.016: View south-west along Ingestre Park Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors at Little Ingestre.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 398629.031, 324424.468

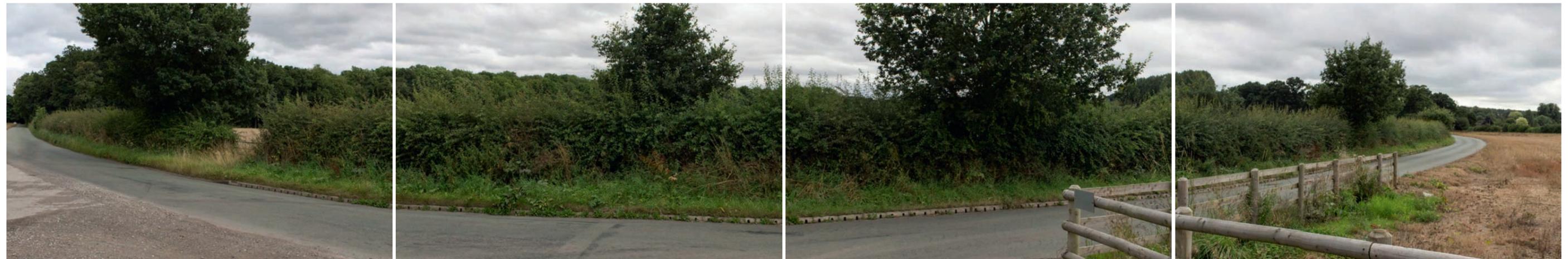
Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 11/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 398629.031, 324424.468

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 009.02.016: View south-west along Ingestre Park Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground is formed by the entrances to Little Ingetsre and The Dower House to the east. Mill Lane dominates the foreground to the south. To the west Mill Lane extends into the distance and a timber post and rail fence borders the corner of pasture creating a defined edge to the Manor Farm entrance.</p> <p>Within the mid-ground, arable land lies to the east beyond mature avenue trees lining the drive to The Dower House. A hedgerow with mature trees borders Mill Lane and spans the view. Beyond the hedgerow are filtered views of pasture and a field gate allows a clear view to the pasture and Lionlodge Covert beyond.</p> <p>The majority of the background is formed by Lionlodge Covert to the south-east. To the east, Ginders and Thatchholme Covert form the backdrop to The Dower House. Pasture and wooded hillside are visible beyond. To the west is a dense wooded skyline.</p>	<p>It was not possible to undertake summer surveys or photography.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>Lionlodge Covert, Flushing Covert and vegetation within Ingestre Park Golf Club will filter views of the construction works to the south however construction works of the Proposed Scheme will be visible above vegetation due to the raised topography to the south-east. A large material stockpile will be visible to the west of Lionlodge Covert. Vegetation within Ingestre Park Golf Club will heavily filter views of the Trent North embankment and associated earthworks. Trent North embankment satellite compound will be screened by intervening woodland however long distance views of the construction of Great Haywood viaduct and Trent South embankment will be available. Due to the scale of earthworks and close proximity of construction works there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>Residential receptors will have partial views of Great Haywood viaduct and Trent North embankment, including associated overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains, partially filtered by intervening woodland and trees. Views towards the Proposed Scheme to the south will be screened by existing mature vegetation. Due to the change affecting long-distance views across a small proportion, the magnitude of change will be medium at year 1 and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Leaf cover on intervening garden and woodland vegetation will provide additional levels of screening and the Proposed Scheme will be imperceptible beyond Lionlodge Covert to the south. Beyond Hoo Mill Cottages to the south-east, intervening vegetation will screen the majority of Great Haywood viaduct and the magnitude of change will reduce to low at year 1 summer and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>The establishment of woodland mitigation planting at the balancing pond north of the viaduct, views towards the Proposed Scheme will be partly screened. Established mitigation planting will visually integrate Trent North embankment and extend woodland planting adjacent to Lionlodge Covert. Residential views to Great Haywood viaduct will be partially screened by the intervening mitigation planting and long-distance views towards agricultural land will be replaced with woodland which is characteristic of the majority of the existing view and further reduce the visibility of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, at year 15, the magnitude of change will reduce to negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>By year 60 mature mitigation woodland planting at the balancing pond will provide additional screening of Great Haywood viaduct. Existing long distance views of agricultural fields, which form a small proportion of the view, will be replaced with dense woodland and will be characteristic of the view. Great Haywood viaduct will be perceptible however the magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Negligible (non significant)

# Viewpoint 009.03.019: View north along Tixall Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors at Tixall Gatehouse (Landmark Trust holiday property) from Tixall Road.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 18/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 350D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 397943.056, 322845.096

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. 397943.056, 322845.096

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature but falls within Cannock Chase AONB.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 009.03.019: View north along Tixall Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises an access to Tixall Gatehouse which sits in grounds bordered by timber post and rail fencing. A grass verge runs between the boundary and Tixall Road.</p> <p>The mid-ground is formed by undulating topography within the grounds of Tixall Gatehouse which blocks views to the north-east. Tixall road is lined by intermittent mature hedgerow and timber fencing. To the east, open, low-lying pasture is visible, bound by hedgerows and a row of mature trees and a section of tall hedgerow screens the landscape beyond to the south-east. Beyond the pasture, the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal and designed feature of The Broad Water is visible, lined by vegetation.</p> <p>The background comprises a wooded skyline to the west of Tixall Gatehouse. To the east of the gatehouse, mature trees filter views to the Tixall Mews properties. Woodland adjacent a covered reservoir is visible atop an area of raised topography to the north. To the east, a wooded skyline is visible beyond intervening vegetation across the River Sow Valley.</p>	<p>Leaf cover provides further screening of the Tixall Mews properties. To the east, long distance views are still available. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal is partially screened though passing boats are still clearly visible.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>Long distance views of construction works will be filtered by intervening mature vegetation. The construction of Great Haywood viaduct and Trent South embankment will be perceptible from the viewpoint however the view for recreational receptors using Tixall Gatehouse will be elevated, including views from a roof terrace, and construction will be more evident. The removal of vegetation at Lionlodge Covert and woodland on the skyline will also be visible. The construction will change the rural character of the view, introducing movement, structures and material stockpiles that contrast with the existing densely wooded landscape. Due to the distance of construction works from the viewpoint and Tixall gatehouse and the level of screening available from existing mature vegetation in the view, there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on the high sensitivity recreational receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>There will be long distance views of Trent South embankment and Great Haywood viaduct. The linearity of the Proposed Scheme, removal of vegetation and visibility of frequently passing trains will change the rural character of the view. Recreational receptors at Tixall Gatehouse will have wider, elevated views of the Proposed Scheme. The removal of existing vegetation, the embankment earthworks and train movements will be perceptible at year 1. These are incongruous with the surrounding rural landscape therefore the magnitude of change will remain medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Leaf cover on intervening vegetation will provide additional screening of the Proposed Scheme however due to the large scale of the viaduct structure and train movements the change to the view will be perceptible. The magnitude of change will reduce to low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Establishment of mitigation planting by year 15 will provide increased screening and landscape integration of Trent South embankment. Great Haywood viaduct and train movements will remain perceptible and the magnitude of change will remain low, there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>The maturity of mitigation planting will integrate the Trent South embankment with the surrounding landscape and will screen associated train movements however the visibility of the Great Haywood viaduct will persist. The magnitude of change will reduce to negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Negligible (non significant)

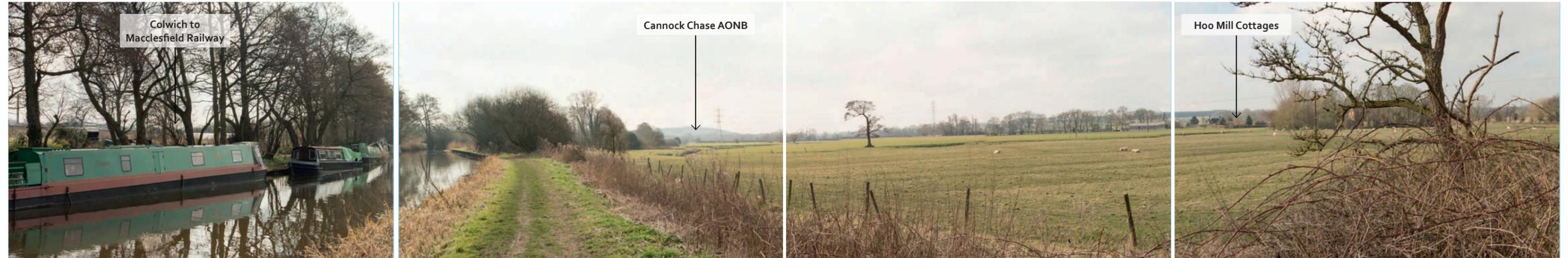
# Viewpoint 009.03.021: View south-west along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Colwich Footpath 63 alongside the Trent and Mersey Canal, south of Hoo Mill Lock.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 399740.082, 323918.231

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Time taken: 17:29. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 399740.082, 323918.231. Elevation: 73.627 Metres AOD.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 009.03.021: View south-west along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground is formed by the Trent and Mersey canal to the south-east, canal towpath and towpath boundary vegetation and fence.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises mature trees lining the eastern edge of the canal, the canal itself and the open river valley pasture. The meandering River Trent cuts through the pasture, most visible where it runs alongside the canal to the south. Hoo Mill Cottages are visible to the west and the mid-ground is crossed by mature field boundary trees.</p> <p>The background beyond the canalside trees is the embankment of the Macclesfield to Colwich Line and associated overhead line equipment. Canalside vegetation shortens the view south as the canal turns to the west. Much longer views are available south-west with the distinctive wooded hilltop of Cannock Chase AONB and a wooded skyline broken by pylons crossing the valley and by the mid-ground trees.</p>	<p>In summer the views are restricted by leaf cover on the canalside trees tall and by tall herbaceous towpath vegetation.</p> <p>The Macclesfield to Colwich Railway embankment is barely perceptible and views to the valley are heavily filtered. The barn at Hoo Mill cottages is visible and the mid-ground trees screen some of the long distance views however views of Cannock Chase AONB remain.</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
<b>Construction</b>	Construction works extend to the valley floor adjacent to the viewpoint. Advance planting of wetland habitat creation within the adjacent pasture will be visible at close range and extensive earthworks for utility works on the opposite side of the River Trent will be visible across the mid-ground. The Trent South embankment main compound and associated worker accommodation, transfer nodes and equipment movements will be discernible on the other side of the Macclesfield to Colwich Railway embankment. Construction of Trent South embankment will be visible in the distance, partially screened by the canalside trees. However, the view will be dominated by construction of Great Haywood viaduct including the removal of mature trees along the Trent and Mersey canal. To the south-west, Trent North embankment will be visible beyond the Hoo Mill Cottages properties but Trent North embankment satellite compound will be screened by mature trees. Construction of Great Haywood viaduct across the River Trent valley floor will require large scale works, equipment and vehicle movements which will also interrupt the long distance views. The close proximity and construction of large scale infrastructure across the open River Trent valley floor and the lack of intervening screening vegetation will result in a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	In winter there will be open views of Great Haywood viaduct at approximately 16m height across the valley floor. In addition, overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and partially screened frequently passing trains will introduce further infrastructure and movement, all incongruous with the rural character of the view. Views of Cannock Chase AONB will be lost and the extent of the view will be foreshortened. Trent North embankment will be visible beyond the Hoo Mill Cottages properties and Trent South embankment will be visible beyond the canalside trees, along with the noise fence barriers and train movements. Recreational receptors will have the character of the view and the experience of the canal and river valley landscape changed by the loss of long distance views and introduction of large scale structures and frequent train movement and there will be a high magnitude of change at year 1 and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Existing vegetation will partially screen the Proposed Scheme. The canalside trees will screen Trent South embankment and the Great Haywood viaduct to the south however herbaceous towpath vegetation will only partially screen the viaduct where it crosses the open valley floor and only for a limited period over the summer. Due to the large scale and close proximity of the Proposed Scheme and the change to the character and extent of the views, the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	The establishment of mitigation planting on Trent North embankment and around a balancing pond north of this will provide some landscape integration and partial screening of infrastructure and train movements by year 15. Trent South embankment will also be integrated and screened. However, due to the changes to the view resulting from Great Haywood viaduct and the lack of any additional screening, the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	The maturity of mitigation planting will provide additional levels of screening to the Trent South and Trent North embankments and effectively screen associated noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment. The visibility of Great Haywood viaduct and passing trains will not change and the magnitude of change will remain high at year 60, there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)

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# Viewpoint 009.03.021: View south-west along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Footpath Colwich 63 alongside the Trent and Mersey Canal, south of Hoo Mill Lock.

## Current Baseline - Summer View

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Time taken: 17:29. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 399740.082, 323918.231. Elevation: 73.627 Metres AOD.



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

Date taken: 04/08/2016. Time taken: 17:29. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 399740.082, 323918.231. Elevation: 73.627 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 283 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-o8-210. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 009.03.021 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2042 (15 years after opening) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-658 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as semi-mature trees which have put on 15 years of growth to illustrate how the Proposed Scheme will further integrate into the landscape over time.

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



Figure Number	LV-01-658
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 15 (2042) - Summer Viewpoint 009.03.021
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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**Doc Number:** C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101658-P01 **Date:** 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 009.02.022: View south at Lion Lodge, Ingestre Park Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors at Lion Lodges.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 18/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 399005.009, 323994.092

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. 399005.009, 323994.092

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



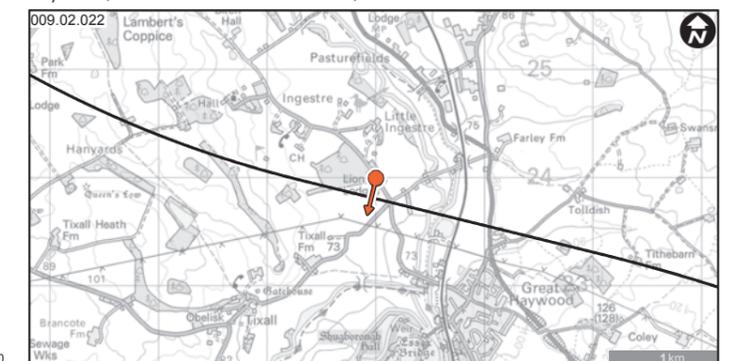
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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# Viewpoint 009.02.022: View south at Lion Lodge, Ingestre Park Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is on the entrance drive to the Lion Lodges properties, formerly gatehouses for Ingestre Hall. The foreground is dominated by Ingestre Park Road and the lodges lie just to the west. The southernmost lodge has a south facing conservatory and a gap in the adjacent Lionlodge Covert woodland allows views to the south.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises mature trees of Lionlodge Covert that surround Ingestre Park Road and a timber post and rail fence to the south. Open fields of the River Trent Valley floor and south of Lionlodge Covert are visible beyond.</p> <p>There are long distance views to riverside woodland and a wooded background formed by successive belts of roadside and hedgerow boundary trees and trees lining the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, the River Sow and wooded hillside beyond.</p>	<p>Dense leaf cover Lionlodge Covert woodland provides substantial screening of the view and understorey further reduces the view to the south. Glimpsed views of the pasture and wooded hillside are available and the southern Lion Lodge property retains open views across the adjacent field to the south.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>There will be close range views of construction works, dominated by construction of Trent North embankment, the earthworks of which will which extend to the edge of Lionlodge Covert. There will also be views of construction of Great Haywood viaduct, Trent North embankment satellite compound and Mill Lane auto-transformer station as well as earthworks for a balancing pond and associated access track to the south-east, partially screened by the surrounding woodland. The use of Ingestre Park Road as a construction traffic route will result in perceptible increased movement. The Trent North embankment earthworks will dominate the view, blocking available views south. The open view experienced by the Lion Lodge property will also include large scale construction works for Great Haywood viaduct, Mill Lane realignment works and the use of Great Haywood Road as a construction vehicle route. There will therefore be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>The viewpoint location will experience close and medium views of Trent North embankment and Great Haywood viaduct respectively at year 1, partially filtered by the existing woodland. Mitigation woodland and hedgerow planting will not provide any screening or landscape integration. The foreshortening of views to the south from the Lion Lodge property and the height of Trent North embankment above the property will result in a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Leaf cover on existing woodland and understorey vegetation will provide substantial screening of the Proposed Scheme. However, the existing glimpsed long distance views in summer will be blocked by the Trent North embankment. Mitigation grassland habitat creation on the Trent North embankment earthworks will provide some landscape integration. Residential receptors occupying the southern Lion Lodge property will have views dominated by Trent North embankment, overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and frequently passing trains. There will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>The establishment of hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting adjacent to the balancing pond will screen the access track and partially screen views towards Great Haywood viaduct from the viewpoint location. The view from the southern Lion Lodge property will be marginally mitigated by the established grassland and by mitigation woodland planting at the top of the Trent North embankment which will provide partial screening of the overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and train movements. Associated infrastructure elements will be partially screened however, available views from the properties will be foreshortened by Trent North embankment and therefore the magnitude of change will be medium, there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>Mature mitigation woodland planting will provide screening of noise barriers and overhead lines along the Trent North embankment and planting adjacent to the balancing pond will provide increased screening of Great Haywood viaduct. However, due to the change to the character and extent of the view from the southern Lion Lodge property, the magnitude of change will remain medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)

# Viewpoint 009.02.024: View north-east along Mill Lane

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

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 399273.184, 323134.558

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. 399273.184, 323134.558

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 009.02.024: View north-east along Mill Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises Mill Lane bordered with mature hedgerows, well maintained along its eastern edge. A residential property lies to the south-west.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises the open landscape of the River Trent Valley to the west, crossed by mature trees and a pylon line. The river is barely discernible despite lying within 100m of the viewpoint. The overgrown hedgerow along Mill Lane heavily filters views towards woodland at Tixall and Ingestre. Middle Bridge, crossing the Trent and Mersey Canal, and Canalside Farm are visible to the north-east.</p> <p>The background comprises a wooded skyline of Tixall Park and Ingestre Park Golf Club. Mid-ground tree belts break the skyline, and the topography rises at Hixon with the distinctive White Barn visible in the distance. A row of poplar trees at Hoo Mill Bridge is a local landmark.</p>	<p>In summer, leaf cover on the roadside hedgerows screen views west and north. Views along the road to woodland at Ingestre are retained and a low point in the roadside hedgerow allows a narrow view to the valley floor. Canalside Farm and car park are screened by intervening vegetation but Middle Bridge is still visible.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>The view is towards construction of the Great Haywood viaduct and associated embankments. The construction of Trent South embankment will be perceptible beyond intervening mature trees. Trent South embankment viaduct launching yard and the construction of the Great Haywood viaduct will introduce large scale equipment including cranes and movement of materials and construction vehicles. The viaduct construction will gradually interrupt the long distance views towards White Barn. Utilities works and associated vegetation removal and construction equipment within the valley will be visible on the far side of the River Trent and to the north, along with the removal of canalside trees near Middle Bridge. The removal of vegetation at Lionlodge Covert and works associated with construction of Trent North embankment will also be perceptible to the north-west. The use of Mill Lane as a construction vehicle route will also change the character of the view, with large scale frequent vehicle movements at close range.</p> <p>The view will be dominated by the construction of Great Haywood viaduct across the mid-ground and residential receptors will have partially screened ground floor and upper storey views to the construction works. The character of the view will change from open, valley pasture to large scale construction site with the gradual loss of the long distance view which will result in a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>The mid-ground of the view north will be dominated by the Great Haywood viaduct, introducing a large scale structure including overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains only partially screened by noise fence barriers across part of the viaduct. The viaduct will cross the full width of the available view, including over Mill Lane. The visibility of Trent South embankment will be partially screened by intervening vegetation to the north-east and Trent North embankment to the north-west will be heavily filtered by the roadside hedgerow. Residential receptors will have partially screened views from the ground floor and open views of the Proposed Scheme from upper storeys. The change to the view will result in a high magnitude of change and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Leaf cover on roadside hedgerows will partially screen the Great Haywood viaduct from the residential receptors however it will remain a dominant, incongruous element within the rural view. Existing mature vegetation will provide additional levels of screening of Trent South embankment. Due to the visibility of the viaduct and interruption of the longer distance view, the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>The establishment of mitigation woodland planting on Trent South embankment by year 15 will provide increased screening of the Proposed Scheme and visual integration with the surrounding tree cover in the view. Established mitigation planting on Trent North embankment will also integrate it with the surrounding landscape. However, there is no mitigation planting that will provide any screening of the Great Haywood viaduct and it will continue to dominate the view. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>Mature mitigation planting at year 60 will provide increased screening at Trent South and Trent North embankments however the change to the view resulting from the introduction of the Great Haywood viaduct will persist and the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)

# Viewpoint 009.03.026: View from Berkswich Bridleway 0.1205, Broc Hill

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors from the Bridleway at Broc Hill, within Cannock Chase AONB.

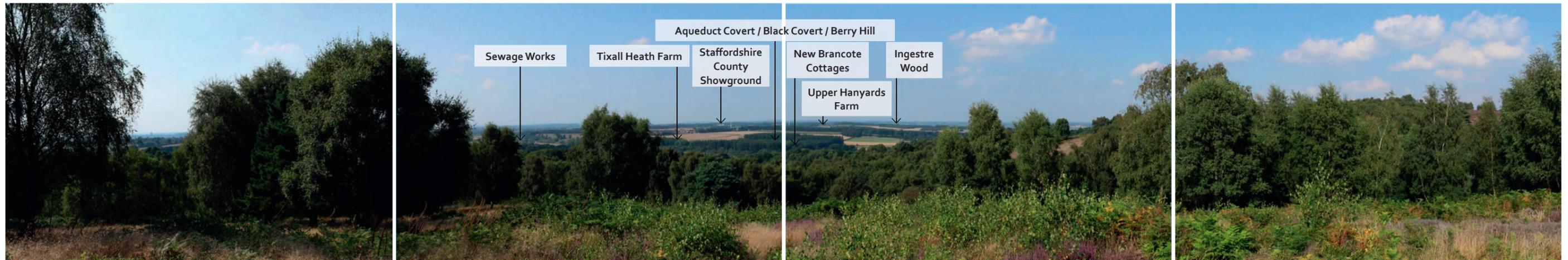
## Winter View (baseline)

It has not been possible to capture winter photography due to programme / land access constraints.

## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 18/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 397533.418, 320193.509

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



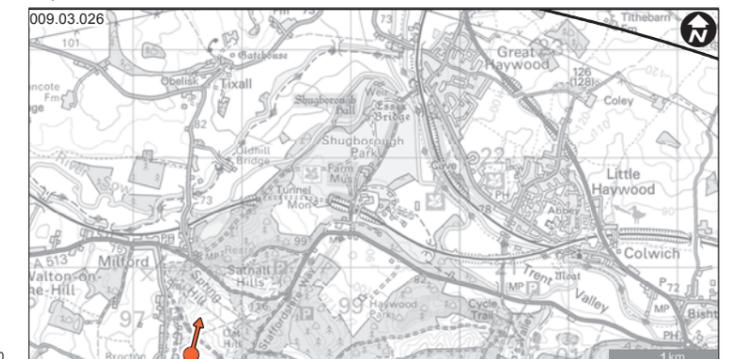
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 009.03.026: View from Berkswich Bridleway 0.1205, Broc Hill

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
Winter surveys were not possible due to programme / land access constraints.	<p>The foreground is the heathland on top of Broc Hill, within Cannock Chase AONB, including semi-mature trees and birch scrub.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises the upper canopies of mixed mature trees on the western side of Broc Hill.</p> <p>The longer distance view across the northern extent of the AONB comprises recognisable woodland blocks including Aqueduct Covert, Black Covert and Berry Hill. To the north, a belt of woodland (Old Quarry Covert and Lodge Covert) intersects agricultural fields with hedgerow boundaries. Scattered properties including New Brancote Cottages, Tixall Heath Farm and Upper Hanyards Farm are visible, along with two wind turbines near the Staffordshire County Showground. To the north-west, the sewage works and Brancotegorse Covert adjacent to the River Sow are visible.</p> <p>The background of the view extends to the eastern edge of Stafford and across the River Trent Valley.</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
<b>Construction</b>	There will be elevated views to construction works approximately 4km from the viewpoint. The removal of vegetation at Ingestre Park Golf Club and the demolition of Upper Hanyards Farm will be visible. To the north, at Ingestre Park Golf Club, construction works including earthworks and movement of material and large stockpiles will be visible, along with the presence of construction equipment and vehicle movements. Construction works associated with Hopton embankment will be visible towards Staffordshire County Showground before the Proposed Scheme is screened by adjacent intervening vegetation. Construction of Great Haywood viaduct will be screened by foreground trees. Recreational receptors' attention is focused on the view, from the viewpoint location within the AONB and construction activity crosses the available view in the distance. However, due to the distance of construction activity from the viewpoint the magnitude of change will be low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	The Proposed Scheme will be perceptible primarily due to the removal of existing vegetation and the introduction of movement from frequently passing trains within the background of the view, visible from the elevated viewpoint. The Proposed Scheme will be located along a ridge before the topography falls to the River Trent Valley and the Proposed Scheme, in cutting adjacent to Ingestre Park Golf Club, will be less perceptible. Existing intervening vegetation will partially screen Brancote South cutting. Embankments (including at Hopton) will be visible as large scale earthworks of engineered form. The Proposed Scheme is in cutting across the majority of the view and therefore partially screened. Due to the high level of screening from existing intervening vegetation, and the focus of attention from the AONB being on the long distance view the magnitude of change will be low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Leaf cover on existing intervening vegetation will provide additional levels of screening across the view and therefore the magnitude of change will reduce to negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Established mitigation planting will provide additional levels of screening and integration of embankments across the view and the magnitude of change will remain negligible at year 15 and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	Mature mitigation planting will provide additional levels of screening across the view and train movements will be imperceptible, therefore the magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)

# Viewpoint 010.03.005: View north-east from Tixall Bridleway 0.1629

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Bridleway south of Upper Hanyards Farm.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 08/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 397007.869, 324048.078

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. 397007.869, 324048.078

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



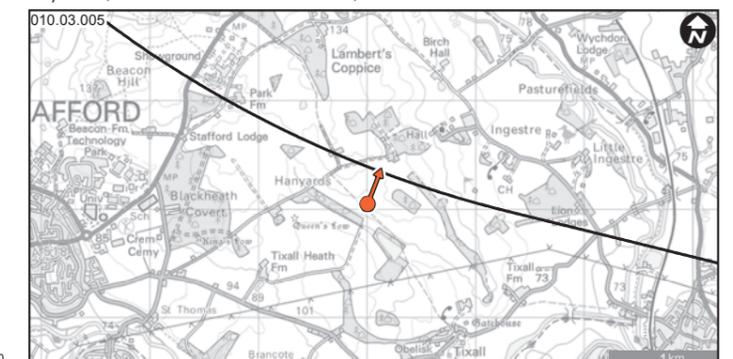
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 010.03.005: View north-east from Tixall Bridleway 0.1629

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is from agricultural fields within Tixall parkland. The foreground pasture is bound by a timber post and wire fence and the bridleway access gate is visible.</p> <p>The mid-ground is spanned by agricultural land and to the north-east a small woodland sits on a local high point up to approximately 15m above the viewpoint.</p> <p>The background comprises Upper Hanyards Farm to the north-west. The rising topography results in nearby Ingestre Wood (to the north) and The Mounts (to the north-east) and The Mounts forming the horizon. To the south-east, pylons are visible beyond Bricklawm Covert adjacent to Ingestre Park Golf Club.</p>	<p>Tall herbaceous vegetation reduces the visibility of the post and wire fence leaf cover on mature trees screens Upper Hanyards Farm. Otherwise the character and extent of the view remains unchanged.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
<b>Construction</b>	<p>Construction works will extend to within 100m north-west of the viewpoint. The demolition of Upper Hanyards Farm and removal of associated woodland will be visible at close proximity and the use of Hanyards Lane as a construction vehicle route will introduce large scale vehicle movements to the horizon. Construction of Brancote South cutting and Hanyards Lane overbridge will be within 250m of the viewpoint, requiring large scale earthworks. The woodland at the highpoint will screen construction of the deepest part of Brancote South cutting. Hanyards Lane satellite compound and large stockpiles will dominate the view and the bridleway to the west will be diverted around the compound and through an area of advance woodland planting to the west of the farm.</p> <p>Recreational receptors will have close range, open views of construction activity which will dominate the view, with stockpiles blocking the view, resulting in a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>The Proposed Scheme will be in cutting between the viewpoint and the woodland, partially screened by the intervening topography. The Proposed Scheme will be visible due to the overhead line equipment and partially screened frequent train movements, and the presence of mitigation woodland planting along the southern boundary. Existing woodland to the east will provide screening of train movements at Ingestre green overbridge and of the overbridge structure, however Tixall Bridleway 0.1628 accommodation overbridge will be visible to the north, crossing Brancote South cutting.</p> <p>Operation of the Proposed Scheme will introduce movement and structures into the rural view at close range, change the local topography and the loss of Upper Hanyards Farm will change the historic character of the view. Therefore there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Close range fence boundary vegetation will provide minimal additional screening of the Proposed Scheme. The advance woodland planting will filter views towards the shallow cutting and associated infrastructure to the north however a high magnitude of change will remain and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Established mitigation planting alongside the Proposed Scheme will provide filtering and partial screening of the accommodation overbridge, overhead line equipment and train movements by year 15 and will replicate the existing wooded horizon character. The advance woodland planting will be sufficiently established to provide substantial screening of the shallow end of Brancote South cutting and the magnitude of change will reduce to medium, there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>Mature mitigation planting alongside Brancote South cutting will screen the Proposed Scheme from this viewpoint. Train movements and Tixall Bridleway 0.1628 accommodation overbridge will remain perceptible in winter however in summer year 60 the magnitude of change will be negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Negligible (non significant)

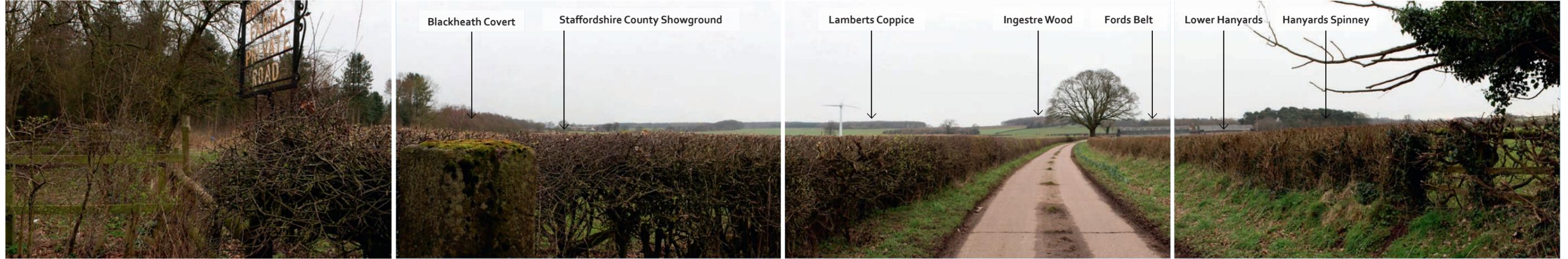
# Viewpoint 010.04.007: View north-east along Hanyards Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by transport receptors along Hanyards Lane.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 08/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 395763.466, 323785.077

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. 395763.466, 323785.077

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

People traveling on scenic roads have more interest in their surroundings therefore have a medium sensitivity.

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 010.04.007: View north-east along Hanyards Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is from the end of the track to Upper Hanyards Farm and The Pavilion within Ingestre Park. The foreground comprises Hanyards Lane, lined by mature hedgerows on either side.</p> <p>The mid-ground is partially screened by the hedgerows and Blackheath Covert to the north-west. The topography rises to the north-east making views of agricultural land available above the hedgerow. A single wind turbine breaks the skyline and a mature hedgerow tree dominates the centre of the view and screens Upper Hanyards Farm. Agricultural buildings at Lower Hanyards are visible to the east.</p> <p>The background comprises a wooded skyline including Blackheath Covert, Lower Berryhill, Lamberts Coppice and Ingestre Wood. Buildings at the Staffordshire County Showground are visible. To the east, the background comprises Fords Belt, Lower Hanyards and Hanyards Spinney.</p>	<p>In summer the leaf cover on the mature hedgerows and the hedgerow tree screens the majority of the landscape beyond. To the north-east, agricultural fields within the mid-ground and Ingestre Wood on the horizon remain visible.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>Construction of Hopton embankment and Brancote North cutting will be available on the rising ground within the mid-ground of the view. The demolition of Upper Hanyards Farm and use of Hanyards Lane as a construction vehicle route will introduce substantial change to the view, and advance woodland planting south of the farm will provide minimal screening. Large stockpiles and Brancote South cutting satellite compound will be visible to the north-east. To the east, Fords Belt will screen construction activity around Tixall Bridleway 0.1628 accommodation overbridge.</p> <p>The introduction of large scale construction activity and vehicle movements will cross the background of the view however the introduction of construction vehicles along Hanyards Lane will dominate. Continuous, well-maintained hedgerows along Hanyards Lane will result in only glimpsed views of the construction works to transport receptors, therefore the magnitude of change will be medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>There will be filtered views of the Proposed Scheme across the background. Mitigation advance woodland planting will filter views of the Proposed Scheme along a stretch of shallow cutting however there will be views to frequent train movements and overhead line equipment will be available in front of Lamberts Coppice. Transport receptors along Hanyards Lane will have only glimpsed views of the Proposed Scheme due to hedgerows however the introduction of train movements will be perceptible and the magnitude of change will be low at year 1, there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Mitigation planting will provide no additional levels of screening of the Proposed Scheme at year 1 other than the advance woodland planting. Existing hedgerows along Hanyards Lane result in only glimpsed views of the landscape beyond and the magnitude of change will reduce to negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>The establishment of mitigation woodland planting to the south of the Proposed Scheme will provide additional screening however to the west the mitigation planting is limited to hedgerows and train movements will remain perceptible. However due to the screening provided by the mature foreground hedgerows in summer the magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>The maturity of mitigation woodland planting will provide dense screening of the Proposed Scheme and views to the western extent will be reduced with the maturity of the mitigation hedgerow trees. Due to the screening provided by the foreground mature hedgerows along Hanyards Lane in summer, the magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Negligible (non significant)

# Viewpoint 010.03.009: View south from Tixall Bridleway 0.1628

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Bridleway adjacent to Lambert's Coppice.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 03/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 396366.241, 325383.533

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. 396366.241, 325383.533

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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# Viewpoint 010.03.009: View south from Tixall Bridleway 0.1628

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is adjacent to the stone boundary wall of Ingestre estate. The foreground is dominated by a large open area of well maintained grassland.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises various small woodland blocks and buildings of the Staffordshire County Showground and two wind turbines. To the south-west, Weetman's Plantation filters the landscape beyond. Park Farm Stafford, Bingley Hall and the Showground are visible to the west, partly filtered by trees along Trent Walk. To the north-west a hedgerow stretches from the showground to Fiddler's Lodge at the end of the estate wall. Vehicles travelling along the A518 Weston Road are visible above the hedgerow, with woodland at Hopton Pools visible beyond.</p> <p>The background to the south includes Crab Covert and Blackheath Covert with more distant wooded skyline beyond. A view across Stafford is available to the south-west between areas of intervening woodland. To the north-west the woodland at Hopton Pools screens the landscape beyond.</p>	<p>In summer, leaf cover screens some of the long distance view filtered by Weetman's Plantation and screens more of the Staffordshire County Showground buildings.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>Construction activity within the view will include Brancote North cutting and Hopton embankment. Weetman's Plantation will provide screening of the earthworks where Brancote North cutting meets Hopton embankment however construction activity will be visible between Weetman's Plantation and the buildings and vegetation within Staffordshire County Showground. Material stockpiles south of Brancote North cutting will reduce the extent of available views and change the experience of the flat topography from this viewpoint. Demolition of properties at Park Farm will be perceptible but largely screened by the fall in the intervening topography. Due to the screening provided by intervening woodlands, the construction activities and earthworks across the mid-ground of the view will result in less change than the introduction of the material stockpiles. The movement of large scale construction vehicles along the A518 Weston Road will be perceptible. The magnitude of change will be medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>There will be views of the Proposed Scheme at Brancote South cutting and Hopton embankment. Overhead line equipment will be perceptible but the introduction of frequently passing trains will clearly visible between Brancote North cutting and Hopton embankment. The introduction of linear infrastructure passing between the two turbines will not break the skyline however recreational receptors will see the movement of frequently passing trains, resulting in a medium magnitude of change at year 1 and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Leaf cover on intervening vegetation at Weetman's Plantation and adjacent to Staffordshire County Showground will provide additional levels of screening of the Proposed Scheme however due to the introduction of frequently passing trains the magnitude of change will remain medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>The establishment of mitigation hedgerow planting alongside the Proposed Scheme by year 15 will result in partial screening of the earthworks and train movements at Brancote North cutting and Hopton embankment, with hedgerow trees partially screening overhead line equipment. Mitigation woodland planting north of Hopton embankment will provide further filtering of train movements and a degree of integration with the surrounding woodland within the view. Due to the increased screening of the Proposed Scheme the magnitude of change will reduce to low at year 15 and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>Mature mitigation hedgerows and trees alongside Brancote North cutting will provide increased screening of overhead line equipment and train movements and mitigation woodland planting north of Hopton embankment will be integrated with the surrounding landscape character. Train movements will still be perceptible for short sections of the Proposed Scheme however the magnitude of change will reduce to negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Negligible (non significant)

# Viewpoint 010.03.010: View south from Hixon Footpath 6 at Pasturefields Bridge

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Hixon Footpath 6 at Pasturefields Bridge on the Trent and Mersey Canal.

## Winter View (baseline)

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 399427.349, 324804.337

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. 399427.349, 324804.337

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



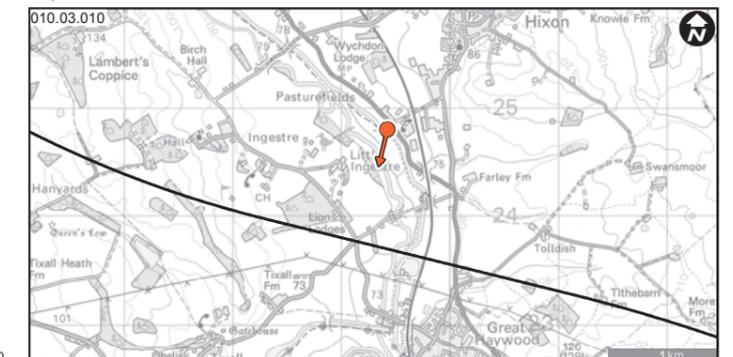
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 010.03.010: View south from Hixon Footpath 6 Pasturefields Bridge

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises Pasturefields Bridge across the Trent and Mersey Canal, leading to the open grassland of Pasturefields Salt Marsh SSSI/SAC which is partially screened by mature birch trees and trees lining the track beyond the bridge .</p> <p>The mid-ground is formed by pasture, crossed by hedgerow and post and wire fence and mature trees bordering the River Trent. The footpath turns south after the bridge to follow the canal and the track terminates at field gates. The mid-ground is dominated by woodlands including Thatchholme Covert and Coneygreaves Plantation which screen views beyond. A small woodland (The Swan's Neck) sits within a meander in the River Trent however the river is imperceptible.</p> <p>Long distance views are available to the south to Cannock Chase AONB and to a wooded skyline beyond The Swan's Neck.</p>	<p>Leaf cover on the mid-ground woodland almost entirely screens the long distance views in the background however Cannock Chase AONB is still recognisable.</p> <p>The trees near the bridge screen the majority of Pasturefields SSSI/SAC to the north-west but the canal and adjacent hedgerow are still visible. The Swan's Neck, Coneygreaves Plantation and Thatchholme Covert are all visible, though views are interrupted by intervening vegetation.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
<b>Construction</b>	<p>The majority of the construction activity within the mid-ground of the view will be screened or heavily filtered by intervening woodland and successive tree belts. Construction of Great Haywood viaduct and Trent South embankment will be visible due to the presence of construction equipment including cranes and vehicles and the large scale viaduct structure. The removal of poplar trees for utility works to the south will be perceptible but will not reduce the degree of screening. To the south-west and west, Thatchholme Covert and Coneygreaves Plantation will provide screening of construction works beyond. Due to the screening provided by intervening vegetation and the distance of construction works from the viewpoint there will be a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>Views towards Trent South embankment and Great Haywood viaduct will be filtered by intervening vegetation, with overhead line equipment and noise barriers being less perceptible than the partially screened frequently passing trains. Recreational receptors will have filtered views of the Proposed Scheme within the background of the view however the large-scale viaduct structure and introduction of frequent train movements will change the character of the view. Due to the distance of the Proposed Scheme from the viewpoint the magnitude of change will remain low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>The Proposed Scheme will be effectively screened by intervening vegetation and dense leaf cover on tree canopies. The presence of large scale infrastructure within the background will be perceptible due to glimpsed views of passing train movements, therefore the magnitude of change will reduce to negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Established mitigation planting will visually integrate Trent South embankment with the surrounding landscape and increase the level of screening of any perceptible train movements. Views of Great Haywood viaduct will remain available beyond intervening vegetation along with movements from passing trains. The magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>Mature mitigation planting will further screen Trent South embankment however the residual visibility of the Great Haywood viaduct and associated train movements will not change and the magnitude of change will remain negligible, there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>

# Viewpoint 010.03.014: View south from Ingestre Hall entrance

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using the facilities at Ingestre Hall

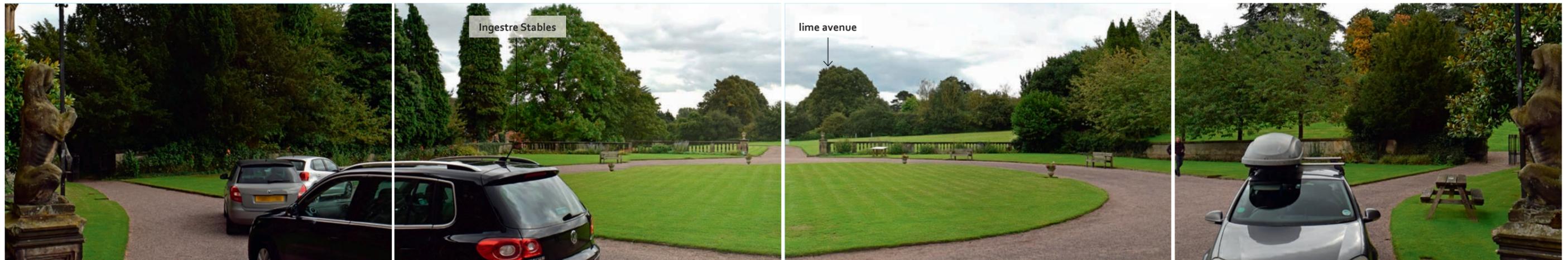
## Winter View (baseline)

It has not been possible to capture winter photography due to programme / land access constraints.

## Summer View (baseline)

Date taken: 23/09/2016. Camera: NIKON D5300 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 397599.112, 324684.499

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 010.03.014: View south from Ingestre Hall entrance

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
Winter surveys were not possible due to programme / land access constraints.	<p>The viewpoint is at the main entrance to Ingestre Hall and the foreground is the formal driveway to the Hall, lined by mature trees on either side of the turning area and lawns enclosed by low stone balustrade walls.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises dense shrub vegetation and mature trees on the boundary of Ingestre Hall and within the adjacent Ingestre Park Golf Club. The properties within Ingestre Stables lie beyond the foreground trees. The view along the driveway continues along a mature lime avenue within Ingestre Park Golf Club. Trees of The Mounts woodland are filtered by the foreground trees.</p> <p>Background views are relatively close due to the density of the park and golf club trees in all directions.</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
<b>Construction</b>	Vegetation within Ingestre Park and The Mounts will screen the construction of the Proposed Scheme which primarily comprises Trent North embankment and Brancote South cutting at this location. Vegetation removal to the south and south-west of Ingestre Park will be perceptible from the viewpoint. During the construction of Brancote South cutting, Trent North embankment and Ingestre green overbridge, cranes will be visible above the skyline. Due to the screening provided by intervening vegetation and the short term impact of cranes visible above the skyline, the magnitude of change will be negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	During operation, the Proposed Scheme will not be visible be visible from this viewpoint. Therefore, the magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	During operation, the Proposed Scheme will not be visible be visible from this viewpoint. Therefore, the magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	During operation, the Proposed Scheme will not be visible be visible from this viewpoint. Therefore, the magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	During operation, the Proposed Scheme will not be visible be visible from this viewpoint. Therefore, the magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)

# Viewpoint 011.03.001: View south along A518 Weston Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on Hopton and Coton Footpath 4, opposite the entrance to the Staffordshire County Showground.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Nikon D3200, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 395611.068, 325556.044

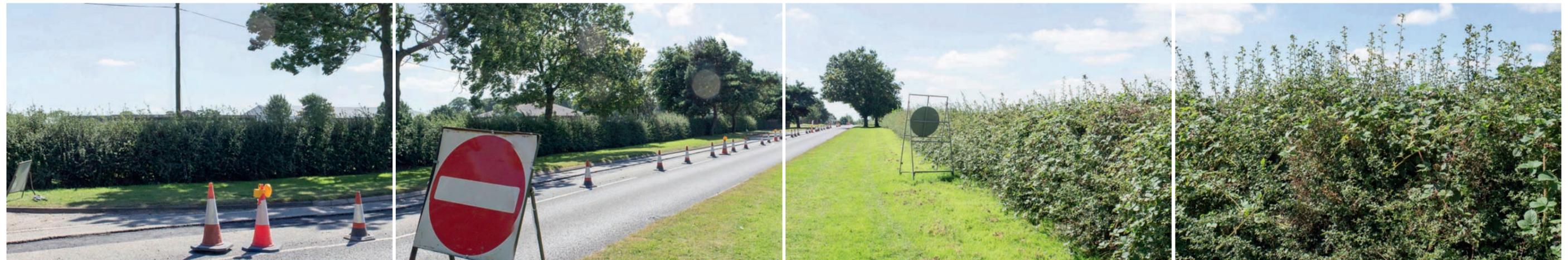
Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 12/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 395611.068, 325556.044

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 011.03.001: View south along A518 Weston Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises the A518 Weston Road, its wide grass verge and well-maintained hedgerow boundary to the west. An immature hedgerow with mature trees and metal palisade fence line its eastern edge.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises views along the A518 Weston Road. Buildings within Staffordshire County Showground to the south-east are filtered by mature trees. A row of mature trees stands within the wide grass verge, with pillars at the main entrance to the Showground just perceptible behind. To the west, arable land and a mature tree lined track (Footpath Hopton and Coton 4) is visible above the hedgerow on the rising topography. A row of mature hedgerow trees breaks the skyline in front of woodland on Beacon Hill.</p> <p>Woodland canopies are visible beyond the Showground buildings. Rising topography to the west forms an open horizon broken only by a hedgerow field boundary followed by telegraph poles, the woodland on top of Beacon Hill and the mature trees lining the footpath.</p>	<p>Leaf cover on the eastern hedgerow heavily filters views into Staffordshire County Showground. To the west, the hedgerow along the A518 Weston Road screens views to the landscape beyond.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
<b>Construction</b>	<p>Construction works will include the A518 Weston Road being used as a construction vehicle route, therefore dominating the view. The realignment of the A518 Weston Road starts just beyond the main entrance to the Showground and as such its construction and that of the associated overbridge will be largely screened due to the topography falling again from that point. The construction of Hopton South cutting, Hopton and Coton footpath 24 accommodation overbridge and Hopton embankment to the east will be partially screened by the roadside hedgerow and Showground buildings but construction vehicle and stockpile movements will be perceptible.</p> <p>Construction of a new track into the Showground from the existing entrance (adjacent to the viewpoint) will be visible at close range. To the west, construction of Hopton South cutting will pass through the row of mature hedgerow trees visible in front of the Beacon Hill woodland. Hopton South cutting transfer node (North), Hopton South cutting satellite compound and a material stockpile will lie between this point and the woodland at Beacon Hill, dominating the rural view in this direction and breaking the skyline. Construction of the Proposed Scheme will result in substantial change to the character of the view to the west along due to the presence of construction equipment, vehicle movements and movement of material and stockpiles. The removal of mature hedgerow and trees for the A518 Weston Road realignment is unlikely to be visible but construction of the engineered earthworks for the A518 Weston Road overbridge will be perceptible. The demolition of buildings within the Showground will not be visible. The receptors will have open, close range views of the construction works to the west which will change the open, rural landscape view and there will therefore be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>The view will be dominated by the introduction of Hopton South cutting to the west, and a new access track between it and the viewpoint which will introduce hard standing to the rural landscape. Overhead line equipment, and train movements and the structure of Hopton and Coton Footpath 24 accommodation overbridge will be visible. The realigned A518 Weston Road on a 9m embankment will be perceptible in the background of the view, primarily due to the associated vehicle movements. Immature mitigation planting will not provide any landscape integration or screening. Operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a substantial change of the view within close range, extending urbanising elements across the open, rural half of the view. Due to the proximity of the Proposed Scheme and change in the nature of the view, there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Immature mitigation planting will provide no screening or landscape integration in summer year 1, however the existing roadside mature hedgerow will screen the Proposed Scheme to the west and the realignment of the A518 Weston Road. The magnitude of change will therefore be low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Summer views will continue to be screened by the existing mature roadside hedgerow however the establishment of mitigation hedgerow planting by year 15 will partially screen any views of the Hopton South cutting, Hopton and Coton Footpath 24 accommodation overbridge, overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains but the new track will not be screened. Roadside mitigation hedgerow planting will restore the landscape character to the east and partially screen the realigned entrance road to the Staffordshire County Showground however this will not be perceptible from this viewpoint. Woodland mitigation planting on the southern half of the realigned A518 Weston Road embankment will filter vehicle movements and introduce some tree cover to the open skyline but the northern half will have hedgerow planting to the east only, and vehicle movements will be perceived. Woodland mitigation planting south of Hopton South cutting will be perceptible beyond the Staffordshire County Showground buildings. Due to the screening provided by the existing roadside hedgerow, a low magnitude of change will remain at year 15 and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>The maturity of mitigation planting will provide landscape integration and increased visual screening. The southern half of the A518 Weston Road embankment will be integrated with mitigation woodland and the existing Lower Berryhill woodland south of the Staffordshire County Showground however vehicle movements will remain perceptible due to the northern side of the embankment being unplanted. Mature trees within mitigation hedgerow planting alongside Hopton South cutting will provide increased screening of the urbanising elements however train movements will be perceptible. The existing mature roadside hedgerow provides almost total screening of the Proposed Scheme however the magnitude of change will remain low at year 60 and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)

# Viewpoint 011.03.002: View south-west from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 19

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Bridleway along the eastern perimeter of Staffordshire County Showground.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Nikon D3200, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 396151.000, 325543.844

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. 396151.000, 325543.844

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 011.03.002: View-south west from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 19

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is adjacent to Fiddler's Lodge, within the Showground. The foreground is dominated by open, mown grassland, crossed by the Trent Walk footpath. The Showground is bordered by timber post and rail and stock proof fences.</p> <p>The mid-ground is dominated by tree cover including Weetman's Plantation to the south, and the tree canopies of successive blocks of woodland and field boundaries cross the view. A wind turbine breaks the skyline. Trent Walk is lined by trees to the west, filtering views of the Showground buildings. The land drops away from this point and just the roof line of Park Farm, Stafford is visible.</p> <p>Very long-distance views are available above the trees including to Cannock Chase AONB to the south and Stafford to the south-west, beyond Lower Berryhill and Blackheath Covert. Beacon Hill is visible beyond the showground to the west. To the north-west properties at Hopton are visible beyond Hopton Pools Covert.</p>	<p>Leaf cover on the mature trees at Weetman's plantation screens the landscape beyond. The mature trees alongside Stafford County Showground provide further filtering of the buildings however their scale means that they are still clearly perceptible. To the north-west, dense intervening vegetation partially screens the properties at Hopton.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>There will be medium-range views of the construction of the Proposed Scheme including works for the Brancote North cutting, Hopton embankment, Trent Walk green underbridge, Hopton South cutting, temporary material stockpiles and earthworks, presence of equipment and any construction vehicle movements. The demolition of a residential property (Chase View) slightly further south will not be visible. The falling topography and woodland blocks such as Weetman's Plantation will screen much of the construction activity however the movement of construction vehicles and materials will be partially visible across the view. Trees alongside Hopton and Coton Bridleway 19 will screen works associated with the realignment of the A518 Weston Road however construction vehicles using the A518 Weston Road will be visible. However, due to the introduction of construction equipment and activity in open, rural views there will be a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Moderate adverse (significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>The Proposed Scheme will lie on ground that is below the viewpoint and beyond woodland blocks however the upper parts of overhead line equipment will be perceptible. Operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in perceptible movement across the view however Trent Walk underbridge and noise fence barriers will not be visible. The realigned A518 Weston Road on its associated earthworks will not be perceptible. There will therefore be a low magnitude of change and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Leaf cover on intervening mid-ground trees will provide additional screening of the Proposed Scheme. The perception of movement will remain and the magnitude of change will remain low, there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>The establishment of mitigation woodland planting alongside Hopton embankment and mitigation hedgerow planting including trees alongside Brancote North cutting, overhead line equipment and the frequently passing trains will be partially screened. The magnitude of change will therefore reduce to negligible by year 15 and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>The maturity of mitigation planting will provide substantial screening at year 60. Train movements and overhead line equipment will be perceptible at Brancote North cutting, filtered by mitigation hedgerow trees. Due to the distance from the viewpoint and the small proportion of the view that will change, the magnitude of change will be negligible at year 60 and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>

# Viewpoint 011.03.003: View south from Hopton and Coton Footpath 23

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Footpath to the south of Hopton Pools.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Nikon D3200, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 395322.831, 325594.793

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. 395322.831, 325594.793

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



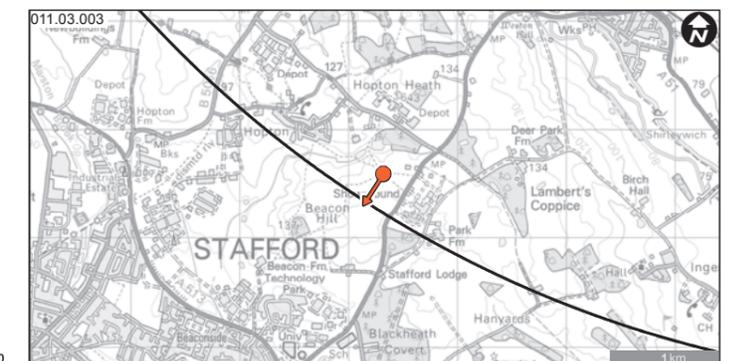
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 011.03.003: View south from Hopton and Coton Footpath 23

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises open fields within the ownership of the Staffordshire County Showground, used for overflow parking. To the east, stock proof fencing, a kissing gate and sign lie at the end of a row of mature trees lining Hopton and Coton Footpath 4.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises a vehicle access track crossing the field and associated road sign. The A518 Weston Road and Staffordshire County Showground buildings are visible to the south-east, partially filtered by mature trees which merge with the Lower Berryhill woodland. To the west the topography then rises, screening the bottom of the woodland. A line of mature hedgerow trees and the woodland on top of Beacon Hill visible, breaking the skyline to the south-west.</p> <p>More distant views are available to the east, across the Showground to Lambert's Coppice and the Ingestre Park boundary wall.</p>	<p>Leaf cover on vegetation and trees provides filtering of views to Staffordshire County Showground with mature trees to the south-east completely screening some of the buildings.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>There will be mid-ground and background views of construction works. The view will be dominated by construction of the realigned A518 Weston Road on associated earthworks which will start just beyond the Showground main entrance and cross in front of the Showground buildings and Lower Berryhill woodland. Hopton South cutting will pass through the line of mature trees visible on the horizon and construction of Hopton and Coton Footpath 24 accommodation overbridge will be visible in front of the woodland on Beacon Hill. Construction equipment, vehicle movements and the removal of roadside trees and the trees on the horizon will be clearly visible. The rising topography will partially screen Hopton South cutting transfer node, Hopton South cutting satellite compound and material stockpiles to the south. Due to scale and extent of construction activity visible from this viewpoint and the change to the majority of the view there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>The realigned A518 Weston Road earthworks will dominate the mid-ground view, introducing an engineered land form and the A518 Weston Road overbridge structure to the view, as well as the visibility of vehicles at elevation. Hopton South cutting and parts of Hopton and Coton Footpath 24 accommodation overbridge will be visible, including overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains, partially screened by the intervening topography. Operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in substantial changes within relatively close proximity of the viewpoint across the majority of the view with no existing planting to provide any screening. Due to the permanent change to the rural landscape view and introduction of engineered form earthworks and vehicle movement on the A518 Weston Road earthworks there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Due to there being no intervening vegetation and mitigation planting having no screening or integration effect at year 1, the magnitude of effect will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Due to the establishment of mitigation hedgerow planting by year 15, views of the Hopton South cutting, overbridge structure, overhead line equipment and train movements will be partially screened. The A518 Weston Road earthworks will not be planted on the western side so open views of vehicle movements will remain however mitigation hedgerow on the eastern side will provide some landscape integration. Landscape earthworks at Hopton will also be more integrated. There will be a medium magnitude of change at year 15 and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>The maturity of mitigation hedgerow planting will provide some additional screening due to the growth of hedgerow trees however train movements, overhead line equipment and vehicles on the A518 Weston Road earthworks will still be perceptible. The magnitude of change will remain medium at year 60 and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)

# Viewpoint 011.03.004: View south west from Hopton Pools

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Footpath adjacent to Hopton Pools.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 31/03/2016. Camera: Nikon D3200, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 395114.237, 325706.824

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. 395114.237, 325706.824

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



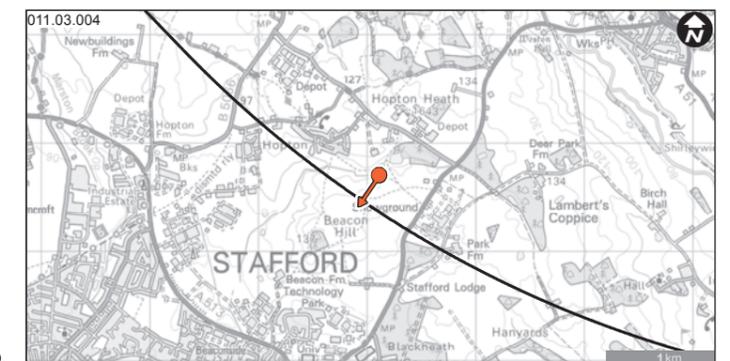
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 011.03.004: View south west from Hopton Pools

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises rough grassland and scrub vegetation adjacent to the southern pool of Hopton Pools. The undulating local topography rises steeply to the south from the viewpoint. A bramble dominated defunct hedgerow borders a field gate and overgrown hedgerow heavily filters the view either side of this. A stile provides access to Hopton and Coton Footpath 7 as it runs north along the edge of Hopton Pools.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises an undulating arable field which rises steeply and provides an open skyline, other than the top of the tree canopies of the woodland on Beacon Hill to the south-west.</p>	<p>Leaf cover on vegetation within the foreground and mid-ground further screens views of the landscape to the south and the west and frames the relatively narrow view to the arable field beyond. The field boundary is discernible in the summer view.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

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
<b>Construction</b>	Construction of the Proposed Scheme will dominate the view due to the framing of the view towards the open field in the mid-ground. The undulating topography will screen direct views towards much of the construction of Hopton South cutting however the large-scale construction activities and vehicle and equipment movements will break the skyline. The topography will allow views to Hopton South cutting to the west, the view increasing from closer to the field gate. Construction of Hopton and Coton Footpath 24 accommodation overbridge, Hopton South cutting transfer node (North) and Hopton South cutting satellite compound to the east will be heavily filtered by the hedgerow vegetation and partially screened by the topography however stockpiles will break the skyline, block the view to the Beacon Hill woodland and dominate the view to the west. Construction will result in substantial change to the character of the view due to the large-scale construction activities within close proximity of the viewpoint and permanent changes to the undulating landscape. Due to the proximity and scale of construction activity within the rural view and change to the skyline, there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	The Proposed Scheme will cross the mid-ground field boundary to the south-west and lie within the field, partially screened by the undulating topography. There will be views towards the Hopton South cutting including overhead line equipment, predominantly to the south-west and where the Proposed Scheme is in a shallow cutting. Works to the unnamed brook from Hopton Pools may result in localised changes to the topography which will further open up the view. The existing foreground hedgerow will heavily filter views to the Hopton and Coton Footpath 24 accommodation overbridge. Operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a substantial change to the character of the mid-ground of the view at year 1 due to the scale of the changes to the local topography and introduction of the associated infrastructure and there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	The intervening foreground hedgerow vegetation will provide additional screening however this also frames the view towards the Proposed Scheme. Mitigation hedgerow planting will have no screening or integration effect at year 1, the magnitude of effect will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	The establishment of mitigation hedgerow planting by year 15 will provide additional screening of Hopton South cutting, overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains. Therefore, there will be a medium magnitude of change at year 15 and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	The maturity of the mitigation hedgerow planting and associated trees will provide additional density of screening of overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains which will result in a low magnitude of change at year 60 and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)

# Viewpoint 011.02.005: View south from Hopton and Coton Footpath 7

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors on the southern perimeter of Hopton and of recreational receptors on the Footpath.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Nikon D3200, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 394699.563, 325890.659

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. 394699.563, 325890.659

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



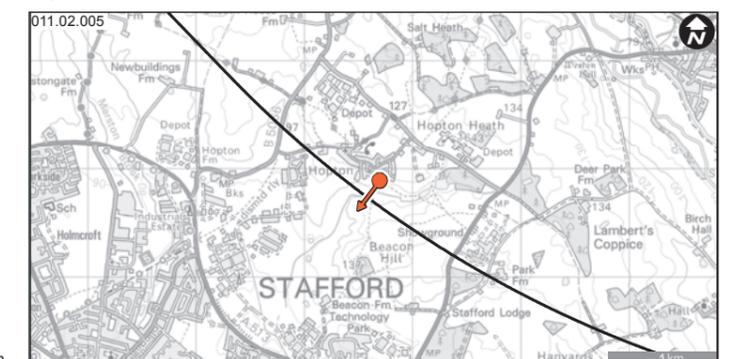
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties and recreational receptors are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and have a high sensitivity

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 011.02.005: View south from Hopton and Coton Footpath 7

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground is dominated by the hedgerow field boundary alongside the footpath which runs south towards the woodland on top of Beacon Hill. The topography falls away south of the viewpoint to an unnamed brook that runs from Hopton Pools before rising again to the locally distinctive Beacon Hill. Small pasture fields with hedgerow boundaries in varying condition cross the full width of the view.</p> <p>The mid-ground is dominated by a larger scale pasture and a track runs in line with the foreground hedgerow, up Beacon Hill. A tree group alongside the unnamed brook breaks the skyline.</p> <p>Beacon Hill restricts the length of the view to the south but there are long views to the south-west to a distant horizon. Vegetation at Hopton Pools is visible to the east and Lower House Farm, converted barns at The Croft and Ministry of Defence (MoD) accommodation blocks are visible to the west. The skyline comprises scattered mature trees, the woodland on Beacon Hill and Lower Berryhill woodland.</p>	<p>Leaf cover on vegetation provides further filtering of views during summer however the available views and distance of the views remains much the same.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>There will be foreground and mid-ground views of the construction of the Proposed Scheme including utilities works, construction of the landscape earthworks bund alongside the unnamed brook and works to the alignment of the brook itself. Construction to the south-east of Hopton South cutting and Hopton and Coton Footpath 24 accommodation overbridge will be intermittently screened by the bund and material stockpiles but the cutting will be visible beyond the trees in the hedgerow field boundary to the east. To the south-west, construction of a false cutting just south of The Croft will dominate. Construction equipment, vehicle movements and movement of material and stockpiles will introduce large-scale change to the rural, agricultural view and the removal of the distinctive hedgerow network and the small woodland block along side the brook will reduce the relatively limited mature vegetation in the view. The scale and nature of construction works will result in permanent changes to the character and the extent of the view, being blocked by the bund. Recreational receptors on the footpath and residential receptors properties on Kings Drive immediately behind the viewpoint (and with elevated views) will have open views of the construction works due to the lack of intervening vegetation and there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>The foreground will be dominated by the landscape mitigation earthworks bund and the false cutting which will block the view up Beacon Hill and introduce engineered land forms to the rural landscape. In addition, noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment along the Proposed Scheme at the location of the false bund will be perceptible. Hopton South cutting will be visible to the south-east, filtered by the hedgerow trees, but overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and train movements will be visible. Operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a substantial change of the view from rural to infrastructure, with residential receptors on Kings Drive having elevated open views due to the lack of intervening vegetation. Recreational receptors will have their experience of the landscape permanently changed by the diversion of Hopton and Coton Footpath 6 to the east to cross the Proposed Scheme on the Hopton and Coton Footpath 24 accommodation overbridge and views along the footpath to the east will be dominated by Hopton South cutting. Due to the proximity and scale of the Proposed Scheme and permanent changes to the land form and landscape character, there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Mitigation planting will have no screening or landscape integration effect at year 1 but will introduce large, linear areas of planting into the landscape. The magnitude of change will remain high at year 1 summer and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Due to the establishment of mitigation woodland planting on the landscape earthworks there will be filtering of views and some visual integration of the earthworks within the view. Established hedgerow planting alongside Hopton South cutting will provide some screening of the infrastructure and train movements but the slightly elevated viewing position of the recreational receptor will allow views above them. Frequently passing trains will still be perceptible and the established mitigation woodland planting will be a substantial change to the character of the view, block the view to Beacon Hill and increase the sense of enclosure at this viewpoint. Due to the permanent change to the character and extent of the view, despite the screening and filtering of views provided by the mitigation planting a high magnitude of change will remain at year 15 and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>The maturity of mitigation planting will provide substantial screening of the Proposed Scheme and landscape mitigation earthworks from this viewpoint by year 60. However, due to the change to the extent and character of the view and change to the landscape pattern within the view, the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)

# Viewpoint 011.02.007: View south-west from Cromwell Close, Hopton

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors along Cromwell Close, Hopton.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Time taken: 10:43. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 394715.69, 325993.558. Elevation: 130.524 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 05/08/2016. Time taken: 11:30. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 394715.678, 325993.544. Elevation: 130.512 Metres AOD.

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



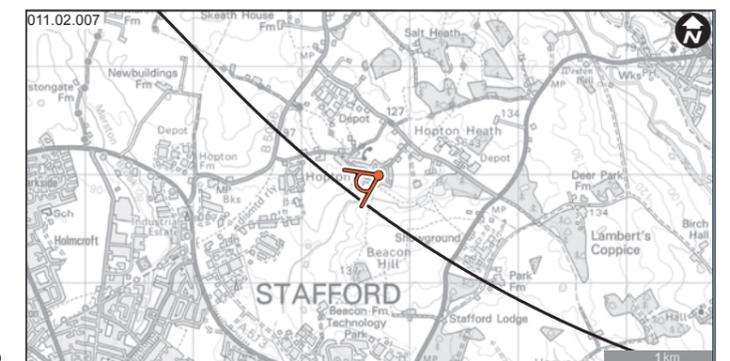
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 011.02.007: View south-west from Cromwell Close, Hopton

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises residential properties and gardens on Cromwell Close, a high point within Hopton.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises residential properties along Kings Drive on lower ground below and the adjacent undulating agricultural fields crossed by hedgerows. Tree cover is limited to hedgerows and the trees lining the unnamed brook from Hopton Pools. To the south, the distinctive woodland topped Beacon Hill forms the horizon.</p> <p>There are very long-distance views (approx. 6km) across large-scale buildings at the MoD Stafford to the south and south-west, to Stafford and the rural landscape beyond.</p>	<p>Leaf cover on foreground garden vegetation partially filters some of the agricultural land within the mid-ground but primarily screens the housing on Kings Drive. Long-distance views across Stafford are still available across the view.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
<b>Construction</b>	<p>There will be medium-range views of the construction works below Kings Drive across the full width of the view and extending to the distance of the tree group along side the brook. Construction of Hopton South and Hopton North cuttings, Hopton retaining wall, landscape mitigation and false cutting earthworks, a balancing pond, associated access track and the Hopton and Coton new footpath overbridge will dominate the view above the Kings Drive housing. Construction of the B5066 Sandon Road overbridge will be screened by intervening foreground garden vegetation. Construction equipment, vehicle movements and movement of material and stockpiles will introduce further large-scale change to the rural view. The removal of hedgerows and part of the small woodland block along side the brook will also be visible, reducing the relatively limited mature vegetation cover in the view. The scale of construction works will change the character of the view and introduce earthworks of engineered form into the undulating existing landscape. Residential receptors will have wide, elevated views of the construction works, partly screened by intervening garden vegetation and/or fences. Due to proximity and scale of construction activity there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>There will be close to medium-range views of the Proposed Scheme across the full width of the view. Hopton South cutting will be partially screened by landscape mitigation earthworks and a false cutting will partially screen the Proposed Scheme where it is almost at grade. The top of overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers will still be visible. The balancing pond and access track and associated vehicle movements will introduce urbanising elements to the view. To the west, the face of Hopton north cutting, topped by noise fence barriers will be clearly visible, as will overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains. Operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a substantial change at close proximity and introduce incongruous urbanising features and movement. Residential receptors will have open views of the Proposed Scheme with limited screening provided by the earthworks and intervening garden vegetation. Due to the scale of the changes introduced by the Proposed Scheme there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Due to the lack of intervening vegetation and immaturity of mitigation planting the magnitude of change at year 1 summer will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Due to the establishment of mitigation planting on the landscape earthworks and mitigation hedgerow planting alongside the Proposed scheme by year 15, the elevated views across Hopton South cutting will be heavily filtered in summer and the landscape earthworks will start to become integrated with the graded slope of the false cutting and the mitigation woodland planting further to the west. Mitigation hedgerow planting along the top of Hopton South cutting will provide partial screening of overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and train movements but open views of the noise fence barriers along Hopton North cutting will remain. Mitigation woodland planting around the balancing pond will be established and will visually replace the small woodland block removed for construction. Mitigation woodland planting along the Proposed Scheme will introduce a substantial amount of woodland cover within the view, replacing the existing open field pattern. Whilst the introduction of woodland cover into the open landscape is a change to the character of the view, it will be consistent with the woodland block at Beacon Hill and within the MoD land and Stafford, and will screen the majority of the Proposed Scheme. However due to the visibility of the engineered form of Hopton North cutting earthworks and the perception of frequently passing trains, the magnitude of change will remain medium at year 15 and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>The maturity of mitigation woodland planting will provide dense screening of Hopton South cutting and the associated structures and train movements as well as the integration of the landscape mitigation earthworks. Mitigation planting to the north of Hopton North cutting will be sufficiently mature to provide some screening of Hopton North cutting and the noise fence barriers, and visibility of train movements will be very limited. However the introduction of large areas of woodland will remain a substantial change to the character of the view and the increased height of woodland planting will reduce views to the open field beyond the Proposed Scheme. Therefore the magnitude of change will remain to medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)

# Viewpoint 011.02.007: View south-west from Cromwell Close, Hopton

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors along Cromwell Close, Hopton.

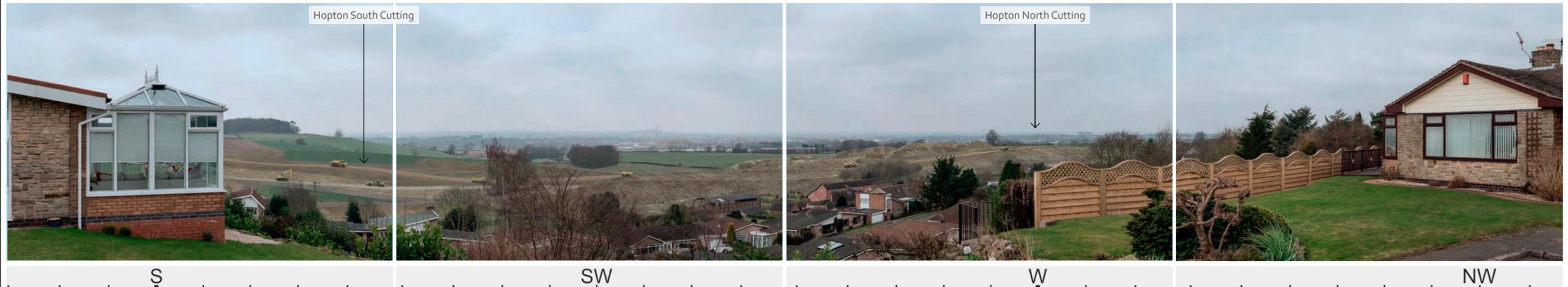
## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Time taken: 10:43. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 394715.69, 325993.558. Elevation: 130.524 Metres AOD.



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

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Time taken: 10:43. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 394715.69, 325993.558. Elevation: 130.524 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 317 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-212. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 011.02.007 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look during the peak construction phase to help inform the visual impact assessment. The construction methods and siting of construction activities of the LV-01-588 Proposed Scheme may be subject to change in response to consultation and ongoing design. The extent of land required temporarily to construct the scheme will not extend beyond that shown in the photomontage. Changes in the construction of the Proposed Scheme will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects detailed in the photomontages of the Proposed Scheme.

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

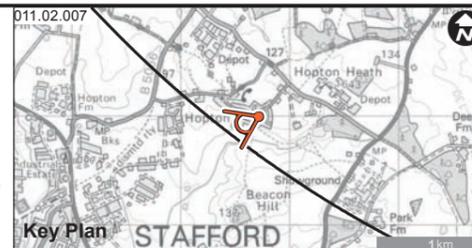


Figure Number	LV-01-588
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 011.02.007
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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Date: 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 011.02.007: View south-west from Cromwell Close, Hopton

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors along Cromwell Close, Hopton.

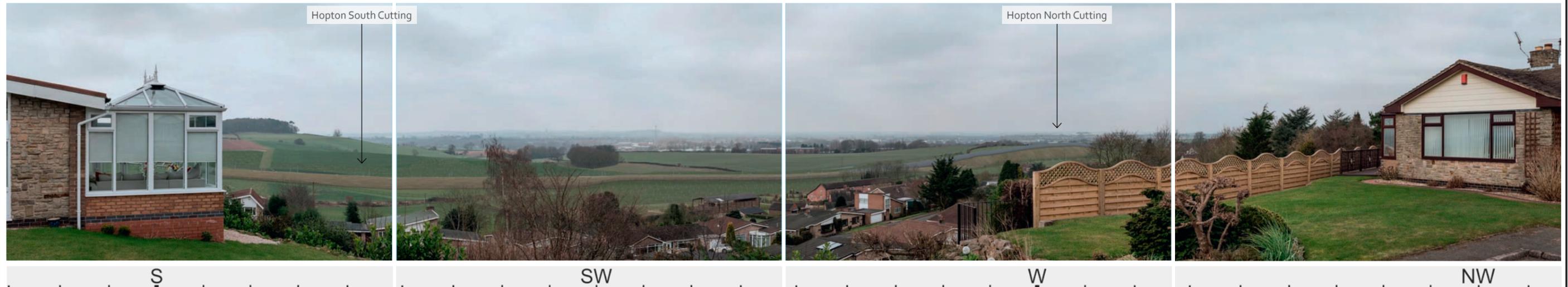
## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Time taken: 10:43. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 394715.69, 325993.558. Elevation: 130.524 Metres AOD.



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

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Time taken: 10:43. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 394715.69, 325993.558. Elevation: 130.524 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 317 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-212. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 011.02.007 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-527 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as immature plants which would mature over time to further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape.

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

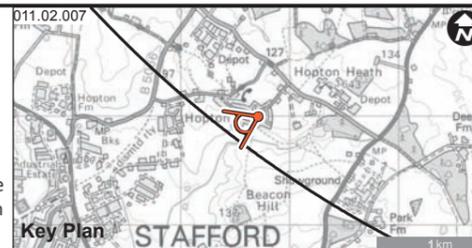


Figure Number	LV-01-527
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 011.02.007
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	



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Date: 12/06/17

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# Viewpoint 011.02.007: View south-west from Cromwell Close, Hopton

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors along Cromwell Close, Hopton.

## Current Baseline - Summer View

Date taken: 05/08/2016. Time taken: 11:30. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 394715.678, 325993.544. Elevation: 130.512 Metres AOD.



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

Date taken: 05/08/2016. Time taken: 11:30. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 394715.678, 325993.544. Elevation: 130.512 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 317 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-212. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 011.02.007 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2042 (15 years after opening) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-640 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as semi-mature trees which have put on 15 years of growth to illustrate how the Proposed Scheme will further integrate into the landscape over time.

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



Figure Number	LV-01-640
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 15 (2042) - Summer Viewpoint 011.02.007
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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# Viewpoint 011.03.011: View north from Hopton and Coton Footpath 6

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Footpath at Beacon Hill.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Time taken 14:43. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 394593.489, 325203.714. Elevation: 127.205 Metres AOD.

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 12/08/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 18mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 394593.484, 325203.704

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



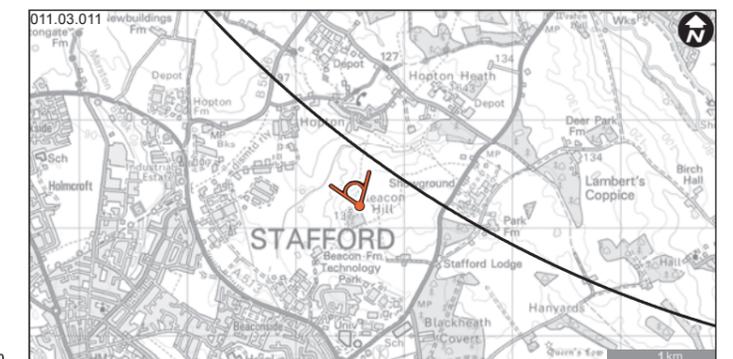
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 011.03.011: View north from Hopton and Coton Footpath 6

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground is dominated by a large open pasture on undulating land, lined by a post and wire and mature hedgerow to the east. A telegraph pole breaks the horizon.</p> <p>The pasture slopes away from the viewpoint to the north and rises slightly to the west, reducing longer views. The mid-ground is predominantly open fields crossed by hedgerows and associated trees, and post and wire fences. To the north-west, new large-scale brick accommodation blocks at MoD Stafford are visible, partially filtered by boundary tree cover. The topography rises again to the north towards Hopton, the village sitting just below the horizon and including a high level of tree cover.</p> <p>Brick-kiln Covert is visible on the horizon beyond and there are long-distance views to the distant rural landscape to the north and across Stafford to the west.</p>	<p>Leaf cover screens or heavily filters many of the buildings within Stafford and the MoD land, softening the urban edge character of the view to the west. Vegetation within Hopton has a similar effect on the view to the north though residential properties are still visible. Long-distance views towards Hopton Pools are screened by the field hedgerow boundary.</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
<b>Construction</b>	The view will be dominated by construction of views of the Hopton North cutting in the mid-ground due to the scale of the construction works there and associated vehicle and equipment movements. The removal of mature trees breaking the horizon and the demolition of a property at The Mount will be perceptible. Construction of the balancing pond and access track, the false cutting earthworks, Hopton and Coton new footpath overbridge and material stockpiles will be clearly visible closer to the viewpoint and in front of Hopton village. The realignment of the B5066 Sandon Road and the associated overbridge construction and Hopton North cutting satellite compound will be perceptible in the distance, as will construction of the Proposed Scheme for some distance to the north-west. Construction equipment, vehicle movements and movement of material and stockpiles will introduce engineered landforms and movement into the existing rural view. Construction to the north-east will be screened by the existing field boundary hedge. This construction activity will result in substantial change across the majority of the rural view for a significant distance. The recreational receptor will have open, elevated views of the works with very limited screening provided by the undulating landscape or existing intervening vegetation, resulting in a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	At year 1 there will be views along the Hopton North cutting and of associated infrastructure including overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and train movements. The balancing pond and access track, the false cutting earthworks, Hopton and Coton new footpath overbridge and the B5066 Sandon Road overbridge will be further engineered landforms and urbanising elements. This will result in a substantial change to the character and elements within the view within relatively close proximity of the viewpoint. The recreational receptor will have open views of the Proposed Scheme with limited screening provided by the undulating landscape and existing intervening vegetation. There will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Due to the lack of intervening vegetation and the immaturity of mitigation planting, there will be virtually no additional screening of the Proposed Scheme in summer year 1. The existing field boundary hedgerow will provide additional screening of elements of the Proposed Scheme to the north-east which are glimpsed just above the hedgerow in winter. The magnitude of change will remain high in summer year 1 and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Due to the establishment of mitigation woodland planting alongside the Proposed Scheme by year 15, views of the Hopton South cutting, false cutting earthworks and the B5066 Sandon Road earthworks will be filtered and partially integrated into the surrounding landscape. However, vehicle movements over the realigned B5066 Sandon Road and train movements will still be perceived, as will overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers. Mitigation hedgerow planting around the balancing pond will be established and will screen the balancing pond and associated access track. Due to the screening and landscape integration provided by the established mitigation planting and the distance from the viewpoint, the Proposed Scheme will be more integrated with the surrounding landscape. The perception of vehicle and train movements will remain an incongruous element however the magnitude of change will reduce to medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	The maturity of mitigation planting will provide dense screening of the Proposed Scheme and structures such as overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and overbridges. The linear planting, following the Proposed Scheme, will introduce a substantial change to the landscape pattern however it will be in character with the wider landscape and tree cover at the MoD site seen from this viewpoint. Due to this change in the landscape pattern however, the magnitude of change will remain medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)

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# Viewpoint 011.03.011: View north from Hopton and Coton Footpath 6

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the footpath at Beacon Hill.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Time taken 14:43. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 394593.489, 325203.714. Elevation: 127.205 Metres AOD.



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

Date taken: 17/03/2016. Time taken 14:43. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 394593.489, 325203.714. Elevation: 127.205 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 763 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-212. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 011.03.011 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look during the peak construction phase to help inform the visual impact assessment. The construction methods and siting of construction activities of the LV-01-589 Proposed Scheme may be subject to change in response to consultation and ongoing design. The extent of land required temporarily to construct the scheme will not extend beyond that shown in the photomontage. Changes in the construction of the Proposed Scheme will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects detailed in the photomontages of the Proposed Scheme.

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

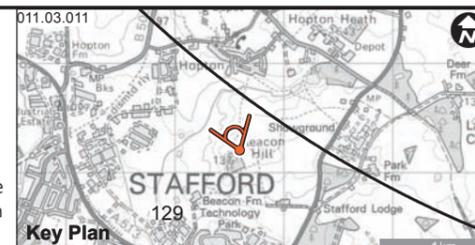


Figure Number	LV-01-589
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 011.03.011
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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# Viewpoint 011.03.015: View south-west from village green, Wilmore Hill Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors at the bench at Wilmore Court/Wilmore Hill Lane.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Nikon D3200, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 394676.588, 326028.567

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. 394676.588, 326028.567

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



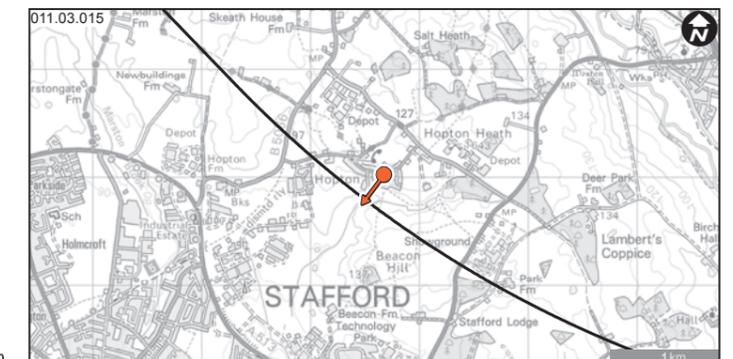
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 011.03.015: View south-west from village green, Wilmore Hill Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground comprises cottages and front gardens along the narrow, sunken Wilmore Hill Lane which runs through distinctive exposed geology to the north-east, and mixed woodland on an embankment to the west in Hopton.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises the garden fence of the cottage on the edge of the village, beyond which the roofs of properties along Kings Drive are visible. Garden trees and shrubs filter the background view.</p> <p>The background comprises the distinctive hillside and woodland of Beacon Hill, the surrounding agricultural land and small woodland block alongside the unnamed brook.</p> <p>On a clear day long-distance views to the edge of Stafford will be discernible, heavily filtered by the garden vegetation.</p>	<p>Leaf cover on the trees and shrubs within gardens of residential properties on Wilmore Hill Lane and Kings Drive heavily filters and screens views to the background. The woodland on top of Beacon Hill and the hillside is still visible.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>There will be background views of construction activity associated with the construction of Hopton South cutting and of the landscape mitigation earthworks bund and temporary material stockpiles. Single mature trees and the small woodland adjacent to the unnamed brook will be removed, changing the character of the view and introducing the engineered form of the balancing pond and the associated access track. The construction earthworks, equipment and vehicle movements will introduce large-scale activity to the view. Whilst this activity will be within a small section of the view, it will be within the area on which the view is focused.</p> <p>Construction activity will result in substantial changes to the character of the view. Residential receptors will have elevated, wider views at all floor levels, partially filtered by intervening garden vegetation. The recreational receptors using the Two Saints Way long-distance path or the seating area at the viewpoint will have narrow, partially screened and filtered views of construction works however the views are focused on the area that will be changed by construction works. Due to the scale of construction activity and focus of receptor attention on the construction there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>The centre line of the Proposed Scheme will pass through the single mature trees that are visible within the view above the roof line of the properties on Kings Drive. The Proposed Scheme comprises large-scale earthworks at this location, graded into a slope with a more natural form but with 3m high noise fence barriers on top. This will provide some screening of the Proposed Scheme however overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains will still be visible. Operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in permanent changes to the character of the view due to the removal of existing vegetation, the introduction of earthworks and infrastructure elements as well as the movement of frequently passing trains. Recreational receptors whose focus will be on the view from the seating area will therefore experience a high magnitude of change and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>In summer the view is substantially more screened by leaf cover on intervening vegetation. Only a very small area of the Proposed Scheme will be perceptible. As a result the magnitude of change will reduce to low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>As above, the leaf cover of intervening vegetation will virtually screen the Proposed Scheme. Winter views of the Proposed Scheme will also be partially screened by the established mitigation woodland planting by year 15, integrating with existing fore and mid-ground vegetation within the view. Therefore, there will be a negligible magnitude of change in relation to these receptors at year 15 and negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>Due to the above, there will be a negligible magnitude of change from this viewpoint at year 60 and negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Negligible (non significant)

# 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:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a 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 is dominated to the north-east by the laurel hedging of residential properties on Mount Edge and wire mesh security fencing that borders the MoD property to the south. To the north-west, a timber post and rail fence allows views to the field beyond.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises Mount Edge properties and garden trees, and light columns and roadside mature trees to the north. Open pasture lies to the north-west, 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 to the north-west, 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 pre-dominantly open horizon.</p>	<p>Leaf cover on the trees to the north screens the view in that direction. 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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>Construction of the Proposed Scheme will extend to the roadside in the view. Adjacent to the viewpoint to the west, the Mount Edge road diversion will cross the open pasture. There will be mid-ground views of the removal of hedgerow boundaries and the closure of the existing Hopton Lane beyond Spode Avenue. A balancing pond will be constructed at the end of Spode Avenue with two access tracks from the existing B5066 Sandon Road. The majority of the change will be to the view north-west, where the realignment of the B5066 Sandon Road and associated overbridge and earthworks will sit on the high ground beyond the existing road. The earthworks will block the view to the landscape beyond and require the removal of existing mature hedgerows and trees. The existing B5066 Sandon Road will be used as a construction vehicle route and along with the presence of equipment and the movement of material it will introduce large-scale activity to the rural view. The earthworks associated with B5066 Sandon Road overbridge will screen the construction of Hopton North cutting beyond it. However, to the north, the construction of Hopton North Cutting, Sandon Road auto-transformer station and Hopton Lane diversion will be perceptible, filtered by the mature roadside trees. The presence of equipment and vehicle movement will draw attention to the construction works. Residential receptors on the edges of Mount Edge will have upper storey views of the construction of the Proposed Scheme to the north and west. The close proximity and the scale of the construction works adjacent the residential receptors, the increase in movement from construction traffic and the increased visibility of diverted traffic due to its increase elevation, will result in a high magnitude of change during construction and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Major adverse (significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>Mount Edge diversion and associated vehicles will dominate the foreground to the west and there will be open views to the realigned B5066 Sandon Road on associated earthworks and the associated overbridge structure and associated vehicle movements at elevation, above the viewpoint. The movement of frequently passing trains will be perceptible between Hopton North cutting and Hopton South cutting, along with overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers. The change to the rural view from the introduction of infrastructure, movement and earthworks will result in a high magnitude of change and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Major adverse (significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Mitigation planting will provide no screening or landscape integration at year 1. Leaf cover on existing mature roadside trees will partially screen or heavily filter the view towards the Proposed Scheme in cutting and Sandon Road auto-transformer station, noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment. Due to the dominance of the B5066 Sandon Road realignment the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Major adverse (significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>The establishment of mitigation woodland planting by year 15 will filter views of Sandon Road auto-transformer station, noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment, and the Proposed Scheme in cutting. Frequently passing trains are likely to remain perceptible. Mitigation planting on the B5066 Sandon Road earthworks will be integrating with planting around the balancing pond and reducing the visual dominance of the embankment and filtering vehicle movements. Mitigation hedgerow planting alongside the southern boundary of the Mount Edge diversion will provide some integration with the wider rural landscape but will not screen vehicle movements from the viewpoint. However, due to the foreshortening of the views west and the introduction of woodland that will be a substantial change to the open character of the existing view the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Major adverse (significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>Mature mitigation woodland planting will screen views of the Sandon Road auto-transformer station, noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment. Mitigation planting on the B5066 Sandon Road earthworks will also screen the vehicle movements. Whilst the mitigation planting will screen the Proposed Scheme, it will change the landscape character with changes to the land form and length of views, the magnitude of change will be medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Moderate adverse (significant)</p>

# Viewpoint 012.02.003: View south-west from Hopton Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors along Hopton Lane in the north-east of Hopton.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Nikon D3200, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 394303.215, 326185.879

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. 394303.215, 326185.879

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 012.02.003: View south-west from Hopton Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground is formed by Hopton Lane, lined on its southern edge by hedgerow.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises a residential property to the south-east with conservatory to the south of the property, its garden boundary defined by timber fence, hedgerow and vegetation. To the south-west, individual agricultural field boundaries are defined by hedgerows and vegetation. Telegraph poles are visible within the mid-ground and further into the distance. To the west, properties along Hopton Lane are visible with adjacent land bound by timber post and rail fencing. The northern edge of Hopton Lane is characterised by its steep topography, exposed geology and dense vegetation.</p> <p>The background comprises the distinctive wooded hilltop of Beacon Hill to the south-east and long-distance views across Stafford to the south-west.</p>	<p>Dense leaf cover on the hedgerow provides further screening of the view to agricultural land beyond. Beacon Hill is still visible to the south-east and views across Stafford are still available, above the hedge, to the south-west.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>Demolition works to barns adjacent The Mount will be perceptible to residential receptors within properties north-east of Hopton however adjacent properties that are to be retained will provide a similar level of screening to that currently provided. During the construction of Hopton and Coton new footpath overbridge, cranes will be visible, breaking the skyline to the west. The construction of Hopton embankment and the excavation and movement of materials to a large stockpile south-west of the viewpoint will be visible within the mid-ground. The construction of Hopton retaining wall and associated earthworks will be particularly intensive due the large-scale of infrastructure and will interrupt views of Beacon hill that are currently available. The foreshortening of available views and the introduction of intensive, large-scale excavation and movement of material across the view will result in a high magnitude of change and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>A belt of landscape mitigation planting will span the view filtering Hopton North cutting. An open view across Hopton North cutting will be visible to the south-west beyond the The Mount where mitigation planting terminates. Beyond The Mount, views of Hopton and Coton Footpath overbridge, filtered by intervening mitigation planting, will be available due to the demolition of adjacent buildings. A belt of mitigation planting situated approximately 120m from the viewpoint will not be sufficiently established to provide screening of the Proposed Scheme at year 1, overhead line equipment will be visible above the 8m deep Hopton North cutting and movement from trains will be perceptible. The transition from Hopton North cutting to Hopton retaining wall and its associated earthworks will be visible across a small proportion of the view to the south and noise fence barriers, overhead line equipment and passing trains will be visible. The combination of earthworks and infrastructure and the filtering effects of mitigation planting will screen existing views of Beacon Hill. Due to the close proximity of the Proposed Scheme and the limited filtering effects of mitigation at year 1 the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Leaf cover on the existing hedgerow along Hopton Lane provides a high level of screening of the landscape beyond. Leaf cover on the belt of landscape mitigation planting that spans the majority of the view will provide an additional level of screening of overhead line equipment and passing trains, movement will still be perceptible to the south along Hopton Retaining wall. Existing intervening vegetation will filter views of the proposed scheme however, many receptors along Hopton Lane will still have ground level and upper storey views of infrastructure and train movements will be perceptible therefore, the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Established mitigation woodland planting alongside Hopton North cutting (approx. 120m from the viewpoint) will screen overhead line equipment and passing trains along Hopton North cutting. Noise fence barriers along Hopton Retaining Wall will be filtered by intervening woodland mitigation planting on the associated earthworks. Due to screening provided by existing hedgerow vegetation along Hopton Lane and the additional levels of screening provided by leaf cover on established mitigation planting, the magnitude of change will remain medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>Mature mitigation planting will provide greater landscape integration. Overhead line equipment, noise barriers and passing train movements will be screened along Hopton North cutting and Hopton retaining wall by mature mitigation planting. The Proposed Scheme and infrastructure elements will be effectively screened however, due to the loss of long-distance views and introduction of dense planting that is uncharacteristic of the current view the magnitude of change will remain medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</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



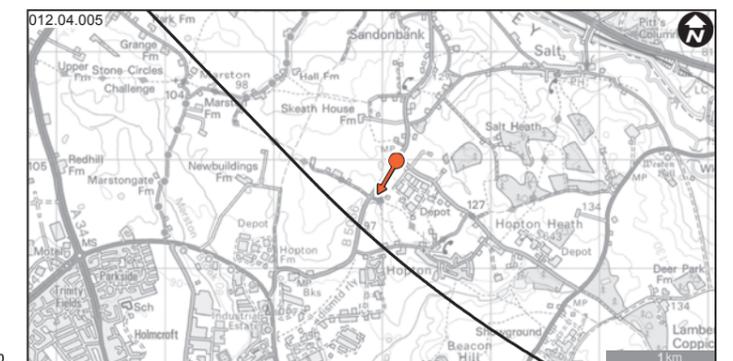
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

People traveling on scenic roads have more interest in their surroundings therefore have a 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 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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>Construction activities will extend to the position of the road sign in the foreground of the view. The roadside hedgerow trees mark the position at which the road realignment will go west, requiring the removal of a small tree group and the mature hedgerow. Earthworks for the road realignment on embankment will be largely screened by the tall roadside hedgerow however construction equipment is likely to be visible above. Large-scale construction works will be visible in the dip below the viewpoint comprising construction of a balancing pond and access track, the embankment earthworks and B5066 Sandon Road overbridge and of the diverted Hopton Lane which will cross the existing B5066 Sandon Road. Construction works to the east will be screened by the mature vegetation bordering the MoD depots.</p> <p>Sandon Road auto-transformer station and construction of Hopton North cutting will be heavily filtered by the retained tall hedgerow however the movement of material and stockpiles and construction vehicles will be perceptible. Construction activity will result in a high magnitude of visual change due the construction activity being at the focal point of the view for transport receptors and key characteristics such as existing mature vegetation being removed and opening up wider long-distance views. The magnitude of change will be high and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these medium sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	Operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in a noticeable change to the mid-ground and background views. The open fields in the mid-ground will be replaced with the embankment of the realigned B5066 Sandon Road and the diverted Hopton Lane, changing the character from rural landscape to road infrastructure with engineered land forms. The balancing pond and access track will be screened by the intervening topography. Elements of the Proposed Scheme related to the rail route such as overhead line equipment will be heavily filtered by the retained tall roadside hedgerow but the movement of frequently passing trains will be perceptible. Long-distance views to Stafford will be opened up by the removal of mature trees and hedgerow in the mid-ground, further changing the character of view. Mitigation planting will have no screening or landscape integration effects at year 1, therefore, there will be a high magnitude of change and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these medium sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Leaf cover on the mature roadside hedgerows will partially screen the long-distance views but the focus of attention will remain towards the realigned road embankments. To the west, the Proposed Scheme in cutting will be effectively screened by leaf cover on tall roadside hedgerows and therefore the magnitude of change will reduce to medium and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these medium sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Due to the growth of mitigation planting around the balancing pond and on the road embankments by year 15, the embankments will be partially integrated within the landscape and will begin to reinstate the character of wooded skyline. The mitigation planting will also partially screen vehicles moving along the embankments. Due to the change in the elements within the mid-ground of the view from open fields to wooded embankments, there will be a medium magnitude of change at year 15 and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these medium sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	The maturity of mitigation woodland planting will provide landscape integration and screening of vehicle movements at year 60. However, the character of the mid-ground view will change from open fields to dense woodland, albeit in character with the skyline. Therefore, the magnitude of change will be negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these medium sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)

# Viewpoint 012.03.008: View south from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 12

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



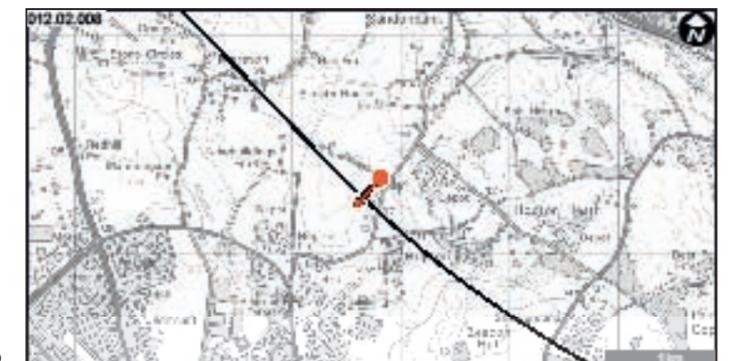
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 012.03.008: View south from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 12

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), (<i>The Plan for Stafford Borough, adopted, 2011 to 2031</i>) and extends to within approximately 310m of the viewpoint. This land will be within the footprint of the Proposed Scheme and it is assumed that housing construction complete or underway at 2020 will take the Proposed 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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>The viewpoint is adjacent to the construction area boundary and the view will be dominated by major construction works. The realignment of the B5066 Sandon Road will extend to between the viewpoint and the first telegraph pole in the foreground, introducing embankment earthworks and the B5066 Sandon Road overbridge structure along the line of the mature hedgerow boundary running south from the viewpoint. This hedgerow, along with those along the B5066 Sandon Road, will be removed. A balancing pond and access track will be constructed within the foreground. The realignment of Hopton Lane will cross the rising land in front of the Mount Edge properties but the woodland belt will be retained, screening construction of Hopton cutting. A balancing pond and access tracks will also be constructed in front of the Mount Edge properties. Construction of Hopton North cutting will dominate the foreground, crossing the view within 200m of the viewpoint. Hopton North cutting satellite compound will be visible to the south-west, located just beyond the existing foreground field's southern boundary hedge. Material stockpiles will be located on either side of the Proposed Scheme route in the foreground of the view. There will be open views to large-scale construction works dominating the foreground and mid-ground of the view, with earthworks and material stockpiles blocking views to the south. Construction equipment, movement of material and stockpiles and construction vehicle movements will add to the change in the existing rural view. Recreational receptors on the bridleway will have open and elevated views to the construction works and residential receptors will have ground and upper storey views. There will be a high magnitude of change at this viewpoint and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>At operation the Proposed Scheme will dominate the view. To the east, the track's junction with the embankment of the realigned B5066 Sandon Road and associated overbridge will introduce an engineered land form and large-scale structure into the view screening the woodland belt beyond and shortening the view to the east. Hopton North cutting will dominate the view to the south, with overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains clearly visible at close range. The foreground field's southern boundary hedgerow will be retained and views beyond this will remain unchanged west of the realigned B5066 Sandon Road. Recreational and residential receptors will experience large-scale changes to the view from a rural farmed landscape to embankments and cutting of engineered form, train and vehicle movements, foreshortening of the view to the east and introduction of infrastructure elements. The magnitude of change will be high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Mitigation planting will not provide any landscape integration or screening at year 1 and open views of the Proposed Scheme across the field gate will remain. Views to the east will be partially screened by the mature hedgerow however beyond the position of the telegraph pole the hedgerow will be removed and this part of the view will be a new junction of the track with the realigned B5066 Sandon Road. The B5066 Sandon Road earthworks will rise to the south from this point and will be visible above the hedgerow, breaking the skyline. The B5066 Sandon Road overbridge will be perceptible from the viewpoint. A high magnitude of change will remain and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Mitigation hedgerow and woodland planting on the realigned B5066 Sandon Road earthworks will be established by year 15 and will provide partial screening of vehicles and some landscape integration of the earthworks. The woodland cover of the planting will reinstate the wooded character of the view to the east however this woodland will be much closer to the viewpoint than the existing woodland belt. Mitigation hedgerow planting alongside the Proposed Scheme will provide partial screening of the overhead line equipment and passing trains, with hedgerow trees filtering views further. This hedgerow will integrate the Proposed Scheme with the surrounding field boundary pattern however the infrastructure and trains will remain a large-scale, close-range, change to the rural view. Whilst mitigation planting will reduce the visibility of some elements in the view such as overhead line equipment and the overbridge, the change to the length and character of the view will remain. The Proposed Scheme will be visible from upper storey views for residential receptors across the Proposed Scheme will be less mitigated. It is noted that winter views will be much more open. There will therefore be a high magnitude of change at year 15 and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>The maturity of mitigation planting at year 60 will provide significant screening of vehicles on the B5066 Sandon Road earthworks and hedgerow trees within the hedgerow alongside the Proposed Scheme will provide significantly more screening, albeit intermittent. The earthworks will be visually integrated with the woodland character beyond but the tree cover on top of the height of the earthworks will be a significant change to the extent of the view and position of the skyline. Due to this change in the extent of the view east and the remaining visibility of infrastructure and train movements to the south, there will be a medium magnitude of change at year 60 and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)

# 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



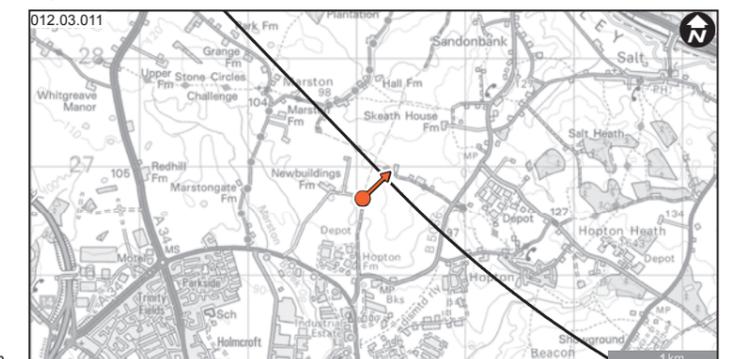
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 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), (<i>The Plan for Stafford Borough, adopted, 2011 to 2031</i>) and surrounds the location of the viewpoint.</p> <p>The north-eastern extent of this land will be within the footprint of the Proposed Scheme and it is assumed that construction underway or completed housing at 2020 will take the Proposed 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>Completed housing will introduce new residential receptors and these will experience similar views to the view from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 11.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
<b>Construction</b>	<p>The construction of the Proposed Scheme will be visible within the mid-ground. Hopton North cutting will cross the full width of the view, at-grade just beyond Newbuildings Cottage and up to 17m deep as it crosses in front of Kents Barn Farm. Hopton and Coton Bridleway 11 will be realigned to cross Hopton and Coton Bridleway 11 accommodation overbridge from a point just beyond the track that runs across the fields and there will be a temporary diversion of the bridleway. Temporary material stockpiles will lie to the east of this track, breaking the skyline. The large-scale construction works for the Hopton North cutting and Hopton and Coton Bridleway 11 accommodation overbridge will dominate the view, including utility diversion works and introducing construction equipment, vehicle movements and movement of material stockpiles. The mature tree on the skyline near the centre hedgerow is close to the start of the cutting and will be removed.</p> <p>There will be open views for recreational receptors to the construction works in the mid-ground of the view partially screened by the existing mature hedgerow boundary dividing the fields. There will be advance planting of a small block of woodland just beyond Newbuildings Cottage. The attention of receptors is focussed upon the view and Hopton and Coton Bridleway 11 crosses the route of the Proposed Scheme. The scale of the construction activity, earthworks and stockpiles (on and near the horizon) will result in a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>At operation there will be open mid-ground views of the Hopton North cutting either side of the hedgerow boundary dividing the fields. The Hopton and Coton Bridleway 11 accommodation overbridge will be screened by this hedgerow. Mitigation hedgerow planting alongside the Proposed Scheme will not provide any screening at year 1, and overhead line equipment and the movement of frequently passing trains will be visible at-grade at Newbuildings Cottage and into the cutting, which reaches its maximum depth approximately half way across the field to the east. The small area of advance planting will not be sufficiently established to provide any screening either. Operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in the introduction of overhead line equipment and train movements to the skyline of the rural view and the loss of existing skyline features, resulting in a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Leaf cover on the foreground hedgerows in summer will provide screening of the Proposed Scheme to the west, with views of overhead line equipment and trains entering the cutting at the position of the existing tree on the skyline. Views to the east will have no additional screening due to the immaturity of mitigation hedgerow planting. The reduction in the extent of the Proposed Scheme visible to the west results in a medium magnitude of change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Due to the growth of mitigation hedgerow planting by year 15, views of the overhead line equipment and passing trains will be slightly reduced and the hedgerows will integrate with the surrounding landscape pattern. Hedgerow trees will provide filtering of overhead line equipment and train movements. The small block of advance woodland planting will provide partial screening of the at-grade section of the Proposed Scheme. Due to the reduced visibility of the Proposed Scheme and small section of the mid-ground view affected in summer, there will be a low magnitude of change at year 15 and minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>The maturity of the small block of mitigation woodland advance planting and of hedgerow trees will provide substantial screening of the Proposed Scheme, with localised increase in hedgerow tree cover. Overhead line equipment will remain visible across a small proportion of the view. Therefore there will be a negligible magnitude of change at year 60 and negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Negligible (non significant)

# Viewpoint 012.03.012: View south-west from Salt and Enson Footpath 3

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Footpath at Sandonbank.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 02/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 394149.561, 327941.311

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. 394149.561, 327941.311

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



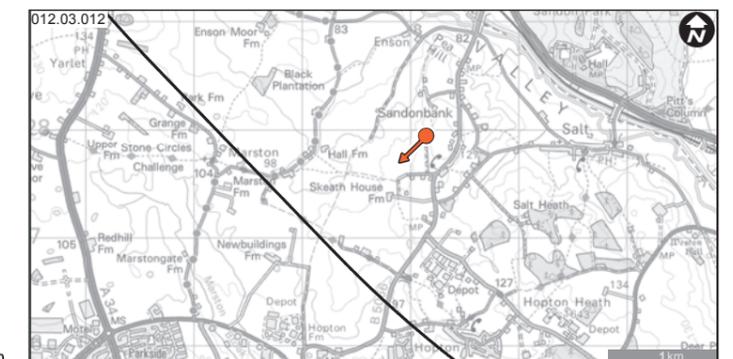
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 012.03.012: View south-west from Salt and Enson Footpath 3

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground is dominated by the open pasture field, the ground falling slightly to the south. The field boundary timber post and rail fence and stile is to the south-east .</p> <p>The mid-ground is crossed by mature trees within the boundary hedgerow, breaking the skyline, with the foreground topography reducing visibility to the tree canopies to the south-west. Skeath Cottage is filtered by boundary trees to the south-west. A gap in the field boundary trees allows a view to the field beyond but otherwise the vegetation heavily filters the view west beyond the mid-ground. To the north-west, the vegetation drops with the ground level, allowing views above the canopies to Black Plantation.</p> <p>Very long-distance views are available to the west and north-west across a rural landscape of fields and scattered farmsteads. Properties along Marston Lane including Marston Cottages and Church Farm are visible to the west. Further in the distance along Yarlet Lane, Sunnyhill Farm is visible.</p>	<p>In the summer, Skeath Cottage is screened by its boundary vegetation. Leaf cover on the field boundary hedgerows and trees screen the views west, with views to the south-west and north-west filter retained through gaps.</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 will be visible in the background of the view, south of Marston Cottages.</p> <p>Housing under construction or completed at 2020 will be visible in the background of the view, filtered by intervening mature vegetation but, depending on detailed design, extending development into the rural landscape and introducing urbanising elements to the view.</p> <p>However due to the distance from the viewpoint and intervening vegetation, the development will only be readily perceptible in winter months.</p>	<p>Housing under construction or completed at 2020 will be visible in the background of the view, filtered by intervening mature vegetation but will depend on detailed design, extending development into the rural landscape and introducing urbanising elements to the view.</p> <p>However due to the distance from the viewpoint and intervening vegetation, the development will only be readily perceptible in winter months.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
<b>Construction</b>	The Proposed Scheme will be visible within the background of the view. The removal of vegetation and demolition of commercial buildings at Marston Cottage and Sunnyhill Farm will be visible, with demolition at Park Farm, Marston screened by mid-ground vegetation. Skeath Cottage will screen construction activity and earthworks around Hopton North cutting however construction of Marston South embankment and associated watercourse and Marston Bridleway 8 accommodation underbridge will be visible, along with Marston South embankment satellite compound and temporary material stockpiles at Marston. Marston South embankment will run adjacent to Sunnyhill Farm and construction activity will be prominent due to the rising topography. Construction equipment and vehicle movements (particularly near Marston Cottages and Church Farm due to the Marston Lane realignment and the use of the lane as a construction traffic route) will be perceptible despite the distance from the viewpoint, and constitute a substantial change in the rural character of the view. Beyond Sunnyhill Farm the Proposed Scheme will be screened by an area of raised topography upon which Black Plantation sits. Due to the distance of the construction works from the footpath receptors and the screening provided by intervening vegetation and topography, construction activity will be visible within a small proportion of the view and therefore the magnitude of change will be medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	Marston South embankment will be the most prominent part of the Proposed Scheme visible from this viewpoint, changing the character of this area of the view due to the introduction of the engineered embankment structure. The frequently passing trains will be perceptible in the view between Sunnyhill Farm and Skeath Cottage, with noise fence barriers providing partial screening along a section of the embankment. Staggered noise fence barriers on both sides of the embankment and overhead line equipment will introduce urbanising elements to the rural landscape. In addition, vehicles travelling along the Marston Lane realignment will be perceptible due to the immaturity of mitigation planting at year 1, increasing movement and associated light effects at night within the view. Recreational receptors will have views of the Proposed Scheme including the introduction of infrastructure within a rural setting emphasised by train and vehicle movements and associated lights. Due to its prominence across a small proportion of the view, the magnitude of change will be medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Leaf cover on existing intervening vegetation will provide a high level of screening of the Proposed Scheme. The Proposed Scheme will be perceptible across a very small proportion of the view, towards Sunnyhill Farm. Frequently passing trains will also be perceptible due to introducing movement into the view. The magnitude of change will reduce to low at year 1 summer and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Established mitigation hedgerow planting alongside Marston South embankment and Marston Lane realignment will provide partial screening of overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers, passing trains and vehicles including headlights. The magnitude of change will remain low at year 15 and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	At year 60, the maturity of the mitigation planting will provide a good level of visual integration of the Proposed Scheme with the surrounding landscape. The Proposed Scheme will still be perceptible due to its linearity, more so in winter, however, overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and passing trains will be effectively screened by mitigation planting in summer and therefore the magnitude of change will reduce to negligible at year 60 and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)

# Viewpoint 013.03.002: View north from St. Leonard's Church, Marston Footpath 1

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Stone Circles Challenge long-distance route, adjacent to St. Leonard's Church.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 30/03/2016. Time taken: 15:34. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 392137.588, 327721.041. Elevation: 108.606 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. 392137.588, 327721.041

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



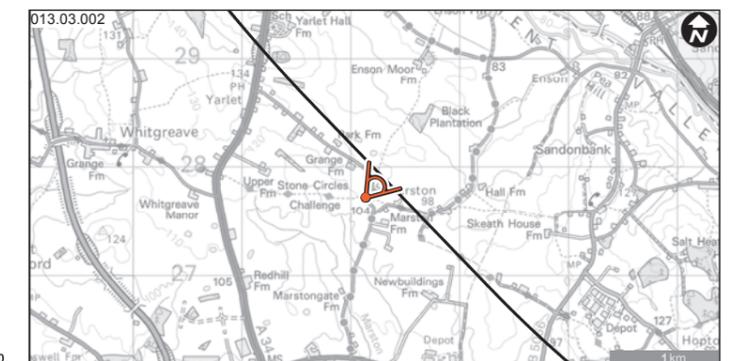
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 013.03.002: View north from St. Leonard's Church, Marston Footpath 1

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is from Footpath Marston 1 which also forms part of the Stone Circles Challenge long-distance path . It follows the churchyard boundary on ground which is slightly elevated above the adjacent road level. The foreground comprises a small field to the north-east and St Leonard's Church graveyard to the east.</p> <p>The mid-ground is dominated by the field which rises towards the hedgerow lined Yarlet Lane, with Woodhill Farm and Sunnyhill Farm to the north and north-east. Long views are available across the church graveyard to agricultural fields and hedgerow boundaries, and the properties Wayside, Marston Farm and Church Farm, within the mid-ground.</p> <p>To the north, the topography restricts the length of views but long-distance views are available east to a background of agricultural fields and a wooded skyline. Beacon Hill is visible in the distance to the east.</p>	<p>During the summer, trees within the graveyard and leaf cover on adjacent hedgerows screen the views to the east. Leaf cover on the hedgerow lining Yarlet Road provides partial screening of Woodhill Farm and Sunnyhill Farm.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>The Proposed Scheme will be within close proximity to the viewpoint. Demolition of three buildings at Sunnyhill Farm will be perceptible although largely screened by the farm house and intervening retained barns. Construction activity associated with Marston South embankment, associated earthworks and landscape mitigation earthworks will be perceptible directly beyond Sunnyhill Farm. Construction activities associated with Marston South embankment, Marston Lane underbridge and Marston Lane realignment will be perceptible to the south-east. Marston Lane and the Marston Lane realignment will be used as construction traffic routes resulting in increased movement and large-scale vehicles within the view. As Marston South embankment reaches its maximum height it will screen long-distance views to the south-east across a rural landscape. Landscape earthworks and construction activity will become apparent beyond Sunnyhill Farm and will dominate the view to the east therefore the magnitude of change will be high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>Landscape earthworks to screen the Proposed Scheme and overhead line equipment beyond Sunnyhill Farm will be perceptible and will introduce an engineered land form to the view. To the east, beyond the churchyard, Marston South embankment, overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers will be visible and frequently passing trains will introduce movement to the view. Whilst within the mid-ground of the view and partly screened by intervening graveyard trees, the close proximity of the Proposed Scheme and the loss of the long-distance part of the view will result in a magnitude of change that will be medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Leaf cover on foreground vegetation will provide substantial screening of the Proposed Scheme. Overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers will be visible above hedgerows to the north-east. Glimpsed views of train movement beyond the graveyard vegetation and hedgerows will be perceptible. Due to the dense screening provided by the foreground vegetation the magnitude of change at the viewpoint location will be low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors. However, the Proposed Scheme will be clearly visible from the footpath where it is closer to the road and affords elevated views above the roadside hedgerow.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Leaf cover on established mitigation planting will provide additional screening of overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and passing trains to the north-east. Mitigation planting will provide additional levels of screening to the east which will result in train movements being less visible from the roadside end of the footpath. However there will be a section of the Proposed Scheme with only mitigation hedgerow planting along the bottom of Marston embankment, with hedgerow trees providing some filtering of train movements and infrastructure. Due to the screening provided by graveyard trees from the viewpoint location in summer, the magnitude of change will remain low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>Mature mitigation planting will provide greater screening of the Proposed Scheme and therefore, in combination with the screening from existing foreground vegetation, the magnitude of change will be negligible and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors. However, receptors from the footpath closer to the road will experience the loss of the long-distance view, change to the character of view and train movements will remain visible above noise fence barriers where there is only mitigation hedgerow planting.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)

# Viewpoint 013.03.002: View north from St. Leonard's Church, Marston Footpath 1

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Stone Circles Challenge long distance route, adjacent to St. Leonard's Church.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 30/03/2016. Time taken: 15:34. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 392137.588, 327721.041. Elevation: 108.606 Metres AOD.



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

Date taken: 30/03/2016. Time taken: 15:34. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 392137.588, 327721.041. Elevation: 108.606 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 242 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-214. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 013.03.002 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look during the peak construction phase to help inform the visual impact assessment. The construction methods and siting of construction activities of the LV-01-592 Proposed Scheme may be subject to change in response to consultation and ongoing design. The extent of land required temporarily to construct the scheme will not extend beyond that shown in the photomontage. Changes in the construction of the Proposed Scheme will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects detailed in the photomontages of the Proposed Scheme.

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

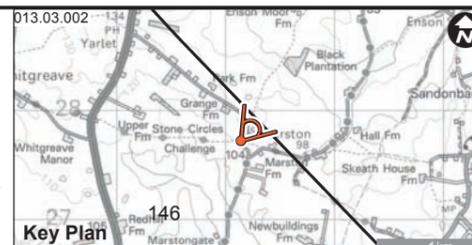


Figure Number	LV-01-592
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 013.03.002
Community Area 2:	Colwich to Yarlet

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**Doc Number:** C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101592-P01 **Date:** 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 013.03.002: View north from St. Leonard's Church, Marston Footpath 1

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on the Stone Circles Challenge long distance route, adjacent to St. Leonard's Church.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 30/03/2016. Time taken: 15:34. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 392137.588, 327721.041. Elevation: 108.606 Metres AOD.



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

Date taken: 30/03/2016. Time taken: 15:34. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 392137.588, 327721.041. Elevation: 108.606 Metres AOD.



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 242 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-08-214. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 013.03.002 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-532 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as immature plants which would mature over time to further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape.

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

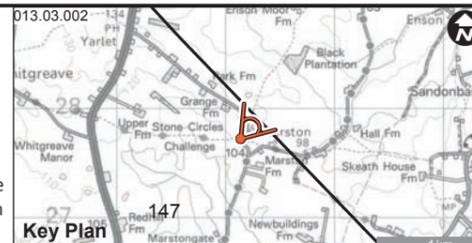


Figure Number	LV-01-532
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 013.03.002
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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Date: 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 013.02.004: View north-east from Grange Farm, Yarlet Lane

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

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 17/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 392005.086, 328057.398

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. 392005.086, 328057.398

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



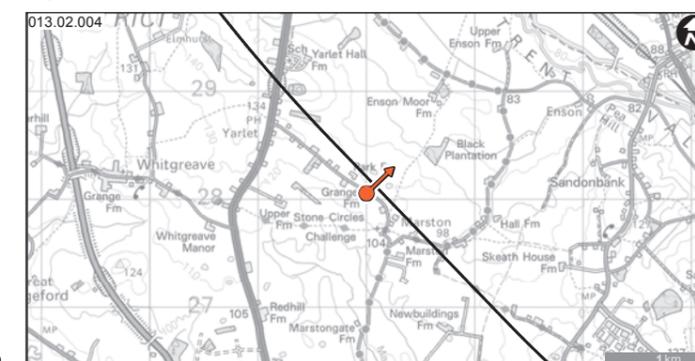
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 013.02.004: View north-east from Grange Farm, Yarlet Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground is formed by field access gates and a small area of hardstanding, and mature roadside hedgerows that run alongside Yarlet Lane either side of the gates.</p> <p>The mid-ground is formed by pasture and arable fields, which fall slightly away from the viewpoint, divided by a timber and mesh fence and to the north lies an area of trees and scrub surrounding a large pond. A row of mature trees along a post and wire fence lines the western boundary of the pasture and filters the view of agricultural land to the north-west.</p> <p>The background is formed by long-distance views across the River Trent Valley to a rural landscape and a wooded skyline spanning the view. Black Plantation (North) is visible to the north and Black Plantation (South) is visible to the east.</p>	<p>In the summer the extent of the available view remains much the same. Trees along the western edge of the pasture provide some additional screening of the landscape beyond. The prominence of hedgerows, trees and vegetation due to leaf cover in the summer accentuates the rural character of the view.</p>

Table 2: Future baseline description

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

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
<b>Construction</b>	<p>The boundary of the area required for construction runs up to Yarlet Lane and the foreground of the view will be an area of advance woodland mitigation planting, approximately 50m deep. The Proposed Scheme runs across the mid-ground of the view, predominantly at grade, the centreline being between the mature boundary trees and the pond vegetation, all of which will be removed for construction. A landscape earthworks bund will be constructed approximately 60m from the viewpoint which will block the long-distance view. Construction activity and major earthworks will therefore dominate the view, with the advance planting introducing a further change to the character of the foreground. Temporary material stockpiles will lie along the far side of the Proposed Scheme, further blocking views and introducing earthworks of engineered form. Construction activities and the movement of construction vehicles and material stockpiles will dominate the mid-ground of the view. Earthworks associated with Marston South embankment, Marston North embankment will also be visible, and residential receptors on the southern side of Yarlet Lane will have upper storey views of construction. The introduction of construction works and mitigation planting across and within close range of the view will result in a high magnitude of change and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>There will be close-range views of the advance woodland mitigation planting and the planted landscape earthworks bund. The bund will block the long-distance view and only partially screen the overhead line equipment and frequently passing trains, however noise fence barriers to the east and west will be screened. At year 1 the advance mitigation woodland planting will be insufficiently established to provide any screening and will introduce a change to the land cover which, along with the trains introducing movement to the rural landscape, will change the character of the view. Due to the introduction of large-scale infrastructure, engineered earthworks and the loss of long-distance views the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Mitigation planting at year 1 will not provide effective levels of screening and therefore the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>The establishment of mitigation planting by year 15, including the advance planting, will filter the view of overhead line equipment and train movements and will partially visually integrate the landscape earthworks from the viewpoint. Residential receptors will have upper storey views across the mitigation planting and landscape earthworks. Due to the foreshortening of the view and change to the character of the view, the magnitude of change will remain high at year 15 and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>Mature mitigation planting will completely screen the Proposed Scheme from the viewpoint. Mitigation planting on the landscape earthworks will screen the Proposed Scheme in upper storey views for residential receptors along Yarlet Lane however the views will be dominated by mitigation woodland planting within close proximity and long-distance views across the River Trent Valley will be reduced. Due to the persisting change to the character of the view and loss of long-distance views, the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)

# 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:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a 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>There are no committed developments which will change the baseline.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
<b>Construction</b>	<p>The construction boundary extends to Yarlet Lane at this viewpoint, and the foreground field will be used for advance mitigation woodland planting. The Proposed Scheme will run across the mid-ground of the view on Marston North embankment to the west, on lower ground than the viewpoint. A landscape earthworks bund south of the Proposed Scheme will be within 150m of Marston House Barns and will not block views due to being on lower lying ground but will introduce an engineered landform to the view. Mature boundary vegetation and woodland, including the locally prominent The Grove on Yarlet Hill, will be removed. The views from all storeys of Marston House Barns will be dominated by major earthworks, temporary material stockpiles to the north-east and Marston North embankment satellite compound to the west. The advance planting will not provide any screening but will introduce a change to the land cover. During construction residential receptors within properties along Yarlet Lane will experience the introduction of large-scale construction activity and vehicle movements and changes to the long-distance rural views across the River Trent Valley. Therefore the magnitude of change will be high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>There will be close range views of the advance mitigation woodland planting which will change the character of the view to the west. Mitigation planting on the landscape earthworks will not provide any screening or visual integration at year 1. Overhead line equipment and the top of trains will be visible above the landscape earthworks across the span of the view. The Proposed Scheme and associated mitigation planting and earthworks will introduce linearity into a rural landscape view and foreshorten the view. Upper storey views will extend above the Proposed Scheme however the character of those views will change due to the visibility of the large-scale infrastructure. The close range of the Proposed Scheme to residential receptors and the large-scale of infrastructure visible across the span of the view will result in a high magnitude of change at year 1 and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>At year 1 mitigation planting will not be sufficiently established to provide any screening or landscape integration of the Proposed Scheme and there is no existing vegetation to provide any screening, therefore the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>The established mitigation planting on landscape earthworks will filter views of infrastructure elements such as overhead line equipment and train movement. Ground level views will be considerably foreshortened by the advance mitigation planting. Residential receptors will have views above the mitigation planting across the River Trent Valley, however the character of these views will be changed by the vegetation. To the north-west, the advance mitigation planting will provide screening of Yarlet South cutting from ground level. The introduction of large-scale infrastructure within close proximity to receptors and the loss of the view from the viewpoint due to the advance mitigation woodland planting will result in a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>Mature mitigation planting will screen long-distance views across the River Trent Valley from the viewpoint and from ground level views from Marston house Barns. Upper storey views will also be changed and reduced by the mature planting. These changes within close proximity to the residential receptors will result in a high magnitude of change persisting at year 60 and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)

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

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

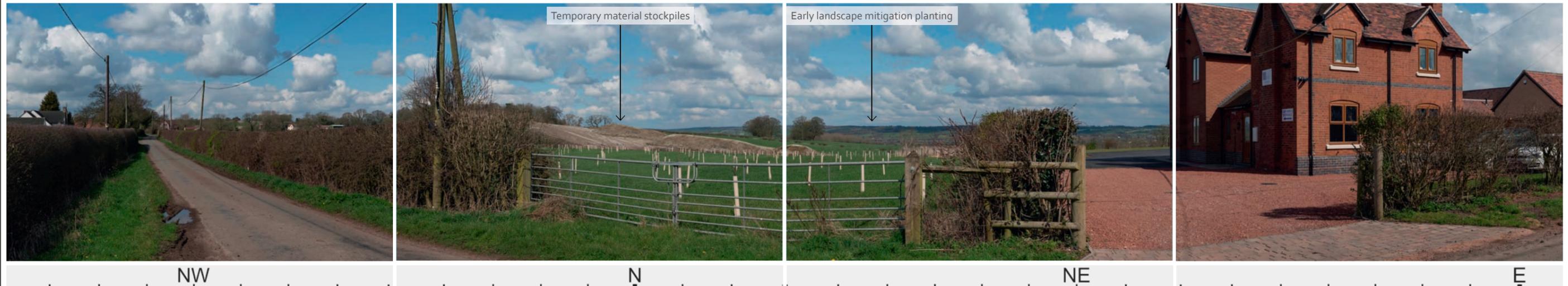
## Current Baseline - Winter View

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 Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-214.

The intervening landscape along Yarlet Lane screens views of the Yarlet South Cutting, Marston North Embankment Satellite Compound and Marston North Embankment. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 013.02.006 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look during the peak construction phase to help inform the visual impact assessment. The construction methods and siting of construction activities of the LV-01-591 Proposed Scheme may be subject to change in response to consultation and ongoing design. The extent of land required temporarily to construct the scheme will not extend beyond that shown in the photomontage. Changes in the construction of the Proposed Scheme will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects detailed in the photomontages of the Proposed Scheme.

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



Figure Number	LV-01-591
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 013.02.006
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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Doc Number: C861-ARP-EV-MAP-000-101591-P01

Date: 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 013.03.009: View east from Marston Footpath 1

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors along the Stone Circles Challenge long-distance route, by the A34 Stone Road.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 31/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 390783.963, 327918.908

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. 390783.963, 327918.908

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



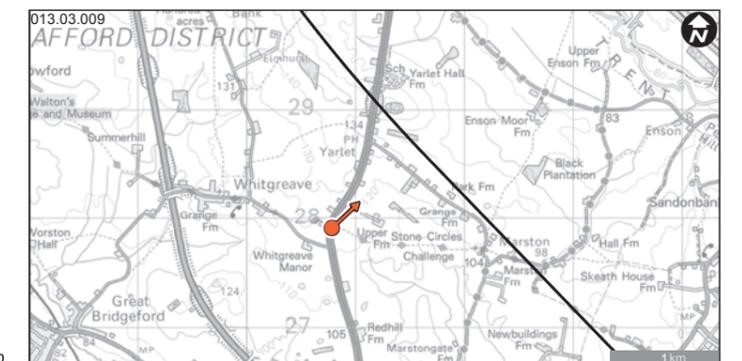
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 013.03.009: View east from Marston Footpath 1

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is from Marston Footpath 1, immediately north of residential property The Birches. The foreground is dominated by the agricultural field that the footpath runs alongside.</p> <p>The mid-ground is formed by a hedgerow field boundary to the north that runs parallel to the A34 Stone Road and hedgerow boundaries around the field, including mature trees to the north-east and east. Upper Farm is visible beyond the hedgerow and mature trees. Marston Farm is also visible, further in the distance. Telegraph poles follow the access track to Upper Farm and are visible between Upper Farm and the A34 Stone Road. Properties along the A34 Stone Road are also visible above the hedgerow.</p> <p>The background comprises a skyline of mature tree canopies, occasionally broken by residential properties along Yarlet lane including Grove View and Upper Farm. To the east, long-distance views are available of densely wooded hillside.</p>	<p>In the summer, the hedgerow that runs parallel to the A34 Stone Road screen the majority of the properties along the road. Mature trees along the hedgerow to the north-east and east of the view partially screen the long-distance views to the landscape beyond.</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
<b>Construction</b>	There will be long-distance, filtered views of the construction works including the removal of vegetation, construction of Marston North embankment and Yarlet South cutting to the north-east. Marston North embankment satellite compound will be screened by intervening properties. Earthworks associated with Marston North embankment will be visible further in the distance from the upper storeys of residential properties. The filtering of views provided by successive lines of mature hedgerow trees will restrict views of construction works however the scale of the works and vehicle movements and vegetation removal will be perceptible. To the east, recreational and residential receptors will have long-distance views to vegetation removal and the use of Marston Lane as a construction traffic route near Marston Farm. Due to the distance of construction activity from the receptors and the filtering effects of intervening vegetation the magnitude of change will be low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Minor adverse (non significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	At year 1, views of the Proposed Scheme will be limited due to the distance from the receptors, topography and existing intervening vegetation. Upper storey residential views will perceive movement from trains along Marston South embankment beyond Marston Farm to the east however due to the limited available views and the filtering effect of intervening vegetation, the magnitude of change will reduce to negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	Leaf cover on intervening vegetation will provide additional levels of screening resulting in a negligible magnitude of change and negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	The establishment of advance mitigation woodland planting on the northern side of Yarlet Lane adjacent to Marston House Barns will provide additional levels of screening and will reinstate the wooded skyline visible to the north-east towards Yarlet Lane. The magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	Mature mitigation planting will provide additional levels of screening. Views from upper storeys views will also be screened by intervening vegetation and the magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Negligible (non significant)

# 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



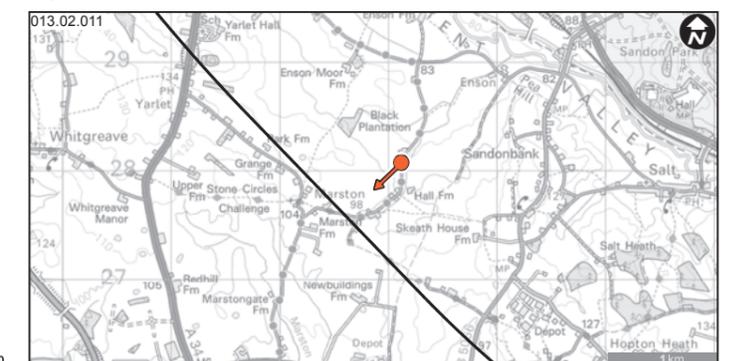
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

Occupiers of residential properties are more susceptible to the Proposed Scheme and therefore have a 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>There are no committed developments which will change the baseline.</p>

Table 3: Visual impact assessment

	Temporary effect during construction	Significance of effect
<b>Construction</b>	<p>Construction activity will be perceptible to the south-west of the viewpoint including the construction of Marston South embankment and Marston South satellite compound and construction of the Marston Lane realignment and a balancing pond access track alongside the Proposed Scheme. This will include the removal of limited vegetation and the presence of construction equipment and vehicle movements. The gently rising topography limits the extent of available views from ground level however upper storeys at Marston Lane Farm will have long-distance views of the construction. Earthworks associated with Marston South embankment, Marston North embankment and temporary material stockpiles will be visible due to the Proposed Scheme being on embankment here. Due to construction activities being heavily filtered the magnitude of change will be low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>Upper storey residents will have long-distance views of Marston South and Marston North embankments. At its closest, views of Marston South embankment will be filtered by intervening vegetation. Vehicle movements along Marston Lane realignment will be perceptible. Overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers along the top of the embankment will break the skyline and increase the visibility of the Proposed Scheme. Frequently passing trains will introduce movement which is uncharacteristic of the current rural view. From ground level, intervening vegetation and topography will limit views of the proposed Scheme however where it is visible, it will introduce features and movement that are uncharacteristic of the rural view. Due to the limited available views, the magnitude of change will remain low at year 1 and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Leaf cover on existing intervening vegetation will provide additional screening, including for upper storey views however train movements and Marston Lane realignment vehicle movements will still be perceptible. The magnitude of change will be negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>By year 15 mitigation hedgerow planting alongside Marston Lane realignment and the balancing pond access track (which runs adjacent to Marston North embankment) will provide a partial screening of the Proposed Scheme. In combination with existing intervening vegetation, this will reduce the availability of views from upper storeys of Marston Lane Farm however the linearity of the Proposed Scheme and the movement of frequently passing trains will remain perceptible. From ground level, filtered views of overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and frequently passing trains will be perceptible but the magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>Mature trees within the mitigation hedgerow planting alongside Marston Lane realignment and the balancing pond access track will provide additional screening of the Proposed Scheme and the magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>

# Viewpoint 013.02.012: View south-west along Marston Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residential receptors at Westley House, Marston Lane.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 393273.240, 328768.736

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. 393273.240, 328768.736

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



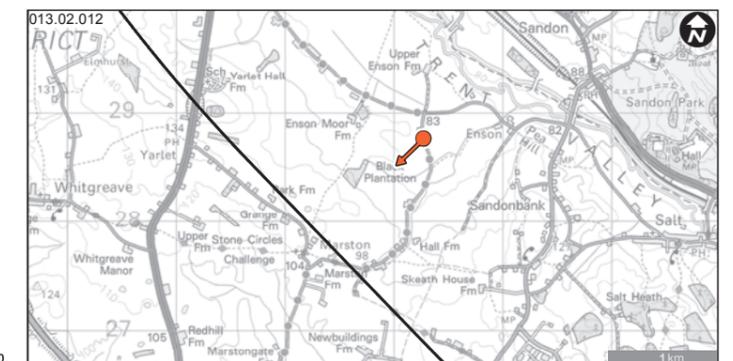
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 013.02.012: View south-west along Marston Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground is Marston Lane, lined on either side by a grass verge and hedgerow with mature hedgerow trees.</p> <p>The mid-ground comprises pasture visible above the hedgerow lining the eastern edge of Marston Lane and to the south-west through a gap in the hedgerow. Arden House Farm is visible to the south and the southern area of Black Plantation to the south-west.</p> <p>The background comprises agricultural fields with hedgerow and tree lined boundaries on rising topography, limiting the distance of available views. Grove Cottage at the western end of Yarlet Lane and The Grove woodland, on top of yarlet Hill, is just visible.</p>	<p>In the summer, the hedgerows lining either side of Marston Lane and the overhanging tree canopies screen the landscape beyond. To the west, a framed view is available across agricultural fields. The properties situated along Yarlet Lane are screened by leaf cover on mature trees.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>The Proposed Scheme will pass between Black plantation and Grove Cottage, across the width of the view in the distance. Construction works will be perceptible including the removal of vegetation (such as The Grove) and the movement of construction vehicles. Marston South embankment satellite compound and construction of a balancing pond will be visible in front of Grove Cottage and construction of Marston Lane realignment to the east of Black Plantation will be perceptible. Construction of Marston South embankment will be partially screened by intervening vegetation, topography and by Arden House Farm. The existing intervening vegetation will provide filtering of the construction works to the east however works at the western extent of Yarlet Lane will be more readily perceived. Upper storey views from Westley House will be filtered by mature garden planting however they will be elevated and potentially longer. Due to the distance from the viewpoint the magnitude of change will be low and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>Marston South embankment, overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers will just be visible, more so from upper storeys of Westley House, and will break the skyline. Frequently passing trains and vehicles along the balancing pond access track will increase perceptibility of the Proposed Scheme due to the introduction of movement that is uncharacteristic of the current view. Due to the distance of the Proposed Scheme from the receptors and the screening provided by the rising topography in combination with the filtering nature of existing intervening vegetation, the magnitude of change will be negligible at year 1 and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Leaf cover on intervening vegetation will provide further filtering of the Proposed Scheme and the magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>The establishment of mitigation planting lining the Marston Lane realignment and balancing pond access track will provide an additional level of screening at year 15. Due to the distance of the Proposed Scheme from the receptors and the limited upper storey residential views that will be available, the magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>Mature trees within mitigation hedgerow planting will provide additional screening and filtering of available views and the magnitude of change will remain negligible and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>

# Viewpoint 013.03.014: View south-west from Marston Footpath 2

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors along the Footpath to the south of Black Plantation (South).

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 18/02/2016. Camera: Canon EOS 100D, 55mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 392444.861, 328176.769

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. 392444.861, 328176.769

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



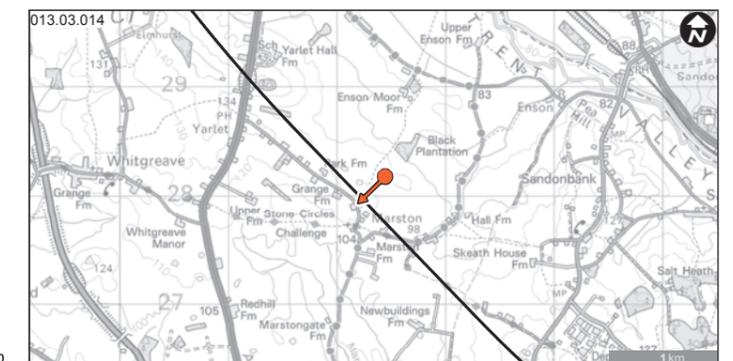
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 013.03.014: View south-west from Marston Footpath 2

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is from a footpath on the edge of an agricultural field.</p> <p>The large-scale field is bordered by hedgerows on its south-west, south-east and north-east edges and a timber post and rail fence forms its north-west border. To the south-east, the view comprises adjacent fields with hedgerows boundaries with mature trees.</p> <p>Gently rising topography results in the south-west horizon being formed by trees and properties along Marston Lane, including Sunnyhill Farm, Woodhill Farm and Park Farm along Yarlet Lane.</p> <p>To the south, there are very long-distance views, extending beyond the recognisable Beacon Hill to Cannock Chase AONB and the eastern outskirts of Stafford.</p>	<p>In the summer, leaf cover on the filed hedgerow boundaries screen views to the adjacent fields and long-distance views and partially screens properties along Marston Lane. To the south-west the mature trees that define the route of Yarlet Lane filter views to the associated properties. Leaf cover on the vegetation adjacent to a pond to the west provides partial screening of the Park Farm property.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>Construction works will be visible in close proximity across the entire span of the view. To the west, the demolition of five steel frame outbuildings will be visible at Park Farm. Large temporary material stockpiles situated north of the Proposed Scheme will be visible and will partially screen some of the construction activity beyond and introduce engineered landforms to the view. To the south-east, the construction of a balancing pond and Marston Lane realignment will be visible along with associated vehicle movements due to its use as a construction traffic route. Behind this, construction of Marston South embankment will be visible, along with Marston Lane underbridge. Large-scale earthworks associated with Hopton North cutting will be visible into the distance to the south-east. Due to the close proximity of the Proposed Scheme to the viewpoint and the visibility of the construction works across the entire span of the view including demolition works and vegetation removal, the magnitude of change will be high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>At year 1, recreational receptors will have open, close-range views to the Proposed Scheme on embankment, at grade and in shallow cutting as well as to a balancing pond access track alongside the Proposed Scheme. Frequent train movements will be cross the view within 300m of the viewpoint and will be perceptible in longer views south-east to Hopton North cutting. The embankment earthworks, overhead line equipment and noise fence barriers will introduce engineered land forms and infrastructure to the rural character of the view. Landscape earthworks on the southern side of the proposed Scheme will block views of properties along Marston Lane and Yarlet Lane, and will change the skyline. Mitigation planting is limited to hedgerows north of the Proposed Scheme and will not provide any visual mitigation at year 1. Due to the Proposed scheme dominating the view from close range to distant views, the magnitude of change will remain high at year 1 and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Leaf cover on the eastern field hedgerow boundary will screen the majority of the Proposed Scheme to the south-east, including within the long-distance view. Open views of Marston South embankment and Marston north embankment will remain. Overhead line equipment, noise fence barriers and movement from passing trains will dominate the view at close range and despite the screening of some of the Proposed Scheme, the magnitude of change will remain high at year 1 summer and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>By year 15, mitigation hedgerow planting will be established and will screen the balancing pond access track and associated vehicle movements and will partially screen Marston South embankment and Marston North embankment. Train movements, noise barriers and overhead line equipment will remain clearly visible along the top of Marston South embankment, partially filtered by established mitigation hedgerow trees. Due to the scale of the change to the view, the magnitude of change will remain high and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>Mature mitigation hedgerow trees will provide a degree of additional screening of the Proposed Scheme however due to the persisting visibility of infrastructure elements along Marston South embankment and the change in the extent and character of the view and introduction of frequent train movements, the magnitude of change will remain high at year 60 and there will be major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.</p>	Major adverse (significant)

# Viewpoint 013.04.016: View south-west from Yarlet School drive, A34 Stone Road

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by transport receptors travelling southbound along the A34 Stone Road, adjacent to Yarlet School.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 31/03/2016. Camera: Pentax K-30, 62mm lens (stitched panorama). Approximate GPS Co-ordinates ref. 391208.052, 329362.534

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. 391208.052, 329362.534

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



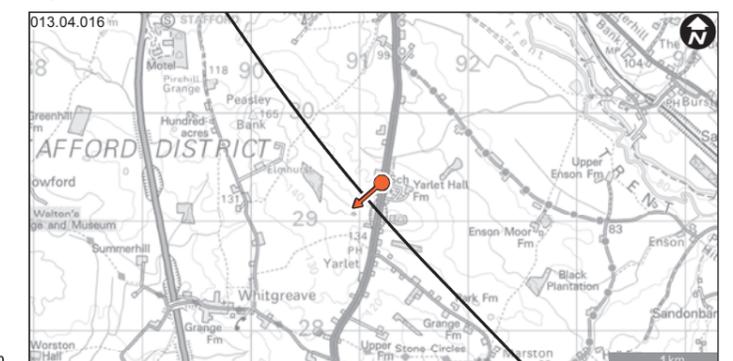
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

People travelling on main roads through the landscape have a low sensitivity.

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



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# Viewpoint 013.04.016: View south-west from Yarlet School drive, A34 Stone Road

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The foreground is formed by the A34 Stone Road dual carriageway and central reservation.</p> <p>The mid-ground includes mature trees along the eastern edge of the A34 Stone Road and the western edge is lined by a hedgerow and mature trees. To the west, filtered views to agricultural fields with hedgerow boundaries are available through the roadside hedgerow. Filtered views are available to Middlebank Farm to the south and Yarlet Bank Farm to the north. Telegraph poles run parallel to the A34 Stone Road and break the skyline above the roadside hedgerow.</p> <p>The rising topography limits the distance of available views to the west, where New Plantation is visible.</p>	<p>In the summer, leaf cover on the roadside hedgerow and mature trees along the western edge of the A34 Stone Road provide screening of the view beyond. Telegraph poles and the Yarlet Bank Farm property are visible above the hedgerow.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>The Proposed Scheme will pass between New Plantation and the A34 Stone Road and immediately behind Middlebank Farm. Construction of the A34 Stone Road overbridge will dominate the view approx. 250m to the south, including the removal of vegetation lining the road. The removal of the tree group adjacent to, and the demolition of the Middlebank Farm residences will be visible. Receptors will have open views to the construction on the approach to the A34 Stone Road temporary realignment (running along the western edge of A34 Stone Road) which will be in place during construction of the A34 Stone Road overbridge. The temporary realignment will require the removal of existing roadside mature hedgerow, which will open up views to construction works to the west and bring transport receptors closer to the Yarlet Express Feeder auto-transformer station and Yarlet South cutting satellite compound and transfer node. Upon the re-opening of the A34 Stone Road, construction of Yarlet South cutting will continue. Views of the major earthworks associated with the construction of Yarlet South cutting will be visible beyond the temporary diversion. Transport receptors travelling along the reopened A34 Stone Road will have oblique views to the majority of the construction works however due to the loss of existing vegetation, the view along the road to the south will also change. Due to the removal of vegetation, diversion of the A34 Stone Road which will provide greater views of construction, and the visibility of Yarlet South cutting earthworks the magnitude of change will be high and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these low sensitivity receptors.</p>	Moderate adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>The removal of roadside hedgerow for construction will allow views to landscape to the west but also to the Yarlet Express Feeder auto-transformer station and the Proposed Scheme in shallow cutting. Noise fence barriers running along the top of the northern edge of Yarlet South cutting will partially screen overhead line equipment and passing train movements. To the south, A34 Stone Road overbridge will be perceptible, with immature advance mitigation woodland planting to the east. The removal of mature roadside vegetation and the introduction of the A34 Stone Road overbridge will increase the visible infrastructure which will result in a considerable alteration to the existing view. Due to the character of the existing view being that of a road corridor, the magnitude of change will therefore be medium at year 1 and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these low sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>Leaf cover on the area of advance mitigation woodland planting will provide a degree of landscape integration but little screening. Due to the immaturity of all mitigation planting and the lack of retained existing vegetation within this view the magnitude of change will remain medium and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these low sensitivity receptors.</p>	Minor adverse (non significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>Established advance mitigation woodland planting will provide filtering of views towards Yarlet South cutting. Mitigation planting north of Yarlet Express Feeder auto-transformer station will filter views of it and of the noise fence barrier beyond. Reinstated roadside hedgerow planting will be established and will screen views to the west in summer, and heavily filter winter views. The A34 Stone Road overbridge parapet will partially screen views along the Proposed Scheme and passing train movements. Therefore, at year 15 the magnitude of change will reduce to low and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these low sensitivity receptors.</p>	Negligible (non significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>At year 60, mature mitigation planting will screen elements of the Proposed Scheme such as Yarlet Express Feeder auto-transformer station and noise fence barriers to the west. The approach to the A34 Stone Road overbridge will be framed by mature landscape mitigation planting on either side of the road and southbound views of the Proposed scheme will be limited to those from the A34 Stone Road overbridge. Therefore, at year 60 the magnitude of change will remain low and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these low sensitivity receptors.</p>	Negligible (non significant)

# 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



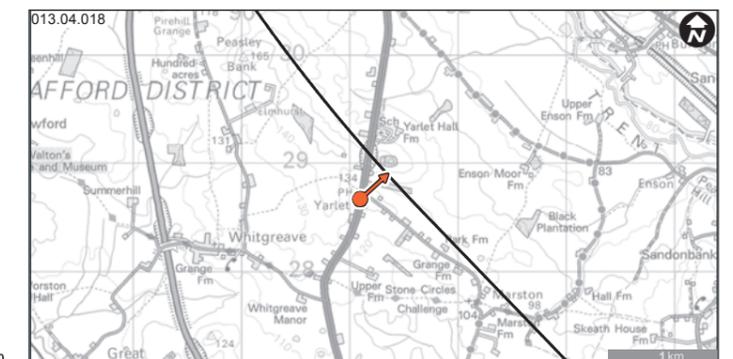
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

People travelling on main roads through the landscape have a 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
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Greyhound Inn blocks longer views north and vegetation within and adjacent to its car park heavily filters views towards the River Trent Valley.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</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
<b>Construction</b>	<p>The viewpoint will be close to the A34 Stone Road temporary realignment which will divert the road to the west through the adjacent rural landscape and require the removal of mature roadside hedgerow, hedgerows and vegetation within the view west of Hilltop Farm. Yarlet South cutting satellite compound and Yarlet South cutting transfer node will dominate the view to the north-west, introducing large-scale earthworks and infrastructure to the rural view. Construction of the Yarlet express feeder auto-transformer station will be perceptible but partially screened by the intervening topography. Vegetation removal will also be perceptible beyond The Greyhound Inn. Construction of the Proposed Scheme and the A34 Stone Road overbridge requires the removal of the mature roadside trees just beyond Hilltop Farm which will also open the view to construction works and earthworks at Yarlet South cutting. Transport receptors on the A34 Stone Road Temporary Diversion will have open views to the construction of the A34 Stone Road overbridge and Yarlet South cutting. Once constructed, the A34 Stone Road overbridge will follow the existing road alignment but at 3.4m above the existing ground level. Beyond Hilltop Farm to the north-west, construction activity surrounding the earthworks at Yarlet South cutting will be perceptible. The Greyhound Inn will screen views of construction to the north-east however vegetation removal and construction activity will be perceptible. Due to the removal of vegetation, large-scale of works on the existing A34 Stone Road and the A34 Stone Road temporary realignment, the magnitude of change will be high during construction and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these low sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Moderate adverse (significant)</p>
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	<p>The increased elevation of the A34 Stone Road will block the long-distance view to the north. Train movements, noise fence barriers and overhead line equipment will not be visible from the viewpoint as Yarlet South cutting will be screened by the intervening topography to the north-west and by The Greyhound Inn and adjacent vegetation to the north-east. Transport receptors will have views of the Proposed Scheme when crossing the A34 Stone Road overbridge screened by the bridge parapet. The loss of existing vegetation within the view and the loss of the long-distance view will result in a medium magnitude of change and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these low sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	<p>The Proposed Scheme will not be visible from the viewpoint and therefore leaf cover on existing vegetation will not change available views. Due to the loss of vegetation and increased visual dominance of the A34 Stone Road within the view, the magnitude of change will remain medium and there will be minor adverse (non significant) visual effects on these low sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Minor adverse (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	<p>At year 15, mitigation hedgerow planting and hedgerow reinstatement will be established and will restore the landscape pattern to the north-west. Mitigation woodland and hedgerow planting on the north and south sides of Yarlet South cutting will be established and perceptible within the mid-ground and starting to reinstate the character of the view however a break in the roadside tree cover at the A34 Stone Road overbridge will remain. The magnitude of change will therefore reduce to low and there will be negligible (non significant) visual effects on these low sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	<p>Mature mitigation planting will reinstate some of the vegetation removed for construction however the break in roadside vegetation at the A34 Stone Road overbridge will persist at year 60. The Proposed Scheme will not be visible from the viewpoint however changes to the vertical alignment of the road and the resulting change to the extent of available views will result in the magnitude of change remaining low and negligible (non significant) visual effects on these low sensitivity receptors.</p>	<p>Negligible (non significant)</p>

# Viewpoint 014.03.009: View east from Pirehill Grange Farm, Green Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using the Bridleway / Green Lane and residential receptors of Pirehill Grange Farm.

## Winter view (baseline)

Date taken: 16/03/2016. Time taken: 15:56. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 389616.158, 330144.195. Elevation: 126.255 Metres AOD

Figure 1: Winter baseline view



## Summer view (baseline)

Date taken: 12/08/2016. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). GPS Co-ordinates: 389616.158, 330144.195. Elevation: 126.255 Metres AOD

Figure 2: Summer baseline view



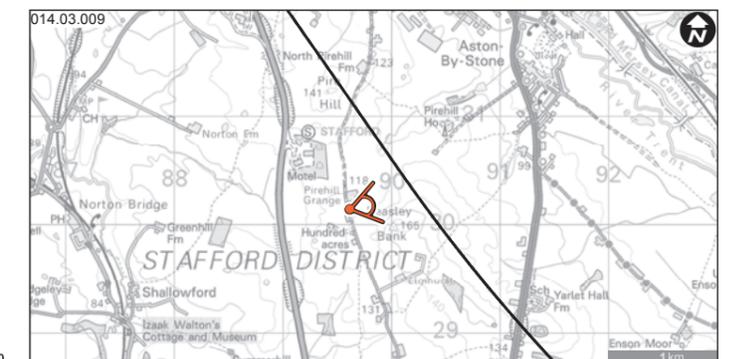
### Value of the viewpoint:

This viewpoint is not recognised in any designation or literature.

### Sensitivity of the receptor:

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

Key Plan (arrow shows direction of view)



# Viewpoint 014.03.009: View east from Pirehill Grange Farm, Green Lane

Table 1: Visual baseline description

Winter	Summer
<p>The viewpoint is located in an area of medium-scale, pasture fields with hedgerows, shelter belt of mature trees and wooded areas.</p> <p>The visual foreground consists of a maintained and managed landscape with mature trees and a private drive leading to Pirehill Grange Farm.</p> <p>The mid-ground of the view slopes away to the north and east, whereas to the south-east there are clear views of the distinctive high point at Peasley Bank.</p> <p>Distant background views towards Pirehill House and Pirehill Cottages and the higher ground beyond the Trent Valley are open with the exception of occasional mature specimen trees and hedgerow field boundaries.</p>	<p>During summer the visual baseline in the foreground remains similar to that as seen during winter.</p> <p>In the mid-ground the dense summer growth of mature trees in the foreground filter the views of Peasley Bank.</p> <p>The background views remain similar to that as seen during winter, although slightly more filtered by summer growth of intervening vegetation.</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
<b>Construction</b>	There will be medium-range views of the construction works including Yarlet Central cutting, Stone Rural Footpath 28 accommodation overbridge, Yarlet embankment and the associated earthworks, construction equipment, movement of construction vehicles and stockpiles. This construction activity will result in new features that form prominent, highly visible elements across the majority of the view. These elements and construction activity will be uncharacteristic features within the open, long-distance views across the rural landscape and interrupt the undulating rural topography relating to the Trent Valley and Peasley Bank. Due to the presence of the aforementioned construction activity there will be a high magnitude and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
	Permanent effect during operation	Significance of effect
<b>Operation year 1 Winter</b>	There will be medium-range views of the trains on the route of the Proposed Scheme, Yarlet embankment and overhead line equipment. The operation of the Proposed Scheme will result in new features that are uncharacteristic and continuously highly visible across the rural landscape. The Proposed Scheme will permanently foreshorten the view, interrupting the undulating rural topography relating to the Trent Valley and Peasley Bank. Recreational receptors will have partially filtered views due to vegetation associated with Pirehill Grange Farm. Due to the presence of the aforementioned elements there will be a high magnitude of change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 1 Summer</b>	The view remains unchanged in the summer with the exception of dense summer growth of mature trees associated with Pirehill Grange Farm partially filtering views of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore there will be a high magnitude of visual change and major adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 15 Summer</b>	Views of the trains on the route of the Proposed Scheme, Yarlet embankment and overhead line equipment will become more filtered due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting. However, the Proposed Scheme will still result in the permanent foreshortening of the views across the undulating rural landscape. For this reason there will be a medium magnitude of visual change and moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Operation year 60 Summer</b>	Views of the Proposed Scheme will become more filtered due to hedgerow and woodland mitigation planting reaching maturity. However, the Proposed Scheme will still result in the permanent foreshortening of the views across the undulating rural landscape. For this reason the magnitude of visual change will remain medium and there will be moderate adverse (significant) visual effects on these high sensitivity receptors.	Moderate adverse (significant)

# Viewpoint 014.03.009: View north from Pirehill Grange Farm, Green Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using the Green Lane PRow and residential receptors of Pirehill Grange Farm.

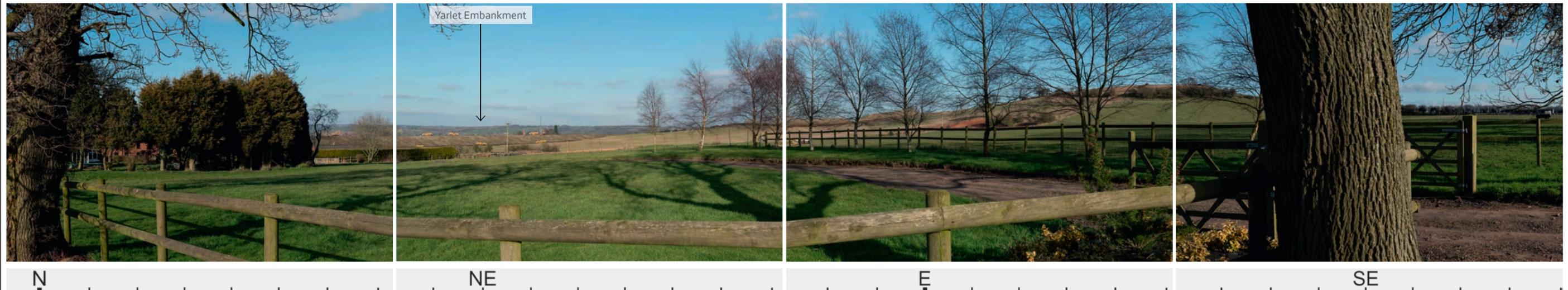
## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 16/03/2016. Time taken: 15:56. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 389616.158, 330144.195. Elevation: 126.255 Metres AOD



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

Date taken: 16/03/2016. Time taken: 15:56. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 389616.158, 330144.195. Elevation: 126.255 Metres AOD



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 619 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-07-216b. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 014.03.009 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look during the peak construction phase to help inform the visual impact assessment. The construction methods and siting of construction activities of the LV-01-593 Proposed Scheme may be subject to change in response to consultation and ongoing design. The extent of land required temporarily to construct the scheme will not extend beyond that shown in the photomontage. Changes in the construction of the Proposed Scheme will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects detailed in the photomontages of the Proposed Scheme.

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



Figure Number	LV-01-593
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Peak construction phase - Winter Viewpoint 014.03.009
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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Date: 12/06/17

# Viewpoint 014.03.009: View north from Pirehill Grange Farm, Green Lane

This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors using the Green Lane PRow and residential receptors of Pirehill Grange Farm.

## Current Baseline - Winter View

Date taken: 16/03/2016. Time taken: 15:56. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 389616.158, 330144.195. Elevation: 126.255 Metres AOD



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

Date taken: 16/03/2016. Time taken: 15:56. Camera: Sony a7RII, Zeiss Loxia 50mm f/2.0 lens (stitched panorama). Co-ordinates: 389616.158, 330144.195. Elevation: 126.255 Metres AOD



The viewpoint has been taken approximately 619 metres away from the Proposed Scheme. Viewpoint location shown on Map LV-o8-216b. For full details of the visual assessment at viewpoint 014.03.009 refer to Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-003, Part 3.

This verifiable photomontage provides an illustration of how the Proposed Scheme may look in 2027 (opening year) to help inform the visual impact assessment. The design of the LV-01-534 Proposed Scheme may be subject to design development in response to consultation. Development of detail design after Hybrid Bill submission will not result in any significant adverse change in the environmental effects reported in the assessment. Where new planting is proposed, it has been shown as immature plants which would mature over time to further integrate the Proposed Scheme into the landscape.

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



Figure Number	LV-01-534
Figure Name	Verifiable Photomontage Operation Year 1 (2027) - Winter Viewpoint 014.03.009
Community Area 2: Colwich to Yarlet	

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Date: 12/06/17

## Part 4: Assessment matrices

### 4.1 Landscape assessment matrix

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

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

Landscape character area	Construction	Operation year 1 (2027)	Operation year 15 (2042)	Operation year 60 (2087)
Great Haywood Settled Plateau Farmland Slopes	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse
Shugborough Designed Parkland	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
Hixon Settled Farmlands	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
Shugborough Riparian Alluvial Lowlands	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
Ingestre Park Sandstone Estatelands	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse
Ingestre Riparian Alluvial Lowlands	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse
Hopton Sandstone Estatelands	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse
Stone and Whitgreave Settled Farmlands	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
Stafford Sandstone Estatelands	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

## 4.2 Visual assessment matrix

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

Table 3: Visual assessment matrix summarising the assessment of significance for all of the viewpoints identified in the Colwich to Yarlet area

Viewpoints		Construction	Operation year 1 (2027)		Operation year 15 (2042) summer	Operation year 60 (2087) summer
		Winter	Winter	Summer		
007.03.005	View south from Colwich Bridleway 21	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse
007.03.013	View south from Colwich Bridleway 21	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
007.03.015	View north from Upper Moreton Farm	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
008.03.001	View south from Moreton Lane, Colwich Bridleway 23	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse
008.03.002	View south-west from Moreton Barn Farm, Colwich Bridleway 22	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
008.03.003	View from Colwich Footpath 29, Swansmoor Farm	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
008.03.004	View west from Gorse House, Colwich Footpath 30	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
008.02.005	View south-west from Tolldish Lane	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
008.03.006	View north-east from Far Coley Farm, Colwich Footpath 36	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
008.02.007	View north along Coley Lane	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
008.04.016	View north-east along A51 Lichfield Road	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
008.02.017	View north from Main Road to A51 Lichfield Road Junction	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
008.03.019	View north-west from Haywood Approach, Shugborough	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
008.03.020	View north from Colwich Bridleway 58	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
009.03.002	View south along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
009.03.003	View south from Bridge No.76, Trent and Mersey Canal	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse

Appendix LV-001-002

Viewpoints		Construction	Operation year 1 (2027)		Operation year 15 (2042) summer	Operation year 60 (2087) summer
		Winter	Winter	Summer		
009.03.007	View north along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse
009.03.008	View north along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
009.03.009	View north from Trent and Mersey Canal aqueduct	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
009.03.010	View north across Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
009.03.011	View north from Haywood Bridge at Haywood Junction	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
009.03.013	View north from Triumphal Arch, Shugborough Hall	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
009.02.015	View north along Great Haywood Road	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse
009.02.016	View south-west along Ingestre Park Road	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
009.03.019	View north-west along Tixall Road	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
009.03.021	View south-west along Trent and Mersey Canal towpath	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse
009.02.022	View north-east at Lion Lodges, Ingestre Park Road	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
009.02.024	View north-east along Mill Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse
009.03.026	View from Berkswich Bridleway 0.1205, Broc Hill	Minor Adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
010.03.005	View south-west from Tixall Bridleway 0.1629	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Negligible
010.04.007	View west along Hanyards Lane	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
010.03.009	View south from Tixall Bridleway 0.1628	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
010.03.010	View south from Hixon Footpath 6 Pasturefields Bridge	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
010.03.014	View south-east from Ingestre Hall entrance	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
011.03.001	View south along A518 Weston Road	Major adverse	Major adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
011.03.002	View south-west from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 19	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
011.03.003	View south from Hopton and Coton Footpath 23	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
011.03.004	View south-west from Hopton Pools	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse
011.02.005	View south from Hopton and Coton Footpath 7	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse

Appendix LV-001-002

Viewpoints		Construction	Operation year 1 (2027)		Operation year 15 (2042) summer	Operation year 60 (2087) summer
		Winter	Winter	Summer		
011.02.007	View south-west from Cromwell Close, Hopton	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
011.03.011	View north from Hopton and Coton Footpath 6	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
011.03.015	View south-west from village green, Wilmore Hill Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
012.02.001	View north-west from Spode Avenue, Mount Edge	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse
012.02.003	View south-west from Hopton Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse
012.04.005	View west along B5066 Sandon Road	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
012.02.008	View south from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 12	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse
012.03.011	View south from Hopton and Coton Bridleway 11	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
012.03.012	View west from Salt and Enson Footpath 3	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible
013.03.002	View north from St. Leonard's Church, Marston Footpath 1	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse
013.02.004	View north-east from Grange Farm, Yarlet Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse
013.02.006	View north-east from Marston House, Yarlet Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse
013.03.009	View east from Marston Footpath 1	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
013.02.011	View west from Marston Lane Farm, Marston Lane	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
013.02.012	View south along Marston Lane	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
013.04.014	View south-west from Marston Footpath 2	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse
013.04.016	View south-west from Yarlet School drive, A34 Stone Road	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
013.04.018	View north-east from A34 Stone Road and Yarlet Lane junction	Moderate adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Negligible	Negligible
014.03.009	View north from Pirehill Grange Farm, Green Lane	Major adverse	Major adverse	Major adverse	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse

## Part 5: References

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

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