

SP MANWEB

Reinforcement to the North Shropshire Electricity Distribution Network



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Environmental Statement Appendix 6.3
Visual Baseline, Viewpoint Sheets and Assessment

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APPENDIX 6.3

VISUAL BASELINE, VIEWPOINT SHEETS AND ASSESSMENT

Environmental Statement

DCO Document 6.6.3

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The Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

Regulation 5(2)(a)

Reinforcement to the North Shropshire Electricity Distribution Network

Environmental Statement: Appendix 6.3 – Visual Baseline, Viewpoint Sheets and Assessment

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APPENDIX 6.3

VISUAL BASELINE, VIEWPOINT SHEETS AND ASSESSMENT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 This section describes the visual baseline and assesses the effects on visual receptors and identified viewpoints, with reference to the Proposed Development.

1.2 BASELINE ENVIRONMENT

The Approach

1.2.1 The visual baseline (existing views and general visual amenity) forms the basis for the identification and description of the visual changes that may result from the Proposed Development. It establishes the areas from where the development may be visible, the different groups of people who may experience views of the different elements of the Proposed Development, the locations or viewpoints where they will be affected and the nature of the views at those locations. It also establishes the relative number of receptors within each group of people who are likely to be affected by changes in their views or visual amenity.

1.2.2 Potential visual receptors are identified through a review of the baseline studies (particularly topography and vegetation cover), by responses from consultees and through site survey to verify the extent of potential visibility, identify features which may screen views and to identify potential visual receptors.

1.2.3 The visual baseline is informed by the landscape baseline presented in Chapter 6 'Landscape and Visual' (**DCO Document 6.6**) and Appendix 6.2 (**DCO Document 6.6.2**).

Visual Baseline

1.2.4 The study area for the visual assessment is the same as that described for the landscape assessment.

1.2.5 The visual baseline (existing views and visual amenity) forms the basis for the identification and description of the likely significant visual effects. It establishes the areas from where the development may be visible, the different groups of people who may experience views of the Proposed Development, the locations or viewpoints where they would be affected and the nature of the views at those locations.

1.2.6 The visual baseline is informed by the landscape baseline. Throughout the study area the generally level but occasionally undulating agricultural landscape with its many hedgerows, hedgerow trees and woodland belts, creates a layered visual effect with foreground views often merging seamlessly into the middle and far distance. Due to the roadside hedgerows it is often only possible to appreciate wider views through field gates or other occasional gaps in the vegetation. Views from PRow which cross the farmland are often limited to within one or two fields due to the screening effect of hedgerows and woodland belts. Where longer distance views are possible the higher ground outside of the study area often creates a long distance back-drop to any visual amenity.

1.2.7 Within the study area, the areas of higher ground and larger-scale (and therefore more open) fields afford some long west and north-westerly views towards the Berwyn Mountains in north-east Wales, and south and south-westerly views towards the Shropshire Hills as they extend into the Welsh borders and the Cambrian Mountains. A higher ridge of ground comprising Lee Hills and Grinshill Hill, located approximately 5km to the south and east of the eastern end of the Proposed Development, forms a lower backdrop on the horizon when looking to the east and south-east. Within the study area itself there are no notable focal points.

- 1.2.8 The relatively level landform and intervening vegetation means that views towards the Proposed Development from settlements notably Oswestry, Cockshutt, Loppington and Wem would only be possible from the edges of the built development or from occasional higher vantage point within the settlement.
- 1.2.9 No protected views were identified within the study area.
- 1.2.10 Within the initial 5km survey area 76 viewpoints were identified, all of which have been surveyed and considered in relation to the Proposed Development. The viewpoints are primarily associated with settlements, PRow, recreational landscapes or roads. The viewpoints were agreed with the landscape officers at Shropshire Council. Of these 76 viewpoints 40 are within the final 1km study area.
- 1.2.11 Whilst establishing the visual baseline the locations listed in Table A6.3.1 were identified as locations to potentially assess the effects on visual receptors. This table does not include individual properties within 200m of the Proposed Development as these are separately considered in the Residential Visual Amenity Assessment detailed in Appendix 6.5 (DCO Document 6.6.5). The receptors identified in Table A6.3.1 helped inform the selection of the 76 viewpoints. An individual assessment was not undertaken for each receptor as GLVIA3 notes that when undertaking a visual assessment, the emphasis must be on a reasonable approach which is proportional to the scale and nature of the proposed development (paragraph 6.2).

Table A6.3.1 – Potential receptors within 5km of the Order Limits		
Type of Receptor	Receptor Name	
A Roads	A5(T) Gobowen-Oswestry-West Felton A528 Ellesmere-Shrewsbury A495 Oswestry-Ellesmere	A483 Lower Sweeney-Oswestry A49 Preston Brockhurst-Lee Brockhurst
B Roads	B4580 Rhydycroesau-Oswestry B4579 Selattyn-Oswestry B5069 Morda-Gobowen B4579 Oswestry B5009 Gobowen-Babbinswood-A5(T)	B4397 Marton-Burlton-Loppington-B5063 B5063 Northwood-Wem-A49 B5476 Harmer Hill-Wem-Whitchurch B5065 Wem-Prees Green
Promoted Circular Walk	Offa's Dyke Circular Old Oswestry Racecourse Walk (west of Oswestry) Shropshire Way CW7 - Llanforda Circular Walk (near Oswestry) Oswald's Trail (near Oswestry) High Fawr (near Oswestry) Near the Waterworks (near Oswestry) Oswestry Hill Fort (near Oswestry) Nearly to Morda (near Oswestry)	Watts Dyke - Queens Head Circular (to the south east of Oswestry, near Queen's Head) Meres Meander (Ellesmere) Welshampton Walks (around Ellesmere) SW: CW10 - Northwood Circular Walk (Northwood) Loppington Walks 1-4 (Loppington) Gough Walks 1-6 (around Myddle and Newton on the Hill) Baschurch Walk (Baschurch)

Table A6.3.1 – Potential receptors within 5km of the Order Limits		
Type of Receptor	Receptor Name	
Promoted Walk	Family Friendly Ellesmere Extravaganza (Ellesmere) Family Friendly Colemere Collywobbles (Colemere) Family Friendly Grinshill & Corbett Wood (near Clive)	
Long Distance Walk	Offas Dyke (Just outside the 5km study area, west of Oswestry) Watts Dyke Way Heritage Trail Shropshire Way - SW Route 18: Isombridge to Wem (southeast of Wem) Shropshire Way - SW Route 21: Haughmond Abbey to Wem (north and south of Wem) Shropshire Way - SW Route 22: Wem to Whitchurch & Grindley Brook (north of Wem)	Shropshire Way - SW Route 23: Ellesmere to Welsh End & Hollinwood (at Ellesmere) Shropshire Way - SW Route 24: Llanymynech to Oswestry Racecourse (to the southwest of Oswestry) Shropshire Way - SW Route 25: Oswestry Racecourse to Chirk Bank (to the west of Oswestry) Shropshire Way - SW Route 26: Chirk Bank to Ellesmere (to the east and northeast of Oswestry) Shropshire Way - SW Route 27: Lower Frankton to Llanymynech (to the east and southeast of Oswestry)
Public Rights of Way (PRoW)	There is a significant number of local PRoW and these would be variably affected dependent on their proximity and interaction with the Proposed Development. Individual PRoW within the final 1km study area are identified below in Table A6.3.2.	
Promoted Circular Bridleway	Humphrey Kynaston Way - Baschurch Circular	
National Cycle Route	NCR 455 Oswestry to Ellesmere and Waterloo	
Promoted Cycle Route	Montgomery Canal Ellesmere Cycle Rides (Routes 1, 4 and 5) Oswestry to Whitchurch	
Promoted Rail Journeys	Cambrian Heritage Railway	
Parks: Countryside and Heritage Sites	Colemere Countryside Heritage Site / Country Park Shelf Bank, Oswestry (Local Nature Reserve) Corbet Wood Countryside Heritage Site (just outside the 5km study area at Grinshill) Oswestry Old Racehorse Common (just outside the 5km study area) Park Hall, the Countryside Experience Farm Park	
Open Access Land	Racecourse Wood and Common Old Oswestry Hillfort	Cockshutt (grass verge) Brownheath Moss (near English Frankton)

Table A6.3.1 – Potential receptors within 5km of the Order Limits			
Type of Receptor	Receptor Name		
	Grimpo Bagley Marsh (grass verge)	Colemere Corbet Wood - Grinshill Hill (just outside the 5km study area)	
Shropshire Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves and Local Nature Reserves	Wood Lane Nature Reserve Colemere Local Nature Reserve		
Places/Areas of Interest	Meres and Mosses (north of Cockshutt and Loppington) White Mere		
Settlements	Oswestry Morda Maesbury Marsh Hengoed Gobowen Whittington Hindford Babbinswood New Marton Welsh Frankton Perthy Middleton Queen's Head Rednal Haughton Grimpo Sutton West Felton Eardiston Wykey	Stanwardine in the Fields Weston Lullingfields Petton Burlton Marton Myddle Alderton Clive Sleap Lee Brockhurst Aston Soulton Bridge Edstaston Quina Brook Abbeygreen Paddolgreen Horton Lowe Newtown	Wolverley Northwood Loppington Noneley Commonwood Wem Tilley Cockshutt Kenwick English Frankton Brownheath Colemere Ellesmere Tetchill Lee Lower Frankton Bagley Lower Hordley Hordley
Promoted Viewpoints	Oswestry Old Racecourse		

Table A6.3.1 – Potential receptors within 5km of the Order Limits		
Type of Receptor	Receptor Name	
	Preston Brockhurst	
Golf Courses	Oswestry Golf Club Mile End Golf Club The Brow Golf Club Henlle Park Golf Club	
Registered Parks and Gardens	Pradoe Brogyntyn	
Caravan Parks and Camping Sites	Bridleway Caravan Park, Gobowen Pentreclawdd Farm, Oswestry Lower Lacon Caravan Park, Wem Newnes Caravan Park, Ellesmere	The Acorns Campsite, English Frankton Colemere Caravan Park Ty Mawr Campsite, Colemere
Sporting Facilities	Park Hall Stadium (The New Saints) Wem Cricket Club Wem Town Football Club Whittington Cricket Club	
Other Visitor Attractions, Recreational Facilities and Activity Centres	PGL Boreatton Park Shropshire Sailing Club, Whitemere Rednal Karting, Paintball and Laser Meres Visitor Centre, Ellesmere	
Shropshire North Conservation Areas	Whittington Oswestry Twyford/Felton Grange	Ellesmere Loppington Wem
Scheduled Monument	Whittington Castle Wat's Dyke Bryn-y-Castell Old Oswestry hillfort Oswestry Castle	Moated site 320m north east of Petton Parish Church Bowl barrow 60m south east of Petton Parish Church The Berth Motte castle on the north bank of Crose Mere Northwood Hall double moated site

Table A6.3.1 – Potential receptors within 5km of the Order Limits		
Type of Receptor	Receptor Name	
	Motte castle at Hisland Bromwich Park Castle Brogyntyn Motte castle adjacent to St Michaels Church	Myddle Castle immediately south of Castle Farm Moated site 500m south east of Creamore Cottage Soulton moated site and formal garden remains

1.2.12 The routing process has sought to locate the wood pole support structures close to field boundaries where the existing hedgerows, often with associated trees, provide a degree of screening and/or a backdrop for the overhead line which reduces its visibility in the landscape. Based on the visibility work undertaken at the outset of the project, including discussions with stakeholders, the following locations are where visual receptors were initially deemed as being most likely to be affected by the Proposed Development:

- The eastern edge of Oswestry including the A5;
- Scattered settlement in proximity to Middleton including Top House Farm and Bryn-y-plentyn;
- Scattered settlement in proximity to Babbinswood and the B5009 including properties such as Brookfields Farm, Henlarth, The Oaks, Babbinswood Farm and Perry Farm;
- The Montgomery Canal, the Regional Trail and the local cycle route;
- The north and east of Woodhouse Estate near Rednal Mill, The Lees Farm and Lower Lee;
- Users of/ visitors to the River Perry;
- Lower Hordley near Red House Farm, Sycamore Farm House, Park House and Reynold’s Cottage;
- Bagley Marsh;
- Top House and Kenwick Oak;
- Kenwick Lodge, Shade Oak and Ferney Hough;
- The southern edge of settlement at Cockshutt including Stonehill, Highfields, Stanwardine Grange and Stanwardine;
- Properties along the A528, including Wackley Lodge and East Lodge;
- Scattered settlement near the B4397, including Wood Farm, Runner’s Rest, The Wood, Malt Kiln Farm, Coppice Farm, Moor House Farm, Burlton Grange and Woodgate;
- Settlement to the north of the hamlet of Noneley including the Shayes and the Hollies;
- Settlement to the south of the hamlet at Noneley including Noneley Hall, Forrester’s Farm, and Grafton Farm;

- Settlement to the south of the hamlet at Commonwood including Willow Tree Cottage and Pearl Farm;
- The north-western edge of scattered settlement at Ruewood;
- Users of/ visitors to the River Roden;
- Pools Farm to the west of Wem;
- Settlement on the western edge of Wem, in particular along the B5063 Ellesmere Road at Avondale, Oakdene, Harley House and Sherfield; and
- PRoW and minor roads/rural lanes that are crossed by or are in close proximity to the Preferred Line Route, and those located in more elevated areas of the landscape close to Stanwardine and Kenwick Lodge.

1.2.13 These locations were also considered when the final 76 viewpoints, which were deemed representative of views within the 5km survey area, and potential visual receptors, were selected.

1.2.14 Following the survey work undertaken it was established that there would be no significant landscape or visual effects on receptors over 1km from the Order Limits, therefore and as explained in detail in Appendix 6.1 (DCO Document 6.6.1) a final study area of 1km from the Order Limits of the overhead line was identified. Potential receptors within the 1km study area are detailed in Table A6.3.2 below. In addition to the receptors identified within Table A6.3.1 above, Grade I and II* listed buildings within the 1km study area, and individual PRoW (occasionally grouped if appropriate), have been added to the list of potential receptors.

Table A6.3.2 – Potential receptors within 1km study area	
Type of Receptor	Receptor Name
A Roads	A5(T) Gobowen-Oswestry-West Felton A528 Ellesmere-Shrewsbury A495 Oswestry-Ellesmere
B Roads	B5009 Gobowen-Babbinswood-A5(T) B4397 Marton-Burlton-Loppington-B5063 B5063 Northwood-Wem-A49 B5476 Harmer Hill-Wem-Whitchurch
Promoted Circular Walk	Oswald’s Trail (near Oswestry) Loppington Walks 1-4 (Loppington)
Long Distance Walk	Shropshire Way - SW Route 21: Haughmond Abbey to Wem (north and south of Wem) Shropshire Way - SW Route 22: Wem to Whitchurch & Grindley Brook (north of Wem) Shropshire Way - SW Route 27: Lower Frankton to Llanymynech (to the east and southeast of Oswestry)

Table A6.3.2 – Potential receptors within 1km study area

<p>Public Rights of Way (PRoW) (where appropriate for assessment purposes some PRoW have been grouped together)</p>	<p>0306/13/1; 0306/12/6; 0306/12/5 Oswestry 0306/12/7; 0313/40/3 east of Oswestry 0313/41/1 east of Oswestry 0313/40/1 south of Whittington 0313/40/2 Whittington 0313/64/1 south-west of Whittington 0307/68/4; 0307/68/1; 0307/67/1; 0307/68/3 south-east of Oswestry / Middleton 0307/65/1 Middleton 0307/66/1 Top House Farm, Middleton 0307/71/1; 0313/47/1 east of Middleton 0313/42/1 south of Whittington 0307/72/1 east of Middleton 0313/48/2; 0313/49/1 east of Middleton. 0313/44/1 Babbinswood 0313/44/2 Berghill Lane 0307/89/1 west of Rednal 0214/2/1; 0214/2/2 south of Lower Hordley 0207/14/3 Kenwick Oak 0207/15Y/1 Shade Oak Stud 0207/14/1; 0207/14/2 near Shad Oak Stud 0207/15/1 south of Kenwick Lodge 0207/16/2; 0207/16/3 north-west of Kenwick Lodge 0207/13/1; 0207/13/2 north-east of Kenwick Lodge 0207/16/1 east of Kenwick Lodge 0207/15/3 west of Cockshutt</p>	<p>0202/39/2 Stanwardine in the Wood 0223/6/1; 0207/6Y/1 near Wackley Lodge 0233/7/5 east of the A528 0217/4/1 west of The Wood 0217/4/2 near Malt Kiln Farm 0217/5/1 east of Malt Kiln Farm 0217/3/1 Burlton Grange 0217/6/1 0217/6/2 Woodgate 0217/7/1 Woodgate 0217/8/1 near Moorfields Local Wildlife Site 0217/9/1; 0217/9/2 Loppington-Bentley Farm 0217/10/1 south of Bentley Farm 0221/89/1; 0221/90/1; 0221/88/1 south of Bentley Farm and PRoW 0217/10/1 0217/11/1 Bentley Farm-Noneley 0217/15/1 Loppington 0217/12/1 north of the Shayes 0217/13/1 north-east of Noneley 0217/14/1 Commonwood 0230/47/1 west of Wem 0231/19/1 Wem 0230/48/1 west of Wem 0231/11/1; 0231/10/1 Wem 0217/UN1/1; 0230/46/1; 0230/45/1; 0230/44/1; 0230/43/1; 0231/17/1 Wem 0230/42/2 Tilley</p>
<p>Promoted Cycle Route</p>	<p>Montgomery Canal</p>	
<p>Settlements</p>	<p>Oswestry Whittington Middleton</p>	<p>Loppington Noneley and Commonwood Ruewood</p>

Table A6.3.2 – Potential receptors within 1km study area		
	Babbinswood Lower Hordley Cockshutt	Tilley Wem
Caravan Parks and Camping Sites	The Acorns Campsite, English Frankton	
Sporting Facilities	Wem Town Football Club Whittington Cricket Club	
Shropshire North Conservation Areas	Whittington Loppington Wem	
Scheduled Monuments	Stanwardine moated site and associated fishpond Sundial in parish churchyard, Loppington Wem Castle	
Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings	Church of St Michael, Loppington, Grade I listed Woodhouse Hall (and adjacent stable block) Stanwardine Hall	The Ditches Hall Church of St Peter and St Paul Tilley Hall

1.3 ISSUES IDENTIFIED

Construction

1.3.1 The most immediate visual effects arising from construction of the Proposed Development would be those associated with clearance for the overhead line. The removal of tree cover may open up new views. When an overhead line passes through a wooded area the straight and linear nature of these can be visually intrusive. The removal of hedgerows may be required to provide access for construction and or maintenance. Access tracks and temporary laydown areas may affect views, although in most instances such effects would be temporary as tracks and compounds would be reinstated upon completion of the works.

Operation

1.3.2 The main effects of the Proposed Development during operation would be due to the presence of additional wood pole structures within the rural farmland. Once constructed, however, there would be no moving parts or lighting and the line would only require very occasional visits by SP Manweb for maintenance and repair.

1.3.3 The main features of the proposed overhead line which would give rise to adverse visual effects would be the wood pole structures in terms of their appearance, height and spacing. As with any external material, wood poles are susceptible to weathering and consequent colour variations. The colour of the poles at the time of construction would be dark brown but this would fade

over time to a noticeably lighter silver-grey. The rate of colour change would depend on the prevailing weather conditions and to some degree on the type of timber and timber treatment that were used. Over time these changes would tend to reduce the perceptibility of elements viewed above the skyline, but may increase the visibility of structures when viewed against a dark background such as coniferous plantation. The metal bracing and the conductors would be constructed from aluminium, which is initially shiny but tends to dull over time to dark matt silver.

1.3.4 One of the main visual effects will be on users of PRow within the study area. Where the proposed overhead line crosses the following PRow, users of the PRow would potentially see the line at very close range, and may also have views of multiple poles ‘stacked’ against one another. Users of the PRow are assessed to have a medium sensitivity to changes in views as a result of the Proposed Development, with the exception of users of The Shropshire Way/ Montgomery Canal Trail whose sensitivity is considered to be high as this is a regionally promoted trail. Occasionally the sensitivity for users of PRow can be increased or decreased if the existing visual amenity for users is considered either particularly aesthetically pleasing or of poor quality. Table A6.3.3 details PRow which the overhead line will directly cross, an assessment on the effects of all PRow within the study area is included in Table A6.3.5 below.

Table A6.3.3 – Public Rights of Way which directly interact with the Proposed Development	
PRoW	Location of PRow in relation to wood poles
PRoW 0313/41/1 East of Oswestry	The PRow runs north to south between pole no’s. 6 and 7.
PRoW 0313/44/2 Berghill Lane	The PRow runs north to south between pole no’s. 26 and 27.
The Montgomery Canal / Shropshire Way Trail	Between poles 37 and 38. Pole 38 would be located close to the eastern bank of the Trail i.e. on the opposite side of the canal.
PRoW 0207/1413 Near Kenwick Oak	The PRow runs north to south directly past pole no. 93. See viewpoint 14.
PRoW 0207/15/1 South of Kenwick Lodge	The PRow runs north-east to south-west directly past pole no. 97, which is an angle pole.
PRoW0217/4/2 Near Malt Kiln Farm	The PRow runs north-east to south-west directly past pole no. 125. See viewpoint 23.
PRoW 0217/5/1 East of Malt Kiln Farm	Pole 128 is located directly adjacent to the northern end of this PRow.
PRoW 0217/10/1 South of Bentley Farm	The PRow runs north to south directly past pole no. 139.
PRoW 0217/11/1 East of Bentley Farm	The PRow runs east to west directly past pole no. 145.
PRoW 0217/12/1 North of the Shayes	The southern end of this PRow finishes between pole no’s. 150 and 151. Pole 150 is an angle pole. See viewpoint 72.
PRoW 0217/13/1 North of Noneley	The PRow runs north-west to south-east between pole no’s. 153 and 154.
PRoW 0230/47/1 West of Wem	The PRow runs east to west between pole no’s. 168 and 169.

1.4 VIEWPOINT SHEETS AND ASSESSMENTS

1.4.1 During consultation with Shropshire Council, agreement was reached on the proposed viewpoints to be assessed as part of the EIA process. The agreed viewpoints were further refined during the site survey work to ensure the best locations for each viewpoint were chosen. The 76 viewpoints are detailed in Table A6.3.4 together with a brief description of the receptor type, sensitivity and whether or not potential visual effects are deemed to be significant or not significant. A full viewpoint assessment sheet is provided for any viewpoint deemed to experience an effect of minor or above.

Table A6.3.4 – Viewpoints								
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	Receptor type	Sensitivity	Potential Visual Effects Significant/Not Significant			Highest level of effect identified at any time	Individual viewpoint sheet provided
				Construction	Winter Year 1	Summer Year 1		
VP1	A5 and PRow 0306/12/7 on the eastern edge of Oswestry	Road Network / PRow	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP2	PRow 0307/65/1 at Middleton east of Oswestry	Residential / PRow	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP3	PRow 0313/41/1, east of Oswestry	PRow	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP4	A495/Whittington Road, near Drenewydd Farm	Residential / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No
VP5	PRow 0313/47/1 east of Middleton, Bryn-Y-Pentyn	PRow	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP6	Junction of B5009 and Berghill Lane, Babbinswood	Residential / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP7	Berghill Lane, PRow 0313/44/2	PRow / Road Network	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP8	Montgomery Canal / Shropshire Way Trail (View North)	Regional Cycle Route and Trail	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP9	Montgomery Canal / Shropshire Way Trail (View South)	Regional Cycle Route and Trail	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP10	Montgomery Canal, The Shropshire Way (Near Confluence with River Perry)	Regional Cycle Route and Trail	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP11	Rednal Mill and the River Perry, Misty Meadows	Residential / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes

Table A6.3.4 – Viewpoints								
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	Receptor type	Sensitivity	Potential Visual Effects Significant/Not Significant			Highest level of effect identified at any time	Individual viewpoint sheet provided
				Construction	Winter Year 1	Summer Year 1		
VP12	Lower Hordley	Residential / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP13	PRoW 0207/2R/1 at Hordley	Residential / PRoW	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No
VP14	Prow 0207/14/13 Near Kenwick Oak	PRoW	Medium	Not Significant	Significant	Significant	Moderate	Yes
VP15	Shade Oak Stud, PRoW 0207/15Y/1	Residential / PRoW / Road Network	High	VP not accessible	VP not accessible	VP not accessible	VP not accessible	No
VP16	PRoW 0207/14/1, at Ferney Hough	Residential / PRoW	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP17	Junction of PRoW 0207/16 and 0207/15 near Kenwick Lodge	Residential / PRoW	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP18	Permissive Access Route And Local Road South Of Cockshutt	Footpath / Road Network	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP19	Permissive Access Route West Of Cockshutt	PRoW	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP20	Stanwardine in the Wood	Residential / Heritage	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP21	PRoW 0223/6/1 at The A528 Between Cockshutt And Burlton	Residential / PRoW	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP22	PRoW 0207/1/1 at English Frankton	Residential / PRoW / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No
VP23	PRoW 0217/4/2 near Malt Kiln Farm	Residential / PRoW / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Significant	Significant	Moderate	Yes
VP24	Burlton Grange on the B4397	Residential / PRoW / Road	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No

Table A6.3.4 – Viewpoints								
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	Receptor type	Sensitivity	Potential Visual Effects Significant/Not Significant			Highest level of effect identified at any time	Individual viewpoint sheet provided
				Construction	Winter Year 1	Summer Year 1		
		Network						
VP25	PRoW 0217/6/1 and B4397 At Woodgate	Residential / PRoW / Heritage	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP26	Loppington, PRoW 0217/9/2, B4397	Residential / PRoW / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No
VP27	Prow 0217/9/1 Near Bentley Farm and Moorfields Local Wildlife Sites	PRoW / Residential	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP28	PRoW 2017/10/1 West Of Sleap Airfield	PRoW / Road Network	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP29	Noneley Road exiting Loppington	Residential / PRoW / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP30	Noneley Village - view west	Residential / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP31	Commonwood	Residential / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP32	PRoW 0217/14/1 near Sleap Airfield	PRoW / Road Network	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No
VP33	River Roden at PRoW 0230/45/1	PRoW	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP34	The Ditches, PRoW 0230/47/1	Residential / PRoW	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP35	Lowe Hill Road, High Ground Northwest of Wem	Residential / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP36	Ellesmere Road, B5063 Wem, near Sub Station	Residential / PRoW	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP37	Wem (centre), Shropshire Way	Residential / PRoW / Road	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No

Table A6.3.4 – Viewpoints								
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	Receptor type	Sensitivity	Potential Visual Effects Significant/Not Significant			Highest level of effect identified at any time	Individual viewpoint sheet provided
				Construction	Winter Year 1	Summer Year 1		
		Network / Regional Trail						
VP38	Bankhouse Lane / Prow 0231/9/1 at Wem Periphery	Residential / PRoW / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP39	Mill Street / River Roden / PRoW 0231/7/1 at Wem Periphery	Residential / PRoW / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP40	Shropshire Way, B5476 East of Tilley	Residential / PRoW / Road Network / Regional Trail	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP41	Brogyntyn Registered Park and Garden, Res. Byway 0310/27A/4	Heritage Asset / PRoW	High	VP not accessible	VP not accessible	VP not accessible	VP not accessible	No
VP42	Old Oswestry Racecourse Walk (Highpoint nr Offa's Dyke), PRoW 03074/111/4	Promoted viewpoint / Heritage Asset / PRoW / Road Network / Regional Trail	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No
VP43	Gronwen, The Shropshire Way	PRoW / Regional Trail	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP44	Oswestry Castle View	Heritage Asset	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP45	Oswestry Iron Age Fort	Heritage Asset	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP46	Park Hall Countryside Experience	PRoW / Recreational	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP47	Gobowen, PRoW 0310/27/1, NCR 455	NCR / PRoW	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP48	Whittington Castle	Heritage Asset	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No

Table A6.3.4 – Viewpoints								
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	Receptor type	Sensitivity	Potential Visual Effects Significant/Not Significant			Highest level of effect identified at any time	Individual viewpoint sheet provided
				Construction	Winter Year 1	Summer Year 1		
VP49	Welsh Frankton, A495, PRoW 0208/55/1	Residential / PRoW / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No
VP50	Lee Old Hall, PRoW 0208/59Y/1	Heritage asset / PRoW / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No
VP51	Wood Lane Nature Reserve, Colemere Country Park (Shropshire way)	PRoW / Regional Trail / Recreational	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP52	Crosemere Local Wildlife Site, PRoW 0207/2/3	PRoW	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP53	Lee Brockhurst, The Shropshire Way, PRoW 0219/68/1	PRoW / Regional Trail	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP54	Palms Hill, B5063, PRoW 0230/31/1	PRoW / Road Network	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP55	Trench Hall, The Shropshire Way, PRoW 0230/37/1	PRoW / Regional Trail	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No
VP56	Clive, PRoW 0203/1/2	Residential / PRoW	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No
VP57	Newton on the Hill, A528, PRoW 0221/68/1	PRoW / Road Network	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No
VP58	Burlton, Edge of settlement	Residential / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No
VP59	Petton, PRoW 0223/4/4	PRoW	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No
VP60	Stanwardine Park, PRoW 0202/10/1	PRoW	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP61	Baggy Moor PRoW 0311/15/1	PRoW	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP62	Quarry Wood (high ground), PRoW	PRoW	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No

Table A6.3.4 – Viewpoints								
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	Receptor type	Sensitivity	Potential Visual Effects Significant/Not Significant			Highest level of effect identified at any time	Individual viewpoint sheet provided
				Construction	Winter Year 1	Summer Year 1		
	0311/22/1							
VP63	Pradoe Registered Park and Garden, PRow 0308/2/1	Heritage Asset / PRow	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP64	Maesbury Marsh, The Shropshire Way	PRow / Regional Trail	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP65	Oswestry Golf Club, PRow 0307/53/1	PRow / Road Network / Recreational	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP66	North Wood Hall, PRow 0230/50/1	PRow	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP67	Ryebank, The Shropshire Way, PRow 0230/3/1	PRow / Regional Trail	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP68	Myddle Hill, PRow 0221/93/1	Residential / PRow / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No
VP69	Church Farm Cottages, Hordley	Residential / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP70	Dandyford Farm	Residential / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Significant	Significant	Moderate	Yes
VP71	Reynolds Cottage On Local Road Between Lower Hordley And Cockshutt	Residential / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Minor	Yes
VP72	PRow 0217/12/1 Near The Shayes	PRow / Road Network	Medium	Not Significant	Significant	Significant	Moderate	Yes
VP73	Oswald Trail on Shelf Bank (high ground) in the east of Oswestry	PRow	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No
VP74	PRow 0308/1r/1 north of Pradoe	PRow	Medium	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	No view possible	No
VP75	Bagley	Residential / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No

Table A6.3.4 – Viewpoints								
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	Receptor type	Sensitivity	Potential Visual Effects Significant/Not Significant			Highest level of effect identified at any time	Individual viewpoint sheet provided
				Construction	Winter Year 1	Summer Year 1		
VP76	Noneley Village (looking north)	Residential / Road Network	High	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Negligible	No

1.4.2 Of the 76 viewpoints selected to represent views of the Proposed Development, only four were judged as likely to experience significant visual effects. These are in reasonably close proximity to the Proposed Development and more open locations where the proposed overhead line would be very noticeable. Two viewpoints (at Brogytyn Registered Park and Garden and PRow 0207/15Y/1, near Shade Oak Stud) were not accessible when surveyed. For the other 70 viewpoints, the level of existing screening and backdrop afforded by the generous coverage of trees and hedgerows within the study area would generally be effective in limiting the visibility of the Proposed Development. In these instances the Proposed Development would not be a prominent component in the view and would therefore be unlikely to result in significant effects. As well as the individual assessment sheets, see below, a description of any likely significant effects to be experienced is provided in Table A6.3.6.

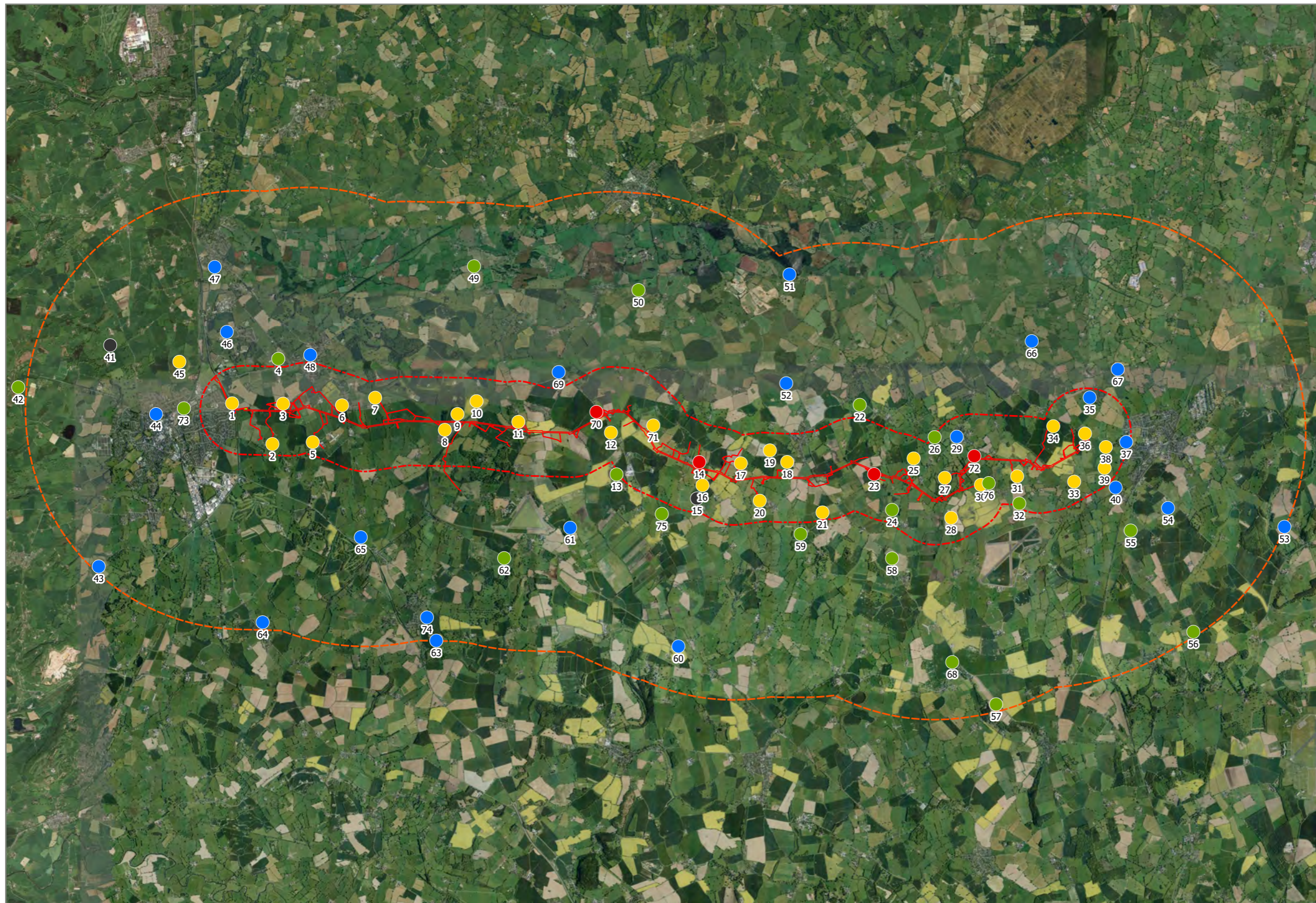
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VIEWPOINT LOCATION OVERVIEW MAP



LEGEND

- VIEWPOINTS - MODERATE ADVERSE
- VIEWPOINTS - MINOR ADVERSE
- VIEWPOINTS - NEGLIGIBLE
- VIEWPOINTS - NO VIEW
- VIEWPOINTS - NO ACCESS
- PROPOSED ROUTE RED LINE BOUNDARY
- 1KM STUDY AREA
- 5KM SURVEY AREA

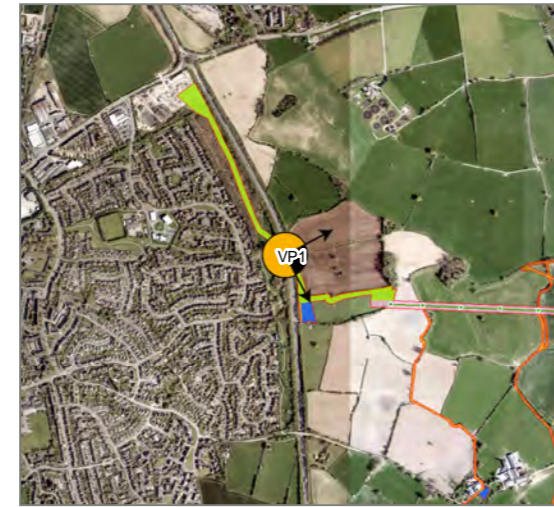
The selected set of photographic viewpoints are considered representative of the range of likely effects, viewing experiences and viewers.

VIEWPOINT 01: A5 AND PROW 0306/12/7 ON THE EASTERN EDGE OF OSWESTRY

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground is occupied by a low wooden fence, with a gateway to an arable field, adjacent to the fence is scrub vegetation and hawthorn shrubs and trees. The scrub vegetation and trees to the right of view form the boundary between the A5(T) southbound carriageway and the agricultural fields to the east of Oswestry. This boundary continues for the majority of the A5(T) within this locality. Within the foreground is a 33kV low voltage overhead line, heading directly across the arable field and line of sight. Within the middle-distance three further overhead wood pole lines also cross the field in the same direction. The four wood poles within the view are all located within the hedgerow marking the northern field boundary. To the immediate right of the foreground are the stays of another wood pole, which is located next to the A5(T). In the middle distance the far field boundary (approx. 315m from the viewpoint) is indicated by a gappy hedgerow and narrow woodland belt. Through the gaps in vegetation the background views are of a generally level farming landscape, with occasional woodland belts and hedgerow boundaries.

During the summer months trees in leaf will provide additional screening to that illustrated here.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: The viewpoint is located within the DCO boundary for the underground cable section of the Proposed Development. Construction activities associated with the undergrounding work would occupy the foreground of the view. It would be prominent within the view, but only for a short period of time. It is anticipated that short term construction activities (1-2 days per pole) associated with the construction of wood pole no. 1 and potentially no. 2, would be visible from this location. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. The construction activities would be temporary and occur over a very short period, resulting in a **low** magnitude of change to the view.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): The closest wood pole would be located at the southern end (right of view) of the woodland belt. It would be visible as a small and relatively distant component of the view and appear similar in scale (height) to the woodland belt. It would be partly in the skyline above the flat landform, however it would be less prominent than the existing wood poles in the view. The line would be screened by intervening deciduous trees, and therefore only partially visible as it heads away from the viewer towards the second pole. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, although views of the line and second wooden pole would be heavily filtered by vegetation. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - MEDIUM

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

Located at a lay-by on the A5(T) east of Oswestry, within the Principal Settled Farmlands Shropshire Landscape Typology, and falls within the 'Settled Pastoral Farmlands: Open' LCA identified by Gillespies. PRow 0306/12/7 is inaccessible (the camera location is next to a locked gate) and this is the closest publicly accessible location. Nearest properties are approx. 120m west, however this viewpoint is not representative of these properties' views as a mature woodland belt along the northbound carriageway of the A5(T) screens views towards the proposed overhead line. Sensitivity is at the lower end of medium because the viewpoint is located next to the A5(T) and the existing view is of lower value.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS

	MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE						LEVEL OF EFFECT			
	NEGLECTIBLE	LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH	NEGLECTIBLE	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR
CONSTRUCTION YEAR	[Bar chart showing Low-Medium magnitude]						[Bar chart showing Minor level of effect]			
OPERATION (WINTER)	[Bar chart showing Low-Medium magnitude]						[Bar chart showing Minor level of effect]			
OPERATION (SUMMER)	[Bar chart showing Low-Medium magnitude]						[Bar chart showing Minor level of effect]			
CUMULATIVE	[Bar chart showing Low-Medium magnitude]						[Bar chart showing Minor level of effect]			

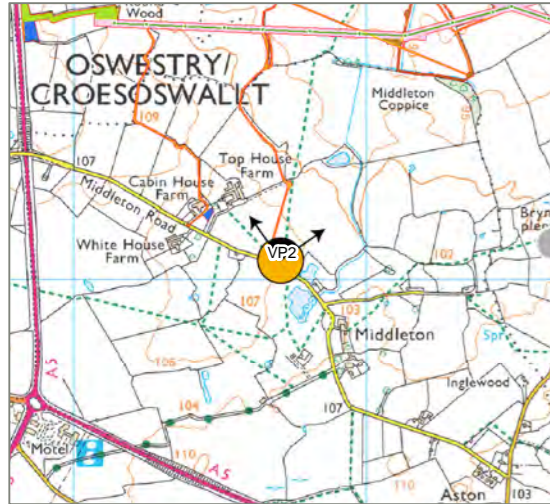
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



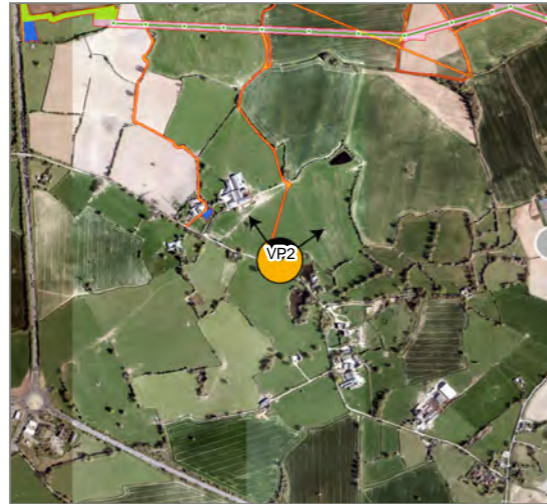
Grid Ref: 52.863354, -3.029388; AOD: 112.2m; General Direction of View: East 107°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 375m; Date & Time of Photograph - 06/04/17 @ 13:39; Weather/Visibility - Clear/Very Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 02: PROW 0307/65/1 AT MIDDLETON EAST OF OSWESTRY

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground is dominated by a large pastoral field over a mostly level landscape, which is gently sloping from the left to the right of view. At the edge of the field in the foreground of the view, the landform drops away in height. The boundary marking the edge of the field is not always in view, but the tops of hedgerow trees and sections of a low wooden fence are visible across the view. Agricultural buildings at Top House Farm are visible to the left of view.

In the middle distance the rolling agricultural landscape continues, with woodland belts and hedgerows interspersing the fields. To the right of centre, back-clothed by vegetation, wood poles from an existing 11kV overhead line are located within the same field as proposed wood poles 6-8.

In the mid-far distance the landform gently rises and within the wooded ridge line the properties along the A495 Whittington Road are visible to the left of centre. To the right of centre are the roofs of properties within Whittington and Babbinswood.

In the far distance, left of view, is the high ground of the Berwyn range and Ruabon Moors to the north-west. To the right approximately six steel pylons from a 400kV overhead line are visible in the skyline circa 5km from the viewpoint.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the access route, which will run from the left foreground of the image to the copse centre of view, and erection of the proposed wood poles (particularly no's 5, 7 and 8), which would be partially screened in the middle distance by intervening vegetation, would be visible. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. Due to the short term nature and distance from the viewpoint the magnitude of change is considered to be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): The overhead line would be partially visible in the middle distance across the view, and tops of poles would potentially be visible in the skyline to the left of the view near Top House Farm. Proposed wood poles 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 are located two fields from the viewpoint and would be visible above and through the intervening vegetation. Wood poles 3 and 6 would potentially be seen through the intervening trees, as would wood poles 10 to 13 but at a further distance and heading away from the viewer. The tops of poles 4 and 5 would potentially be visible on the skyline. A 815m section of existing 11kV overhead lines would be undergrounded near proposed poles 7 and 8, and removed from the view. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, although the extra vegetation would provide some extra screening and also back-cloth to the visible poles. Poles 3, 6 and 10 to 13 are likely to be fully screened by vegetation. As such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

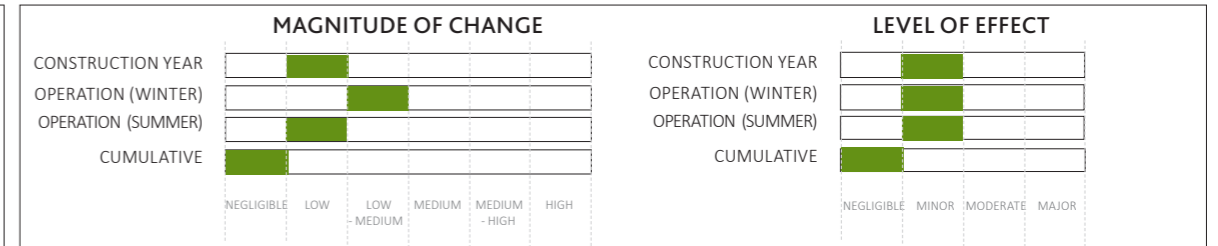
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

This viewpoint is located on PROW 0307/65/1 at Middleton, close to the rural lane and Top House Farm, and approx. 150m from the nearest residential properties (Pool Farm Cottage and Pool Cottage). The viewpoint is located within the Settled Pastoral Farmlands Shropshire Landscape Typology, and falls within the 'Settled Pastoral Farmlands: Open' LCA identified by Gillespies. VP02 looking northwards, at the point where the landform begins to rise to the south and west, overlooking the proposed route of the line. The view is representative of nearby properties, although those properties are generally adjacent to some form of screening such as trees and other buildings.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



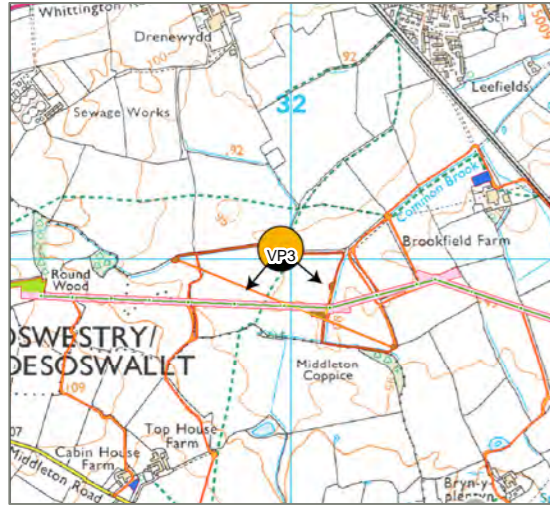
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



Grid Ref: 53.381484, -2.347803; AOD: 116.8m; General Direction of View: North 10°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 760m; Date & Time of Photograph - 31/05/17 @ 10:46; Weather/Visibility - Clear/Very Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 03: PROW 0313/41/1, EAST OF OSWESTRY

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground is dominated by a large arable field with level landform. A public right of way, indicated by a narrow cut path through the field, heads away from the viewpoint towards a collection of large farm buildings at Top House Farm, visible to the right of view in the middle distance. A single mature tree is located within the field.

In the middle distance an existing low voltage overhead power line crosses the field, including a double-pole structure at the field boundary. Due to the level landform the top half of the existing poles have a sky-lining effect i.e. they are visible within the skyline. The field edge is indicated by a hedgerow boundary, with scattered small tree belts.

Beyond the field boundary, the landform, very gently rises and the rolling arable farmland continues, interspersed with hedgerow boundaries and scattered trees. At the far left of view the large low poultry farm buildings close to Bryn-y-Plentyn Farm are visible on the horizon, partially screened by hedgerow trees.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the diverting of the existing lower voltage line and erection of the proposed wood poles would be visible within this open view. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. The visible construction activities would be of a very short term nature, therefore despite the unimpeded views of construction work the magnitude of change, would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Proposed wood poles 5 and 8 are located on the foreground field boundaries and poles 6 to 7 within the field, all of which would be clearly visible from the viewpoint, as would the overhead line except for the small section behind the isolated mature tree. To the right of view pole 6 would be behind the existing low voltage line (which is due to be undergrounded at this location), as would pole 7 just before the lines cross. Pole 8, on the east boundary of the field, would be in front of the existing wood pole. The poles are taller than the poles of the existing low voltage line (which is due to be undergrounded) and would be visible on the skyline. Pole no. 8 would be a slightly large angle pole structure with stays. Overall the Proposed Development would appear a slightly larger replacement of the existing line. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, although the extra vegetation would provide some extra back-cloth to the poles, such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

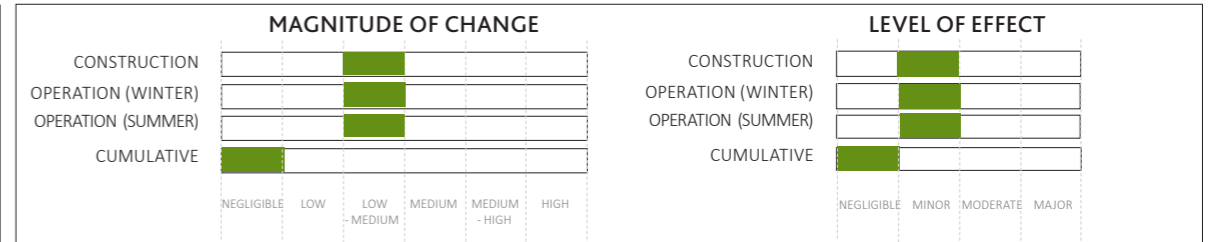
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - MEDIUM

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

This viewpoint is located on ProW 0313/41/1 at the edge of large arable field, typical of this area. It is set within the Settled Pastoral Farmlands Shropshire Landscape Typology, and falls within the 'Settled Pastoral Farmlands: Open' LCA identified by Gillespies. The ProW is clearly identifiable to the right of the view.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



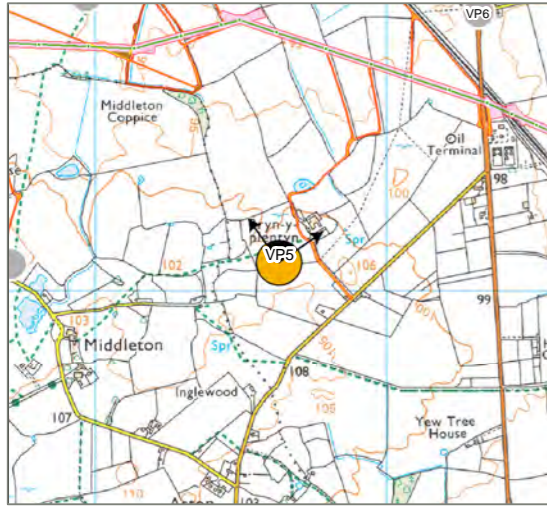
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



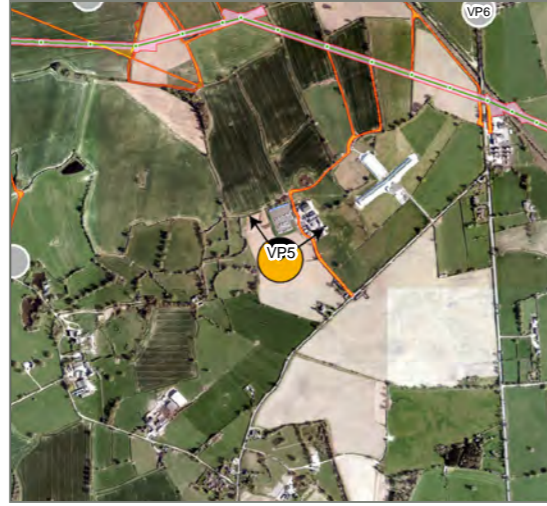
Grid Ref: 52.863274, -3.011988; AOD: 90m; General Direction of View: South 175°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 180m; Date & Time of Photograph - 01/06/17 @ 12:23; Weather/Visibility - Overcast/Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 05: PROW 0307/72/1 EAST OF MIDDLETON, NEAR BRYN-Y-PLENTYN

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The view looks north in the direction of Whittington settlement, and the foreground is dominated by an arable field with level landform. A public right of way, passes from left to right across the view and heads towards the large industrial buildings at Bryn-y-Plentyn, visible to the right of view. Three mature trees mark the edge of a caravan parking/storage area associated with Bryn-y-Plentyn visible to the north of VP05. Existing low voltage lines can be seen across the view, with a single and double wood pole structure breaking the skyline.

In the middle distance the landform slopes very slightly down and away from the viewpoint, across fields bounded by trees and hedgerows. Middleton Coppice is seen towards the centre-left of the view, with tops of occasional houses and other existing low voltage overhead lines visible in the direction of Whittington which lies further north. Trees on field boundaries create a layering effect.

The higher ground in the middle-far distance left of view is the higher ground to the west of Oswestry. Centre of view, in the far distance, is the higher ground of the Berwyn and South Clwyd Mountains.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the erection of up to nine proposed wood poles would be partially visible within this view, however all the work would be filtered by intervening vegetation and viewed at a distance of over 730m from the viewpoint. A construction access route passes in front of the large building right of view, however the vehicle movement is unlikely to be noticeably different than the existing situation and vehicles used by Agritel Ltd. The visible construction activities would be of a very short term nature, and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Poles 7 to 15, and the connecting overhead line, have the potential to be visible in views to the north of this viewpoint, but at a distance of over 700m, lying at a lower ground height than the viewer, and filtered by intervening trees and hedgerows. Poles to the right of pole no. 15 would be screened by intervening industrial buildings. The poles are taller than the poles of the existing low voltage lines and could be partially visible on the skyline. Overall due to the distance from the viewer and the level of intervening screening, it is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, although the extra vegetation would provide some extra back-cloth to the poles, and as such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

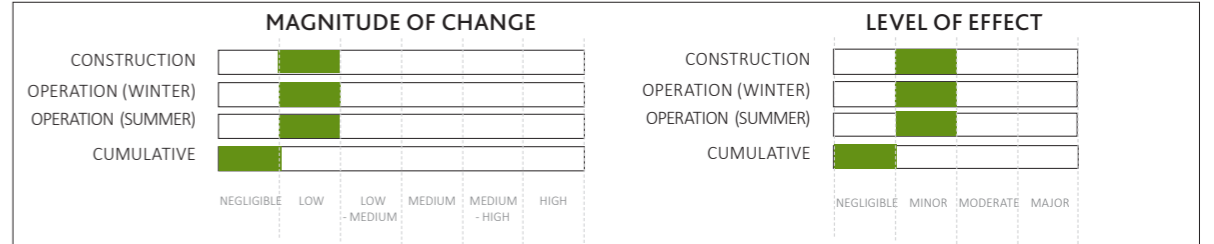
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - MEDIUM

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

This viewpoint is located on ProW 0313/47/1 which passes through an arable field typical of this area, connecting Middleton and Bryn-Y-Plentyn. It is set within the Settled Pastoral Farmlands Shropshire Landscape Typology, and falls within the 'Settled Pastoral Farmlands: Open' LCA identified by Gillespies. Whilst not in immediate proximity to any properties there are scattered residential properties within this area, with similar existing views. Agritel Ltd is based at Bryn-Y-Plentyn 130m east of the viewpoint.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



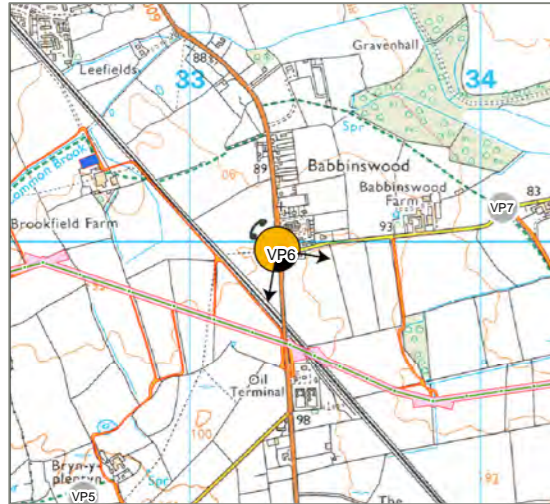
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



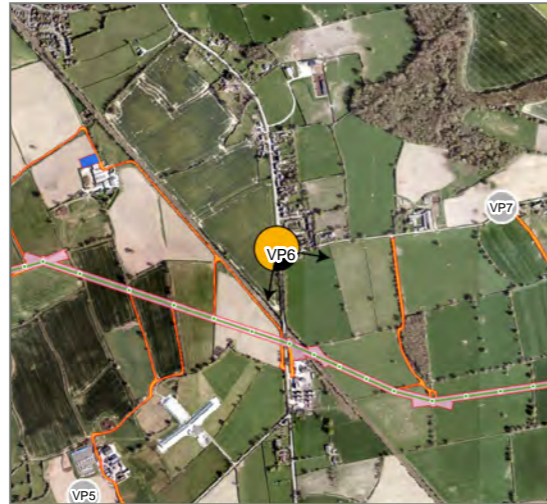
Grid Ref: 52.855379, -3.001903; AOD: 113m; General Direction of View: North 1°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 721m; Date & Time of Photograph - 05/10/17 @ 12:10; Weather/Visibility - Clear/Very Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 06: JCT OF B5009 AND BERGHILL LANE, BABBINSWOOD

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

Foreground is an overgrown grass verge with small traffic bollards and the top of a low post and wire fence visible just above the grass. To the right of view is a telegraph pole and the end of a mature hedgerow which borders the B5009. Left of view an overgrown hedgerow separates the grass verge and a large arable field. Above the hedgerow the roof of a nearby property is visible, as is a low voltage overhead line and wood pole.

In the middle distance the tree line which cuts in from the right of view indicates the path of the Wrexham-Shrewsbury railway line. At the centre of view the long low hedgerow is the southern and eastern boundary of the foreground field. The trees in view are almost generally located within hedgerows, with a very small number of field trees, and there is a woodland belt beyond the foreground field left of centre.

The level agricultural landscape continues into the distance, with the occasional isolated property visible amongst the hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Through the gaps in the trees an area of slightly higher, and wooded, landscape is visible in the distance.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the erection of up to five wood poles could be visible. The work would be short term, partially screened and at a distance of at least 300m. Movement associated with the access track south of Babbinswood Farm and passing in front of the woodland copse (centre left of view) may draw the eye. A small number of properties on Berghill Lane will potentially have views of a greater portion of the construction, but from upper floor windows only. The very short term nature of the work and intervening vegetation mean the magnitude of change would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Up to five proposed wood poles (at distances of greater than 300m) and the overhead line would be visible from this viewpoint. The most prominent wood poles are likely to be no's. 19 and 20, which would be visible in the skyline increasing their impact on the view. Although visible pole no's. 18 and 22 are likely to be considerably screened by intervening vegetation. To the east and west of this view all other poles (17 and below and 23 and above) are likely to be fully screened by vegetation. A small number of properties on Berghill Lane will potentially have views of a greater portion of the Proposed Development, but from upper floor windows only. Due to the distance of the visible wood poles and overhead line from the viewpoint, together with the screening and back-clothing provided by the existing vegetation, it is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, although the extra vegetation would provide some extra back-cloth and screening to the poles, the magnitude of change in the view would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

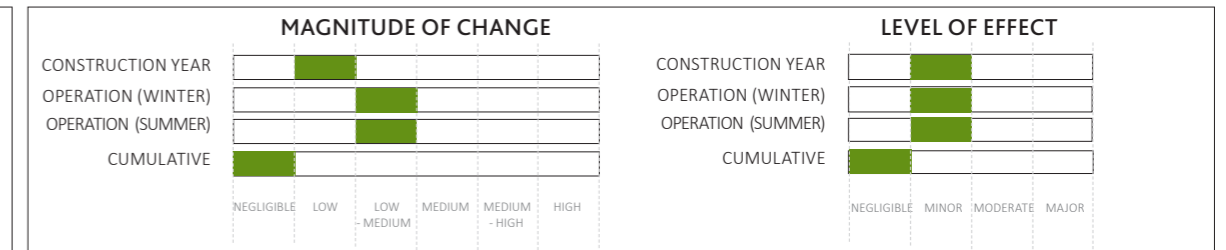
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View south-east from Berghill Lane, representative of residential properties in this locality, the closest of which is 12m behind the viewpoint. Viewpoint is set within the Settled Pastoral Farmlands Shropshire Landscape Typology, and falls within the 'Settled Pastoral Farmlands: Open' LCA identified by Gillespies. Views south-west towards poles 13-16 are not illustrated within this viewpoint because views in that direction are heavily screened by B5009 roadside hedgerow and the vegetation adjacent to the nearby railway, therefore the assessment concentrates on the view south-east despite pole no. 16 being the closest to the viewpoint (circa 287m).

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



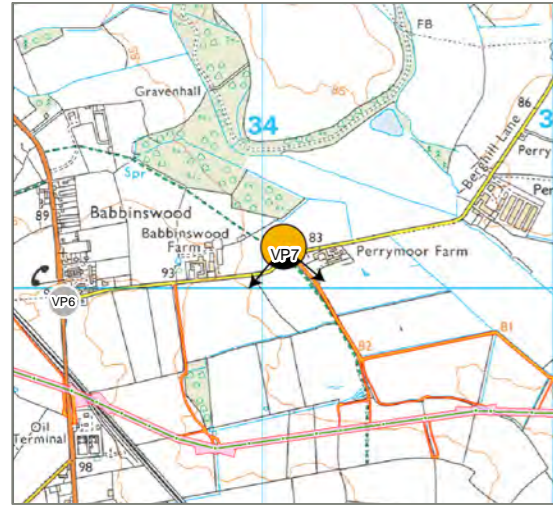
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



Grid Ref: 52.862928, -2.991594; AOD: 99m; General Direction of View: Southeast 145°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 287m; Date & Time of Photograph - 01/06/17 @ 13:45; Weather/Visibility - Clear/Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 07: BERGHILL LANE, PROW 0313/44/2

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

In the immediate foreground is a roadside verge, overgrown with scrub vegetation, and a slightly overgrown/wild roadside hedgerow, which partially screens further views. The hedgerow separates Berghill Lane from the arable field beyond. Across the view the field boundaries are visible above and through the foreground hedgerow. The boundaries consist of hedgerows with several semi-mature and mature hedgerow trees. The PRoW heads away from the viewpoint along a farm track to the left of view, with a hedgerow boundary.

An existing low voltage overhead power line crosses the field, close to the viewpoint, and due to the level landform the top half of the poles are visible on the skyline. However, mature trees help to partially backcloth the poles and line.

The flat arable countryside with hedgerow boundaries and scattered trees continues into the middle distance. Due to the local topography, hedgerows and trees, longer distance views of the landscape are not possible.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: There may be glimpsed views of the short term construction activities associated with the erection of up to seven proposed wood poles from this viewpoint. The access track for poles 25 to 37 follows the hedgeline, along the PRoW, as illustrated below. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. This is particularly the case during the winter months, however there are over 600m, at least two field boundaries and scattered mature trees between this viewpoint and the closest wood pole, therefore work would be heavily screened during summer months. Due to the short term nature of the construction work, together with the existing screening, the magnitude of change would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Following autumn leaf fall up to seven wood poles and the overhead line would potentially be visible above the hedgerows and through the scattered trees to the boundaries of the surrounding fields. The upper sections of the wood poles would be visible in the skyline above the flat landform, however the new poles and line would be over 600m from VP06, and would be less prominent than the existing wood poles in view sitting in the immediate foreground. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be heavily screened and/or back-clothed in comparison to winter views, with potentially only glimpsed views of the tops of poles possible. Views would be at a distance of over 600m away and the magnitude of change in the view would be **negligible**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

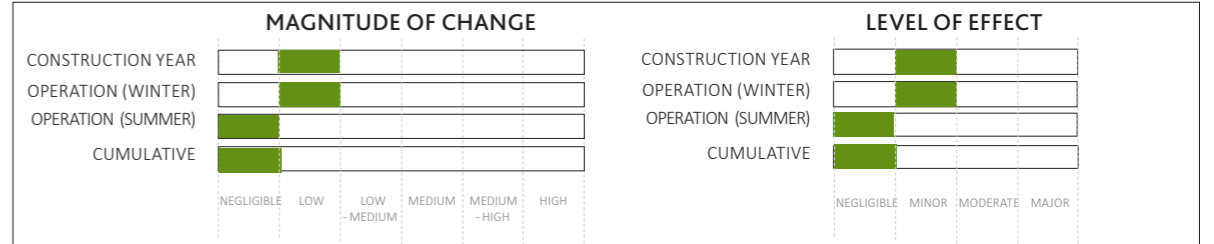
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - MEDIUM

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

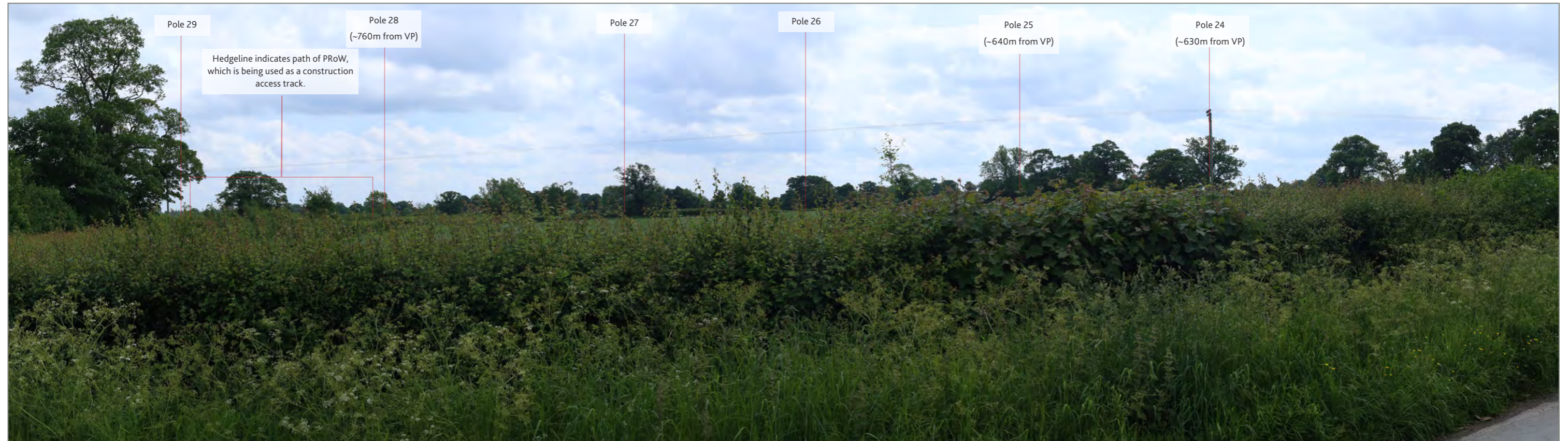
VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

Located on Berghill Lane which heads west towards Babbinswood, on PRoW 0313/44/2 at the edge of a medium scale arable field, typical of this area and on the boundary between the Settled Pastoral Farmlands and Lowland Moors Shropshire Landscape Typologies, and within the 'Settled Pastoral Farmlands: Open' LCA identified by Gillespies. The PRoW crosses the road at this point, with a stile just outside the viewpoint image, and continues along the field boundary to the left of view. The derelict Perrymoor Farm is located 100m east, but is not considered a residential receptor due to its unoccupied/uninhabitable state. A temporary laydown area will be located within the curtilage of the property.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



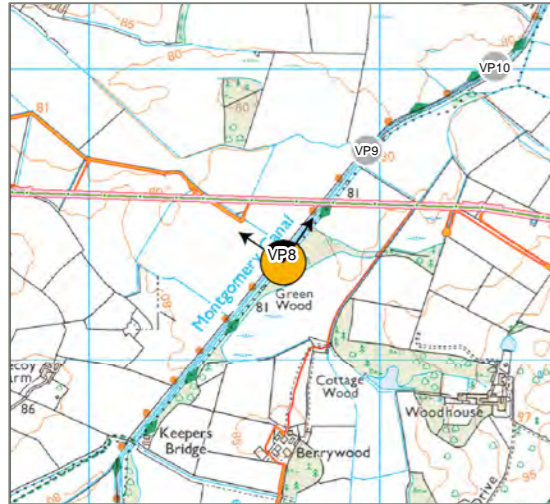
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



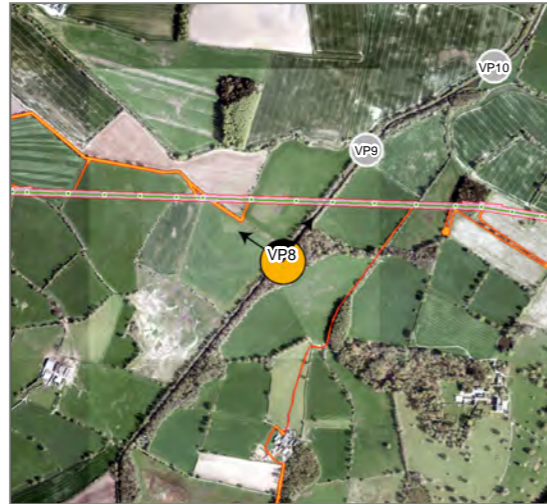
Grid Ref: 52.864498, -2.980692 ; AOD: 87m; General Direction of View: South 180°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 630m; Date & Time of Photograph - 01/06/17 @ 13:30 ; Weather/Visibility - Hazy/Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 08: THE MONTGOMERY CANAL / THE SHROPSHIRE WAY TRAIL (VIEW NORTH)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground comprises the Montgomery Canal (right of view) heading into the distance, the adjacent Montgomery Canal (Shropshire Way) footpath, sloping scrub covered bank and, at a lower level, agricultural fields (left of view). The majority of the foreground is occupied by the sloping bank, which is covered in scrub vegetation and young Elder trees. The bank is covered in various species of mature trees (matched by the bank on the far side of the canal), which continue along the bank of the canal.

The left foreground agricultural field has a low post and wire fence boundary, which indicates the route of a small drainage ditch, which is host to longer grass and occasional shrubs and small trees. The field in the middle distance, which the proposed line crosses, appears to be bordered by another ditch with occasional shrubs and trees on the far side.

Beyond this field, left of centre, is a mature woodland tree belt which screens longer distance views.

To the far left of view in the long distance, the high ground of the northern range of the Cambrian Mountains (near the Berwyn Range and Ruabon Moors Mountains) are visible.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the access track and erection of the proposed wood pole 36 would be visible. As would the activities and the very short sections of tree clearance/pruning on the canal edges associated with stringing the overhead line across the canal. However, the existing embankment vegetation would largely screen the erection of the poles immediately on either side of the canal. Movement associated with construction activities may draw the eye. Magnitude of change would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Proposed wood pole 36 would be visible on the skyline. Wood poles 37 and 38 would mostly be screened by the intervening vegetation, although some glimpsed views may be possible during the winter months and when immediately adjacent to the poles. The overhead line would be largely back-clothed and screened by intervening vegetation, however winter views through the vegetation may be possible. The overhead line would be visible where it crosses the canal. The wood pole and overhead line would introduce new contrasting elements into this landscape, but would occupy only a small proportion of the view. Views of the line heading east would be screened. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, although the extra vegetation would heavily screen poles 37 and 38 and the overhead line, and as such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

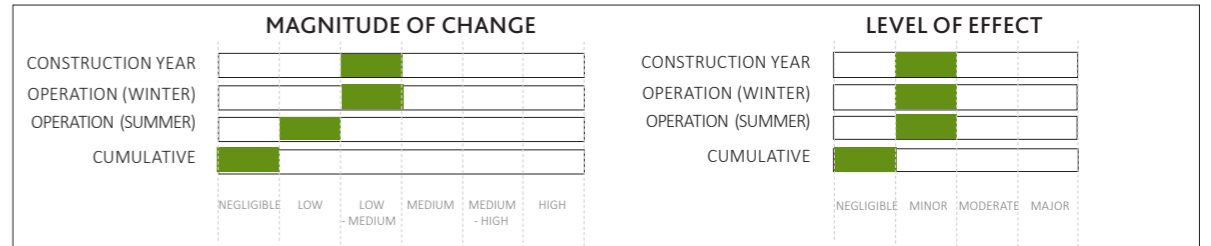
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

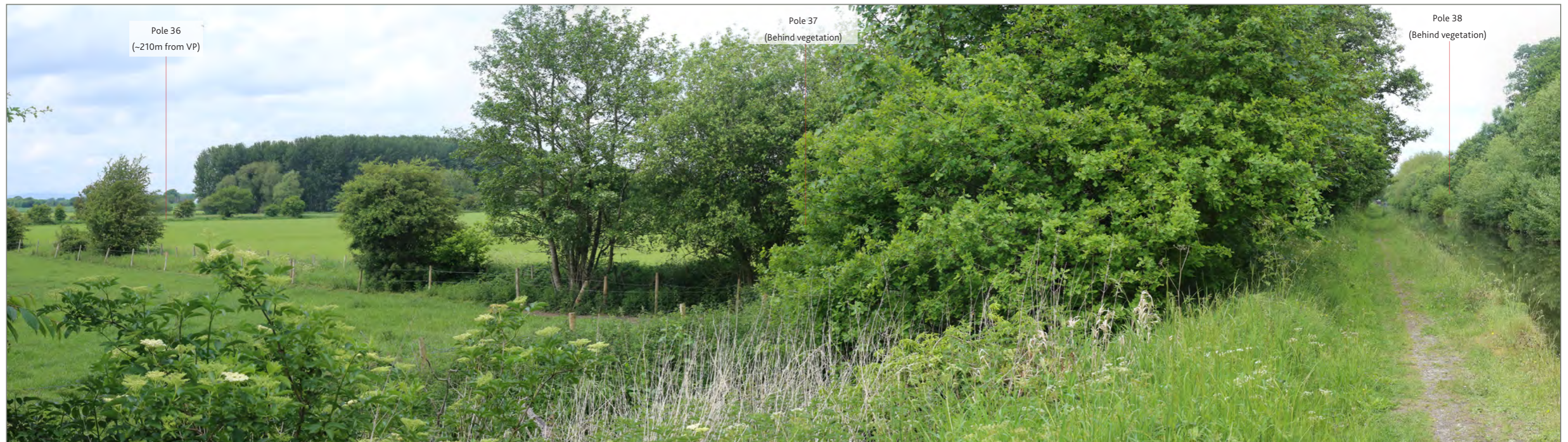
VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

This viewpoint looks north along The Shropshire Way trail and Montgomery Canal long distance footpath. Opportunities for viewpoint locations along the footpath were limited due to the considerable mature vegetation along both banks of the canal. This location is the closest point to the proposed line where a potential view of the line, including wood poles, is possible. Located within Lowland Moors Shropshire Landscape Typology, and on the edge of the Estate Farmlands: Woodhouse Estate, as identified in Gillespies' landscape character study.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



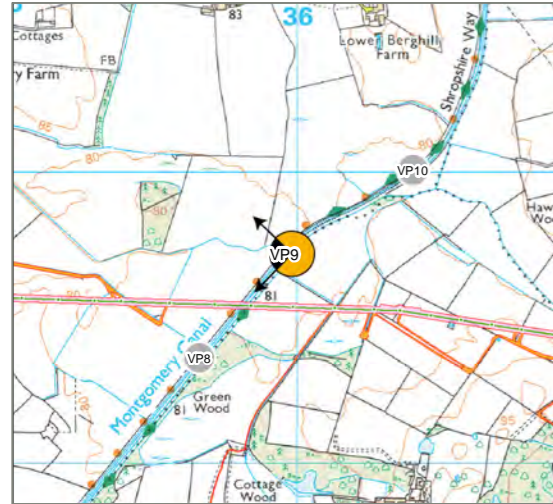
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



Grid Ref: 52.857892, -2.956975; AOD: 91m; General Direction of View: North 349°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 190m; Date & Time of Photograph - 31/05/17 @ 14:40; Weather/Visibility - Hazy/Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 09: MONTGOMERY CANAL, THE SHROPSHIRE WAY (VIEW SOUTH)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground comprises the Montgomery Canal (left of view) heading into the distance, the adjacent Montgomery Canal (Shropshire Way) long distance trail, sloping scrub covered bank and, at a lower level, agricultural fields (right of view). The majority of the foreground is occupied by the tow path, which is bordered by scrub vegetation and young Elder trees. The bank is covered in various species of mature trees (matched by the bank on the far side of the canal), which continue along the bank of the canal.

The right foreground agricultural field is large in scale and bordered by hedgerows and trees.

Beyond this field, the layering effects of trees on hedgerow boundaries screens longer distance views.

To the far right of view in the far distance, the high ground to the south-west of Oswestry is visible.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the access track and erection of the proposed wood pole no's 32-34 would be partially visible. Although closer to the viewpoint, wood pole no's 35-37 are likely to be screened by vegetation. Activities associated with the short sections of tree clearance/pruning on the canal edges associated with stringing the overhead line across the canal may also be visible. However, the existing embankment vegetation would largely screen the erection of the poles immediately on either side of the canal. Magnitude of change would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Proposed wood poles 32-34 would be partially visible in the distance, although due to the elevated viewing position and back-clothing from trees and upland areas, they are not expected to break the skyline. All other wood poles are likely to be heavily screened by vegetation, although following the autumn leaf fall a potentially greater section of the line would be visible. A very small section of the overhead line would be visible where it crosses the canal, 230m south of the viewpoint. The wood pole and overhead line would introduce new contrasting elements into this landscape, but would occupy only a small proportion of the view. Views of the line heading east are screened. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, although the extra vegetation would heavily screen the majority of wood poles and the overhead line, and as such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

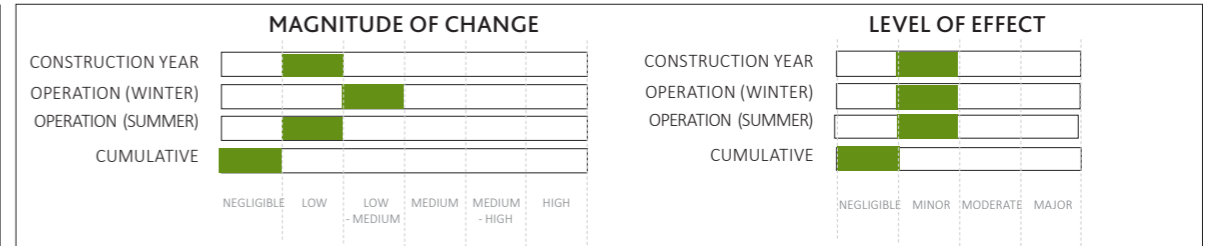
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

The viewpoint is located along the Montgomery Canal promoted long distance walk (part of The Shropshire Way) near to the River Perry junction. It is located in the Lowland Moors Shropshire Landscape Typology, and on the edge of the Estate Farmlands: Woodhouse Estate, as identified in Gillespies' landscape character study. The view looks south in the direction of the crossing point proposed for the overhead line.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



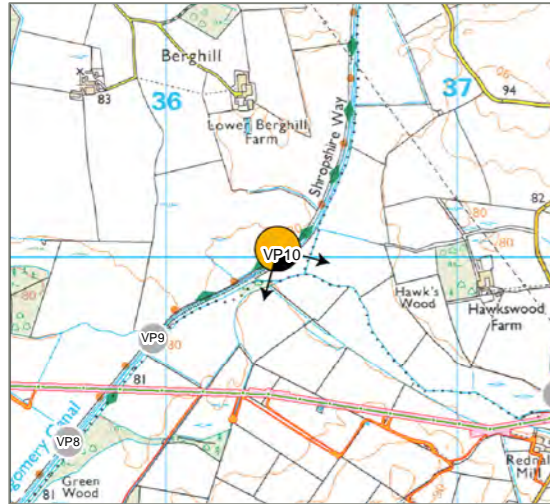
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



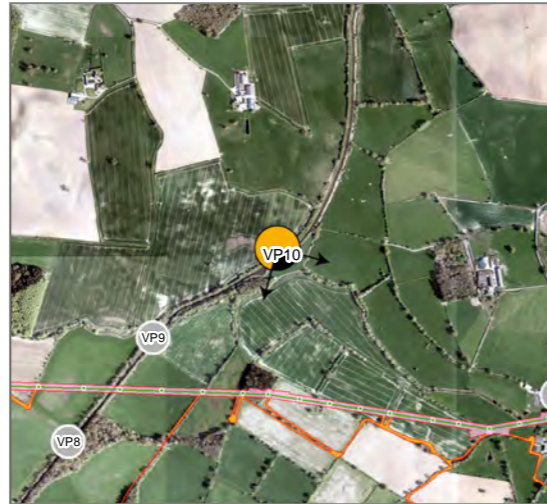
Grid Ref: 52.859803, -2.954464; AOD: 94m; General Direction of View: East 269°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: km; Date & Time of Photograph - 31/05/17 @ 14:24; Weather/Visibility - Overcast/Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 10: MONTGOMERY CANAL, THE SHROPSHIRE WAY (NEAR CONFLUENCE WITH RIVER PERRY)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

In the immediate foreground sits Montgomery Canal with a vegetated embankment hosting bullrushes, long grasses, scrub and semi-mature trees. On the far side of the canal is a small field which is bordered by a low post and wire fence. This fence indicates the path of the River Perry, which joins the canal approximately 150m west of the viewpoint.

To the right of the view (west) is a small mature tree belt adjacent to where the canal and river meet. This tree belt continues southwards adjacent to the canal, whilst it runs through the Woodhouse Estate, and screens further views in this direction.

On the far side of the river is a large irregular shaped arable field, with hedgerow boundaries, including several mature trees. The landscape is gently undulating and middle distance views are only possible through gaps in the existing vegetation, where the arable landscape with scattered trees and woodland belts continue.

To the right of centre in the middle distance the white walls of buildings within the Woodhouse Estate are just visible through the intervening vegetation. More distant views are screened by gently rising topography and mature vegetation.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the erection of up to six wood poles could be visible, through and above the intervening vegetation. The work would be short term, partially screened and at a distance of at least 480m. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. Activity south and south-west of the viewpoint, from wood pole no. 42 and below would be fully screened by the intervening vegetation. The magnitude of change would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Up to six proposed wood poles and the overhead line would be visible from this viewpoint, however even during the winter months there would be some screening of the poles provided by the intervening vegetation. The tops of the wood poles would potentially be visible on the sky line. Poles 43, 44 and 45 would be the most visible above and through the intervening vegetation. However, the closest visible wood pole would be no. 43 which is at a distance of 506m from the viewpoint. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): For this viewpoint summer views would benefit from a great deal more screening provided by the intervening woodland belts than is provided during winter months. The magnitude of change in the view would be **negligible**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

The viewpoint is located on a long distance trail along the Montgomery Canal (part of The Shropshire Way), approximately 150m from where it meets the River Perry. It is located in the Lowland Moors Shropshire Landscape Typology, and on the edge of the Estate Farmlands: Woodhouse Estate, as identified in Gillespies' landscape character study. For much of the canal path in this area, longer distance views are screened by a mature tree belt along the canal. This location is the point where the tree belt begins to thin and longer distance views are possible. For approximately 1km north bound (i.e. away from the proposed route) the tree line adjacent to the canal disappears.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS

MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE						LEVEL OF EFFECT						
CONSTRUCTION YEAR	OPERATION (WINTER)	OPERATION (SUMMER)	CUMULATIVE			CONSTRUCTION YEAR	OPERATION (WINTER)	OPERATION (SUMMER)	CUMULATIVE			
			NEGLECTIBLE	LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH	NEGLECTIBLE	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR

PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.

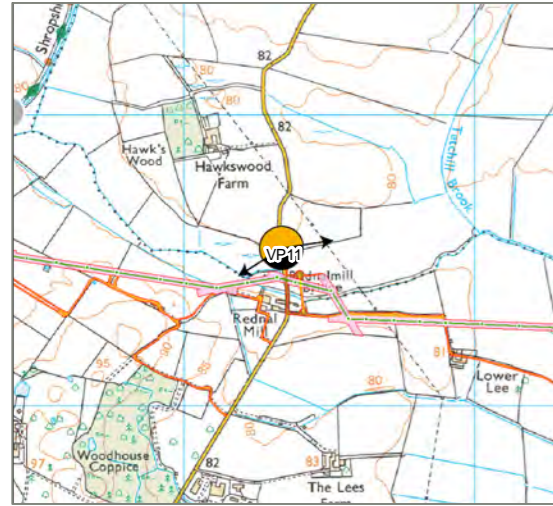


Grid Ref: 52.863785, -2.946203 ; AOD: 90m; General Direction of View: Southeast 125°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 490m; Date & Time of Photograph - 31/05/17 @ 14:00; Weather/Visibility - Overcast/Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

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VIEWPOINT 11: REDNAL MILL & THE RIVER PERRY (VIEW SOUTH-EAST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground is an open field entrance on to a large recently cropped arable field. To the right of the foreground is the end of a mature overgrown hedgerow which separates the field from a local road, and which continues, out of view, for the length of the field. To the left the branches and foliage of a mature hedgerow tree overhang the field and partially screen further views in this direction.

In the near-middle distance the landform is gently rising in height to the east (left of view) and dropping to the south and west (right of the view). A tree lined field boundary with some gaps and one existing wood-pole, cuts from the right to the centre of view. A green pastoral field is visible through the gaps in this boundary, with a lower voltage wood pole visible in the field.

Centre of view a single 400kV pylon is prominent in the landscape. Overhead lines to and from the pylon cut across the skyline.

In the middle distance, across the view, a mature woodland belt indicates the path of the River Perry and generally screens further views.

To the left longer distance views are possible and the agriculture landscape of the foreground merges into the middle and far distance with occasional scattered trees and woodland belts visible.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that construction work associated with the erection of wood poles 52 and 53 would be visible, though partially screened, from the viewpoint and that the movement of construction vehicles would draw the eye of the viewer. Furthermore activities relating to the undergrounding of the existing low voltage overhead line would also be visible. There is the potential for partially screened views of the work from the upper floor of Misty Meadows (views from the garden would be entirely screened). Due to the short-term nature of the work and level of existing screening the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Views of pole no. 52 and angle pole no. 53 would be possible from the viewpoint, with the intervening hedgerow only partially screening the wood poles. Due to the slightly rising landform the tops of both of these wood poles will be visible in the skyline. Poles 54 and upwards would be entirely screened by the intervening woodland belt adjacent to the River Perry. Although poles 52 and 53 would be new and noticeable features within the landscape they would be viewed within the context of the existing view of over-head lines and a 400kV pylon. The visible lower voltage wood pole (close to pole 52) would be removed as this line is diverted underground. The magnitude of change would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): As per winter views, but with greater screening and less potential to see poles 52 and 53. The magnitude of change would be **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

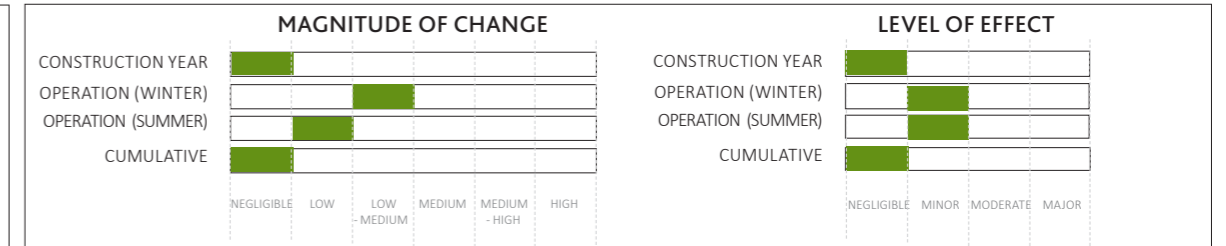
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View south-east from field entrance opposite driveway entrance to Misty Meadows. Misty Meadows is approximately 30m to the west of the viewpoint and Rednal Mill is approximately 160m south on the opposite side of the road. The view south-west is towards the Woodhouse Estate. The viewpoint was selected as it is the closest open view that encompasses the setting, and provides some context, of two of the properties closest to the Proposed Development. The viewpoint is located just within the eastern boundary of Shropshire Landscape Typologies Estate Farmlands: Woodhouse, with SLT Lowland Moors: River Perry to the immediate east of the viewpoint.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



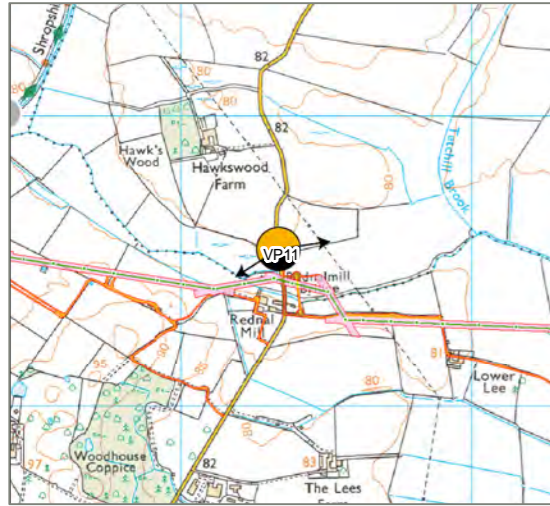
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



Grid Ref: 52.859478, -2.932056; AOD: 91m; General Direction of View: Southeast 135°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 97m; Date & Time of Photograph - 27/09/17 @ 12:00; Weather/Visibility - Overcast / Moderate; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 11: REDNAL MILL & THE RIVER PERRY (VIEW SOUTH-WEST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground and near-mid distance are occupied by a road (Woodhouse Drive) heading away from the viewer, bordered on both sides by narrow overgrown grass verges and mature overgrown hedgerows. The hedgerows act as a significant screen to longer distance views.

To the left of view a wood telegraph pole is adjacent to the road, and, to the centre of view, the roadside hedgerow contains a low voltage overhead line wood pole. The over-head lines cut across the view in the skyline.

To the right of view the roof of an outbuilding at Misty Meadows is visible through and just above the top of the roadside hedgerow.

Centre of view, a group of large mature trees indicate the southern boundary of the garden at Misty Meadows and dominate the view in this direction. The trees visible beyond this grouping indicate the path of the River Perry, beyond which lies the large Woodhouse Estate.

Long distance views are screened by intervening vegetation and the level topography in this area.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that although views of construction work would be almost entirely screened from the viewpoint, views from within the garden and upper floor of Misty Meadows would be possible. In particular the short term construction activities associated with the clearance of vegetation for pole no 50. (over 130m from the viewpoint) and erection of proposed wood pole no's. 49 to 51 would just be visible, above and through the intervening vegetation. Due to the short-term nature of the work and heavy amount of existing screening the magnitude of change would be **low**

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Views of the Proposed Development from the viewpoint would be heavily screened, although views from within the curtilage of Misty Meadows would benefit from less screening, with pole 51 and angle pole 50 visible from a relatively close distance. In particular the tops of the poles and the overhead lines would be visible. From the upper floor of Misty Meadows the line heading away in an easterly direction would be visible above the intervening vegetation. Due to the screening from existing vegetation, the magnitude of change would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): As per winter views, but with greater screening and less potential to see wood poles. The magnitude of change would be **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

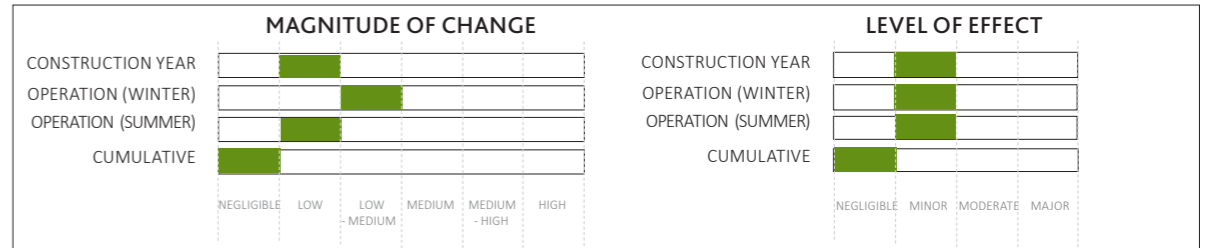
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View south-west from field entrance opposite driveway entrance to Misty Meadows. The curtilage of the building at Misty Meadows is approximately 30m to the west of the viewpoint and Rednal Mill is over 130m south on the opposite side of the road. The view south-west is towards the River Perry and Woodhouse Estate. The viewpoint was selected as it is the closest open view that encompasses the setting, and provides some context, of two of the properties closest to the Proposed Development. The viewpoint is located just within the eastern boundary of Shropshire Landscape Typology's Estate Farmlands: Woodhouse, with SLT Lowland Moors: River Perry to the immediate east of the viewpoint.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



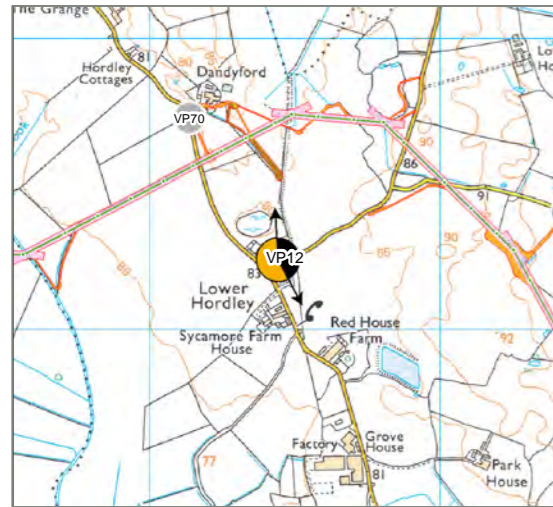
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



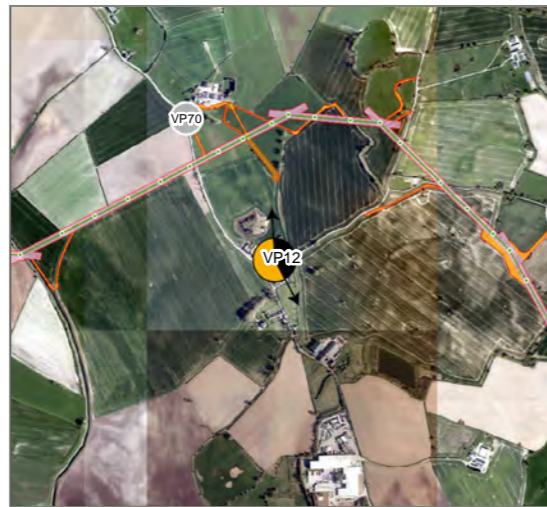
Grid Ref: 52.859478, -2.932056; AOD: 91m; General Direction of View: Southwest 200°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 97m; Date & Time of Photograph - 27/09/17 @ 12:00; Weather/Visibility - Overcast / Moderate; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 12: LOWER HORDLEY (VIEW NORTH)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground is occupied by a small paved area and larger gravelled parking area within the grounds of Hordley and Bagley village hall, a wider maintained area of grassland encompasses the hall and parking area. The eastern wall of the village hall - a single storey red brick building - is visible to the left of the view.

In the near-to-middle distance the northern and eastern boundary of the village hall grounds are indicated by a mature hedgerow, although there are occasional gaps in the hedgerow to the north. This boundary hedgerow screens any further views to the east (centre to right of view), except for occasional tree tops visible above the hedgerow. To the north (centre to left of view), the lower boundary hedgerow combined with the slightly higher landform beyond affords views into the middle and far distance of a rolling arable landscape with occasional woodland belts and hedgerow boundaries. The tops of the sheds at Dandyford Farm (between 580m and 660m away) are visible to the north, as are two wind turbines, the most prominent of which is located approximately 800m north of the viewpoint.

Within the centre of view is a low voltage overhead line, from a wooden H-pole located at the corner of the foreground field (80m from the viewpoint), heading northwards away from the viewpoint into the distance.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS - NORTH & EAST CONSIDERED TOGETHER

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that construction work associated with the erection of up to 10 wood poles would be visible, in particular pole no's 71 and 72, although the majority of the construction work would be partially to heavily screened by intervening vegetation. Furthermore activities relating to the undergrounding of the existing low voltage overhead line, near Dandyford Farm, would also be visible above and through the intervening vegetation. The movement of construction vehicles would draw the eye of the viewer. Due to the short-term nature of the work and level of existing screening the magnitude of change would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Up to 10 wood poles would be visible, in the middle to far distance, above and through the intervening vegetation. Pole no's 71 and 72 (435m and 470m from the viewpoint) would be clearly visible within the landscape and break the skyline. All other visible poles would benefit from some degree of screening, however the tops of the poles are likely to be visible and break the skyline across the view. It is noted that part of the existing lower voltage line would be removed and any views of the Proposed Development would be in the context of the existing views of wind turbines and lower voltage overhead lines i.e. the new overhead line would not be a completely new element into the landscape and view. It is likely that views from the upper floors of nearby properties would be more open than this view. Due to the distance from the viewpoint, context of the existing view of infrastructure and level of existing screening the magnitude of change would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): As per winter views, but with greater screening. The magnitude of change would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

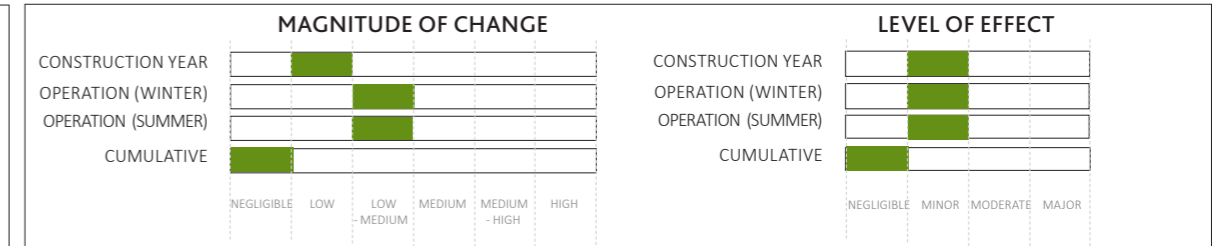
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

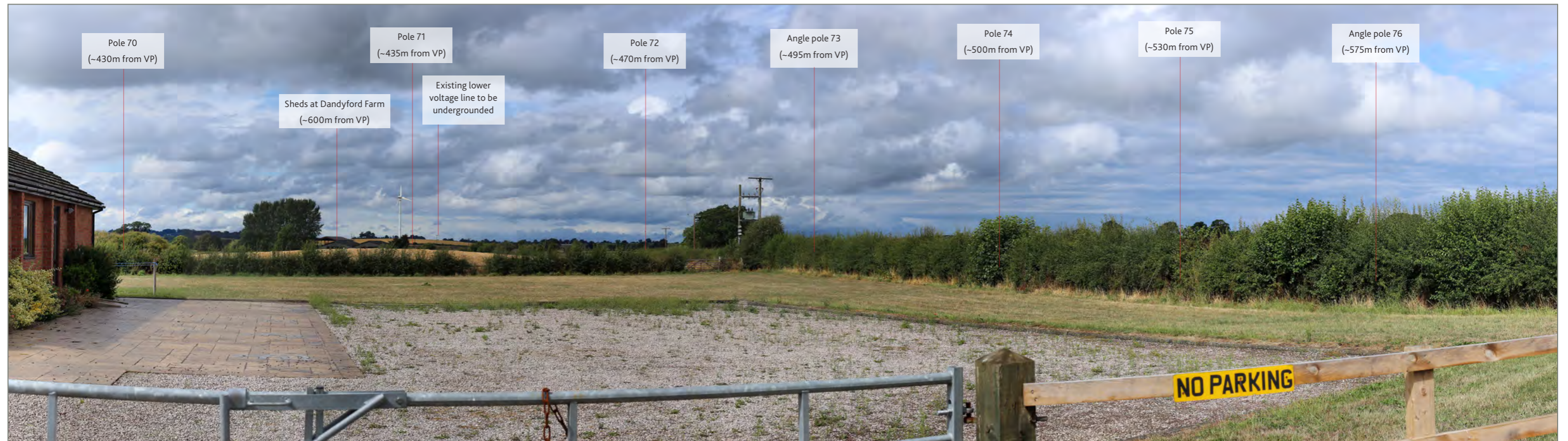
VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View north from the car-park entrance to Lower Hordley village hall on the eastern edge of the village, located within the Estate Farmlands SLT. The view aims to be representative of views to the north and east from nearby properties. The overhead line diverts around Lower Hordley and there are also potential views to the west and north-west, however these views tend to be screened by roadside vegetation and a small woodland copse north of the village. This location was selected as having the widest possible views of the Proposed Development from a publicly accessible location within the village.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS - NORTH & EAST CONSIDERED TOGETHER



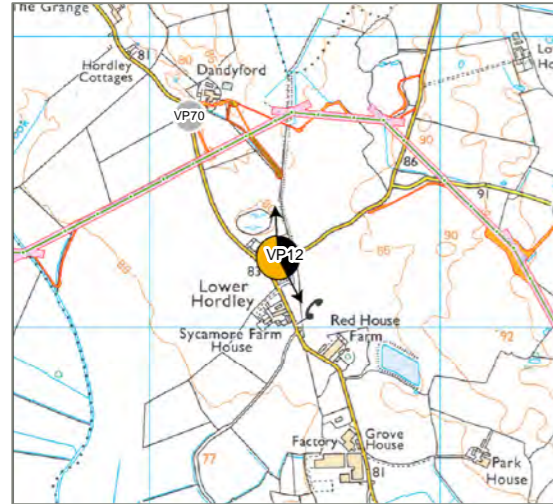
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



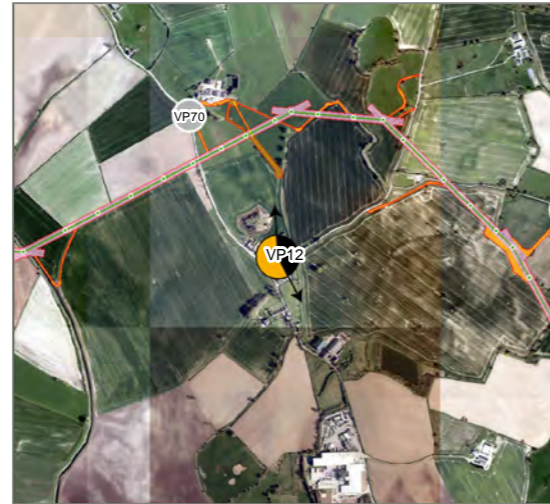
Grid Ref: 52.857301, -2.9003534; AOD: 91m; General Direction of View: North 5°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 430m; Date & Time of Photograph - 30/07/18 @ 14:45; Weather/Visibility - Light cloud / Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 12: LOWER HORDLEY (VIEW EAST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The left of the foreground is occupied by the grassed corner plot of the Hordley and Bagley village hall grounds, the southern boundary of which is indicated by a low wooden fence, with adjacent noticeboard and postbox. The eastern boundary is indicated by an overgrown hedgerow which screens further views in this direction (left and centre of view), except for the tops of taller trees visible beyond the hedgerow. The centre and right of the foreground is occupied by a local rural road with mature hedgerow boundary. This hedgerow separates the road from a residential private garden (the property is just outside the view) and screens any further views in this direction. A single wooden telegraph pole is visible at the end of this hedgerow.

Centre of view a gap in the roadside vegetation affords a small area of longer distance views of a rolling arable landscape with occasional woodland belts and hedgerow boundaries.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS - NORTH & EAST CONSIDERED TOGETHER

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that construction work associated with the erection of up to 10 wood poles would be visible, in particular pole no's 71 and 72, although the majority of the construction work would be partially to heavily screened by intervening vegetation. Furthermore activities relating to the undergrounding of the existing low voltage overhead line, near Dandyford Farm, would also be visible above and through the intervening vegetation. The movement of construction vehicles would draw the eye of the viewer. Due to the short-term nature of the work and level of existing screening the magnitude of change would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Up to 10 wood poles would be visible, in the middle to far distance, above and through the intervening vegetation. Pole no's 71 and 72 (435m and 470m from the viewpoint) would be clearly visible within the landscape and break the skyline. All other visible poles would benefit from some degree of screening, however the tops of the poles are likely to be visible and break the skyline across the view. It is noted that part of the existing lower voltage line would be removed and any views of the Proposed Development would be in the context of the existing views of wind turbines and lower voltage overhead lines i.e. the new overhead line would not be a completely new element into the landscape and view. It is likely that views from the upper floors of nearby properties would be more open than this view. Due to the distance from the viewpoint, context of the existing view of infrastructure and level of existing screening the magnitude of change would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): As per winter views, but with greater screening. The magnitude of change would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

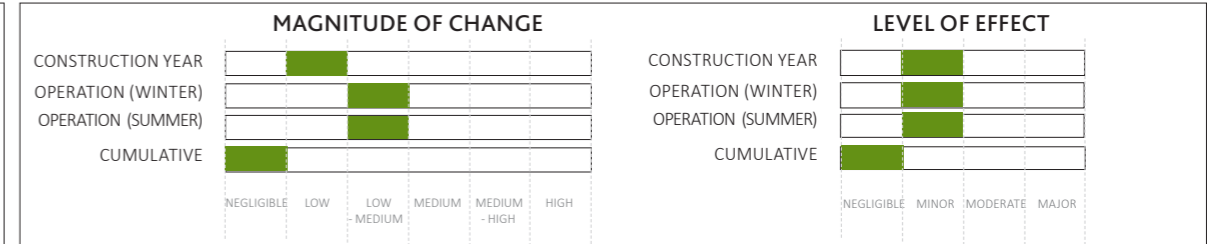
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View east from the car-park entrance to Lower Hordley village hall on the eastern edge of the village, located within the Estate Farmlands SLT. The view aims to be representative of views to the north and east from nearby properties. The overhead line diverts around Lower Hordley and there are also potential views to the west and north-west, however these views tend to be screened by roadside vegetation and a small woodland copse north of the village. This location was selected as having the widest possible views of the Proposed Development from within the village.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS - NORTH & EAST CONSIDERED TOGETHER



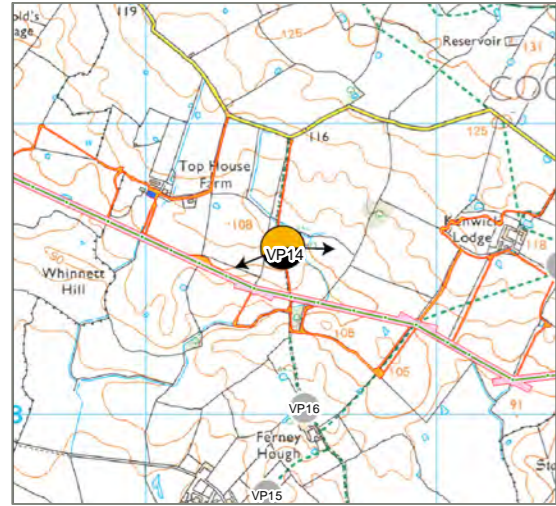
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



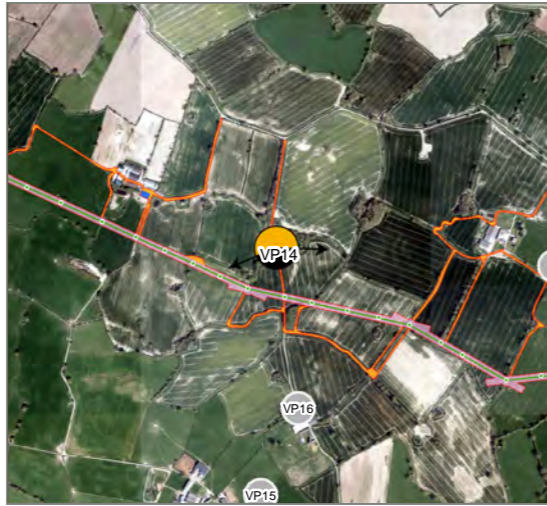
Grid Ref: 52.857301, -2.9003534; AOD: 91m; General Direction of View: East 80°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 430m; Date & Time of Photograph - 30/07/18 @ 14:45; Weather/Visibility - Light cloud / Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 14: PROW 0207/14/13 NEAR KENWICK OAK (VIEW SOUTH-EAST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

A lightly undulating and slightly elevated higher quality arable landscape, with hedgerow boundaries, scattered trees and small woodland belts. The rising landform in the middle distance, along with the screening effects from the layering of mature hedgerow trees on field boundaries along the ridge, screens longer distance views.

The irregular shaped, large scale arable fields are a good example of the local landscape.

Far left of view, on the high ground, is Kenwick Lodge and between the mature trees centre of view the roof and chimney of Stanwardine Hall are visible.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS - SOUTH-EAST & SOUTH-WEST CONSIDERED TOGETHER

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with use of the access tracks and erection of wood poles, in particular no's. 90 to 96, are likely to be visible. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. In particular the farm track in view would be used as an access track for seven wood poles. However, despite the proximity of the access track, the magnitude of change, due to the short term nature of the construction, would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): In the region of seven new poles and the overhead line would be visible from the viewpoint at distances of over 150m, and back-clothing would be provided by landform and vegetation (mature trees). However, the tops of poles (including 90, 91, 94 and 95) would be partially visible on the skyline. Although a single turbine is present within the landscape, the introduction of this new overhead line and trident wood poles, would bring a new element to the landscape, seen over 50% of the width of the view, which contrasts from the existing baseline view. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, although wood pole no's 91 and 96 would be partially screened by vegetation; and pole 92 would benefit from a denser vegetation backdrop. As such the magnitude of change in the view would be **medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

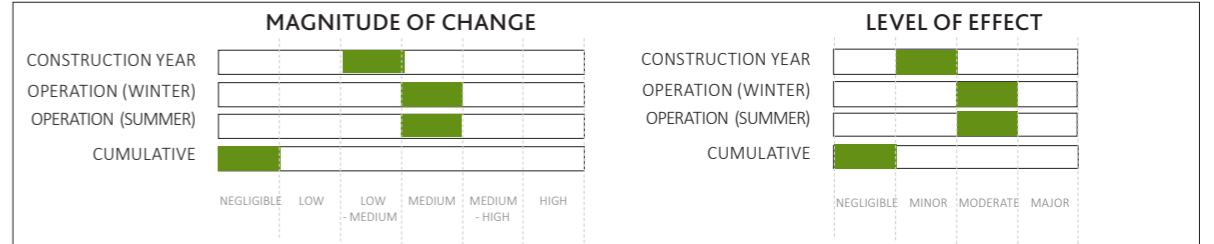
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - MEDIUM

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View south-east from PROW on rising ground. Although too far from residential receptors to be included within the sensitivity judgement for this VP, this view is similar to the views experienced from Top House and Kenwick Oak (approx. 350m north-west of the viewpoint) and Kenwick Lodge (over 700m east of the viewpoint). This view of large scale rolling arable fields with hedgerow boundaries and trees is typical of the Estate Farmlands Shropshire Landscape Typology which defines this locality, and the Estate Farmlands: Elevated Ridge LCA identified by Gillespies.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS - SOUTH-EAST & SOUTH-WEST CONSIDERED TOGETHER



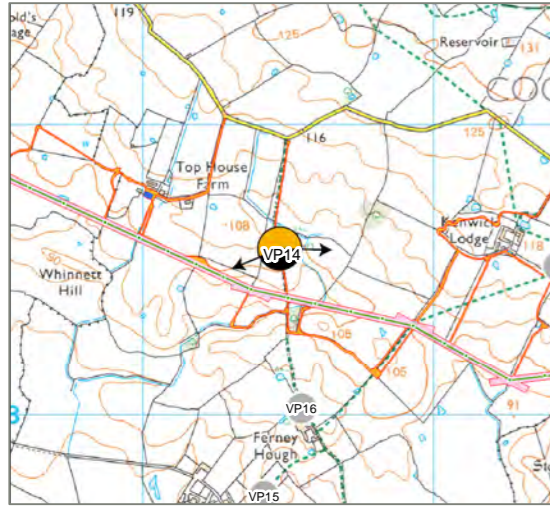
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



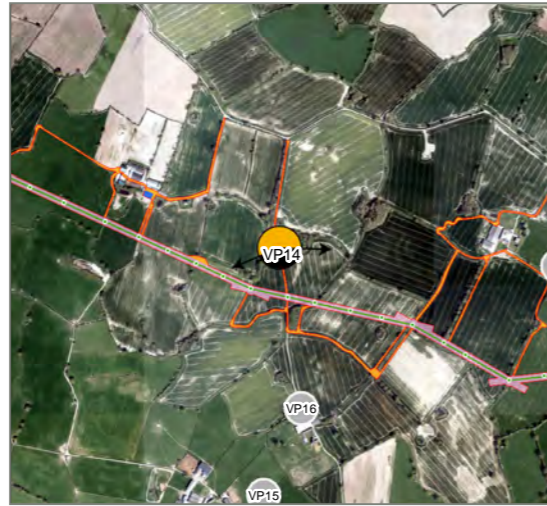
Grid Ref: 52.851289, -2.870504; AOD: 106m; General Direction of View: Southeast 135°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 150m; Date & Time of Photograph - 05/07/17 @ 12:15; Weather/Visibility - Clear/Very Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 14: PROW 0207/14/13 NEAR KENWICK OAK (VIEW SOUTH-WEST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

A slightly undulating high quality arable landscape, with hedgerow boundaries, scattered trees and small woodland belts, dominates the foreground and middle distance views. On the left of view, heading away from the viewer, is PRoW 0207/14/13, which is also in regular use as a farm-track. The irregular shaped, large scale arable fields are a good example of the local landscape.

On the lower ground in the middle distance, the rolling agricultural landscape, hedgerows and woodland belts continue and are often interspersed with scattered farm buildings and small settlements, the most prominent of which is Bagley. A single wind turbine, located to the northwest of Shade Oak, is noticeable within the landscape (to the right of view).

The middle distance landscape merges into the distant high ground and wooded ridge-lines, illustrated in the image below by Stiperstones in South Shropshire, some 30km from the viewpoint, and Breidden Hill in Powys, approximately 18km from the viewpoint.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS - SOUTH-EAST & SOUTH-WEST CONSIDERED TOGETHER

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with use of the access tracks and erection of wood poles, in particular no's. 90 to 96, are likely to be visible. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. In particular the farm track in view would be used as an access track for seven wood poles. However, despite the proximity of the access track, the magnitude of change, due to the short term nature of the construction, would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): In the region of seven new poles and the overhead line would be visible from the viewpoint at distances of over 150m, and back-clothing would be provided by landform and vegetation (mature trees). However, the tops of poles (including 90, 91, 94 and 95) would be partially visible on the skyline. Although a single turbine is present within the landscape, the introduction of this new overhead line and trident wood poles, would bring a new element to the landscape, seen over 50% of the width of the view, which contrasts from the existing baseline view. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, although wood pole no's 91 and 96 would be partially screened by vegetation; and pole 92 would benefit from a denser vegetation backdrop. As such the magnitude of change in the view would be **medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

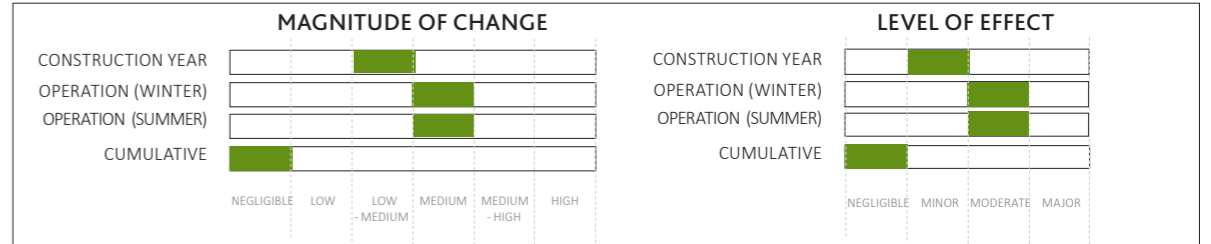
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - MEDIUM

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View south-west from PRoW on rising ground. Although too far from residential receptors to be included within the sensitivity judgement for this VP, this view is similar to the views experienced from Top House and Kenwick Oak (approx. 350m north-west of the viewpoint) and Kenwick Lodge (over 700m east of the viewpoint). This view of large scale rolling arable fields with hedgerow boundaries and trees is typical of the Estate Farmlands Shropshire Landscape Typology which defines this locality, and the Estate Farmlands: Elevated Ridge LCA identified by Gillespies.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS - SOUTH-EAST & SOUTH-WEST CONSIDERED TOGETHER



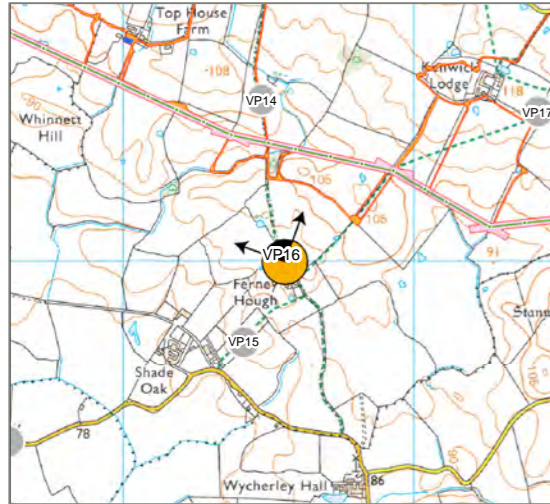
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



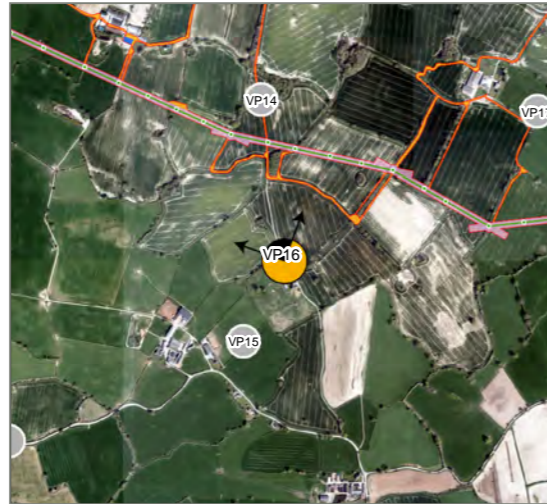
Grid Ref: 52.851289, -2.870504; AOD: 106m; General Direction of View: Southwest 220°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 150m; Date & Time of Photograph - 05/07/17 @ 12:15; Weather/Visibility - Clear/Very Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 16: PROW 0207/14/1 AT FERNEY HOUGH

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

A rising and slightly undulating high quality arable landscape, with hedgerow boundaries, scattered trees and small woodland blocks and ponds obscured by surrounding vegetation, dominates the foreground and middle distance views. Centre of view, heading away from the viewer, is PROW 0207/14/13, which is also in regular use as a farm-track. The irregular shaped, large scale arable fields are a good example of the local landscape.

The rising ground, right of view, in the middle distance is a good illustration of the slightly higher ridge of land which cuts through this landscape. To the centre and right of views the higher ground obscures longer distance views and on this high ridge the single wind turbine, located at Kenwick Lodge, is a prominent feature within the landscape.

Left of view, longer distance views are possible, as the landform drops in height. Here the rolling agricultural landscape continues, with large arable fields, hedgerow boundaries and woodland belts. In the very far distance, left of view, the high ground in the direction of the Cambrian Mountains provides a backdrop to the view.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the access track and erection of up to eight wood poles, in particular no's. 93 to 96 would be visible. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. The magnitude of change, due to the short term nature of the construction, would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): It is noted that views from the nearby property would be heavily screened by vegetation in comparison to this view. In the region of eight new poles and the overhead line would be visible from the viewpoint. The line is just beyond the higher ridge of ground, therefore lower sections of the poles would be screened by topography, but tops of poles would be visible on the skyline, particularly pole no's. 95 and 96, at a distance of over 350m from the viewpoint to the right of view. Wood pole no's. 90-94 would be screened to some extent by the woodland belts in view. Wood poles 86-89 could be visible over 600m away as they 'stack' away from the viewer to the north-west, through and above the intervening vegetation. Although a single turbine is present within the landscape the introduction of this new overhead line and trident wood poles, would bring a new element to the landscape and view which contrasts from the existing baseline view, however this would be at a minimum distance of 350m from the viewpoint and, except for pole no's. 95 and 96, benefit from a high degree of screening. Therefore it is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, although wood poles 92-94 would benefit from a greater level of screening than during the winter months. As such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

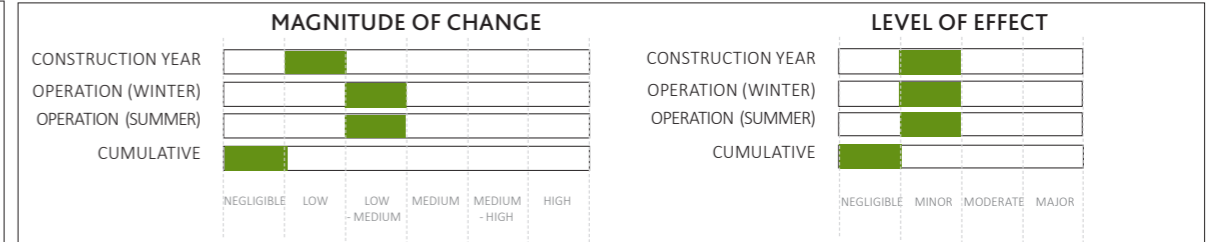
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View north from PROW 0207/14/1 at Ferney Hough, in a landscape that is typical of the Estate Farmlands Shropshire Landscape Typology which defines this locality, and the Estate Farmlands: Elevated Ridge LCA identified by Gillespies. The view is towards the higher ridge of ground over which the central section of the proposed route passes.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.

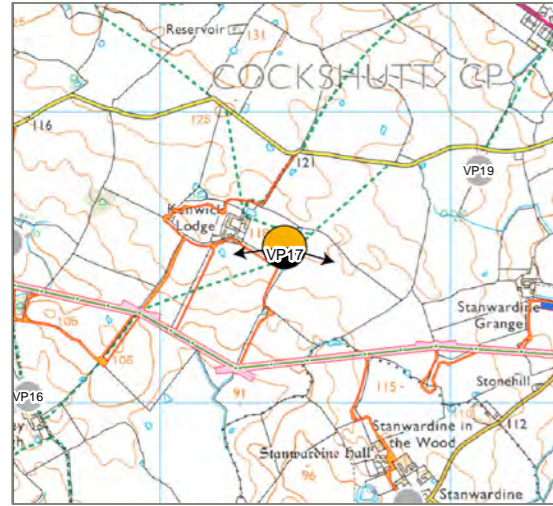


Grid Ref: 52.840549, -2.883256; AOD: 92m; General Direction of View: Northwest 325°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 365m; Date & Time of Photograph - 14/06/17 @ 14:30; Weather/Visibility - Hazy/Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

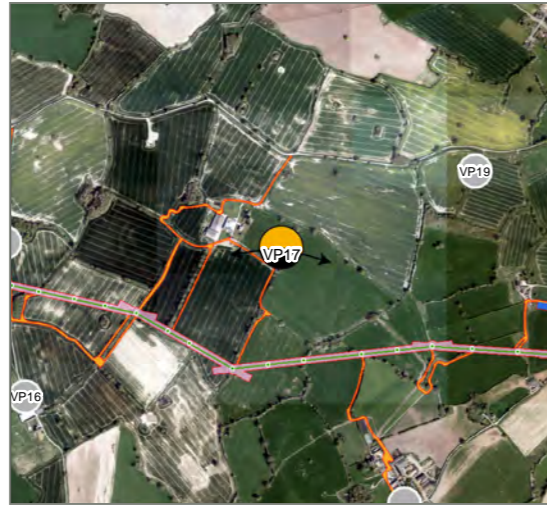
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VIEWPOINT 17: JCT OF PROWS 0207/16 AND 0207/15 NR KENWICK LODGE (VIEW SOUTH-EAST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

An expansive agricultural landscape, with hedgerow boundaries, scattered trees and woodland belts is visible in the foreground and middle distance views. The landform is gently rising from right to left in view. Right of view, heading away from the viewer, is PROW 0207/15/1. The irregular shaped, large scale field in the foreground is typical of the local landscape.

The rising ground, left of view, in the foreground and middle distance is a good illustration of the slightly higher ridge of land which cuts through this landscape. To the centre and left of views the higher ground obscures longer distance views. The chimneys and red brick of Grade II* listed Stanwardine Hall are just visible some 750m away, on the skyline in the centre of views. Much of the property is screened from view by intervening vegetation.

Right of view, longer distance views are possible, as the landform drops in height. Here the rolling agricultural landscape continues, with large arable fields, hedgerow boundaries and woodland belts. In the very far distance the high ground in the direction of the Shropshire Hills to the south provides a backdrop to the view. Grinshill Hill, 10.5km south-east of the viewpoint, is visible on the skyline in the far left of the view.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: Short term construction activities associated with use of the access track and erection of wood poles, in particular no's. 103-105 are likely to be visible. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. The construction work at poles 100-102 will benefit from a high level of screening. The magnitude of change, due to the short term nature of the construction, and the distance from the viewpoint would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Approximately six new poles and the overhead line would be fully or partially visible. Due to the landform the poles and overhead line would be visible within the skyline. The closest poles to the viewpoint would be heavily screened, with views of angle pole no. 100 unlikely. There will be relatively open views towards pole no. 104 (515m away) and pole no. 105 (600m away). The Proposed Development would bring a new, and contrasting, element to this landscape and be seen across the width of the view. However, due to the level of existing screening and distance from the viewpoint the magnitude of change in the view would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views will be similar to winter views, although wood poles would be more fully screened by vegetation in leaf; and would benefit from a denser vegetation backdrop. As such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

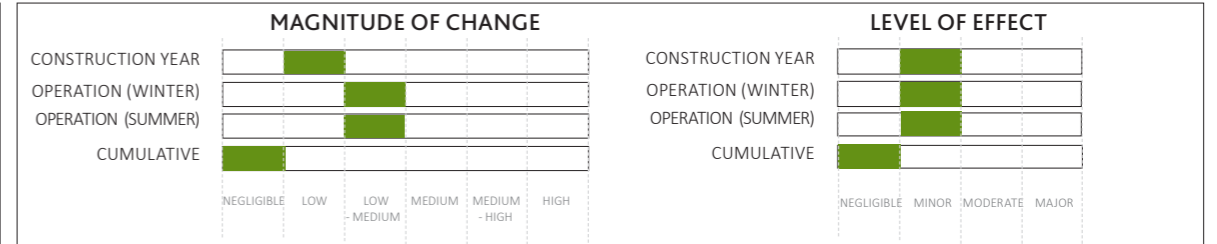
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View south-east from PROW on rising ground. Although the VP is located 150m to the east, this view is similar to the views experienced from Kenwick Lodge. The view of medium to large scale fields with hedgerow boundaries and trees is typical of the Estate Farmlands Shropshire Landscape Typology which defines this locality, and the Estate Farmlands: Elevated Ridge LCA identified by Gillespies.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



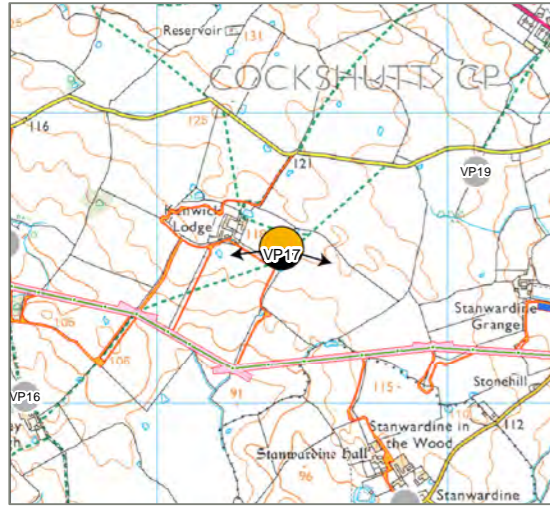
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



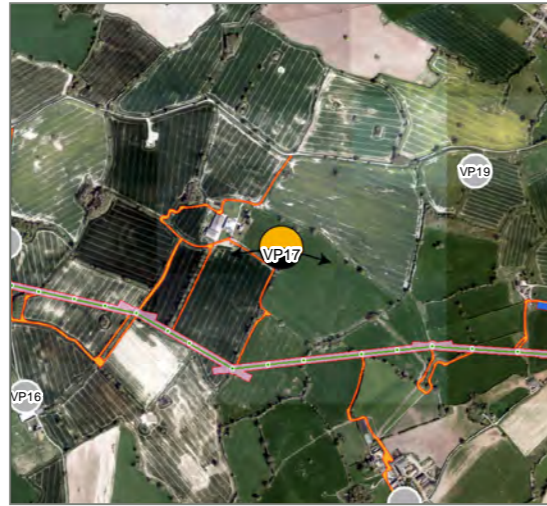
Grid Ref: 52.851034, -2.856354; AOD: 125m; General Direction of View: South-east 145°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 377m; Date & Time of Photograph - 05/07/17 @ 13:24; Weather/Visibility - Clear/Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 17: JCT OF PROWS 0207/16 AND 0207/15 NR KENWICK LODGE (VIEW SOUTH-WEST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

An expansive agricultural landscape with scattered trees and woodland belts is visible in the foreground and middle distance views. Centre of view, heading away from the viewer, is PRoW 0207/15/1. The foreground field is bordered with an overgrown and scrubby hedgerow and low ditch.

The ground rises towards the viewpoint in the foreground and near-middle distance, and is a good illustration of the slightly higher ridge of land which cuts through this landscape.

Looking just beyond the middle distance, the topography levels out and the rolling agricultural landscape continues, with large arable fields, hedgerow boundaries and woodland belts and occasional residential buildings and farmsteads visible. The topography then rises to a low ridge near Boreatton Park. Wood pole lines and a 400kV overhead line are visible in the middle distance across the view.

The horizon is marked by the high ground in the direction of Rodney's pillar and the Breidden Hills, some 17km to the south-west of the viewpoint, and on clear days forms a distinctive feature in the view.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: Short term construction activities associated with use of the access track and erection of wood pole no. 99 are likely to be visible. However, work on all other wood poles is likely to be heavily screened by intervening vegetation. The access track for pole's 100-102 would follow the edge of the field at the foreground of the view and vehicle movement may draw the eye. However, despite the proximity of the access track the magnitude of change, due to the short term nature of the construction, would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): The majority of wood poles are likely to be heavily screened by intervening vegetation, with pole no. 99 the most visible in this direction. There are also likely to be glimpsed views of pole no. 98 and potentially longer distance views of the tops of pole 95 and 96. Due to the local landform and the higher ground of the viewpoint pole no. 99 would likely be back-clothed by the agricultural landscape. The line connecting poles 98, 99 and 100 would be visible and back-clothed. Due to the level of existing screening, back-clothing and the distance from the viewpoint the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views will be similar to winter views, although wood poles would be more fully screened by vegetation in leaf; and would benefit from a denser vegetation backdrop. As such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

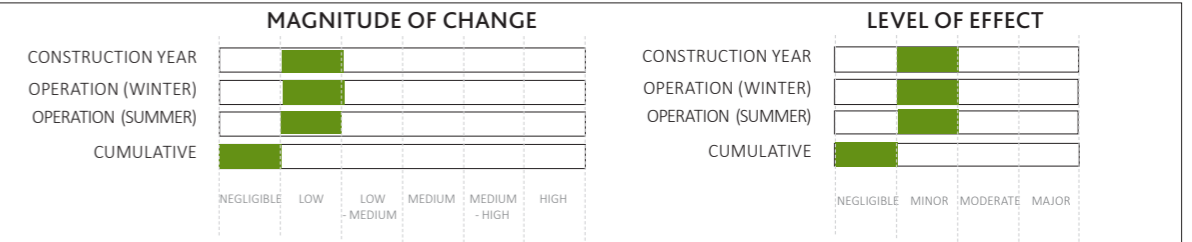
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View south-west from PRoW on rising ground. Although the VP is located 150m to the east, this view is similar to the views experienced from Kenwick Lodge. The view of medium to large scale fields with hedgerow boundaries and trees is typical of the Estate Farmlands Shropshire Landscape Typology which defines this locality, and the Estate Farmlands: elevated Ridge LCA identified by Gillespies.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



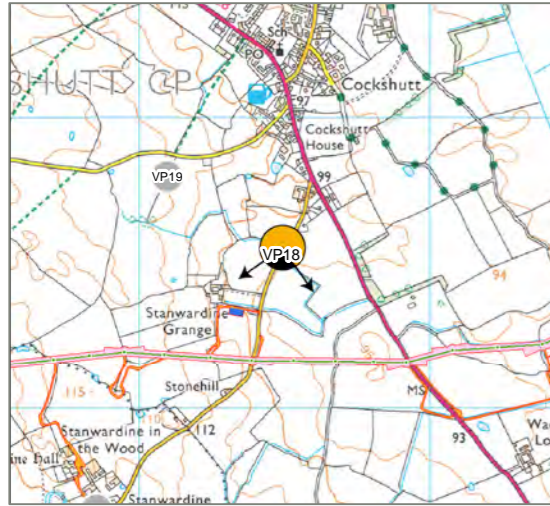
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



Grid Ref: 52.851034, -2.856354; AOD: 125m; General Direction of View: South-west 310°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 429m; Date & Time of Photograph - 05/07/17 @ 13:24; Weather/Visibility - Clear/Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 18: PERMISSIVE ACCESS ROUTE AND LOCAL ROAD SOUTH OF COCKSHUTT

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

Within the foreground is a minor local road, which is bordered on each side by mature roadside hedgerows. The road cuts through medium-to-large scale irregular shaped arable fields of a good agricultural quality. An informal lay-by is immediately adjacent to the road and the gap in the hedgerow here, indicates the entrance to the Permissive Footpath which circles the local farmland around Cockshutt.

In the near to middle distance this agricultural landscape continues as the landform begins to rise. Fields are bordered by hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees.

To the right of view is the red brick house and buildings of Stanwardine Grange, which is adjacent to and partially screened by mature native trees and some specimen trees, not always typical of the area. To the rear of the buildings, wood poles and an overhead line break the skyline and continue on the higher ridge of land towards and past Highfields and Stonehill. The farm at Grange is also visible on the ridge.

The higher ridge of land in the middle distance has the appearance of being more wooded than the foreground and screens longer distance views from this viewpoint.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the access track and erection of up to seven wood poles, in particular no's. 107, 108 and 109 would be visible. A temporary laydown area adjacent to Stanwardine Grange may be visible. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. The magnitude of change, due to the short term nature of the construction, would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Up to seven new poles and the overhead line would be visible from the viewpoint, and due to their location towards the higher ridge of land, they would break the skyline, in particularly poles 107 to 110 (between 365-425m from the viewpoint) would be noticeable within the landscape. Although there is an existing overhead line within the landscape, when looking in the direction of Stanwardine Grange, the introduction of the proposed overhead line and trident wood poles would be more prominent and contrast from the existing baseline for the majority of the view. Therefore it is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, although the number of wood poles likely to be visible would be limited to five, with no's 106 and 112 fully screened by intervening vegetation and built form. As such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

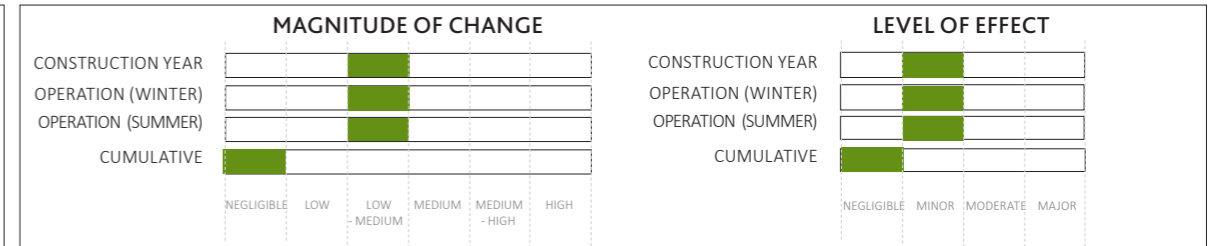
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - MEDIUM

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

Views towards the proposed route were required from the settlement of Cockshutt, however there are no publicly accessible views towards the route from within or immediately adjacent to the settlement due to the orientation of roads and buildings. This view is representative of the views from the south of Cockshutt near the edge of settlement. The view south is from the local road between Stanwardine and Cockshutt, at the commencement point of a Permissive Access Route around the local farmland, and is typical of the Estate Farmlands Shropshire Landscape Typology which defines this locality, and the eastern edge of Estate Farmlands: Elevated Ridge LCA identified by Gillespies.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



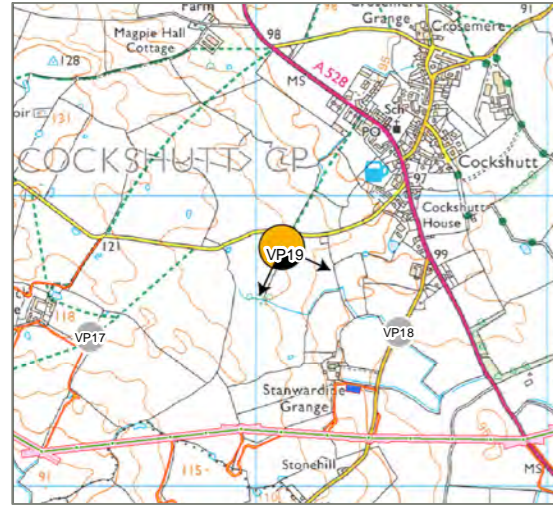
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



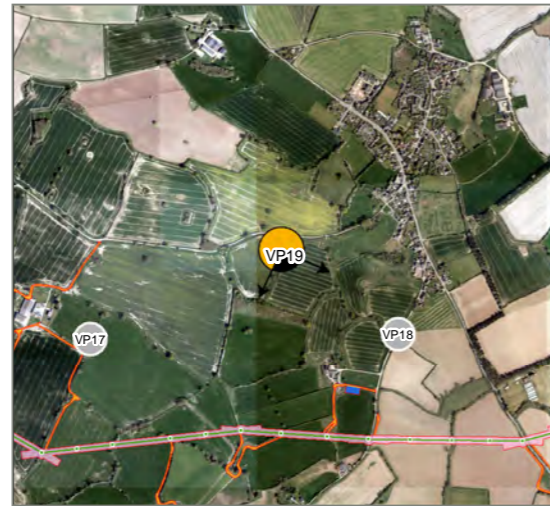
Grid Ref: 52.851297, -2.840614; AOD: 95m; General Direction of View: South 190°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 375m; Date & Time of Photograph - 21/06/17 @ 14:00; Weather/Visibility - Overcast/Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 19: PERMISSIVE ACCESS ROUTE WEST OF COCKSHUTT

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground consists of open arable land, planted with corn, with a dirt / grass footpath to the right, heading away from the viewpoint into distance, marking the western field boundary. A wood pole, with stays, is located adjacent to the path, with the over head lines heading across the foreground of the view and away from the viewpoint with nine wood poles stacking into the distance towards the property 'Highfields' which is located 840m directly south of the viewpoint. In the middle distance a treeline from the right to the centre along the southern field boundary screens the fields beyond, and less so as the landscape slopes down to the left. Across the view several mature trees, generally on field boundaries, partially screen views. The landform drops in height from the west to the east (left to right of view).

Centre of view the red-brick property of Highfields is visible on the high ridge of ground, with Stonehill to the left on slightly lower ground, and Stanwardine Grange a little further to the left and partially screened by intervening vegetation.

The lower ground to the left of view affords longer distance views of a long standing and large-scale agricultural landscape, with mature trees and woodland belts.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the access tracks and erection of up to eight wood poles, would be visible within the low lying landscape, screened partially by the intervening vegetation. All the construction work would be a minimum of 600m from the viewpoint and at least partially screened, and the location being topographically lower than the viewpoint would reduce its prominence. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. The magnitude of change, due to the short term nature of the construction and distance from the viewpoint would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): There would be potential views of up to eight wood poles, although pole no's. 108, 110 and 111 are likely to be heavily screened by intervening vegetation and built form, with all the other poles at least partially screened. There would be reasonably clear view of wood pole no. 109, however this will be at a distance of 770m from the viewpoint. To the right of view the overhead line between poles 104 and 107 is likely to be sky-lined as the Proposed Development crosses the higher ridge of ground, as the landform drops towards, and past, Stanwardine Grange the Proposed Development will be backdropped by the agricultural landscape. Due to the distance from the overhead line the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, although pole no's 105-107 and 109 would all benefit from greater screening. The magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

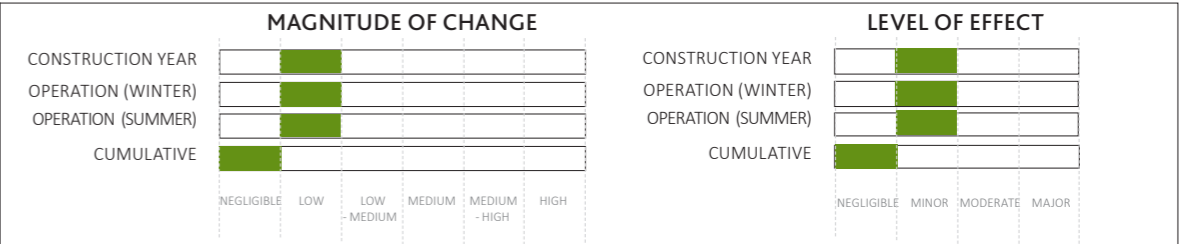
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - MEDIUM

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

Views towards the proposed route were required from the settlement of Cockshutt, however there are no publicly accessible views towards the route from within or immediately adjacent to the settlement due to the orientation of roads and buildings. This viewpoint is located west of Cockshutt from a Permissive Access Route around the local farmland, and is typical of the Estate Farmlands Shropshire Landscape Typology which defines this locality, and the eastern edge of Estate Farmlands: Elevated Ridge LCA identified by Gillespies. To the south-west and west of this location the landform slightly rises and screens views in this direction.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



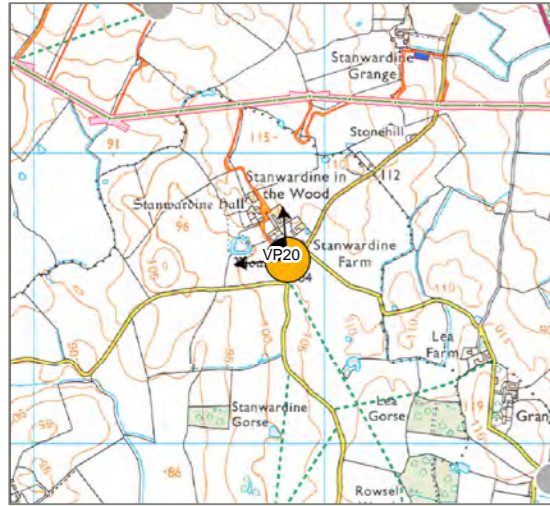
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



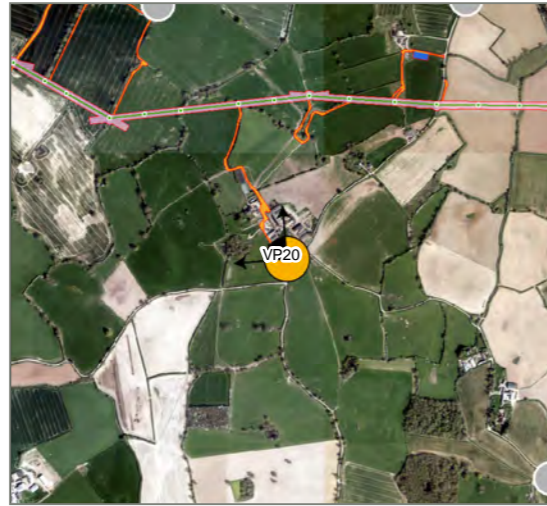
Grid Ref: ; AOD: m; General Direction of View: South 180°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 615m; Date & Time of Photograph - 05/07/17 @ 14:15; Weather/Visibility - Clear/Very Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 20: STANWARDINE IN THE WOOD

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

Foreground left of view is a pastoral field which gently drops in height to a mature woodland belt, which screens longer distance views in this direction. The woodland belt indicates the location of the Stanwardine Moated Site scheduled monument. Centre of view the north-eastern border of the field is marked by a low stone wall, which heads away from the viewpoint towards the Grade II* Stanwardine Hall in the near to mid-distance. Within the field boundary is an individual large mature tree.

Heading away from the viewpoint, a stone and gravel track lead to the Hall and separate the pastoral field from Stanwardine House (left of view) and its surrounding garden, including large specimen trees.

The buildings and large trees in view all combine to screen longer distance views, except for a narrow framed view to the left of centre. Within this framed view an undulating agricultural landscape, with individual trees and woodland belts heads into the distance. A single turbine is visible breaking the skyline through this gap. The agricultural landscape merges into the far distance, and the high ground between Moel Fferna and Cynr-y-Brain over 30km to the northwest.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that the short term construction activities associated with the access track would be visible along the lane, heading to and past the Hall. Elsewhere construction work will be heavily screened from this location, by intervening vegetation, landform and built form. There may be some glimpsed long-distance views of construction work through the gap in vegetation to the left of the Hall. Any work visible would be short-term, partially screened and at a long distance, therefore the magnitude of change would be negligible.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): The closest poles to this viewpoint are fully screened by the intervening buildings of the Hall. Glimpsed views of up to six poles 'stacking' into the distance may be possible (over 670m away), above and through the existing vegetation. However, due to the distance of the wood poles and overhead line from the viewpoint, it is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be negligible.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, although the extra vegetation would provide extra screening and back-clothing of any poles potentially visible, the magnitude of change in the view would be negligible.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

*****VIEWS FROM THE NORTHERN FACADE OF THE PRIVATE HALL WOULD BE CLOSER TO THE DEVELOPMENT (OVER 330M AWAY) AND THEREFORE THE EFFECTS ASSESSED ABOVE HAVE BEEN INCREASED TO LOW*****

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

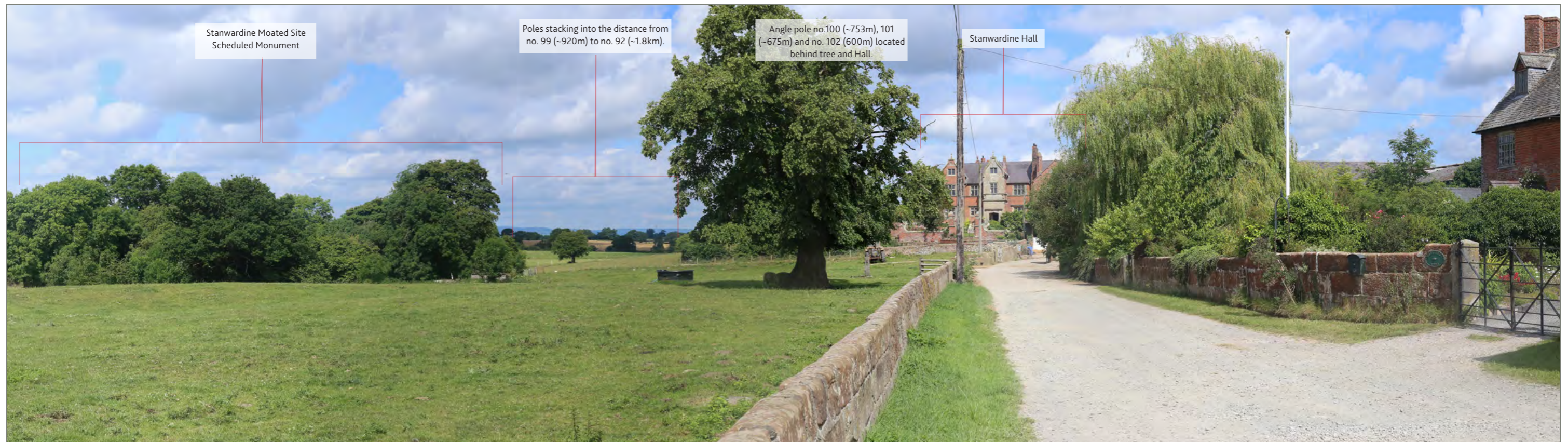
VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

The viewpoint is located on the road at Stanwardine in the Wood leading to Stanwardine Hall, a Grade II* listed building, and adjacent to Stanwardine House, a Grade II listed building, and the Stanwardine Moated Site scheduled monument. The viewpoint is representative of the views from these properties and other adjacent properties, however it is assumed that there will be more open views of the Proposed Development from the properties than are illustrated in this viewpoint, which would include additional views of the route to the northeast. The elevated position of Stanwardine Hall means that receptors from the Hall in particular would have noticeably more open views of the Proposed Development.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS

MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE						LEVEL OF EFFECT							
CONSTRUCTION YEAR	OPERATION (WINTER)	OPERATION (SUMMER)	CUMULATIVE	NEGLIGIBLE	LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR
CONSTRUCTION YEAR	OPERATION (WINTER)	OPERATION (SUMMER)	CUMULATIVE	NEGLIGIBLE	LOW	LOW-MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM-HIGH	HIGH	NEGLIGIBLE	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR

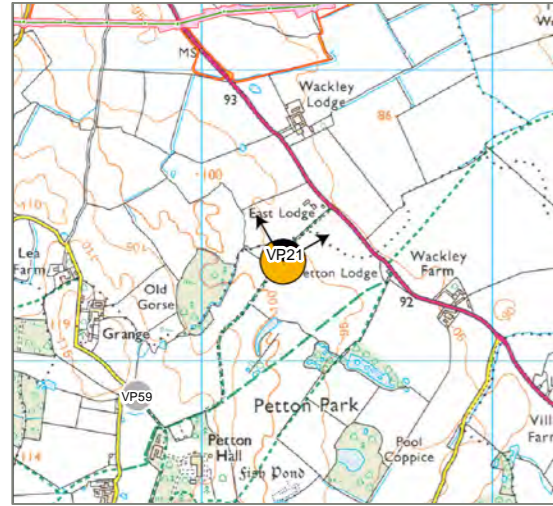
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



Grid Ref: 52.843334, -2.849910; AOD: 110m; General Direction of View: Northwest 310°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 530m; Date & Time of Photograph - 05/0717 @ 11:00; Weather/Visibility - Clear/Very Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 21: PROW 0223/6/1 AT THE A528 BETWEEN COCKSHUTT AND BURLTON

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

To the south-east (right of view) is a large arable field which gently falls in height away from the viewer. To the left and centre is a smaller field, with a single large Copper Beech tree prominent within the landscape. The landform of this field is reasonably level, but gently begins to rise at the far left of view. The two fields are separated by a low post and wire fence and older metal estate fencing, and are typical of the Estate Farmlands LCA. Centre of view and adjacent to the fence, heading away from the viewer, is a farm track and PRoW 0223/6/1. Located at the end of the field to the left of view and in the near to mid-distance is East Lodge and its associated farm buildings. At the far end of the two foreground fields is a stone wall boundary, which indicates the path of the A528. Wooden poles and overhead lines are visible across the view adjacent to the A528.

In the middle distance is the lower-lying flat agricultural landscape, with hedgerow boundaries and scattered trees typical of the Lowland Moors Landscape Typology. Within this landscape individual properties and farms, such as Wackley Lodge, The Wood and Malt Kiln Farm, are visible through the intervening vegetation. In the far distance there is a higher ridge of land, with woodland belts, south of Lower Frankton which forms the edge of the agricultural landscape of the Principal Settled Farmlands LCA.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: Due to the slightly elevated location over a low lying open landscape it is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with access tracks and the erection of up to 15 wood poles, would potentially be visible above and through the intervening vegetation. All the construction work would be a minimum of 800m from the viewpoint and screened to differing extents. The location of this section of the route, on a slightly higher ridge line, would increase its visibility within the landscape. The magnitude of change, due to the short term nature of the construction and distance from the viewpoint, would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): To the left of the Copper Beech, angle pole no. 112 would be partially visible above the intervening landform and vegetation. Between the tree and East Lodge, up to seven poles and the overhead line would be partially visible at a distance of 850m-1.4km from the viewpoint, on a higher ridge of land heading away from the viewpoint. After the line turns south-westwards the line and a further eight would poles will be partially visible in the far distance. Although noticeable, the Proposed Development would not be prominent and would be viewed within the context of existing wood poles adjacent to the A528 and within neighbouring fields. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, but with a greater level of screening for some wood poles. As such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

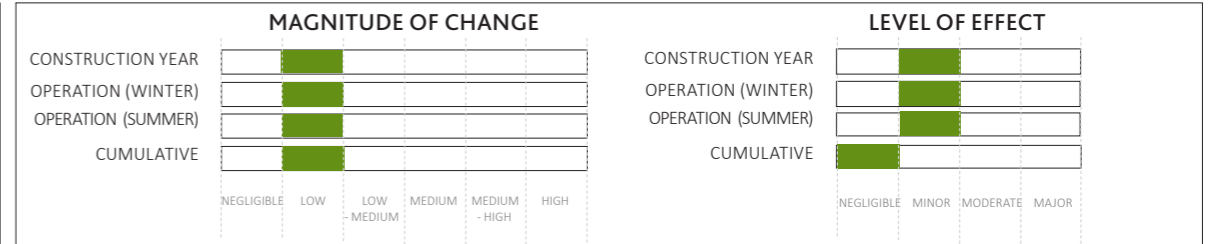
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

Viewpoint is located on a farm track near East Lodge, just off the A528 south of Cockshutt, just north of the Petton Estate. The viewpoint is representative of the views from PRoW 0223/6/1, East Lodge, and from the wider area south of Cockshutt, near Wackley and Petton. This is typical of the Estate Farmland Shropshire Landscape Typology which defines this locality near Petton and Wackley, and the eastern edge of Estate Farmlands: Elevated Ridge LCA identified by Gillespies. The viewpoint is located at the point the landform changes from the high ridge through the central section of the Proposed Development to the lower lying ground east of the viewpoint.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



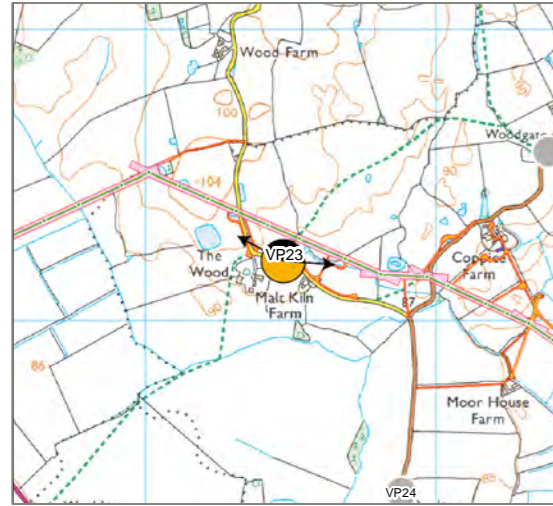
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



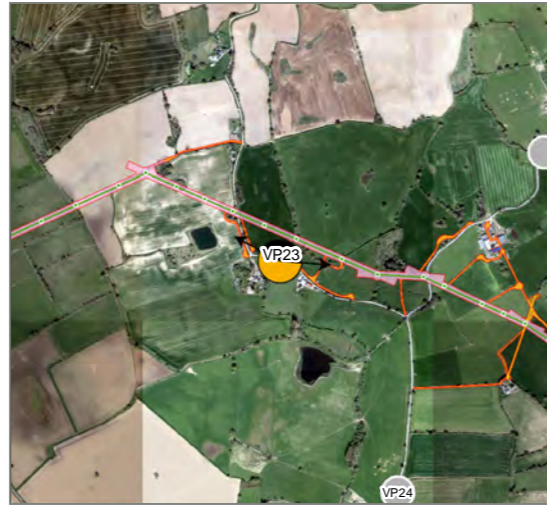
Grid Ref: 52.840941, -2.828589; AOD: 103m; General Direction of View: North 15°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 845m; Date & Time of Photograph - 21/06/17 @ 13:30; Weather/Visibility - Hazy/Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 23: PROW 0217/4/2 NEAR MALT KILN FARM (VIEW NORTH-WEST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

In the foreground are two pastoral fields separated by two low post and wire fences, topped with barbed wire. The fences indicate the path of a local drainage ditch. The field on the far side of the fence is covered in longer grass and scrub vegetation to the edge including brambles and Himalayan Balsam. On the near side of the fence the grass cover is shorter, as a result of sheep grazing, with patches of marsh grass/sedge.

A low voltage wood pole overhead line crosses the field occupying the majority of the view, with four poles, all visible in the skyline, located in the field. A low maintained hedgerow, with hedgerow trees, indicates the western boundary of the field and the path of the local road which heads to English Frankton. At the centre of the view beyond the field is a single residential property: Runners Rest. To the right of view a tree line indicates the eastern boundary of the field.

The landform rises away from the viewpoint which screens longer distance views.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS - VIEWS NORTH-WEST AND EAST-NORTH-EAST COMBINED

CONSTRUCTION: Short-term construction activities associated with the access track, which is located in the foreground field and passes directly over the viewpoint, and erection of up to six wood poles, in particular no's. 123-127 would be visible. Despite the proximity of the construction work, due to its short-term nature, the magnitude of change is only assessed as **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER: It is anticipated that poles 124 (approx. 110m from the viewpoint), 125 (the closest pole at approx. 77m away) and 123 (approx. 220m away) would be visible, with 124 particularly prominent in the centre of the field on rising ground. Whilst several other poles may be visible, both to the west and the east, these will be heavily screened by intervening vegetation. The proposed line would bring a new and contrasting element to the landscape from the current baseline (*it is noted that the lower voltage line in the image below has been undergrounded since this photograph was taken*). Overall the new poles would be noticeable but, except for pole no. 124, they would not be prominent within the landscape due to nearby vegetation. Therefore it is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER: Summer views would be similar to winter views, although wood poles 123, 125 and 126 would benefit from greater screening and a denser vegetation backdrop. As such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

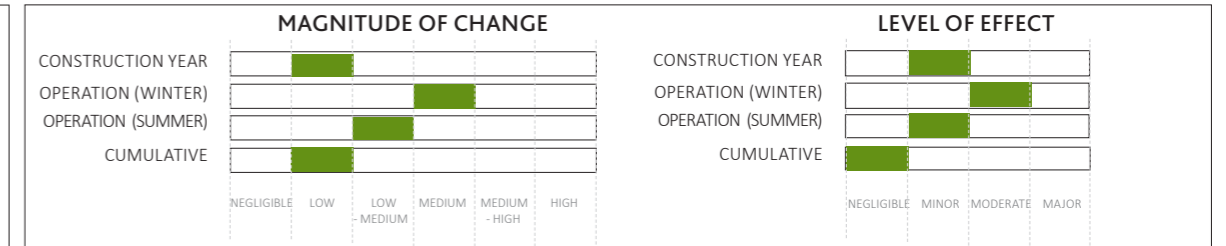
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- Road Network
- National Cycle Route
- Regional Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Landscape Designation
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Regional Trail
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View from PRoW 0217/4/2 and adjacent to a local road connecting English Frankton and Burlton. Grade II listed Malt Kiln Farm is located 130m south-east of the viewpoint and will have similar views of the tops of poles, though the lower sections will be screened by intervening vegetation. The Wood is 120m south-west of the viewpoint, although views from this residence will be heavily screened by intervening vegetation. This is typical of the Principal Settled Farmlands identified in the Shropshire Landscape Typologies which defines this locality, and the eastern edge of Principal Settled Farmlands: Cockshutt to Ruewood LCA identified by Gillespies.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS - VIEWS NORTH-WEST AND EAST-NORTH-EAST COMBINED



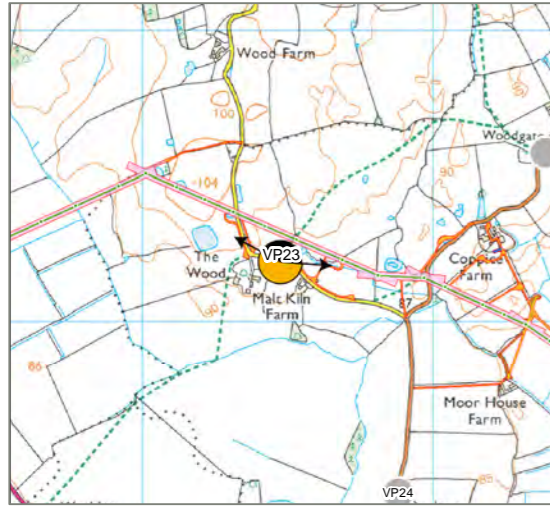
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



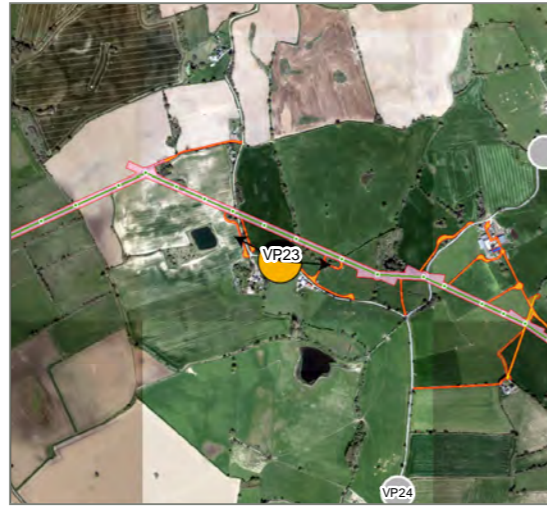
Grid Ref: 52.848796, -2.810993; AOD: 94m; General Direction of View: North-west 330°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 115m; Date & Time of Photograph - 05/07/17 1@ 15:15; Weather/Visibility - Overcast/Very Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 23: PROW 0217/4/2 NEAR MALT KILN FARM (VIEW EAST-NORTH-EAST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

In the foreground is a gently undulating pastoral field with sheep grazing and patches of marsh grass/sedge towards the field edges. To the far left is a post and wire fence, topped with barbed wire, indicating the western field boundary and local drainage ditch.

Across the view in the middle-distance a tree line marks the northern boundary of the field and marks the path of a local drainage ditch. Through gaps in the vegetation, the views continue of a pastoral landscape, with hedgerow boundaries and isolated trees and woodland belts.

Due to the local landform and tree cover, longer distance views are not possible, except for the very far right of view where the pastoral landscape appears to continue on a slightly higher area of ground in the direction of Noneley.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS - VIEWS NORTH-WEST AND EAST-NORTH-EAST COMBINED

CONSTRUCTION: Short-term construction activities associated with the access track, which is located in the foreground field and passes directly over the viewpoint, and erection of up to six wood poles, in particular no's. 123-127 would be visible. Despite the proximity of the construction work, due to its short-term nature, the magnitude of change is only assessed as **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER: It is anticipated that poles 124 (approx. 110m from the viewpoint), 125 (the closest pole at approx. 77m away) and 123 (approx. 220m away) would be visible, with 124 particularly prominent in the centre of the field on rising ground. Whilst several other poles may be visible, both to the west and the east, these will be heavily screened by intervening vegetation. The proposed line would bring a new and contrasting element to the landscape from the current baseline (*it is noted that the lower voltage line in the image below has been undergrounded since this photograph was taken*). Overall the new poles would be noticeable but, except for pole no. 124, they would not be prominent within the landscape due to nearby vegetation. Therefore it is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER: Summer views would be similar to winter views, although wood poles 123, 125 and 126 would benefit from greater screening and a denser vegetation backdrop. As such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low to medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

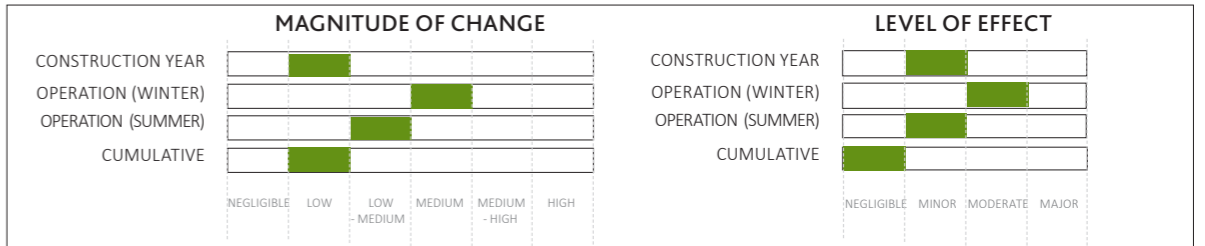
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View from PROW 0217/4/2 and adjacent to a local road connecting English Frankton and Burlton. Grade II listed Malt Kiln Farm is located 130m south-east of the viewpoint and will have similar viewpoints. The Wood is 120m south-west of the viewpoint, although views from this residence will be heavily screened by intervening vegetation. This is typical of the Principal Settled Farmlands identified in the Shropshire Landscape Typologies which defines this locality, and the eastern edge of Principal Settled Farmlands: Cockshutt to Ruewood LCA identified by Gillespies.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS- VIEWS NORTH-WEST AND EAST-NORTH-EAST COMBINED



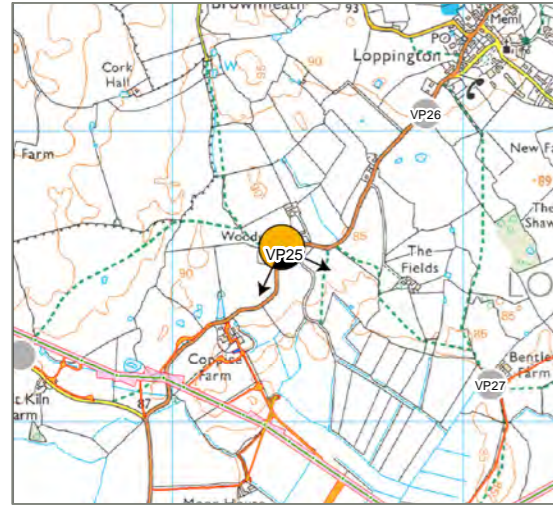
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



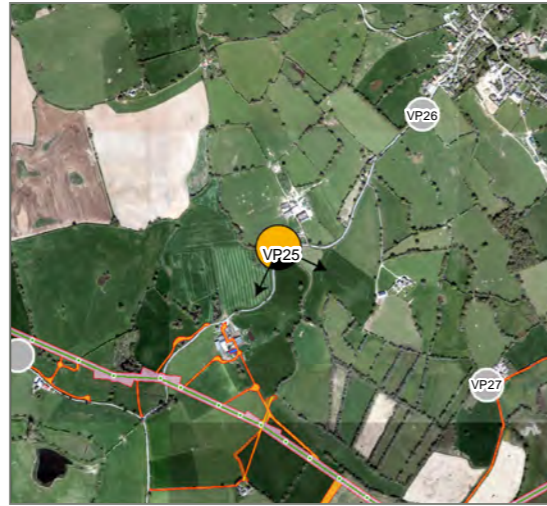
Grid Ref: 52.848796, -2.810993; AOD: 73m; General Direction of View: East-north-east 80°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 73m; Date & Time of Photograph - 05/07/17 1@ 15:15; Weather/Visibility - Overcast/Very Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed

VIEWPOINT 25: PROW 0217/6/1 AND B4397 AT WOODGATE

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The B4397 Burlton to Loppington road crosses the foreground of the view and is bound by a well maintained mature hedgerow with occasional mature trees, which is typical of the area. A pastoral field is visible above and through the hedgerow. A low voltage overhead line and series of wood poles runs through the foreground field, with the poles stacking into the middle distance.

This pastoral field covers land to the south of the view in both the foreground and mid-ground. An eroded field boundary (visible where there is a single group of mature trees to the centre of view) increases the scale of the field. The wood fence boundary east of Coppice Farm is just visible in the mid ground, and beyond it, Moor House Farm and its evergreen boundary are just perceptible to the centre-right of the mid-ground view.

Field boundaries to the centre and left of view (south-east and east) are marked by hedgerows with mature trees which create a layering effect of trees, which in turn screen more distant views. These field boundaries are around strip fields, which often date back to the medieval periods. Two of these fields form the Moorfields Local Wildlife Site.

Distant upland areas to the south (in the direction of the Shropshire Hills) are just perceptible on the centre of the horizon.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the access track east of Coppice Farm and the erection of poles no's. 130-132 would be perceptible over a very short area to the right of view in the middle distance. All the construction work would be over 560m from the viewpoint and the broadly level landscape with hedgerow trees screening the views. It is anticipated that all other construction work would be screened from view. The magnitude of change, due to the short term nature of the construction and distance/screening from the viewpoint, would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): To the centre and right of view, up to three wood poles, including angle pole no. 132, north of Moor House Farm would be partially visible at a distances of over 560m, and back-clothed by trees near Moor House Farm. Other poles would be heavily screened by vegetation, although views through bare winter trees may be possible. Although perceptible in the centre of the view, the Proposed Development would not be prominent. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, however its is assessed that the level of screening and back-clothing afforded by the woodland in full leaf would fully screen a large portion of the Proposed Development. As such the magnitude of change in the view would be **negligible**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

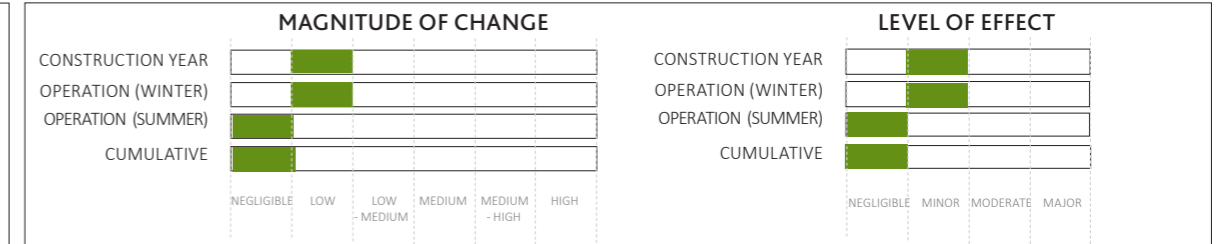
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- Road Network
- National Cycle Route
- Regional Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Landscape Designation
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Regional Trail
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View from the end of ProW 0217/6/1 and adjacent to B4397 connecting Loppington and Burlton. Grade II listed Woodgate and associated buildings is located just north of the viewpoint and will have similar (though slightly more screened) views of the poles. This is located on the boundary where the Estate Farmlands and Lowland Moors LCA meet the Principal Settled Farmlands to the north, as identified in the Shropshire Landscape Typologies. Likewise, it represents the boundary between the Lowland Moors: Wackley Brook and River Roden (to the south, as shown in the photograph below) and the Principal Settled Farmlands: Cockshutt to Ruewood LCA (to the north) as identified by Gillespies.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



Grid Ref: 52.852086, -2.797617; AOD: 88m; General Direction of View: South 180°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 570m; Date & Time of Photograph - 28/09/17 @ 11:40am; Weather/Visibility - Light cloud/clear; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

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VIEWPOINT 27: PROW 0217/9/1 NEAR BENTLEY FARM (VIEW SOUTH-EAST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground view is occupied by a small grazed paddock bound by overgrown hedgerows and post and wire fencing, with metal gates providing access onto an adjoining track which is screened by the tall hedgerows. These tall hedgerow trees to the left of view obscure views into adjoining landscapes, and these hedges form the horizon in the left of this view.

To the right of view an adjacent grazed field, bound by fencing and small hedgerow trees with occasional mature trees, stretches to neighbouring, slightly lower-lying arable fields. A 33kV overhead line is visible as it passes from the centre of the view to the right of view, crossing the adjacent fields. The existing overhead line and wood poles are visible on the skyline.

Beyond these fields and above the tree lined hedgerows, the more distant upland areas of the Shropshire Hills are just perceptible on the southern horizon.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS - SOUTH-EAST & SOUTH-WEST CONSIDERED TOGETHER

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the access track and erection of up to four wood poles, would potentially be visible, above and through the intervening vegetation. The access route is 40m away at its closest point, but screened by the tall intervening hedgerow to the left. Visible construction work would be at a distance of at least 415m from the viewpoint and the flat low-lying landscape with hedgerow trees would limit the views. Other construction activities and vehicular movements may occasionally be visible and/or glimpsed through intervening vegetation, but the activities would generally appear distant and small in the view. The magnitude of change, due to the short term nature of the construction and distance from the viewpoint, would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): It is anticipated that wood poles 138-141 would be visible above intervening landform/vegetation between 420-560m from the VP, and partially visible on the skyline at least 175m behind the existing overhead line. To the left and right of view, poles would be obscured by the intervening hedgerow trees and woodland blocks on field boundaries. Although perceptible in the centre of the view, the Proposed Development would not be prominent. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, but with a greater level of vegetation screening, however the magnitude of change in the view would remain as **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

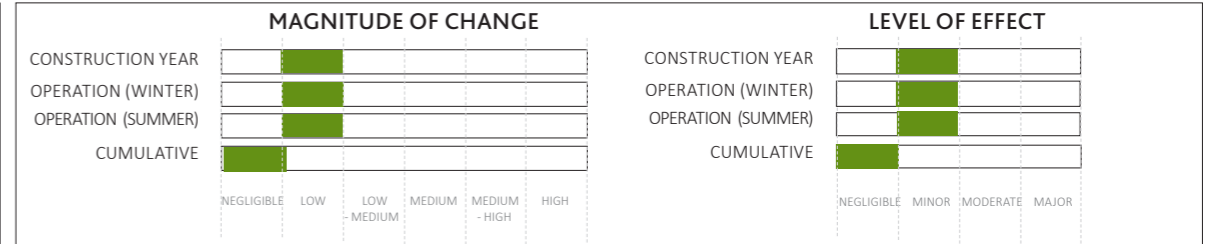
- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View from PROW 0217/9/1, immediately adjacent to the southern garden boundary of Bentley Farm, which is 800m west of Noneley. Also located adjacent to the Moorlands Local Wildlife Site, this location is partially encircled by the overhead line as it diverts around the LWS.

This viewpoints is located on the boundary of the Lowland Moors: Wackley Brook and River Roden LCA (to the west and south-west) and the Principal Settled Farmlands: Cockshutt to Ruewood LCA, as identified by Gillespies. The view in this direction is over the Principal Settled Farmlands: Cockshutt to Ruewood LCA.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS - SOUTH-EAST & SOUTH-WEST CONSIDERED TOGETHER



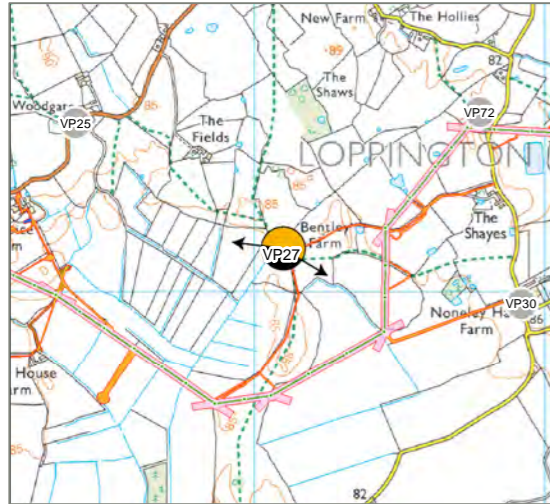
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



Grid Ref: 52.848042, -2.786994; AOD: 89m; General Direction of View: South-east 140°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 360m; Date & Time of Photograph - 28/09/17 @ 14:29; Weather/Visibility -Sunny/Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 27: PROW 0217/9/1 NEAR BENTLEY FARM (VIEW SOUTH-WEST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The left foreground view is occupied by a small grazed paddock bound by post and wire fencing. A wood gate provides access into an adjoining field to the right of view which is bound by wire fencing and a wood gate. This leads into a further grazing field that occupies the remainder of the foreground and the middle distance.

The field stretches to neighbouring, slightly lower-lying agricultural fields that are only just glimpsed beyond the field boundary. This field is bordered by tall, mature hedgerow trees which only afford occasional glimpses through and beyond into the wider landscape. These trees create a layering effect of trees, which in turn screen more distant views. These field boundaries are around strip fields, which often date back to the medieval periods. Two of these fields form the Moorfields Local Wildlife Site, which is located to the south-west of the viewpoint.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS - SOUTH-EAST & SOUTH-WEST CONSIDERED TOGETHER

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the access track and erection of up to four wood poles, would potentially be visible, above and through the intervening vegetation. The access route is 40m away at its closest point, but screened by the tall intervening hedgerow to the left. Visible construction work would be at a distance of at least 415m from the viewpoint and the flat low-lying landscape with hedgerow trees would limit the views. Other construction activities and vehicular movements may occasionally be visible and/or glimpsed through intervening vegetation, but the activities would generally appear distant and small in the view. The magnitude of change, due to the short term nature of the construction and distance from the viewpoint, would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): It is anticipated that wood poles 138-141 would be visible above intervening landform/vegetation between 420-560m from the VP, and partially visible on the skyline at least 175m behind the existing overhead line. To the left and right of view, poles would be obscured by the intervening hedgerow trees and woodland blocks on field boundaries. Although perceptible in the centre of the view, the Proposed Development would not be prominent. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, but with a greater level of vegetation screening, however the magnitude of change in the view would remain as **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

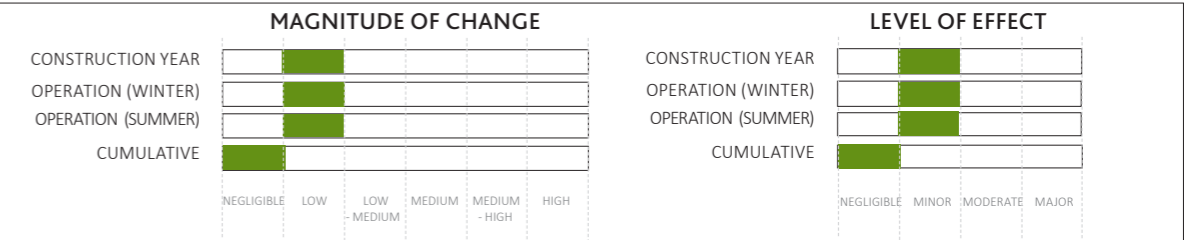
- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View from PRow 0217/9/1, immediately adjacent to the southern garden boundary of Bentley Farm, which is 800m west of Noneley. Also located adjacent to the Moorlands Local Wildlife Site, this location is partially encircled by the overhead line as it diverts around the LWS.

This viewpoints is located on the boundary of the Lowland Moors: Wackley Brook and River Roden LCA (to the west and south-west) and the Principal Settled Farmlands: Cockshutt to Ruewood LCA, as identified by Gillespies. The view in this direction is over the Lowland Moors: Wackley Brook and River Roden LCA.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS - SOUTH-EAST & SOUTH-WEST CONSIDERED TOGETHER



PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



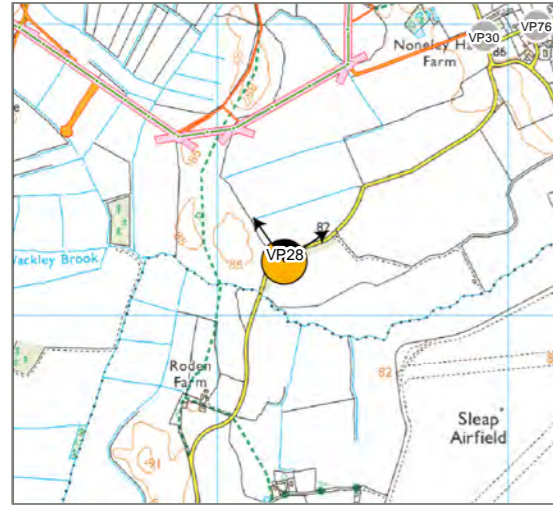
Angle pole 138
(~560m from VP)

Poles 133 -137 between 540m and 720m from the VP screened by intervening woodland which indicates the field boundaries around Moorfields Local Wildlife Site and apparent strip field patterns, which can date back to the medieval period.

Grid Ref: 52.848042, -2.786994; AOD: 89m; General Direction of View: South-west 230°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 560m; Date & Time of Photograph - 28/09/17 @ 14:30; Weather/Visibility - Sunny/Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 28: PROW 2017/10/1 WEST OF SLEAP AIRFIELD

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground and middle distance across the view is occupied by a single large-scale flat arable field. Within the field, to the right of view, a mature tree line indicates a former field boundary, and partially screens further views in this direction.

Across the flat landscape the tree lined field boundaries visible in the middle and far distance generally screen further views, with the various tree belts creating a layering effect within the landscape. There are occasional gaps through the vegetation that allow glimpsed views into adjoining fields on the gently rising land to the north.

An existing 33kV overhead line is just perceptible as it routes from the centre of the middle distance (within the trees) to the left of view.

The western edge of Noneley village, 1km from the viewpoint, is visible to the right of the view, and is set on a very slightly elevated position with some tree cover to the east (right) of the village, and to the north.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the access track and erection of four wood poles (no's. 140-143) would be visible across the flat landscape and foreground field. The visible construction work would be at least 450m from the viewpoint. Construction activities on other wood poles may be visible, but if so would be heavily screened. The magnitude of change, due to the short term nature of the construction and distance from the viewpoint, would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): To the left and centre of view wood pole no's 140-143 would be visible and due to the level landscape, are likely to break the skyline. In addition there may be glimpsed views of further woodpoles stacking behind pole no. 143 into the distance. Although there are lower voltage overhead lines within the landscape the Proposed Development would bring a new contrasting element to the view of the landscape. Due to the distance from the viewpoint it is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **medium to low**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, but with a greater level of back-clothing of the wood poles and a greater level of screening for the wood poles beyond no. 143. As such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

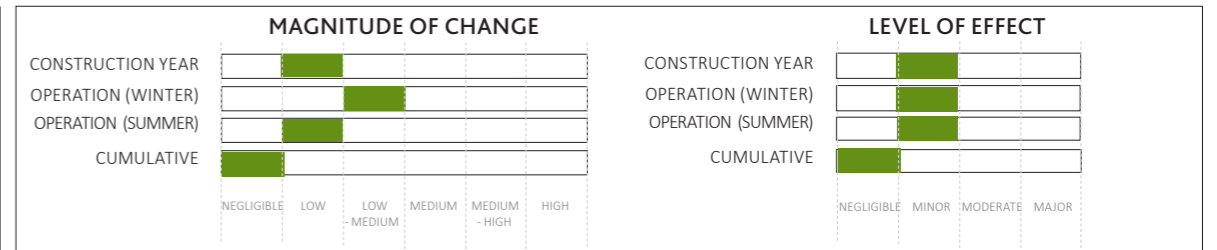
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - MEDIUM

- Residential
- Road Network
- National Cycle Route
- Regional Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Landscape Designation
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Regional Trail
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

The viewpoint is representative of views towards the Proposed Development from within the open landscape south and west of Noneley. PRow 2017/10/1 was inaccessible therefore this view was chosen to demonstrate a similar view, and is taken from an adjacent rural road. The viewpoint is located within the Lowland Moors LCA, as identified in the Shropshire Landscape Typologies. It is representative of the Lowland Moors: Wackley Brook and River Roden LCA as identified by Gillespies.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



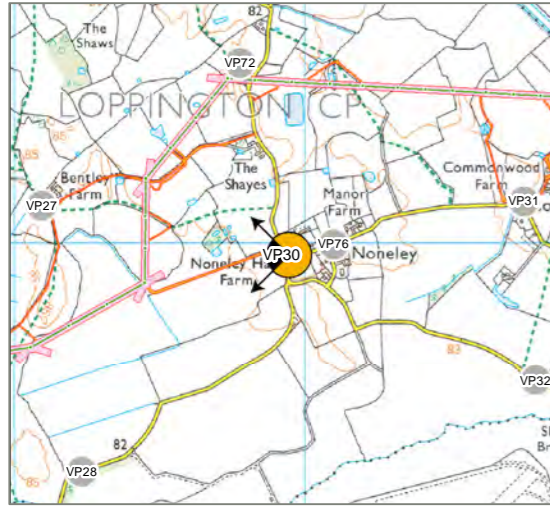
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW)



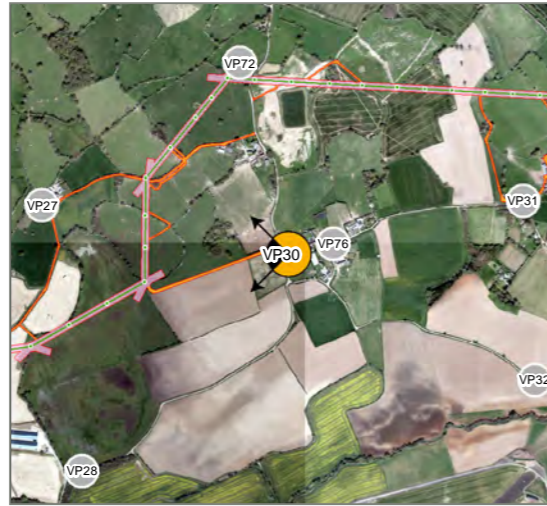
Grid Ref: 52.839828, -2.784806; AOD: 86m; General Direction of View: North 10°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 460m; Date & Time of Photograph - 05/10/17 @ 15:00; Weather/Visibility - Light Cloud/Clear; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 30: NONELEY VILLAGE (VIEW WEST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground is occupied by a patch of grassland, which has been recently planted with several species of young trees. The northern boundary of the field is defined by a mature well maintained hedgerow, which heads to the centre of the view from the far right. On the other side of the hedgerow is a small woodland belt which screens further views in this direction.

In the middle distance, to the left (south-west) and centre (west), the landform slightly drops before levelling out. The agricultural landscape comprises of large arable fields, with hedgerow and tree lined boundaries. The roofs of a large poultry farm, which sits within the flat agricultural landscape to the south-west of Noneley, are just perceptible behind intervening trees to the left of view. The wires of a 33kV overhead line are just perceptible to the centre right of the view, and are back-clothed by trees.

The low ridge to the west of Cockshutt and north of Petton is visible on the horizon in the distance. In clearer weather, the more distant undulating ridges and uplands to the south-west are visible to the left of view.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: Potentially some construction work involved in the erection of angle pole no. 143 may be visible above the intervening vegetation. The access track for angle pole no. 143 is adjacent to the hedgerow within the right hand side of this view and movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. Therefore, the magnitude of change, due to the short-term nature of the construction, would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Small likelihood of the tops of poles visible stacking above the existing vegetation, however this would only be for a tiny segment of the view and still very heavily screened. Therefore it is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **negligible**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, but with an even greater level of screening. As such the magnitude of change in the view would be **negligible**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

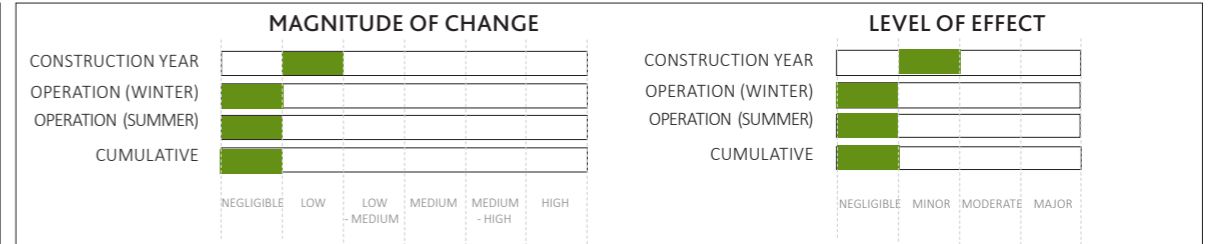
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

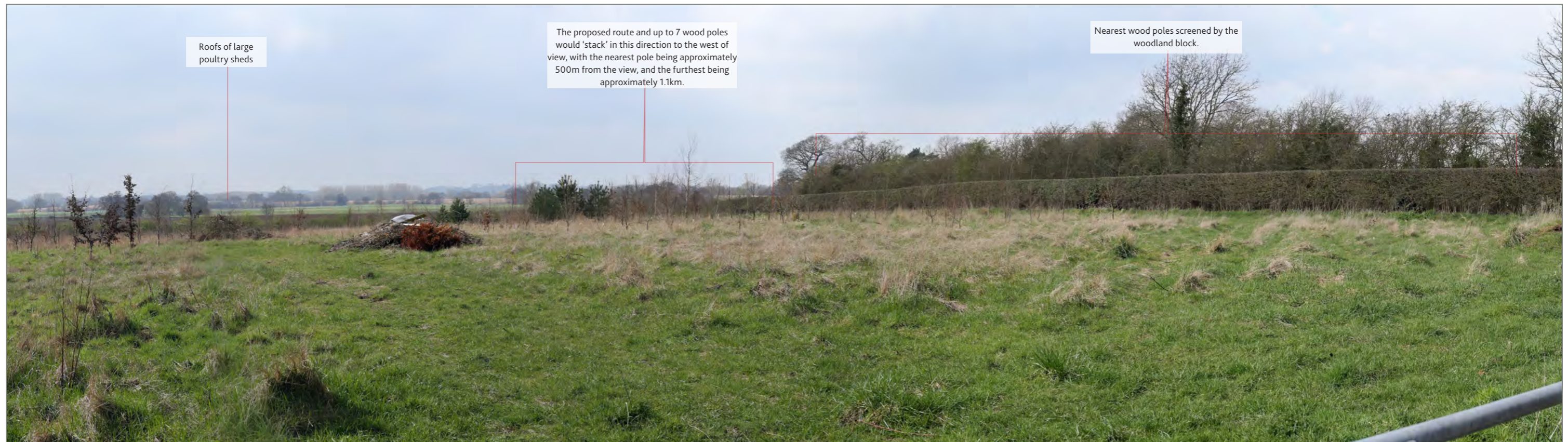
VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View west from the western edge of Noneley village, 50m from Grade II listed Noneley Hall Farmhouse. The viewpoint is on the local road from Noneley to Loppington and is representative of the residential properties at the western edge of Noneley. This viewpoint is located within the Principal Settled Farmlands: Cockshutt to Ruewood LCA, as identified by Gillespies, close to the boundary with the Lowland Moors: Wackley Brook and River Roden LCA which occupies the landscape beyond the foreground field.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



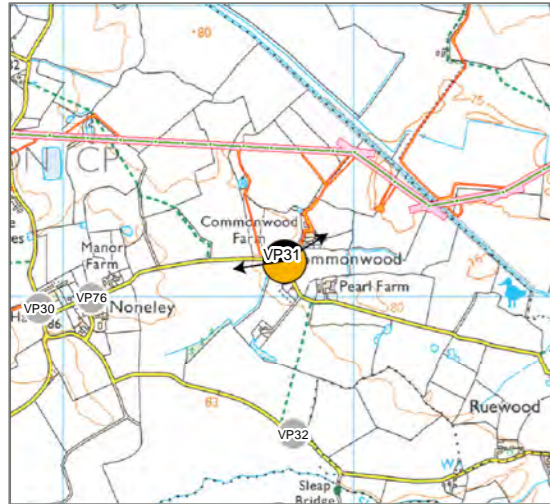
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



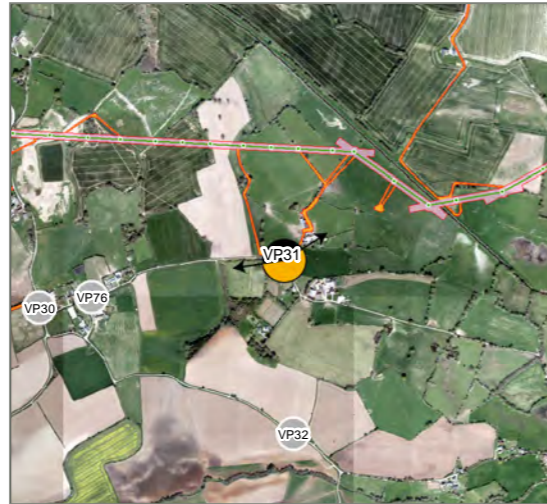
Grid Ref: 52.846597, -2.774708 ; AOD: 90m; General Direction of View: West 270°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 435m; Date & Time of Photograph - 23/03/17 @ 12:00 ; Weather/Visibility - Overcast/Moderate; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 31: COMMON WOOD (VIEW NORTH-WEST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground is occupied by the rural lane that connects the hamlets of Noneley and Commonwood, and looks north-west over adjacent agricultural land largely set aside to arable farming. The road is bound by hedgerows and mature trees, with some post and wire fencing, and a low wire fence (to the left of view). To the right of view, the private track to Commonwood Farm is just visible.

The foreground hedgerow has occasional gaps, but generally screens a large portion of the view into the adjacent fields. Through the occasional gaps in the hedgerow the agricultural landscape beyond is visible and is a continuation of agricultural fields bound by hedgerows and large mature hedgerow trees. The landscape is roughly level in this location, and more distant views are obscured by the screening effect of the trees and hedgerows to the foreground.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS - NORTH-WEST & NORTH-EAST CONSIDERED TOGETHER

CONSTRUCTION: Short term construction activities associated with the access track near Commonwood Farm would be visible when passing through the adjacent field to the west (left of view). Construction of the route may also be glimpsed through the intervening vegetation, to the centre-left of the full view, but only the tops of poles and overhead lines would be visible, and at a distance of over 360m away. Intervening trees and the farm buildings at Commonwood Farm would screen much of the work. Any visible construction activities would generally appear distant and small in the view. The magnitude of change, due to the short term nature of the construction, the screening and distance from the viewpoint, would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): The tops of up to four wood poles (noticeably no's. 157 and 158) would be just visible in the skyline above intervening vegetation at a minimum distance of 360m. To the left and right of the view, poles would be heavily screened by intervening vegetation and built form and the majority of the Proposed Development would not be perceptible. Therefore the magnitude of change in the view would be **low***.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, but with a greater level of screening for some wood poles. As such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low***.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1*.

*For all operational effects, the effects could be assessed as negligible, however it is recognised that more open views are possible from Commonwood Farm itself and as such the effects have been increased to **low**.

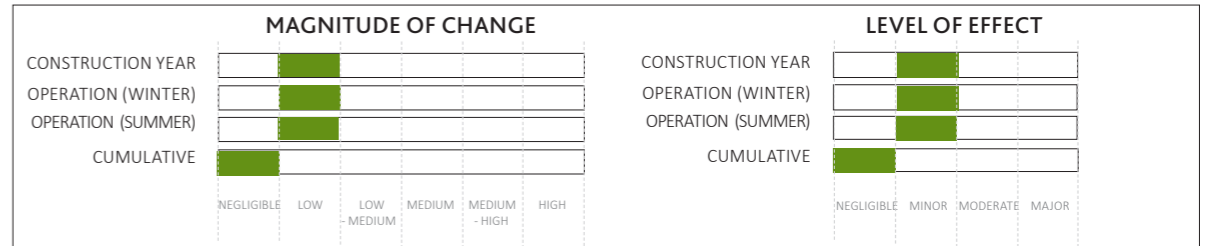
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View north-west from the edge of the hamlet at Commonwood, on the rural lane that leads to Noneley hamlet to the west (beyond the left of view). The viewpoint is located adjacent to the private track that leads to Commonwood Farm and is representative of views from the local road network, and residential properties on the edge of the hamlet. It should be noted that views from Commonwood will benefit from less screening than this view. This is located within the Principal Settled Farmlands, as identified in the Shropshire Landscape Typologies, and the Principal Settled Farmlands: Cockshutt to Ruewood LCA as identified by Gillespies.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS - NORTH-WEST & NORTH-EAST CONSIDERED TOGETHER



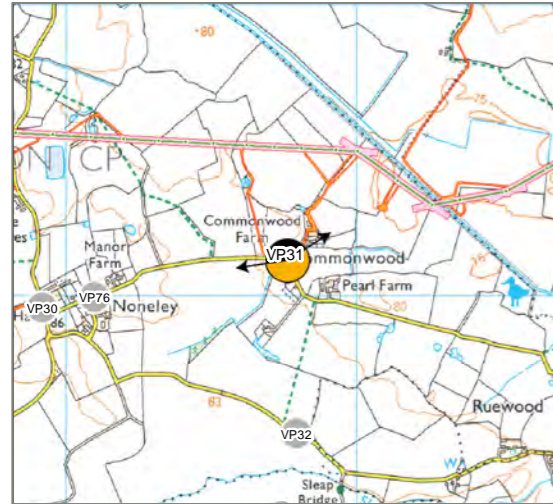
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW)



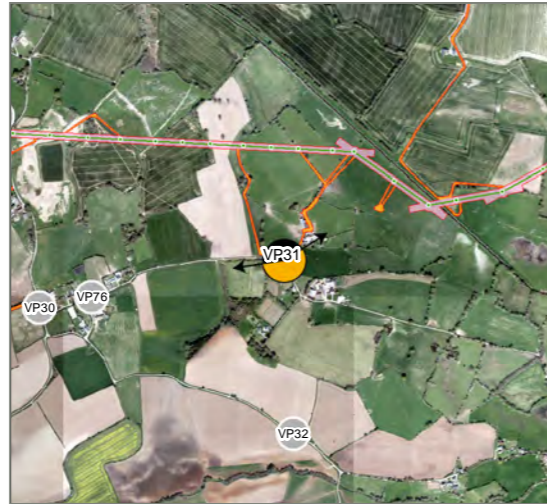
Grid Ref: 52.848333, -2.762361; AOD: 83m; General Direction of View: North-west 315°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 395m; Date & Time of Photograph - 27/09/17 @ 14:00; Weather/Visibility - Overcast/Moderate; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 31: COMMON WOOD (VIEW NORTH-EAST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground is occupied by the edge of the rural lane that connects the hamlets of Noneley and Commonwood, and looks north-east over adjacent agricultural land largely set aside to arable farming. The road is bound by hedgerows and mature trees, with some post and wire fencing. To the centre of view, the private track to Commonwood Farm is visible.

The mid-ground view is largely obscured by the roadside hedgerow, but the farm buildings at Commonwood Farm are just visible through gaps in the hedgerow in the centre of the view. To the right of view the red brick of the farmhouse and its chimneys are visible, as is the edge of the farmhouse's private garden, which is bound by a wood post fence and a red brick wall. An existing wood pole is visible to the far right of the view.

The landscape is roughly level in this location, and more distant views are generally obscured by the screening effect of the trees and hedgerows. Trees and hedgerows form the horizon in this view.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS - NORTH-WEST & NORTH-EAST CONSIDERED TOGETHER

CONSTRUCTION: Short term construction activities associated with the access track near Commonwood Farm would be visible when passing through the adjacent field to the west (see sheet for view north-west). Construction of the route may also be glimpsed through the intervening vegetation, to the centre-left of the full view, but only the tops of poles and overhead lines would be visible, and at a distance of over 360m away. Intervening trees and the farm buildings at Commonwood Farm would screen much of the work. Any visible construction activities would generally appear distant and small in the view. The magnitude of change, due to the short term nature of the construction, the screening and distance from the viewpoint, would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): The tops of up to four wood poles (noticeably no's. 157 and 158) would be just visible in the skyline above intervening vegetation at a minimum distance of 360m. To the left and right of the view, poles would be heavily screened by intervening vegetation and built form and the majority of the Proposed Development would not be perceptible. Therefore the magnitude of change in the view would be **low***.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, but with a greater level of screening for some wood poles. As such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low***.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1*.

*For all operational effects, the effects could be assessed as negligible, however it is recognised that more open views are possible from Commonwood Farm itself and as such the effects have been increased to **low**.

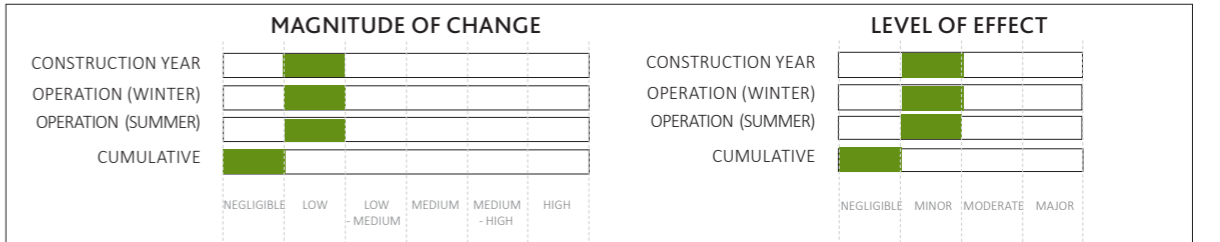
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View north-east from the edge of the hamlet at Commonwood (right of view), on the rural lane that leads to Noneley hamlet to the west. The viewpoint is located adjacent to the private track that leads to Commonwood Farm and is representative of views from the local road network, and residential properties on the edge of the hamlet. It should be noted that views from Commonwood will benefit from less screening than this view. This is located within the Principal Settled Farmlands, as identified in the Shropshire Landscape Typologies, and the Principal Settled Farmlands: Cockshutt to Ruewood LCA as identified by Gillespies.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS - NORTH-WEST & NORTH-EAST CONSIDERED TOGETHER



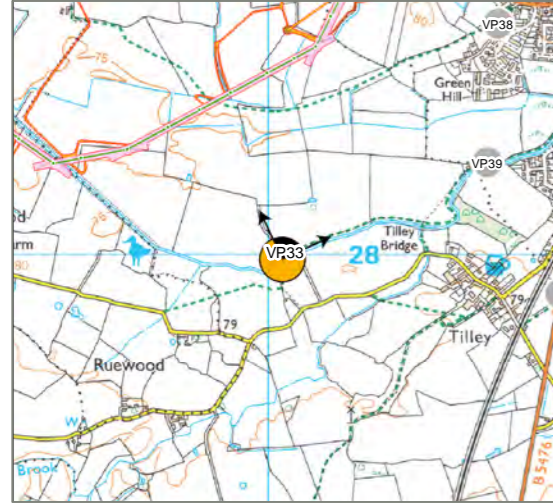
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



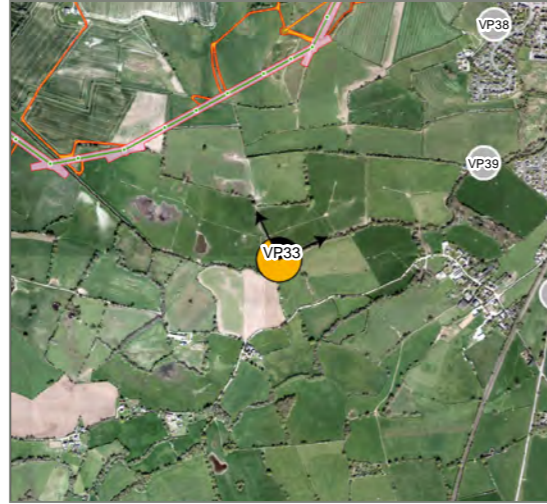
Grid Ref: 52.848333, -2.762361 ; AOD: 83m; General Direction of View: North-east 45°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 370m; Date & Time of Photograph - 27/09/17 @ 14:00; Weather/Visibility - Overcast/Moderate; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 33: RIVER RODEN

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

Across the foreground the view is occupied by a medium scale grazed pastoral field bound by mature hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees, on the inside of the hedgerow is a low post and wire fence, which appears to be on the edge of a drainage ditch which follows the path of the field boundary. The landscape is generally level, although the field very gently undulates.

Middle distance views of neighbouring pasture and arable fields are partially screened by intervening vegetation on field boundaries, and by the level nature of the topography. The hedgerow boundaries and trees within the landscape create a layering effect as the foreground and middle distance merge with potential longer distance views.

To the left of centre, in the middle-far distance, the landscape starts to rise slightly with occasional buildings, such as The Ditches Hall (approximately 1.4km from the viewpoint), and a wood pole overhead line visible on the elevated ground.

To the right of view the horizon is marked by mature trees on adjacent hedgerows, thus curtailing any distant views beyond the foreground field.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: Due to the distances from the construction activities (over 600m from the nearest access and over 580m from the nearest pole position), the intervening screening from vegetation, and the level landform, there would only be occasional, glimpsed views of distant construction work between gaps in the screening, in particular to the centre-left of view and on work for pole no's, 169 and 170. The magnitude of change would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Due to the distance from the proposed route (over 580m from the nearest pole position), the intervening vegetation on field boundaries and the level landform, there would be occasional, glimpsed views of the tops of the Proposed Development, in particular to the centre-left of view. It is anticipated that the tops of pole no's. 169-171, and the line connecting them, would all be visible with the potential for glimpsed views of additional poles stacking behind no. 171. Due to the distance of the view, and the partial vegetation screening, the magnitude of change would be **low**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, but with a greater level of screening and back-clothing for the visible wood poles. As such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

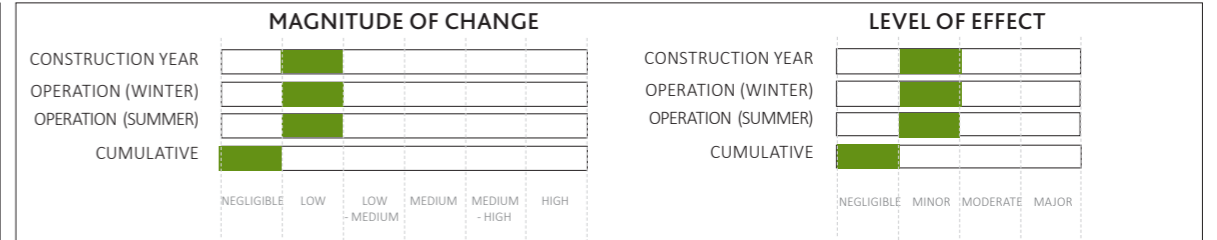
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - MEDIUM

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

Located on PROW 0230/45/1, adjacent to the River Roden (behind the viewpoint) . The viewpoint is located 570m west of the village of Tilley. VP33 is located close to where the Lowland Moors LCA meets the Principal Settled Farmlands to the north, as identified in the Shropshire Landscape Typologies. Likewise, it represents the transition area between the Lowland Moors: Wackley Brook and River Roden (in the photograph) and the Principal Settled Farmlands: Cockshutt to Ruewood LCA (to the rear of the view) as identified by Gillespies. The Settled Pastoral Farmlands: Wem Fringe LCA, as identified by Gillespies, are visible in the distance on the slightly higher ground to the centre of view.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



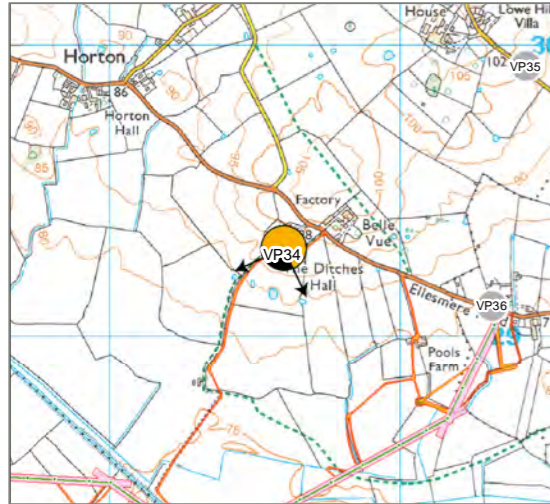
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



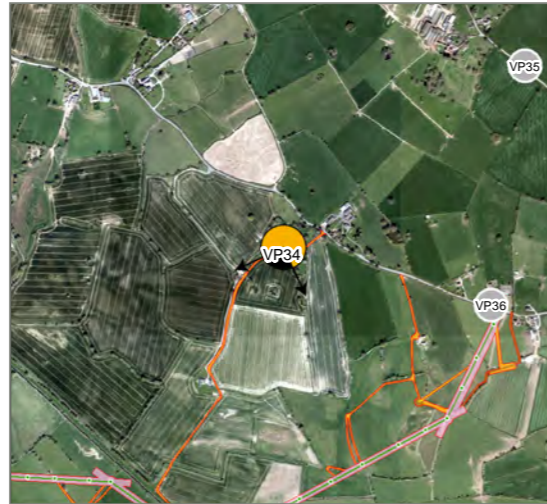
Grid Ref: 52.847244, -2.743061; AOD: 83m; General Direction of View: North 10°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 570m; Date & Time of Photograph - 27/09/17 @ 14:50; Weather/Visibility -Overcast /Moderate; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 34: THE DITCHES, B5063, PROW 0230/47/1 CENTRE OF PHOTO NEEDS MOVING LEFT

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground comprises the scrubby edge of a large arable field which gently begins to slope away from the viewpoint towards a hedgerow boundary on lower ground in the middle distance. Centre of view, and the foreground field, a patch of shrub vegetation marks the location of a pond. To the left of the pond is a single wood pole and box transmitter with overhead lines connecting from the pole in three directions across the view. Within the field to the far right is a single mature tree. To the left the field boundary is marked by a line of mature trees.

On the lower lying ground the agricultural landscape of predominantly arable fields, hedgerow boundaries, woodland belts and scattered farms and villages, typical of this location is visible across the view in the middle and far distance. The fields, hedgerows and trees across the view create a layering effect merging the foreground into the middle and longer distance views. Within the middle distance there are visible wood pole overhead lines across the landscape. The relatively elevated location of the viewpoint allows expansive and open views across the landscape.

To the left of view the higher ground at Clive and Preston Brockhurst indicates the southern boundary of the low lying landscape, approximately 6km from the viewpoint.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: Vehicular movements associated with construction access tracks would be visible along Ditches Hall Lane, at Lower Pools Barn (over 475m away), west of Pools Farm (some 570m to the left of view), at the River Roden (over 1km away). The elevated and open views mean that works associated with the erection of up to 10 wood poles and stringing of overhead lines would be visible across the view generally between 770m to 1km away. Intervening vegetation will only partially screen the work. Construction works would be relatively short-term (1-2 days per pole). The magnitude of change would be **low-medium**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Up to 10 wood poles, including four angle poles, and the overhead line would be visible across the view at distances of between 770m to 1km. Due to the elevated position of the view the Proposed Development would be fully back-clothed by the landscape behind. There would be a small amount of screening from vegetation for some poles, although there will be clear unimpeded views of some poles such as no's 164 and 168. It is noted that wood poles are an existing and accepted feature in this landscape. Due to the distance from the Proposed Development the magnitude of change would be **low-medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): As winter, but with marginally more screening from trees in leaf. Due to the distance from the Proposed Development the magnitude of change would be **low-medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

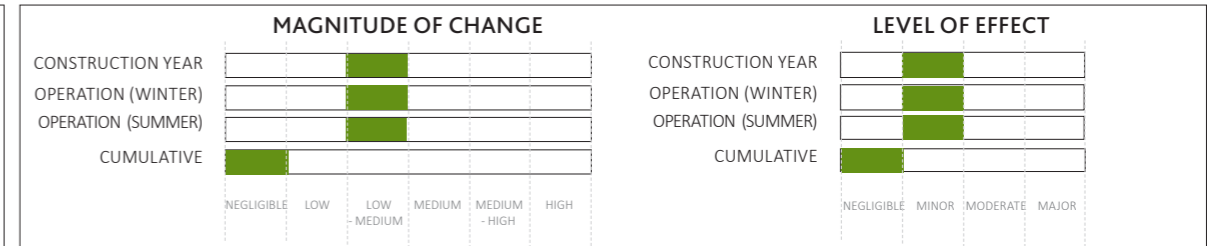
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

Located on PRoW 0230/45/1 / Ditches Hall Lane. The Grade II* The Ditches Hall is 60m north of the viewpoint. This viewpoint is representative of views from the slightly higher ground north of the Proposed Development overlooking the level lowland landscape west of Wem. The viewpoint is located towards the southern boundary of the Settled Pastoral Farmlands: Wem Fringe LCA and illustrates the transitional landscape from this LCA to the Lowland Moors: Wackley Brook and River Roden LCA which this viewpoint overlooks.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



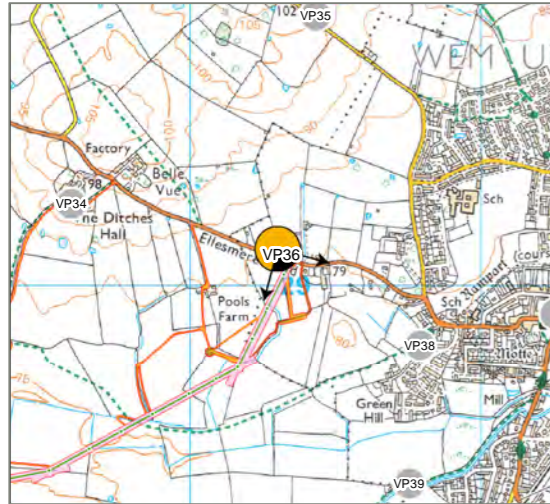
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW)



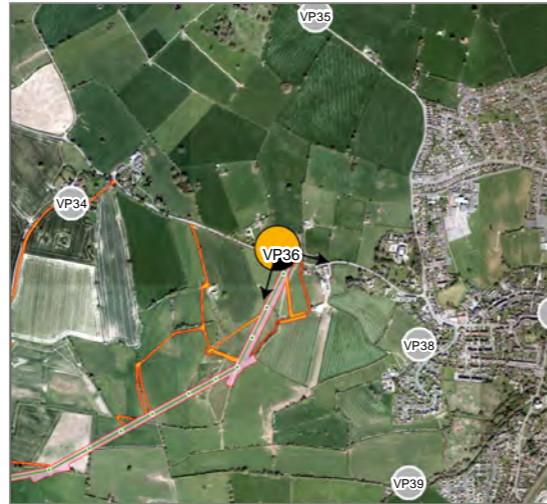
Grid Ref: 52.858649, -2.750123 ; AOD: 101m; General Direction of View: South-west 200°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 760m; Date & Time of Photograph - 06/07/17 @ 11:28; Weather/Visibility - Hazy/Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 36: ELLESMERE ROAD (B5063) AT WEM SUBSTATION

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground is occupied by the B5063 road at the edge of Wem. The road is bordered by a road-sign and overgrown mature hedgerows which screen longer distance views. Within the hedgerow are two wood pole structures. To the right of view the hedgerow is broken by a low metal gate farm entrance to a pastoral field, with other fence and gate structures beyond. To the immediate left of view is the residential driveway to Harley House. Above and through the foreground hedgerow are the roofs and chimneys of properties at the edge of Wem (including Avondale and Oakdene), and the wood poles and overhead lines of the low voltage lines associated with Wem Substation, which is located just out of view to the left.

Above the farm gate, right of view, are views into the adjacent agricultural landscape in the near and middle distance comprising rolling farmland across a relatively level landscape, with hedgerow boundaries and woodland belts. A series of existing low voltage wood poles occupy the view of the foreground field above the farm gate.

Through the gap filtered views extend across a pastoral landscape of trees and fields and hedgerows, to the distant high wooded ridge line of Preston, Brockhurst and Grinshill, and the church spire at Clive.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short-term construction activities associated with the access track, laydown area, and the dismantling and undergrounding of the closest existing 33kV overhead line in fields to the right of view would be visible through the access point to the fields. The erection of up to four wood poles, in particular the poles closest to the B5063, would be visible. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. However, this is in the context of an existing low level wirescape, a substation and a busy local road. There will be a temporary laydown area located adjacent to the farm entrance. The magnitude of change, due to the existing context and short-term nature of the construction, would be **low-medium**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Up to four new poles and the overhead line would be visible but would be partially screened by vegetation to the right and left of view. Where visible, poles viewed to the far right of view could appear to be 'stacking' behind each other in the distance. The closest existing wood pole line to this viewpoint will be undergrounded with the Proposed Development following a similar, though slightly closer, path into Wem Substation. The new wood poles would be taller than the existing wood pole structures and the overhead line would be visible as it oversails the road. This view would be in the context of Wem Substation and the existing overhead lines. Despite the proximity of the proposed wood poles, it is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low-medium**, this is due to the existing context of the view and the fact the Proposed Development would only appear as a slightly larger replacement to an existing overhead line.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, however the poles beyond to the left of the view would be generally screened by summer vegetation. The magnitude of change in the view would be **low-medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

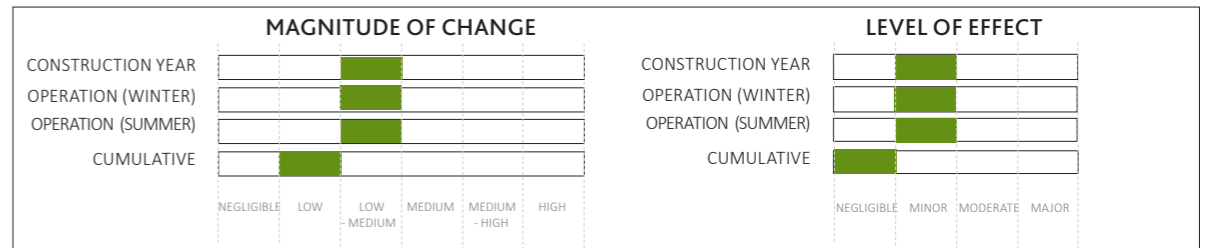
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- Road Network
- National Cycle Route
- Regional Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Landscape Designation
- Heritage Asset
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Regional Trail
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View from Ellesmere Road as it exits Wem, 40m from the access to Wem Substation (which is located northeast of the viewpoint - to the left of the attached image). The nearest residential property is Harley House approximately 75m behind (north) of the viewpoint and the view is considered representative of this and other nearby residential properties, hence the high sensitivity of the receptor. VP36 is located on the boundary of the Lowland Moors: Wackley Brook and River Roden LCA and the Urban: Wem LCA, as identified by Gillespies.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



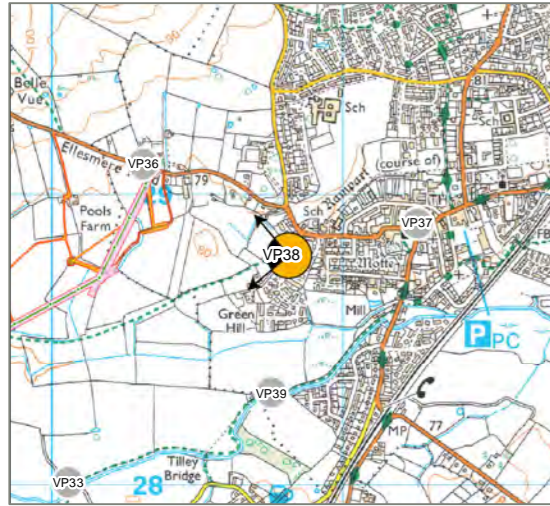
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



Grid Ref: 52.857141, -2.739355; AOD: 83m; General Direction of View: Southeast 140°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 45m; Date & Time of Photograph - 06/07/17 @12:00; Weather/Visibility - Hazy/Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 38: BANKHOUSE LANE / PROW 0231/9/1 AT WEM PERIPHERY

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

Foreground of the view is occupied by a grazed field bound by post and wire fence to the left of view, and overgrown hedgerow interspersed with hedgerow trees. To the right of view are the hedgerows to the rear gardens of properties off Lowe Hill Road, and to the right is a small paddock bound by hedgerow. PRow 0231/9/1 is visible as it heads away from the view towards the left of view.

Views beyond the field are limited by the low-lying and flat nature of the landscape, and by the screening from mature trees and hedgerows that border the field. The tops of three existing wood pole, low voltage overhead lines are visible in neighbouring fields to the left, and four stacked poles are visible in the foreground and mid-ground of the centre-right of the view.

Chimneys and roofs of nearby buildings are visible in the gaps above the hedgerow, including the distinctive chimneys of Grade II listed Beech House to the right of view, and Overfields to the centre-right of view.

The elevated landscape of Lowe Hill is just visible beyond the roof tops at Overfields in the centre right of view.

The horizon is largely formed by tree tops and existing overhead lines are visible on the skyline.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: The ground level construction will be screened by the intervening vegetation across the view. However it is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the erection of approximately five wood poles and the stringing of the overhead line would occasionally be glimpsed above and/or through the intervening vegetation on field boundaries at distances of over 390m. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles, if visible through and/or above intervening vegetation, may draw the eye. The magnitude of change, due to the level of screening and short term nature of the construction work would be **negligible**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): The tops of up to five new poles and the overhead line would be visible above the intervening vegetation. The overhead line would be slightly further back than the existing line across the view (not the line in the foreground field) which would be undergrounded and the wood poles would appear slightly larger than the existing wood poles and would break the skyline. Views from the upper floors of properties immediately adjacent to the viewpoint would be more open than this viewpoint, with longer distance views and views over the vegetation possible. The Proposed Development would be viewed within the context of existing overhead lines. Due to the intervening distance and screening, it is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, although there would be a greater level of screening. The magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

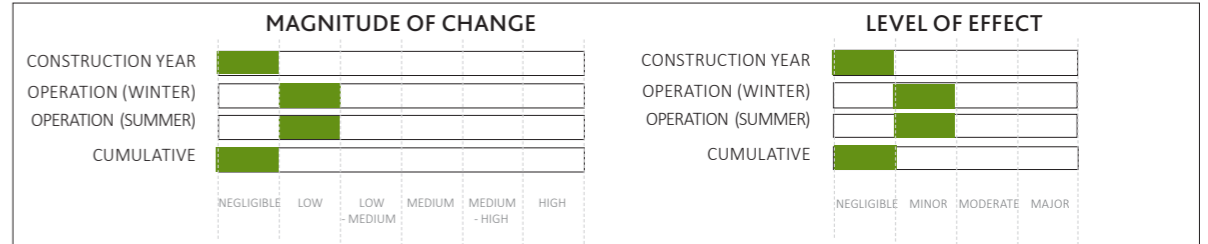
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

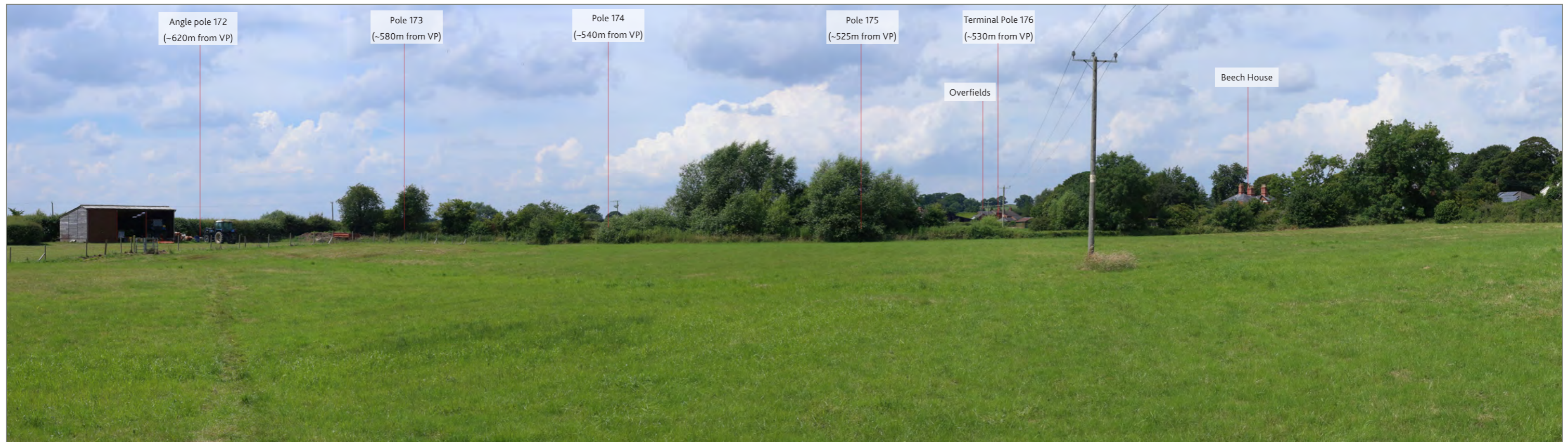
VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View from the field neighbouring Bankhouse Lane, at the western edge of Wem, on PRow 231/9/1. The nearest residential properties are on Bankhouse Lane to the rear and right of the viewpoint and the view is considered representative of nearby residential properties, hence the high sensitivity of the receptor. The viewpoint is located just within the boundary of the Urban: Wem LCA, as identified by Gillespies, viewing towards the Lowland Moors: Wackley Brook and River Roden LCA.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



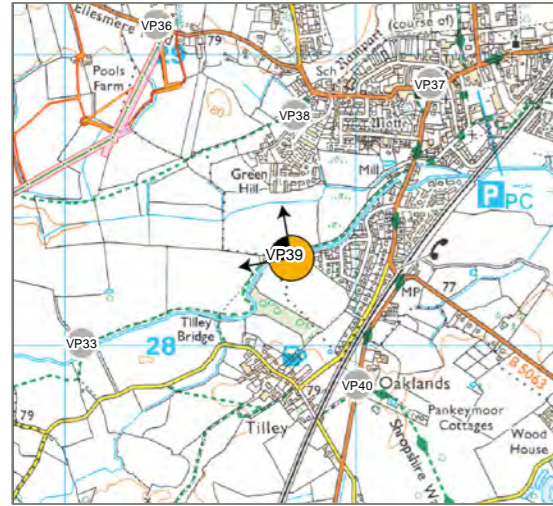
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW)



Grid Ref: 52.854392, -2.732164; AOD: 86m; General Direction of View: 290°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 525m; Date & Time of Photograph - 06/07/17 @ 13:30; Weather/Visibility - Light cloud/Good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 39: MILL STREET / RIVER RODEN / PROW 0231/7/1 AT WEM PERIPHERY

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground of the view is occupied by PRoW 023/7/1 and the low shrubby hedgerow which separates the PRoW from the adjacent arable field. The arable field is of a medium size and dominates the view, occupying most of the foreground and middle distance. A post and wire fence runs through the middle of the field across the view. Within the field, to the right of view, a low voltage overhead line is visible (at least six wood pole structures) stacking from the viewer towards Wem Substation. The field is bounded by a hedgerow and occasional trees.

To the far left a group of hedgerow trees screen further views and centre of view a small woodland belt screens further views and creates a layering effect with the woodland and landscape beyond. To the right the hedgerow boundary has large gaps within it which allow views onto the agricultural fields beyond and housing at the western edge of Wem. Through these gaps the landscape begins to gently rise and there are partially screened views of the properties adjacent to Wem Substation. Four separate overhead lines are visible converging on this area.

To the left of view, higher ground in the very far distance is just perceptible.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: The ground level construction will be screened by the intervening vegetation across the view. However it is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the erection of up to seven wood poles and the stringing of the overhead line would occasionally be glimpsed above and/or through the intervening vegetation. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. The magnitude of change, due to the existing context and presence of overhead lines, distance from the construction activities, and short-term nature of the construction, would be **negligible**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): The tops of up to seven wood poles (most clearly no. 170, 820m from the viewpoint) and the overhead line would be partially visible across the view, in gaps above and between the hedgerows. The tops of poles and overhead when visible are likely to be visible on the skyline. However, this would be at a minimum distance of 710m from the viewpoint and in the context of the existing overhead lines, one of which would be underground. It is noted, however, that the wood poles of the Proposed Development would be larger than the existing wood poles. Due to the intervening distance and screening, it is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, however the greater level of screening would reduce the number of visible wood poles. The magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

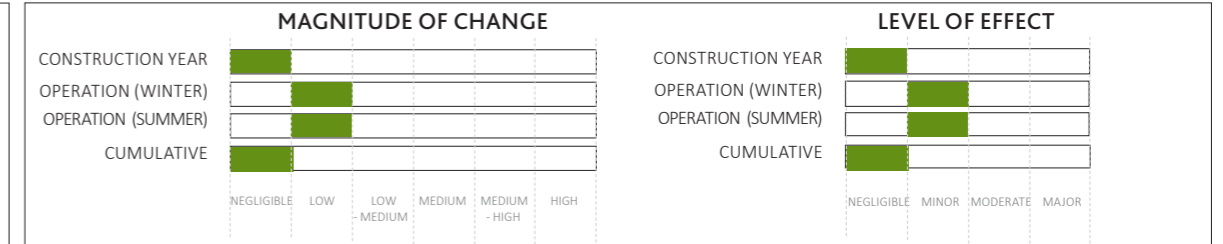
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View from PROW 231/7/1 (Mill Street) at the south-western edge of Wem. The viewpoint is 60m from the nearest residential properties on Mill Street and the view is considered representative of nearby residential properties, hence the high sensitivity of the receptor. The viewpoint is located on the boundary of the Lowland Moors: Wackley Brook and River Roden LCA (the LCA within the photograph), Principal Settled Farmlands: Cockshutt to Ruewood LCA, and the Urban: Wem LCA (right of view), as identified by Gillespies.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



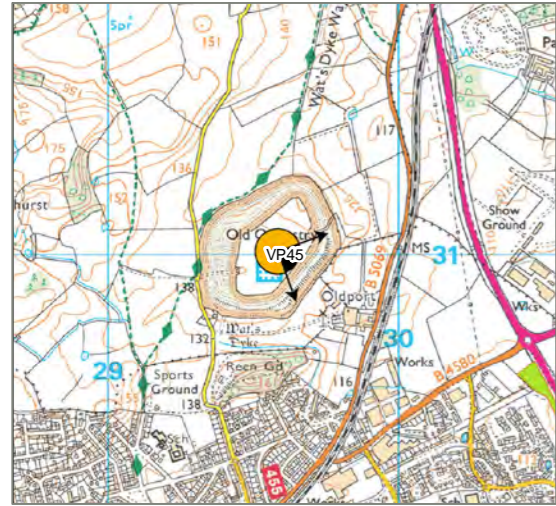
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



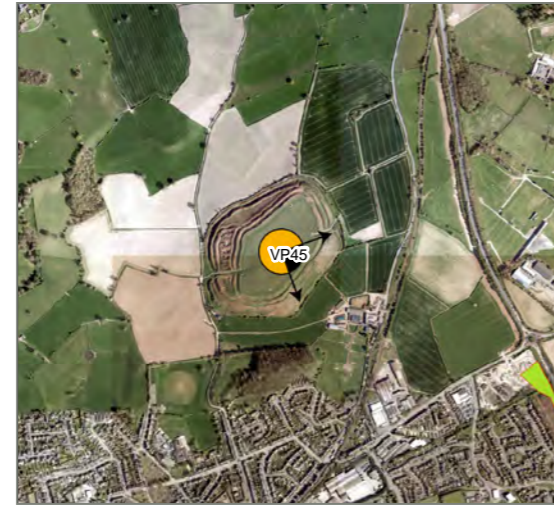
Grid Ref: 52.850022, -2.732664; AOD: 86m; General Direction of View: North 355°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 710m; Date & Time of Photograph - 06/07/17 @ 14:10; Weather/Visibility - Clear/Very good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 45: OLD OSWESTRY HILL FORT AND WAT'S DYKE

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

This is an open expansive view of the relatively level and agricultural north Shropshire landscape. The edge of Oswestry Hill Fort is visible in the foreground left of view as it drops in height from the viewpoint. On the lower lying landscape Oldport farm and buildings occupy the foreground to the right of centre.

As the foreground merges into the middle distance the landscape is predominantly a flat agricultural landscape with hedgerow boundaries and woodland belts throughout. To the right of view is the north-eastern edge of Oswestry, including Oswestry Substation. The busy A5(T) road, which forms the eastern boundary of Oswestry cuts across the landscape from left to right in the near middle distance, although the considerable roadside vegetation only allows glimpsed views of vehicles. A steel pylon line is also visible across the view before joining the substation. Within the fields around the substation other wood pole overhead lines are visible.

In the middle distance to the left and centre of view, and also within the longer distance, the small settlements of north Shropshire such as Whittington and Babbinswood are visible scattered within the wider agricultural landscape.

Areas of higher ground in south Shropshire are visible in the far distance.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: Undergrounding work will commence at the substation and continue for 1.2km towards terminal pole no. 1 and elements of this work may be glimpsed through the intervening vegetation. Due to the elevated location of the view construction work associated with several wood poles may be glimpsed at long distances of 2km plus. Due to the distance from the work and its short-term nature the magnitude of change in the view, during construction, is assessed as **negligible**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): There is the potential for several wood poles to be identified within the landscape above and through the intervening vegetation. All visible wood poles would be viewed within the context of the existing substation and associated overhead lines and also viewed at a considerable distance from the viewpoint. Due to the intervening distance and screening the poles would be barely perceptible, however due to the possibility of seeing a number of wood poles the anticipated magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, however greater screening of the poles would be provided by summer vegetation, meaning that the wood poles would be even less perceptible than they are in winter. The magnitude of change in the view would be **negligible**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

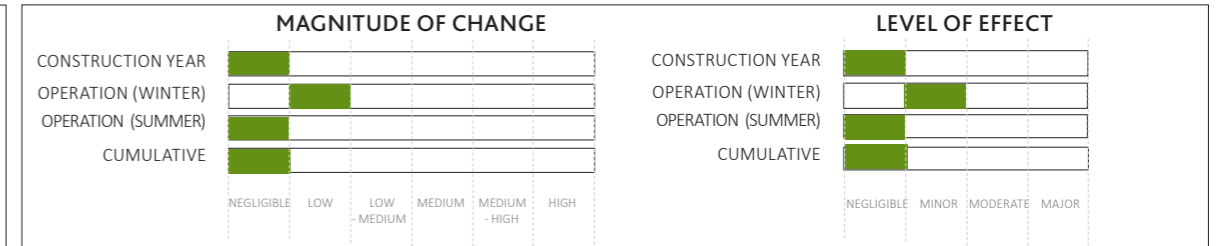
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

VP45 is located on Old Oswestry Hill Fort (a scheduled ancient monument) and adjacent to a section of Wat's Dyke (an ancient linear earthwork) located on the northern edge of Oswestry. The Oswald's Trail circular walking route and the Wat's Dyke Way (LDWA long distance trails) skirt the edge of the the hill-fort and VP45 is representative of both this historic asset and the trails. VP45 is located within the Principal Settled Farmlands SLT, as identified in the Shropshire Landscape Typologies.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



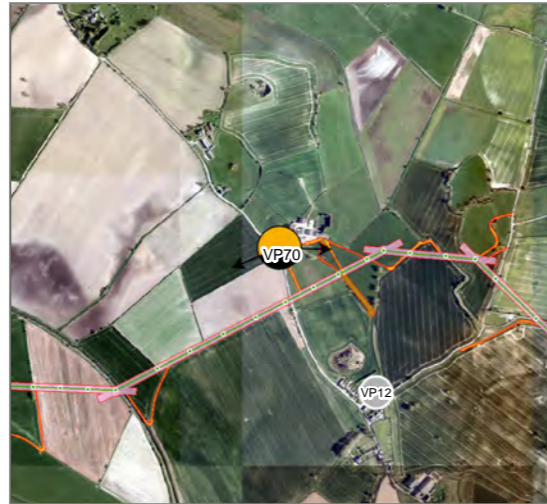
Grid Ref: 52.871889, -3.047247; AOD: 145m; General Direction of View: South-east 120°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 1.9km; Date & Time of Photograph - 06/04/17 @ 11:20; Weather/Visibility - Overcast/good; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 70: DANDYFORD FARM, LOWER HORDLEY (VIEW SOUTH-EAST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

To the right of view a local road, slightly wider than many within this area, running north-to-south. The road is bordered by a grass verge and a low well maintained roadside hedgerow, which allows wide open views of the relatively flat landscape. A single mature tree is adjacent to the hedgerow as is a wooden telegraph pole line.

In the middle distance the road continues southwards and the landform very gently rises towards the small collection of houses at Lower Hordley. Longer distance views in this direction are then screened.

To the immediate left of view is a row of tall deciduous trees which indicates the boundary of the foreground field and the curtilage of Dandyford Farm. These trees heavily screen further views in this direction.

In the centre of view the relatively level agricultural landscape, with hedgerow boundaries, scattered trees and small woodland belts continues and merges into the distance, where the landform slightly raises screening further views. In the middle distance across the landscape is a wood pole overhead line. Two individual turbines are visible breaking the skyline above this higher ridge of land.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS - VIEWS SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH-WEST COMBINED

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short-term construction activities associated with the access track and erection of up to eight proposed wood poles, with no's. 69 and 70 being the closest, would be visible. In addition a temporary laydown would be located adjacent to this viewpoint and visible. The movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. Activities relating to the undergrounding of the existing low voltage overhead line would also be visible. The magnitude of change, due to the short-term nature of the construction, would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Up to eight wood poles and the overhead line would be visible, the majority of the poles would be visible within the skyline. Some poles would be partially screened and back-clothed by landform and vegetation. The majority of visible poles would be at such a distance as to make their individual impact on the view limited, however there would be a clear views of pole no's. 68-71 with limited intervening vegetation. The new line, which goes across the view, would be a noticeable new element within the landscape, however this would be in the context of the existing baseline which includes a telegraph pole line, wind turbines, the existing wood pole line (to be undergrounded) and in the distance a 400kV pylon line. Views from within Dandyford Farm would benefit from greater screening than this view. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, with a small number of poles benefiting from some extra vegetative screening, as such the magnitude of change in the view would be **medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

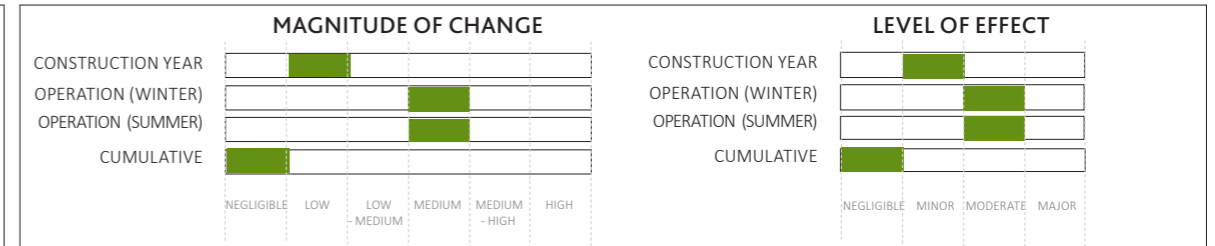
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View south from driveway entrance to Dandyford Farm on the local road connecting Hordley and Lower Hordley. Representative of views southwards from this road and residential properties along the road. The road cuts through irregular shaped medium and large scale arable fields typical of this locality and the Estate Farmlands Shropshire Landscape Typology.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS - VIEWS SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH-WEST COMBINED



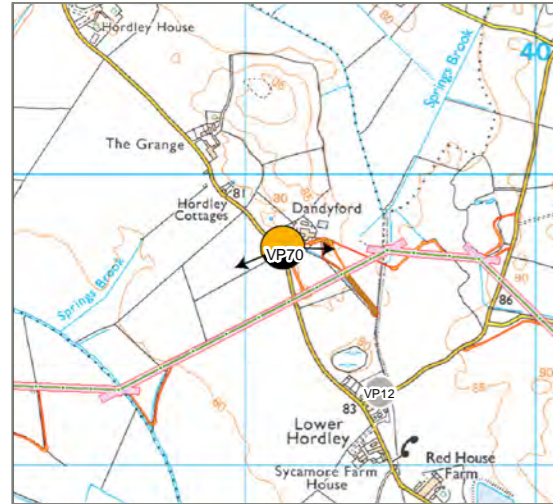
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



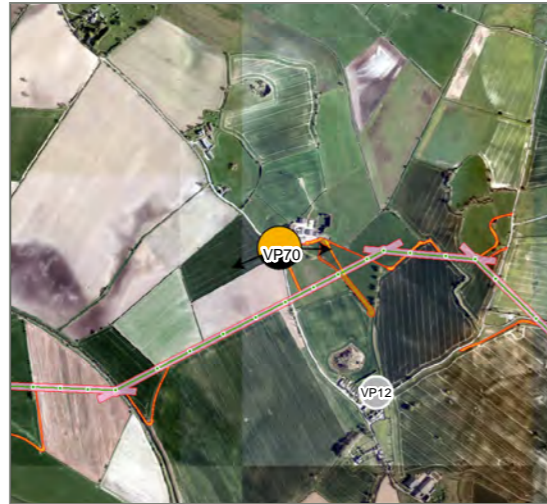
Grid Ref: 52.861592, -2.905478; AOD: 86m; General Direction of View: South-east 135°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 160m; Date & Time of Photograph - 23/03/17 @ 14:40; Weather/Visibility - Overcast/Moderate; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 70: DANDYFORD FARM, LOWER HORDLEY (VIEW SOUTH-WEST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

Centre of the foreground is occupied by a local road, slightly wider than many within this area, running north-to-south. The road is bordered on both sides by grass verges and low well-maintained roadside hedgerows, which allow wide open views of the relatively flat landscape. Left of view is a single mature tree within the field. Right of view, the low hedgerow, allows views of the large, recently ploughed, arable field. A wooden telegraph pole line runs adjacent to the southbound carriageway.

In the middle distance the road continues southwards, the roadside hedgerow gets larger in size and a section along the northbound carriageway includes numerous hedgerow trees. The large arable field to the right of view is bordered on all sides by a low well-maintained hedgerow, the proposed route will follow the visible hedgerow along the southern boundary of the field. To the left of view the landform very gently rises and the rolling agricultural landscape continues, on the very slightly higher ground left of view the small collection of houses at Lower Hordley are visible. Longer distance views in this direction are then screened.

In the distance, centre of view, is a single wind turbine. Across the view a 400kV overhead line with approximately 13 steel pylon structures is visible.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS - VIEWS SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH-WEST COMBINED

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short-term construction activities associated with the access track and erection of up to eight proposed wood poles, with no's. 69 and 70 being the closest, would be visible. In addition a temporary laydown would be located adjacent to this viewpoint and visible. The movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. Activities relating to the undergrounding of the existing low voltage overhead line would also be visible. The magnitude of change, due to the short-term nature of the construction, would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Up to eight wood poles and the overhead line would be visible, the majority of the poles would be visible within the skyline. Some poles would be partially screened and back-clothed by landform and vegetation. The majority of visible poles would be at such a distance as to make their individual impact on the view limited, however there would be a clear views of pole no's. 68-71 with limited intervening vegetation. The new line, which goes across the view, would be a noticeable new element within the landscape, however this would be in the context of the existing baseline which includes a telegraph pole line, wind turbines, the existing wood pole line (to be undergrounded) and in the distance a 400kV pylon line. Views from within Dandyford Farm would benefit from greater screening than this view. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, with a small number of poles benefiting from some extra vegetative screening, as such the magnitude of change in the view would be **medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

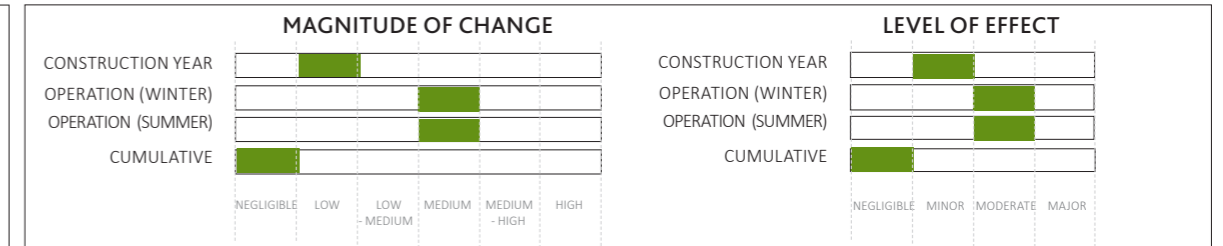
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View south from driveway entrance to Dandyford Farm on the local road connecting Hordley and Lower Hordley. Representative of views southwards from this road and residential properties along the road. The road cuts through irregular shaped medium and large scale arable fields typical of this locality and the Estate Farmlands Shropshire Landscape Typology.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS - VIEWS SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH-WEST COMBINED



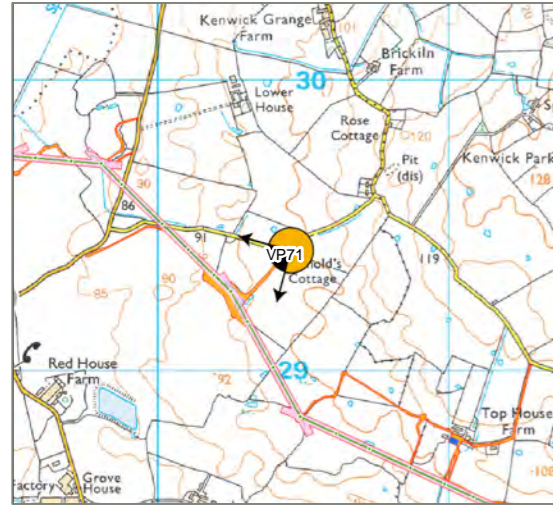
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



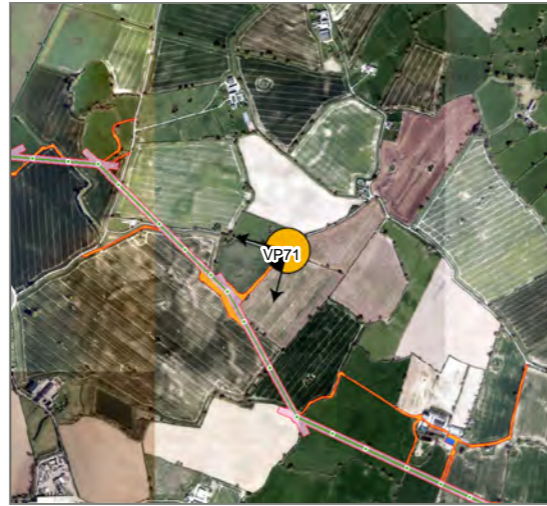
Grid Ref: 52.861592, -2.905478; AOD: 86m; General Direction of View: South-west 215°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 170m; Date & Time of Photograph - 23/03/17 @ 14:40; Weather/Visibility - Overcast/Moderate; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 71: REYNOLD'S COTTAGE ON LOCAL ROAD BETWEEN LOWER HORDLEY AND COCKSHUTT

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The view is occupied by an arable field with mature hedgerow boundaries and hedgerow trees. The eastern boundary hedgerow (left of view) in the immediate foreground is comprised of thick holly shrubs and screens any views to the southeast. At the extreme right of view the grass verge and local road, which borders the northern edge of the field are just visible. The southern boundary hedge includes some gaps, through which further arable fields can be seen in the middle distance.

The agricultural landscape, hedgerow boundaries and tree lines continue into the middle distance and are interspersed with farm buildings and small settlements, with the roof tops at Lower Hordley visible above and through the intervening vegetation to the right of centre.

Further into the distance a 400kV overhead line breaks the skyline and the tops of six large pylons are visible across the line of view, between 2.5 and 4km from the viewpoint.

In the distance the rolling farmland continues and merges into the high ground in south Shropshire and eastern Wales, which provide a far distant background to this view.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION: It is anticipated that short term construction activities associated with the access track and erection of three proposed wood poles, with no. 78 being the closest (230m from the viewpoint), would be visible. However, all this work would be partially screened by intervening vegetation, particularly if done during the winter months, and short-term in nature. The access track will run adjacent to the mature hedgerow at the left of the view and clearly visible. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles would draw the eye. Due to the short-term nature of the work the magnitude of change would be **low**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): Three wood poles and the connecting overhead line would be visible from the viewpoint, the majority of which would break the skyline, although all would be partially filtered by intervening vegetation. Although some of the proposed route would be visible, this would be in the context of the existing baseline of the 400kV pylon line across the view. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, except the level of screening would be greater, as such the magnitude of change in the view would be **low**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

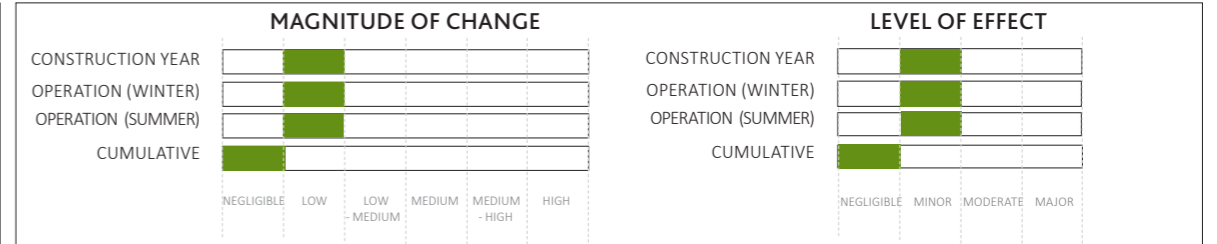
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - HIGH

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View taken from local road opposite a field entrance opposite Reynold's Cottage looking south-west towards Lower Hordley. Located within and looking across the Estate Farmlands Shropshire Landscape Typology. A tall mature hedgerow screens views to the south-east, however, if the viewpoint was moved two metres to the left it would be possible to view a different section of the proposed overhead line, however these wood poles are further away than those indicated in the view below and due to the local topography it is anticipated that much of the Proposed Development to the south-east would be screened by intervening landform, although there is likely to be a clear view of pole no. 82.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS



PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.

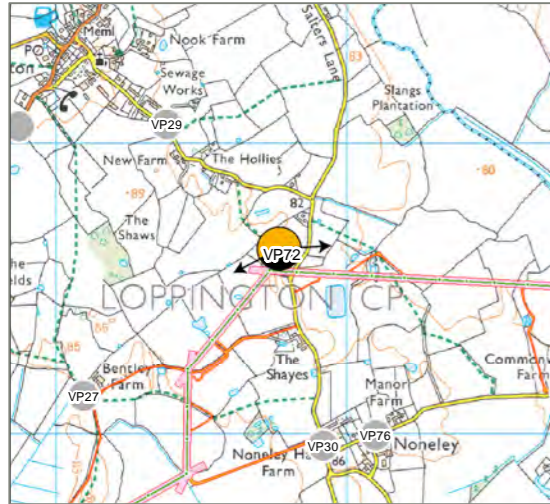


Grid Ref: 52.858813, -2.886111; AOD: 102m; General Direction of View: Southwest 240°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 227m; Date & Time of Photograph - 23/03/17 @ 15:30; Weather/Visibility - Hazy/Moderate; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

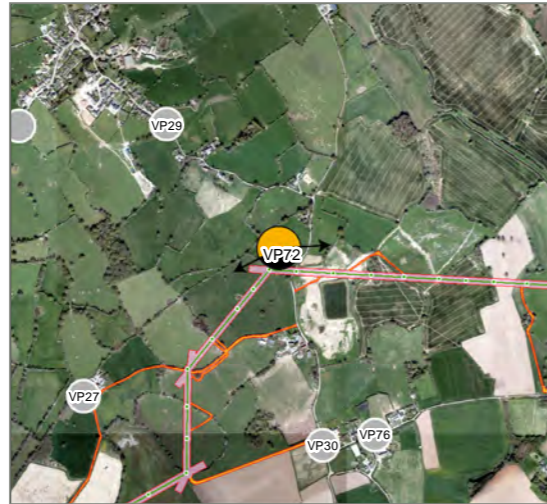
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VIEWPOINT 72: PROW 0217/12/1 NEAR THE SHAYES (VIEW SOUTH-EAST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground is occupied by the corner of a small pastoral field over a relatively flat landform, with low, well-maintained hedgerow boundaries with occasional mature hedgerow trees. The hedgerow left and centre of view indicates the field boundary with Salters Lane. Within the hedgerow is a metal field entrance gate leading onto a local road and a traditional wooden stile where PROW 0217/12/1 enters the field.

The foreground merges into the mid-ground where the agricultural landscape, with hedgerows, individual trees and woodland belts, continues. An existing overhead wood pole line is visible in the middle distance, running across the view with the wood poles visible on the skyline. To the right of view the upper floor of the main residence at The Shayes is located behind a tall evergreen hedgerow and thick block of mature vegetation. Centre of view the chimneys and roof of a property within Noneley are visible just above the intervening vegetation.

The level local landscape and intervening vegetation screen any potential long distance views.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS - VIEWS SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH-WEST COMBINED

CONSTRUCTION: Short term construction activities associated with the access track, the removal of the tree centre of the view south-east and the erection of a minimum of five wood poles would be visible above and through the intervening vegetation. In particular the erection of wood pole no's. 150 and 151 would be in close proximity and clearly visible. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. The construction work would be of a very short term nature, therefore the magnitude of change would be **low-medium**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): The overhead line would be visible across the view and would be visible in the skyline, particularly between pole no's. 150 and 151. Looking south-east wood pole no. 151 would be visible, particularly as the closest tree to it would be removed which would be detrimental to the view. Looking south-west, the angle pole no. 150 would be prominent within the view and approximately 50% taller than the existing overhead low voltage wood poles currently visible. Wood pole no's 149-146 would also be visible heading away from the viewpoint, one behind the other, behind pole no. 150. The new wood poles would be viewed in the context of the existing overhead line, which to the right of the view would be parallel to the proposed line. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, although the extra vegetation would provide some extra screening when looking south-east towards pole no. 152. However, the magnitude of change in the view would remain as **medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

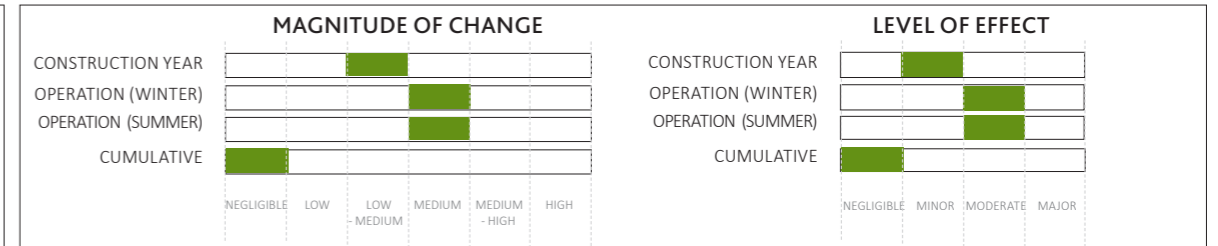
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - MEDIUM

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View from PROW 0217/12/1 where the Proposed Development passes between Loppington and Noneley. Chapel House is approximately 150m north of the viewpoint (behind the viewer) and The Shayes approximately 280m south of the viewpoint. Chapel House is heavily screened by vegetation within close proximity to the house and therefore this view can not be deemed representative of any residential properties. The viewpoint is located on the edge of the proposed construction zone for wood pole no. 150 which would require an angle winch.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS - VIEWS SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH-WEST COMBINED



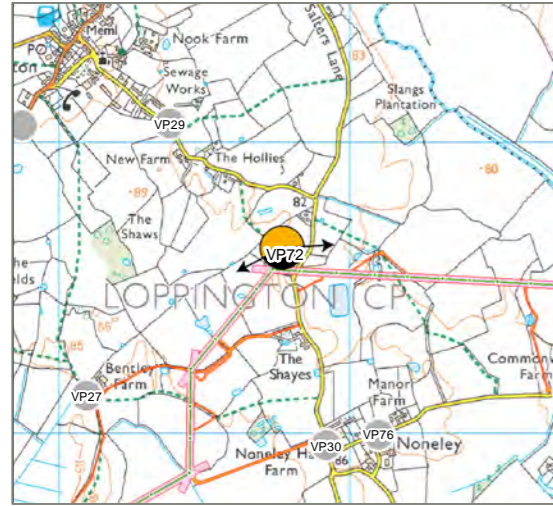
PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



Grid Ref: 52.852520, -2.776985; AOD: 85m; General Direction of View: South-east 135°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 75m; Date & Time of Photograph - 27/09/17 @ 14:15; Weather/Visibility - Overcast/Moderate; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal lens

VIEWPOINT 72: PROW 0217/12/1 NEAR THE SHAYES (VIEW SOUTH-WEST)

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL PHOTO



DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VISUAL BASELINE

The foreground is occupied by the end of a pastoral field over a relatively flat landform, with a low well maintained hedgerow boundary and individual mature hedgerow trees at the far left and far right of view. An existing low voltage overhead wood pole line begins at the right of view, heading toward the centre of view and away into the distance. The wood poles are visible on the skyline.

The foreground merges into the mid-ground where the level agricultural landscape with hedgerows, individual trees and woodland belts continues. To the left of view the redbrick garden boundary at The Shays is visible above the intervening hedgerow.

The level local landscape and intervening vegetation screen any potential long distance views.

DESCRIPTION OF EFFECTS - VIEWS SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH-WEST COMBINED

CONSTRUCTION: Short term construction activities associated with the access track, the removal of the tree centre of the view south-east and the erection of a minimum of five wood poles would be visible above and through the intervening vegetation. In particular the erection of wood pole no's. 150 and 151 would be in close proximity and clearly visible. Movement associated with construction activities and vehicles may draw the eye. The construction work would be of a very short term nature, therefore the magnitude of change would be **low-medium**.

OPERATION - WINTER (YEAR 1): The overhead line would be visible across the view and would be visible in the skyline, particularly between pole no's. 150 and 151. Looking south-east wood pole no. 151 would be visible, particularly as the closest tree to it would be removed which would be detrimental to the view. Looking south-west, the angle pole no. 150 would be prominent within the view and approximately 50% taller than the existing overhead low voltage wood poles currently visible. Wood pole no's 149-146 would also be visible heading away from the viewpoint, one behind the other, behind pole no. 150. The new wood poles would be viewed in the context of the existing overhead line, which to the right of the view would be parallel to the proposed line. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be **medium**.

OPERATION - SUMMER (YEAR 1): Summer views would be similar to winter views, although the extra vegetation would provide some extra screening when looking south-east towards pole no. 152. However, the magnitude of change in the view would remain as **medium**.

OPERATION (YEAR 15): The impacts at Year 15 would be broadly similar to those at Year 1.

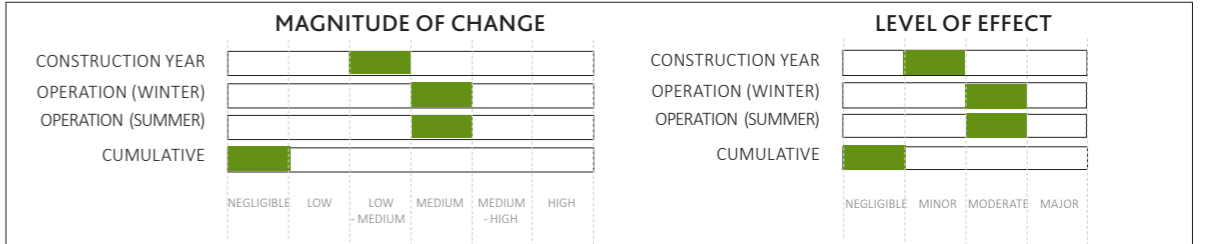
SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR - MEDIUM

- Residential
- National Cycle Route
- Public Right of Way / Bridleway
- Heritage Asset
- Regional Trail
- Road Network
- Regional Cycle Route
- Landscape Designation
- Promoted Viewpoint
- Cumulative

VIEWPOINT DESCRIPTION

View from PROW 0217/12/1 where the Proposed Development passes between Loppington and Noneley. Chapel House is approximately 150m north of the viewpoint (behind the viewer) and The Shays approximately 280m south of the viewpoint. Chapel House is heavily screened by vegetation within close proximity to the house and therefore this view can not be deemed representative of any residential properties. The viewpoint is located on the edge of the proposed construction zone for wood pole no. 150 which would require an angle winch.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS - VIEWS SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH-WEST COMBINED



PHOTOGRAPH OF EXISTING LANDSCAPE FROM VIEWPOINT (90° FIELD OF VIEW) NOTE: Any pole labels included in the photograph are used to indicate the approximate locations of poles in the view. These are not designed to be an accurate representation of the height and width of the poles.



Angle pole 150, where the direction of the line turns from north to east. (~70m from VP)
 Pole 149 (~155m from VP) to angle pole 146 (~520m from VP) will stack behind pole 150.

Grid Ref: 52.852520, -2.776985; AOD: 85m; General Direction of View: South-west 195°; Approx Distance to Nearest Pole: 65m; Date & Time of Photograph - 27/09/17 @ 14:15; Weather/Visibility - Overcast/Moderate; Camera - Canon EOS 6D, Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 fixed focal

1.5 VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1.5.1 An assessment of the likely effects on visual amenity on identified receptors within the 1km study area, excluding properties considered within the residential visual amenity assessment, is provided below in Table A6.3.5. In addition a small number of high sensitivity receptors and protected views outside the 1km study area are also included. The magnitude of change and level of effects, during operation, are provided for the summer and winter of Year 1, which would be the worst case scenario with respect to the visual impact of the Proposed Development. The magnitude of change and level of effects during construction are also provided, however it is noted that due to the very short term and transient nature of the construction process no magnitude of change, during construction, is assessed as greater than low.

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
Settlements				
Oswestry The largest town in the study area, situated at the western end of the line. Oswestry is a historic town on the English/Welsh border. Only the eastern residential area of the town is within the study area, with the nearest property to pole no. 1 approximately 210m to the west.	High	The eastern boundary of the town is indicated by the A5(T) road which has significant mature vegetation adjacent to north and south bound carriageways, which acts as a visual screen for properties on the eastern edge of Oswestry. The settlement gradually rises in height from east to west and there are occasional higher areas of ground within the town (see viewpoints 44 and 73). For almost the entire settlement the Proposed Development would be imperceptible, however there would be very occasional glimpses from higher ground (e.g. properties near Shelf Bank) of the overhead line. These views would be heavily screened by intervening buildings and vegetation and at a distance of at least 1km. Also see the individual landscape assessment sheet for LCA 1 Urban: Oswestry East in Appendix 6.2 (DCO Document 6.6.2).	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible
Whittington A large village east of Oswestry, the majority of which is outside the study area. The village has a conservation area and castle	High	For almost the entire settlement the Proposed Development would be imperceptible, however there may be very occasional glimpsed views of the wood poles above and through intervening vegetation from properties along the southern boundary of the village (see viewpoints 4 and 48).	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area

Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
(SAM). The southern edge of the village is just within the study area, and is approx. 700m north of pole no. 11.				
Middleton A small group of properties and farms along Middleton Road to the south-east of Oswestry, with some listed buildings, approximately 750m south of pole no. 6. The majority of the village is outside the study area, 1.5km to the south.	High	Views towards the Proposed Development across a largely level, very gently rolling, agricultural landscape will be heavily screened by intervening vegetation, there may be limited long distance views from the upper floor of some properties. For almost the entire settlement the Proposed Development would be imperceptible, however elements of the Proposed Development may be visible from Cabin House Farm and Top House Farm (see viewpoint 2).	Construction: Low Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Low	Construction: Minor Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor
Babbinswood A small settlement primarily focused around the south bound carriageway of the B5009, between 300-700m north of the pole no. 17 of the Proposed Development.	High	Intervening vegetation, primarily along the embankments of the Shrewsbury-Crewe rail line, would act as a visual screen between the Proposed Development and Babbinswood. Views from properties closest to the development would also be screened by adjacent roadside vegetation. However, the development is likely to be visible from a small number of properties, particularly the upper floors, on the B5009 when viewing to the south-west and from Berghill Lane (see viewpoint 6) when viewing south and south-eastwards, above and through the intervening vegetation. Babbinswood is located on a gentle rise in the landscape, but many properties within the north of the settlement would have potential views screened by intervening vegetation. All potential views would benefit from some heavy screening and generally be of a distance of at least 400m.	Construction: Low Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Low	Construction: Minor Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
<p>Lower Hordley</p> <p>A small village which the overhead line diverts north around from pole no. 64 (770m west of the village), to pole no. 81 (780m east of the village). The large ABP factory is located 600m south of the village.</p>	High	<p>There would be medium-to-long distance views of the overhead line to the west, north and east from the settlement (see viewpoint 12), dependent on the orientation of the receptor. The overhead line passes closest (approximately 340m) to the village to its north, however some views in this direction would be screened by an intervening copse.</p> <p>Although glimpsed views of the overhead line would be possible in three directions they would usually be screened by intervening vegetation, particularly close-up roadside vegetation within the village itself, and other built form. Views to the west would be in the context of an existing steel pylon overhead line visible 1.4km to the west.</p>	<p>Construction: Low</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low-Medium</p> <p>Operation Summer: Low-Medium</p>	<p>Construction: Minor</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer: Minor</p>
<p>Cockshutt</p> <p>A small village, with some listed buildings, the northern half of which is outside the study area. The southern end of the village is 510m north of pole no. 110.</p>	High	<p>The majority of the properties in the study area are located on/around Shrewsbury Road and generally orientated east-to-west i.e. not in the direction of the Proposed Development. For almost the entire settlement the Proposed Development would be imperceptible, however there may be very occasional glimpsed views of the wood poles above and through intervening vegetation from properties along the south-western boundary of the village.</p> <p>When this village was surveyed it was not possible to find a single publicly accessible point to take a suitable viewpoint photograph from in the direction of the Proposed Development, due to intervening built form, landform and vegetation. Consequently, viewpoint 18 is located 200m south of the village and viewpoint 19, 390m west of the village.</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Summer: Negligible</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Summer: Negligible</p>
<p>Loppington</p> <p>A village, with a conservation area, and a concentration of</p>	High	<p>For the entire settlement the Proposed Development would be imperceptible, due to the local landform and intervening vegetation and built form.</p> <p>When this village was surveyed it was not possible to find a single publicly</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
listed buildings located on the boundary of the study area. The south-eastern end of the village is 610m north-west of pole no. 150.		accessible point to take a suitable viewpoint photograph from in the direction of the Proposed Development, hence viewpoints 26 and 29 are from the south-western and south-eastern corners of the village respectively and assessed as having 'No View'.	change Operation Summer: No change	change Operation Summer: No change
Noneley (including Commonwood) A small settlement with some listed buildings located less than 1.5km to the southeast of Loppington, around which the overhead diverts. The western end of Noneley is over 450m east of pole no. 143 and 500m south of pole no. 152. The properties at Commonwood are between approximately 300m and 510m south of the overhead line between pole no's. 160 and 162.	High	There may be very limited views from properties within Noneley when viewing northwards towards the overhead line, however due to the flat landscape and intervening vegetation views of the Proposed Development would be heavily screened and from a distance of at least 450m. In addition there are existing lower voltage lines located between the Order Limits and Noneley and the Proposed Development would not introduce a new element to the view. See viewpoints 30 and 76. The visibility of the Proposed Development would increase from the upper floors of properties. The views from Commonwood towards the Proposed Development would be slightly closer in proximity than those from Noneley (see viewpoint 31), but they would also be screened (heavily in places) by intervening vegetation and by intervening farm buildings.	Construction: Low Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Low	Construction: Minor Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor
Ruewood A small hamlet with a listed building, east of Sleaf Airfield, aligned east-to-west generally	High	There may be very occasional long distance (900m minimum) glimpsed views of the top of the wood poles above and through intervening vegetation.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
around 900m south of the Proposed Development between pole no's. 163 and 166			Operation Summer: Negligible	Operation Summer: Negligible
Tilley A small village/hamlet with a concentration of listed buildings, located to the south-west of Wem, focused around Tilley Hall. The northern extents of the village are approximately 820m south-east of pole no. 172.	High	For the entire village the Proposed Development would be imperceptible, due to the level local landform and intervening vegetation and built form. When this village was surveyed it was not possible to find a publicly accessible point within the village, from which to take a suitable viewpoint photograph from in the direction of the Proposed Development.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
Wem The second largest town in the survey area, with a historic centre and conservation area, the western section of which lies just inside the eastern end of the 1km study area. The western extents of the town are approximately 250m east of Wem Substation.	High	The Proposed Development will be entirely screened from the vast majority of the settlement, including all of the historic centre and conservation area, by intervening built form and vegetation (see viewpoint 37). From the western edge of Wem (see viewpoints 38 and 39) there would be occasional views of the overhead line as it approaches Wem and heads northwards into Wem Substation. With the exception of a small number of properties in proximity to the existing substation at Wem, these views would be from a minimum distance of 300m (generally much greater) and screened (heavily in places) by intervening vegetation and/or built form. In addition views of the overhead line would usually be in the context of the existing view of overhead wood pole lines connecting to Wem Substation.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Low	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
		Also see the individual landscape assessment sheet for LCA 11 Urban: Wem in Appendix 6.2 (DCO Document 6.6.2).		
<p>Roads</p> <p>Sequential visual effects occur when a receptor is moving and where a development can be seen regularly in views and with short time lapses between each instance. It therefore follows, that road users could experience sequential visual effects where the road crosses the alignment of an overhead line in more than one location over a short period of time, or where a road runs on the same alignment as the Proposed Development.</p>				
A5(T) Gobowen-Oswestry- West Felton 320m west of pole no. 1	Low	<p>The A5(T) runs north-to-south through the western end of the study area from Gobowen and along the eastern edge of Oswestry, before turning eastwards at the Mile End roundabout approximately 1.3km south of the western end of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Oswestry Substation is adjacent to the northbound A5(T) carriageway at the north-east of Oswestry. For approximately 600m the underground cable from the Substation will run adjacent to the northbound carriageway, before passing under the A5(T) in a south-easterly direction, and then continuing southwards for 150m, before turning eastwards towards Long Wood, where it transfers to the overhead line at pole no. 1. See viewpoint 1.</p> <p>For the entire length of the A5(T), whilst it lies within the study area, there is mature roadside vegetation, with only occasional gaps, which acts as a screen to the wider landscape in this area. Therefore it is anticipated that construction works associated with the underground cable would be visible, through intervening vegetation, whilst driving directly adjacent to the works due to its proximity. However, once constructed there would be minimal heavily screened views of the Proposed Development in operation.</p>	<p>Construction: Low</p> <p>Operation Winter: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Summer: Negligible</p>	<p>Construction: Minor</p> <p>Operation Winter: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Summer: Negligible</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
A528 Ellesmere-Shrewsbury Passes adjacent to pole no. 112	Low	<p>The road runs north-to-south through the central area of the study area, passing through Cockshutt towards Burlton. Pole no. 112 is directly adjacent to the northbound carriageway and the overhead line oversails the road at this point. Viewpoint 21 is located closes to the A528 and provides an illustration of the road within the wider landscape.</p> <p>For road users heading south the overhead line would become visible as they exit Cockshutt, although a mature woodland belt adjacent to the southbound carriageway would screen views westwards until users were approximately 100m north of the overhead line. Potential views for users heading northbound will be possible from almost 1km south of the line, although all views would be partially screened by roadside hedgerows and other vegetation within the wider landscape.</p> <p>The overall effects of the line would vary dependent upon distance from the line and level of intervening screening, however the closer users are to the overhead line (particularly when they approach from the south) the more noticeable the overhead line would be. For the majority of the road the effects would be negligible, but for a short section the magnitude of change would be low and the effects minor.</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low</p> <p>Operation Summer: Low</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer: Minor</p>
A495 Oswestry-Ellesmere 300m section of the A495 at the north-east of Oswestry, 1km north of pole no. 1	Low	A very short section (300m) of the A495 lies within the 1km study area, 1km north of pole no. 1. Views of the Proposed Development are not anticipated.	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No change</p> <p>Operation Summer: No change</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No change</p> <p>Operation Summer: No change</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
B5009 Gobowen- Babbinswood-A5(T) Passes adjacent to pole no. 17	Low	<p>The road runs north-to-south through the western area of the study area, from Whittington, through Babbinswood, to Queen’s Head 3km south of the line. Pole no. 17 is directly adjacent to the southbound carriageway and the overhead line oversails the road at this point. Viewpoint 6 is located on the B5009 at Babbinswood 300m north of the overhead line.</p> <p>For road users heading south the overhead line would initially be screened by intervening landform and vegetation. As users reach the southern end of Babbinswood (approximately 450m north of the line) they would get glimpsed views of the overhead line on the skyline above and through the intervening vegetation, these views would increase the as they approached the overhead line, particularly because the road gently rises as it bridges the Shrewsbury-Crewe rail line 50m north of the line. As drivers pass over the rail line there would potentially be very brief glimpses of long distance views of the overhead line to the east and west, as well as close up views as the overhead line oversails the road between pole no’s, 16 and 17, which is located adjacent to the south bound carriageway.</p> <p>For road users heading north there is the potential for long distance glimpsed views of the line, above and through the intervening vegetation, from 1km south of the line. However due to the flat local landform, mature roadside vegetation and wider vegetation it is unlikely that the Proposed Development would be noticeable until users were with 2-300m of the overhead line, where views (particularly to the north-west) become more open. However, it is noted that for drivers heading northwards any views of the overhead line would be of it as a backdrop to the more prominent small oil terminal located adjacent to the road just south of the Proposed Development and large industrial sheds at Bryn-Y-Plentyn.</p> <p>The overall effects of the line would vary dependent upon distance from the line</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low</p> <p>Operation Summer: Low</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer: Minor</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
		and level of intervening screening, however the closer users are to the overhead line (particularly when viewing south from the short section of bridge over the rail line) the more noticeable the overhead line would be. For the majority of the road the effects would be negligible, but for a short section the magnitude of change would be low and the effects minor.		
B4397 Marton-Burlton- Loppington-B5063 Passes adjacent to pole no. 128	Low	<p>The road runs north-to-south towards the east of the study area, from Loppington (viewpoint 26), passed Woodgate (viewpoint 25), Coppice Farm, Burlton Grange (viewpoint 24) and towards Burlton (viewpoint 58).</p> <p>For road users heading south the overhead line would initially be heavily screened by vegetation, roadside hedgerows in particular. As users pass Woodgate (approximately 560m north of the line) they would start to get occasional, and heavily screened, glimpsed views of the overhead line on the skyline above and through the intervening vegetation, these views would become more open as users approach and pass Coppice Farm, 230m north of the line, with poles 128-131 prominent in the view. Users would continue southwards till the overhead line oversails the road between pole no's. 128 and 129.</p> <p>For road users heading north the overhead line would not be visible, until users passed Burlton Grange, at which point for approximately 550m the road heads in a straight line directly towards the Proposed Development with little roadside vegetation screening the view, although mature vegetation in the wider landscape still acts as a visual filter. Therefore there would be middle to long distance partially screened views of the line on the skyline, above and through the intervening vegetation. These views would primarily be to the north-east, with a greater level of woodland to the west of the road. 150m south of the overhead line the road forks and the B4397 heads north-east on a short section of road with tall and mature</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low</p> <p>Operation Summer: Low</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer: Minor</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
		<p>roadside vegetation to the east, before potential views open up again and the road is oversailed by the overhead line.</p> <p>The overall effects of the line would vary dependent upon distance from the line and level of intervening screening, however the closer users are to the overhead line the more noticeable the overhead line would be. Overall users of this road would experience a low magnitude of change in their visual amenity and minor effects.</p>		
B5063 Northwood-Wem-A49 Passes adjacent to Wem Substation	Low	<p>The road runs north-west to south-east at the eastern end of the study area, from Horton, passed Ditches Hall (viewpoint 34), Wem Substation (viewpoint 36) and into Wem (viewpoint 37).</p> <p>For road users heading west the Proposed Development would be entirely screened by the built form of Wem, until approximately 250m west of Wem Substation when the landscape would open and views towards the overhead line would be possible. However, even here potential views would be heavily screened by individual properties adjacent to the road and roadside vegetation, furthermore any glimpsed views would be in the context of the existing views of overhead wood pole lines connecting to Wem Substation. Overall road users heading west are unlikely to perceive a new overhead line until they are only approximately 50m from the overhead line and it oversails the road heading into Wem Substation.</p> <p>For road users heading east the overhead line would not be visible, until users passed Belle Vue, at which point, for approximately 560m, partially screened views of the overhead line would be possible. This section of road is on higher ground than the landscape to the south and east, therefore affording wider views of the landscape and the Proposed Development. However, roadside hedgerows and vegetation still offer significant screening and views of the development will often not</p>	<p>Construction: Low</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low</p> <p>Operation Summer: Low</p>	<p>Construction: Minor</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer: Minor</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
		<p>be possible.</p> <p>The overall effects of the line would vary dependent upon distance from the line and level of intervening screening, however the closer users are to the overhead line the more noticeable the overhead line would be. For the majority of the road the effects would be negligible, but for a short section as users directly approach Wem Substation the magnitude of change would be low and the effects minor.</p>		
<p>B5476 Harmer Hill-Wem-Whitchurch</p> <p>600m section of road, 940m east of Wem substation</p>	Low	A short section (600m) of the B5476 lies within the 1km study area, 940m east of Wem Substation at its closest point within the urban environment of Wem. Views of the Proposed Development would not be possible.	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No change</p> <p>Operation Summer: No change</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No change</p> <p>Operation Summer: No change</p>
<p>Promoted cycleways, long distance trails, PRoW and other promoted walks</p> <p>Sequential visual effects occur when a receptor is moving and where a development can be seen regularly in views and with short time lapses between each instance. It therefore follows, that users of promoted cycleways, long distance trails, PRoW and other promoted walks could experience sequential visual effects where they cross the alignment of an overhead line in more than one location over a short period of time, or where a road runs on the same alignment as the Proposed Development.</p>				
<p>Montgomery Canal Cycleway</p> <p>Runs north-to-south between pole no's. 37 and 38</p> <p>(Note – the section within the study area is identical to the section of the Oswestry to Montgomery Canal Loop cycle</p>	High	<p>South of the Proposed Development, within the study area, views out from the canal path are heavily screened by mature woodland belts either side of the canal. There are very occasional gaps within the vegetation (see viewpoint 8), which allow glimpsed views onto the wider landscape where partially screened views of the Proposed Development would be possible. The woodland belts continue for approximately 750m to the north of the overhead line (see viewpoint 9) either side of the canal at which point they thin out (see viewpoint 10) and a wider view of the</p>	<p>Construction: Low</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low</p> <p>Operation Summer: Low</p>	<p>Construction: Minor</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer: Minor</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
route)		<p>landscape is possible. For approximately 500m from the location of viewpoint 10 northwards there are no, or only occasional, canal side trees, however even here views of the overhead line would not be possible due to the intervening woodland belts within the wider landscape.</p> <p>For almost the entirety of the canal path the Proposed Development would be imperceptible and the effects on the visual amenity negligible. However, for a very short section of the path directly approaching and at the point the overhead line oversails the canal, the overhead line would be visible and a new and contrasting element within the view. At the point the line oversails the canal this view of the overhead line would be exacerbated by the necessity to remove some of the canal side woodland and thereby changing the existing views from the canal path further. For this section of the canal path the magnitude of change would be medium and the effects on visual amenity moderate adverse (i.e. significant). However, this significant effect would be highly localised and the overall magnitude of change on the canal path would be low and the overall effects minor adverse.</p>		
Shropshire Way - SW Route 21: Haughmond Abbey to Wem (north and south of Wem)	High	<p>This section of the Shropshire Way cuts through the eastern end of the study area and the town of Wem (see viewpoints 37 and 40).</p> <p>The Proposed Development would not be perceptible from this section of the Shropshire Way.</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No change</p> <p>Operation Summer: No change</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No change</p> <p>Operation Summer: No change</p>
Shropshire Way - SW Route 22: Wem to Whitchurch & Grindley Brook	High	<p>This section of the Shropshire Way commences in Wem town centre (see viewpoint 37) and then heads northwards exiting Wem outside the 1km study area towards Ryebank (see viewpoint 37).</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
		The Proposed Development would not be perceptible from this section of the Shropshire Way.	change Operation Summer: No change	change Operation Summer: No change
Shropshire Way - SW Route 27: Lower Frankton to Llanymynech (to the east and southeast of Oswestry)	High	This section of the Shropshire Way follows the path of the Montgomery Canal, in a north-east to south-westerly direction from near Lower Frankton north of the Proposed Development through the western end of the study area, passing directly under the overhead line between poles 37 and 38, before continuing south-westwards towards Maesbury Marsh (see viewpoint 64). For almost the entire route the Proposed Development would be completely imperceptible, however for an extremely short section as the route passes under the overhead line there would be a visual effect, as described above in the summary of visual impacts for the Montgomery Canal Cycleway.	Construction: Low Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Low	Construction: Minor Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor
Shropshire Way Trail	High	The Shropshire Way covers 478km across the landscape of Shropshire, including 27 linear routes and 10 circular walks, only the very small section of Route 27 (detailed in the row above) adjacent to the Montgomery Canal would experience any visual effects and overall the Proposed Development would be imperceptible to users of the Shropshire Way Trail.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible
Oswald's Trail Promoted Walk Oswestry – western end of the study area	High	Oswald's Trail is a 20km circular walk through and to the west of Oswestry. At its closest point to the overhead line the walk is adjacent to the northbound carriageway of the A5, approximately 390m west of pole no. 1 and adjacent to the underground cable for approximately 600m as it exits Oswestry Substation. The construction works for the underground cable will have a temporary visual effect, due to its short-term nature this would be a minor effect only. At its closest point to	Construction: Low Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Minor Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
		the overhead line there would be no visual effects on users of the walk due to intervening built form and vegetation fully screening the overhead line from walkers. The walk crosses Shelf Bank in Oswestry, an area of high ground to the east of the historic town centre and there may be glimpsed, heavily screened views of the overhead line from this vantage point (see viewpoint 73), at a distance of at least 1.5km. To the west of Oswestry the landform rises and this would provide the opportunity for long distance views of the overhead line within the landscape beyond Oswestry (see viewpoint 42). It is noted that when this area was surveyed, it was not possible to follow the trail through Brogyntyn Park where access was blocked.		
Loppington Walk 1 Loppington – 435m west of pole no. 146 at its closest point	Medium	A circular walk based around the landscape to the west of the village of Loppington, north of the Proposed Development. The substantial levels of intervening woodland cover (particularly associated with Moorfields Local Wildlife Site) and hedgerow boundaries will heavily screen the overhead line (see viewpoints 25 and 26) for walkers. Around the south-western corner of the walk, near Woodgate (viewpoint 25) there may be occasional glimpsed views of the overhead line in the middle distance above and through intervening vegetation. The potential for views would be greater during the winter months.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Negligible
Loppington Walk 2 Loppington – 600m north-west of pole no. 150 at its closest point	Medium	A circular walk based around the landscape to the east of the village of Loppington, north of the Proposed Development. The built form of the village and intervening woodland cover and hedgerow boundaries will heavily screen the overhead line (see viewpoint 29). At the very far south-eastern corner of the walk only, where it meets Salters Lane, there may be occasional long-distance (670m+) views of the tops of wood poles between no's. 153-162, overall however the visual effects on users of the walk are considered negligible.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
Loppington Walk 3 Loppington – 910m north-west of pole no. 150 at its closest point	Medium	<p>A circular walk based around the landscape to the north-west of the village of Loppington, north of the Proposed Development. The very eastern edge of the walk is just inside the northern boundary of the study area, within the village of Loppington.</p> <p>The Proposed Development will generally be heavily screened by intervening vegetation and built form and will not perceptible from the walk, except for occasional glimpsed views above and through intervening vegetation from a distance of at least 1km where the walk extends outside the study area, towards Brownheath and English Frankton.</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Summer: Negligible</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Summer: Negligible</p>
Loppington Walk 4 Loppington – passes adjacent to pole no. 145 and pole no. 154	Medium	<p>A circular walk based around the landscape to the south-east of the village of Loppington towards and encompassing Noneley. The overhead line would oversail the walk in two locations.</p> <p>For the first 1km of the walk as it heads south from Loppington the Proposed Development would be screened by intervening vegetation, when walkers reach Bentley Farm (see viewpoint 27) and turn eastwards the overhead line would come into view and for approximately 300m walkers head directly towards the overhead line and pass directly adjacent to wood pole no. 145, during this stretch, despite the proximity to the overhead line, the levels of local woodland would provide some screening for users of the walk.</p> <p>For the next 1km walkers head eastwards towards, and pass through, the village of Noneley. During this stretch of walk the overhead line would be approximately parallel to the walk, between 500-600m to the north. Views of the overhead line would be heavily screened by intervening vegetation (see viewpoints 30 and 76).</p> <p>Before walkers reach Commonwood the walk turns to a north-westerly direction</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low</p> <p>Operation Summer: Low</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer: Minor</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
		<p>heading back to Loppington. Although screened by vegetation, for approximately 530m walkers will be directly approaching the overhead line and the closer they get the greater the visual impact would be, with there being approximately 200m unobstructed view of the line before the walk passes between pole no. 153 and 154. The walk then continues for a further 1.2km north-westerly until it reaches Loppington (viewpoint 29).</p> <p>Overall for large sections of this walk the Proposed Development would not be perceptible, however there are two sections where the overhead line would oversail the walk. In these locations there would be localised significant visual effects. The sections of walk where the localised significant effects are experienced are small enough that the visual effects on the overall walk are not considered significant.</p> <p>It should also be noted that these two sections of walk are also referenced below in the assessment of individual PRoW. PRoW 0217/11/1 passes wood pole no. 145 and PRoW 0217/13/1 is oversailed between wood pole no's. 153 and 154.</p>		
0306/13/1; 0306/12/6; 0306/12/5 Oswestry Eastern end 400m north-west of pole no. 1	Low	<p>Connected PRoW approximately 725m long west of the A5 in residential area of Oswestry.</p> <p>All potential views screened by intervening built form and vegetation</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No change</p> <p>Operation Summer: No change</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No change</p> <p>Operation Summer: No change</p>
0306/12/7; 0313/40/3 east of Oswestry Connected PRoW	Medium	<p>The PRoW runs in an east to west direction, for 1.5km across farmland from the A5(T) (see viewpoint 1) broadly parallel to the overhead line in adjacent fields. A mature hedgerow boundary and occasional woodland belts will partially screen the</p>	<p>Construction: Low</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low</p>	<p>Construction: Minor</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
approximately 1.5km long, between 220-370m north of the Proposed Development between pole's no.1 and no.7		overhead line from walkers on the PRow, although the tops of wood poles would be visible on the skyline. Due to the orientation of the PRow and the overhead line, any views of the overhead line would normally be at an oblique angle.	Operation Summer: Low	Operation Summer: Minor
0313/41/1 east of Oswestry The PRow would be oversailed between pole nos. 6 and 7	Medium	The PRow runs north to south for 460m across two agricultural fields (see viewpoint 3) and would pass directly under the overhead line, between pole nos. 6 and 7, approximately 90m from the southern end of the PRow. As walkers approach the overhead line it would be clearly visible and prominent within the view. However, although the overhead line would be visible for large sections of the PRow it is noted that an existing overhead line, which currently oversails the PRow, is being diverted underground as part of the Proposed Development. Therefore, although the new poles are up to 4m taller than the existing poles, the magnitude of change in the view is only considered low, as an existing element within the landscape is simply replaced by a similar, though slightly larger, structure.	Construction: Low Operation Winter: Low- Medium Operation Summer: Low-Medium	Construction: Minor Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor
0313/40/1 south of Whittington Connects Whittington to PRow 0313/41/1, 315m north of pole no. 8 at its closest point	Medium	The PRow runs north to south for 700m across farmland south of Whittington. For walkers heading south from Whittington towards the overhead line, there will be occasional views of the tops of wood poles above and through the intervening vegetation at a distance of at least 500m. For the 200m stretch of PRow closest to the overhead line, the level of intervening vegetation increases with a mature woodland belt along the closest field boundary. There would still be glimpsed views of the overhead line through this vegetation at a distance of between 350-500m.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Low	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
0313/40/2 Whittington In residential area of Whittington 880m north of pole no. 11 at its closest point	Low	PRoW is 160m long in residential area, 880m north of pole no. 11 at its closest point. All potential views screened by intervening built form and vegetation.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
0313/64/1 south-west of Whittington 700m north of pole no. 8 at its closest point	Medium	Running broadly east to west a 460m long PRoW across farmland between 750-880m north of the overhead line between pole no's. 8 and 11. Only long distance heavily screened views of the overhead line would be feasible.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible
0307/68/4; 0307/68/1; 0307/67/1; 0307/68/3 south-east of Oswestry / Middleton 725m south of pole no. 4 at nearest point	Medium	Connected PRoWs across farmland to the south and west of Middleton, 725m south of pole no. 4 at its nearest point. All potential views are likely to be screened by intervening landform, built form and vegetation.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
0307/65/1 Middleton 700m PRoW across farmland near Middleton, the northern end of which finishes approximately 60m south of	Medium	Running in a north to south direction a 700m PRoW across farmland, connecting Middleton to PRoW 0313/41/1. At the southern end of the PRoW (see viewpoint 2) receptors will be on slightly higher landform than that of the overhead line and this slightly raised position would afford walkers heading north a view of the Proposed Development across	Construction: Low Operation Winter: Low-Medium Operation Summer: Low-Medium	Construction: Minor Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
pole no. 6		the view, although there would be a significant level of screening provided by intervening vegetation and landform meaning that only the very tops of wood poles are likely to be visible. As walkers approach the overhead line its visual impact would increase, however woodland belts on field boundaries would still provide a high level of visual screening. An 820m section of lower voltage line which the PRoW currently approaches would be diverted underground and the new Proposed Development is likely to appear as a slightly larger replacement of the existing line. The PRoW finishes approximately 60m south of the overhead line, between pole no's. 6 and 7, at which point wood pole no. 6 would be prominent in the view.		
0307/66/1 Top House Farm, Middleton 625m south of pole no. 4 at its closest point	Medium	A 270m PRoW across farmland approximately 625m south of pole no. 4 at its closest point, connecting Top House Farm with Middleton Road. Although viewpoint 2 is located on a nearby PRoW the viewpoint photograph captured is similar to the view available from this PRoW. Receptors will be on a slightly higher landform than that of the overhead line and this slightly raised position would afford walkers a view of the Proposed Development across the view, however this would be from a minimum distance of 700m and there would be a significant level of screening provided by Top House Farm and intervening vegetation. From the western half of the PRoW the overhead line would be fully screened by Top House Farm.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Low	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor
0307/71/1; 0313/47/1 east of Middleton Connected PRoW approximately 685m south of	Medium	Connected PRoW, running broadly east to west, approximately 900m across farmland, 685m south of pole no. 13 at its closest point. For the majority of the PRoW intervening vegetation would screen the overhead line, the exception is at the eastern end of the line (see viewpoint 5) where they would be the potential for occasional long distance views of the tops of up to four wood poles.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Low	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
pole no. 13 at its closest point				
0313/42/1 south of Whittington 240m north of pole no. 11 at its closest point	Medium-Low	<p>A 1.4km long PRow running east to west, to the south of Whittington, connecting PRow 0313/41/1 with Babbinswood predominantly crossing farmland.</p> <p>Users of the PRow will have oblique views towards the overhead line, however intervening vegetation would often screen these views although there would be short sections with more open views – in particular at its closest to the overhead line the PRow runs adjacent to the northern boundary of a field where pole no's. 10 and 11 are located on the southern boundary (~265m south of the PRow), with no intervening vegetation screening the overhead line.</p> <p>From the eastern and western ends of the PRow any views towards the development would be heavily screened.</p> <p>This PRow crosses the rail line to the west of Babbinswood and for a section directly passes Brookfield Farm and Oswestry Storage facilities, which detract from the visual amenity of the PRow.</p> <p>A construction access track follows the path of the PRow for 530m from the temporary laydown area located west of Babbinswood.</p>	<p>Construction: Low</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low-Medium</p> <p>Operation Summer: Low-Medium</p>	<p>Construction: Minor</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer: Minor</p>
0307/72/1 east of Middleton 890m south of pole no.8 at its closest point	Medium	<p>The northern 100m of the PRow is in the study area, 890m south of pole no.8 at its closest point.</p> <p>Within the study area, the PRow is to the south of a series of small irregular shaped fields, with mature tree-belt boundaries. Therefore, potential views would be screened by intervening vegetation.</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No change</p> <p>Operation Summer: No change</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No change</p> <p>Operation Summer: No change</p>
0313/48/2; 0313/49/1 east of	Medium	Connected PRow/bridleway running east to west generally around 1km south of	Construction: No	Construction: No

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
Middleton 830m south of pole no. 21 at its closest point		the overhead line between pole no's. 13 and 25, 830m south of pole no. 21 at its closest point to the overhead line. Any potential views are likely to be screened by intervening vegetation and built form.	change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
0313/44/1 Babbinswood The western end is 750m north-east of pole no. 14 and the eastern end is 640m north of pole no. 26	Medium	A 920m long PRow across farmland, from north of Babbinswood and curving round to connect with Berghill Lane (see viewpoint 7). The western end is 750m north-east of pole no. 14 and the eastern end is 640m north of pole no. 26. It is anticipated that views towards the line would generally be screened by intervening landform, built form and vegetation, at the eastern end of the PRow there may be glimpsed views of wood poles above and through the intervening vegetation (see viewpoint 7, located at the point 0313/44/1 becomes 0313/44/2 – see row directly below).	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible
0313/44/2 Berghill Lane The overhead line would oversail the PRow between pole no's. 26 and 27	Medium	An 800m long PRow along a farm vehicular access track for 580m before crossing a single arable field. The northern end of the PRow is located 640m north of pole no. 26 (see viewpoint 7) and heads southwards towards the overhead line. For the initial 580m hedgerow borders along the track, and a small copse and woodland belt at the southern end of the track, would provide a high level of screening towards the overhead line and the visual effects of the overhead line would only be low. However, once the PRow emerges from the copse the overhead line, and pole no. 127 in particular, would be visible in close proximity for up to 80m before the PRow passed under the overhead line, where it would continue southwards for a further 130m. A construction access track follows the path of the PRow for its full length from	Construction: Low Operation Winter: Low- Medium Operation Summer: Low-Medium	Construction: Minor Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
		<p>Berghill Lane until the red boundary of the Order Limits between pole no's. 26 and 27.</p> <p>For the short section of the PRow within the arable field the overhead line crosses, there would be a medium-high magnitude of change in the view creating significant localised visual effects, however for the majority of the PRow the magnitude of change in the view would only be low-negligible. Therefore the overall magnitude in change in view for users of this PRow is assessed as low-medium.</p>		
<p>0307/89/1 west of Rednal</p> <p>The northern end of the PRow is approximately 850m south of pole no. 32</p>	Medium	<p>The eastern 300m of the PRow is within the southern boundary of the 1km study area, connecting with the Montgomery Canal and The Shropshire Way approximately 850m south of pole no. 32, which is its closest point to the overhead line.</p> <p>Any potential views are likely to be screened by intervening vegetation and built form.</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No change</p> <p>Operation Summer: No change</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No change</p> <p>Operation Summer: No change</p>
<p>0214/2/1; 0214/2/2 south of Lower Hordley</p> <p>Approximately 900m west of pole no. 84</p>	Medium	<p>A small section of connecting PRow south of the ABP factory, 120m of which is within the study area, approximately 900m west of pole no. 84 at its closest point to the overhead line (see viewpoint 13).</p> <p>Any potential views are likely to be screened by intervening vegetation and built form.</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No change</p> <p>Operation Summer: No change</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No change</p> <p>Operation Summer: No change</p>
<p>0207/14/3 Kenwick Oak</p> <p>PRow near Kenwick Oak, directly passes pole no. 93</p>	Medium	<p>A 1km PRow running north to south across farmland, from near Kenwick Oak in the north to Ferney Hough in the south, directly past pole no.93 at the approximate centre point of the PRow.</p> <p>For users heading south tall field boundary trees will generally screen potential</p>	<p>Construction: Low</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low-Medium</p> <p>Operation Summer:</p>	<p>Construction: Minor</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer:</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
		<p>views of the overhead line for the first 270m at which point walkers will cross the field boundary into the field where pole no's. 93 and 94 would be located, at this point there would be clear views of the overhead line and up to seven wood poles (see viewpoint 14), for 310m as the PRow crosses this field there would be a medium magnitude of change in the visual amenity and therefore localised significant visual effects. For walkers heading north from Ferney Hough (see viewpoint 16) the overhead line would be heavily screened by a higher ridge of landform to the immediate south of the overhead line and intervening vegetation, however there would be occasional views of the tops of up to eight wood poles above and through the intervening landform and vegetation. This heavily screened view would last for approximately 450m until walkers crossed the field boundary into the field the overhead line crosses and pole no. 93 would be viewed in close proximity.</p> <p>The PRow follows the path of a farm access track, the northern half of which would be used as a construction access track for the overhead line.</p> <p>Although there would be localised significant visual effects in the field the overhead line crosses, the overall magnitude in change in view for users of this PRow is assessed as low-medium.</p>	Low-Medium	Minor
0207/15Y/1 Shade Oak Stud 500m south of pole no. 95	Low (due to being inaccessible when surveyed)	<p>This PRow was not accessible when surveyed.</p> <p>It is approximately 430 long running south-west to north-east over a small raised mound likely to offer wider than usual views of the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The overhead line is likely to be visible in the middle distance above and through the intervening vegetation and built form (Ferney Hough), particularly when viewing to the north-east.</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low</p> <p>Operation Summer: Low</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer: Minor</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
0207/14/1; 0207/14/2 near Shad Oak Stud 500m south of pole no. 93	Medium	<p>Running north-west to south-east 530m of connecting PRow along a vehicular farm access track and joining PRow 0207/14/3 and heading onwards to Kenwick Oak.</p> <p>The track is bordered by roadside hedgerows which act as an immediate partial visual screen to longer distance views; in addition slightly higher landform to the west screens some views in this direction. Above the hedgerow longer distance views towards the overhead line, towards the north and north-east, are possible but vegetation within the wider landscape provides further screening of the overhead line.</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low</p> <p>Operation Summer: Low</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer: Minor</p>
0207/15/1 south of Kenwick Lodge PRow near Kenwick Lodge, directly passes pole no. 97	Medium-Low (reduced due to lack of full access)	<p>A 1.2km PRow running north-east to south-west across farmland, going directly past pole no. 97 at the approximate centre point of the PRow.</p> <p>The landform is slightly higher at the northern end of the PRow which affords longer distance views of the landscape to the south, including the path of the overhead line. However intervening hedgerows and woodland belts would still provide some screening of the overhead line. Walkers heading south would see the tops of several wood poles above and through the vegetation (see viewpoint 17). It is anticipated that as walkers get nearer to the overhead line the visual impact would increase and that there would be localised significant visual effects within the proximity of the line, up to 100m either side of wood pole no. 97. However, when this PRow was surveyed the fields closest to the overhead line were inaccessible due to overgrown vegetation on field boundaries.</p> <p>From the southern end of the PRow heading north, it is anticipated that there would be glimpsed views of the overhead line above and through the intervening vegetation, although it is also noted that a higher ridge of land directly south of the</p>	<p>Construction: Low</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low</p> <p>Operation Summer: Low</p>	<p>Construction: Minor</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer: Minor</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
		overhead line would offer some additional visual screening.		
0207/16/2; 0207/16/3 north-west of Kenwick Lodge 480m north-east of pole no. 97	Medium	Two PRow connecting Kenwick Wood with Kenwick Lodge, 1km of which are within the study area running north-west to south-east across arable farmland, 480m north-east of pole no. 97 at its closest point. The PRow is on a ridge of higher ground between 500m and 1.5km north of the Proposed Development and the landscape along the route of the overhead line would generally not be visible, however there would be occasional glimpses of the tops of wood poles above and through the intervening vegetation. At the southern end of the PRow (i.e. nearest to the overhead line) Kenwick Lodge and adjacent mature trees would heavily screen views towards the overhead line.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Low	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor
0207/13/1; 0207/13/2 north-east of Kenwick Lodge 540m north-west of pole no. 102	Medium	Two PRow connecting Cockshutt with Kenwick Lodge, 620m of which are within the study area running north-east to south-west across arable farmland, 540m north-west of pole no. 102 at its closest point. Potential views would generally be screened by intervening landform and vegetation. At its closest to the overhead line the PRow follows the path of an existing farm access track (to be used as a construction access track) to Kenwick Lodge, along this track there is a mature tree belt along the western boundary of the track which heavily screens views towards the overhead line.	Construction: Low Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Minor Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible
0207/16/1 east of Kenwick Lodge 420m north of pole no.102	Medium	A 290m PRow connecting Kenwick Lodge to PRow 0207/15/2. Although on a different path views would be similar to that shown on viewpoint 17. The PRow runs from east to west and broadly parallel to the overhead line between pole no's. 100 and 102 generally around 450m north of the overhead line. Potential views of the overhead line would be at an oblique angle and partially	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Low	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
		screened by intervening vegetation and built form.		
0207/15/3 west of Cockshutt 680m north of pole no. 106	Medium	A 460m PRow which crosses farmland west of Cockshutt. Any potential views of the development would be heavily screened by intervening landform, built form and vegetation. At the southern end of the PRow it connects to a permissive footpath (see viewpoint 19). The potential views from the permissive footpath are more open than any available from the PRow.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible
0202/39/2 Stanwardine in the Wood 630m south of pole no. 103	Medium	Running for 450m across farmland in a north to south direction ending 630m south of pole no. 103 at its closest point. Any potential views are likely to be screened by intervening landform, vegetation and built form.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
0207/6Y/1; 0223/6/1 near Wackley Lodge 710m south of pole no. 115	Medium	900m of PRow across farmland in a south-west to north-east direction, with approximately 500m inside the study area, ending at the A528 710m south of pole no. 115 at its closest point. As walkers head north-eastwards they would be descending from a slightly higher ridge of land which would offer wide and open views (see viewpoint 21) across the lowland moor landscape associated with Wackley Brook. The overhead line and potentially between 8-10 wood poles would be visible above and through the intervening vegetation, however this would be at a minimum distance of at least 700m.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Low	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor
0233/7/5 east of the A528	Medium	A 500m PRow east of the A528 crossing a single large arable field in a south-west	Construction: Negligible	Construction: Negligible

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
700m south of pole no. 117		to north-east direction where it connects to PRow 0217/4/1. The PRow is 700m south of pole no. 117 at its closest point. Walkers heading north-eastwards would have a view similar to that illustrated in viewpoint 21, (although this was taken from a different PRow) i.e. long distance expansive views across a lowland landscape, with the overhead line and potentially between 8-10 wood poles visible above and through the intervening vegetation at a minimum distance of at least 700m.	Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Low	Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor
0217/4/1 west of The Wood 120m south of pole no. 124	Medium	A 800m PRow which connects PRow 0233/7/5 (see row directly above) to The Wood (see the residential visual amenity assessment in Appendix 6.5 (DCO Document 6.6.5), the PRow runs across farmland in a south-west to north-east direction, ending near The Wood, 120m south of pole no. 124 at its closest point. Walkers heading north-eastwards would have partially screened views of the overhead line between wood pole no's. 120-126, with the mature vegetation within the curtilage of The Wood in particular heavily screening much of the overhead line.	Construction: Low Operation Winter: Low-Medium Operation Summer: Low-Medium	Construction: Minor Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor
0217/4/2 near Malt Kiln Farm PRow directly passes pole no. 125	Medium	A 940m PRow across farmland in a north-east to south-west direction from the local road by Malt Kiln Farm/The Wood towards Woodgate and Loppington. For the initial 90m of the PRow walkers heading north-eastwards would have clear and unobstructed views of the overhead line and wood pole no's. 124 and 125 in particular (see viewpoint 23) before the PRow directly passes pole no. 125. In this location walkers would experience a medium magnitude change of view and localised significant visual effects. For the remainder of the PRow (i.e. 800m) walkers would be heading away from the overhead line. For walkers heading to the south-west the overhead line would be heavily	Construction: Low Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Low	Construction: Minor Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
		<p>screened by intervening vegetation and built form and at those locations the overhead line was visible it would often appear as though it was located within the tree belts to the north of Malt Kiln Farm and therefore well screened. From approximately 300m north of the overhead line some elements (e.g. wood pole no. 126) would be visible and prominent within the view and again there would be significant localised visual effects as walkers passed under the overhead line and adjacent to pole no. 125.</p> <p>Although there would be localised significant visual effects within the proximity of the PRow, the overall magnitude in change in view for users of this PRow is assessed as low.</p>		
0217/5/1 east of Malt Kiln Farm PRow directly passes pole no. 128	Medium	<p>A short 200m PRow across a single field connecting the B4397 with an unnamed local road near Malt Kiln Farm. The stile at the eastern end of the PRow is directly adjacent to angle pole no. 128 and the western end of the PRow is located 100m south of pole no. 127.</p> <p>For the full length of the PRow there would be clear and unobstructed views of the overhead line and either wood no. 127 or no. 128. Although it is noted that this is a minor PRow which is unlikely to be used by visitors to the area, the overall magnitude of change in the visual amenity is assessed as medium and the overall levels of effects as moderate adverse (significant).</p>	<p>Construction: Low</p> <p>Operation Winter: Medium</p> <p>Operation Summer: Medium</p>	<p>Construction: Minor</p> <p>Operation Winter: Moderate (significant)</p> <p>Operation Summer: Moderate (significant)</p>
0217/3/1 Burlton Grange 900m south of pole no. 127	Medium-Low	<p>A 300m long PRow mainly in the grounds of Burlton Grange Farm, 900m south of pole no. 127 at its closest point.</p> <p>Any potential views are likely to be screened by intervening vegetation and built form.</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No change</p> <p>Operation Summer: No</p>	<p>Construction: No change</p> <p>Operation Winter: No change</p> <p>Operation Summer: No</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
			change	change
0217/6/1; 0217/6/2 Woodgate 530m north-west of pole no. 128	Medium	700m of PRow across farmland in a north to south direction, from Brownheath in the north to Woodgate (see viewpoint 25) at the southern end 530m north-west of pole no. 128. Views towards the overhead line would generally be screened by mature vegetation directly adjacent to the southern boundary of the PRow. There would be occasional mid-long distance views through the vegetation towards the overhead line, although there would be further screening provided via intervening vegetation within the wider landscape. The most open views of the overhead line would be from the southern end of the PRow at viewpoint 25.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Negligible
0217/7/1 Woodgate 390m north of pole no. 132	Medium	A 270m PRow running north to south near Moorfields Local Wildlife Site, the southern end of which is 390m north of pole no. 132. Potential views are likely to be heavily screened by intervening vegetation, with only occasional glimpsed views of the overhead line possible above and through the intervening tree belts.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible
0217/8/1 near Moorfields Local Wildlife Site 560m north-east of pole no. 135	Medium	The PRow runs for 630m north-west to south-east, north of Moorfields Local Wildlife Site and is 560m north-east of pole no. 135 at its closest point. Potential views are likely to be heavily screened by intervening vegetation, with only occasional glimpsed views of the overhead line possible above and through the intervening tree belts.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible
0217/9/1; 0217/9/2 Loppington-Bentley Farm	Medium	1.2km of PRow extending south out of Loppington and heading towards Bentley Farm the southern end of which is 310m west of pole no. 145.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter:	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter:

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
310m west of pole no. 145		For the majority of the PRow views of the overhead line would be fully screened, with the potential for views of the overhead line only being from the southern end of the PRow at viewpoint 27. Even these potential views are likely to be heavily screened by intervening vegetation, with only occasional glimpsed views of the overhead line possible above and through the intervening tree belts.	Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible
0217/10/1 south of Bentley Farm PRow directly passes pole no. 139	Medium	<p>PRow runs for 1.1km south from Bentley Farm across arable farmland, at about the centre point of the PRow it directly passes between pole no. 139.</p> <p>For much of the PRow (outside approximately 200m at either end of the PRow), heading both north and south, there would be reasonably open views of the overhead line directly ahead of the viewer. The visual impact of these views would increase as users approached pole no. 139. Views of the overhead line within the wider landscape, i.e. to the west and east, would benefit from a greater level of screening by existing vegetation along field boundaries.</p> <p>From the north a construction access track follows the route of the PRow for approximately 500m along an existing farm access track.</p> <p>Although there would be localised significant visual effects within the proximity of the PRow, the overall magnitude in change in view for users of this PRow is assessed as low-medium.</p>	<p>Construction: Low</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low-Medium</p> <p>Operation Summer: Low-Medium</p>	<p>Construction: Minor</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer: Minor</p>
0221/89/1; 0221/90/1; 0221/88/1 south of Bentley Farm and PRow 0217/10/1 525m south of pole no. 133	Medium	<p>Approximately 600m of connecting PRow, extending south from PRow 0217/10/1 (which connects to Bentley Farm (see row above)). The northern end of these PRow is approximately 525m south of pole no. 133.</p> <p>Potential views are likely to be heavily screened by intervening vegetation, with only occasional glimpsed views of the overhead line possible above and through the intervening woodland belts.</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Summer: Negligible</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Summer: Negligible</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
0217/11/1 Bentley Farm – Noneley Directly passes pole no.145	Medium	<p>Running east to west across 750m of farmland connecting Bentley Farm and Noneley, this PRow would directly pass pole no. 145 at approximately the centre point of the PRow.</p> <p>From the east and western ends of the PRow there would be intervening vegetation between users of the PRow and the overhead line, until the PRow went through the field the overhead line directly crosses (within this field the PRow is approximately 200m long). However even within the field the overhead line crosses, wood poles would be heavily screened with a mature tree line along the field boundary directly to the south of the PRow and another mature tree line along the northern field boundary.</p> <p>There are likely to be highly localised significant visual effects for up to 50m from the point the PRow passes pole no. 145 where a large tree in the field boundary would need to be removed. There would also be a short section of construction track within this field.</p> <p>Although there would be localised significant visual effects within the immediate proximity of the PRow, the overall magnitude in change in view for users of this PRow is assessed as low.</p>	<p>Construction: Low</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low</p> <p>Operation Summer: Low</p>	<p>Construction: Minor</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer: Minor</p>
0217/15/1 Loppington 540m north of pole no. 150	Medium	<p>Extending eastwards for 650m from the southern end of Loppington (viewpoint 29), the PRow runs broadly parallel to the overhead line between pole no's. 148 and 154, passing 540m north of pole no. 150 at its closest point.</p> <p>For walkers heading eastwards potential views are likely to be heavily screened by intervening vegetation, with only occasional glimpsed views of the overhead line possible above and through the intervening woodland belts, most likely from the eastern end of the PRow. For walkers heading westwards there are unlikely to be</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Summer: Negligible</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Summer: Negligible</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
		any views of the overhead line.		
0217/12/1 north of The Shayes PRoW ends between pole nos. 150 and 151	Medium	<p>A PRoW crossing farmland north of The Shayes for 370m in a north to south direction, the southern end of this PRoW ends between pole nos. 150 and 151 (see viewpoint 72).</p> <p>At the southern end of the PRoW, within the immediate vicinity of the overhead line and wood pole no's 150 and 151 the poles and line would be clearly visible and prominent within the landscape and there would be localised significant visual effects. For walkers heading north these effects would only be incurred for the first 70m of the PRoW before the overhead line would no longer be visible. For walkers heading south the overhead line would be heavily screened by intervening vegetation for the initial 200m until walkers crossed the field boundary into the field wood pole no. 150 is located, and even within this field existing mature vegetation would provide a high degree of screening when viewing to the south-west, until walkers passed the mature vegetation.</p> <p>Although there would be localised significant visual effects within the immediate proximity of the PRoW, the overall magnitude in change in view for users of this PRoW is assessed as low.</p>	<p>Construction: Low</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low</p> <p>Operation Summer: Low</p>	<p>Construction: Minor</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer: Minor</p>
0217/13/1 north-east of Noneley PRoW passes between pole nos. 153 and 154	Medium	<p>A 950m the PRoW which runs south-east to north-west and passes between pole no's. 153 and 154 towards the northern end of the PRoW. From the south the PRoW commences off the local road between Noneley and Commonwood, heading in a north-westerly direction towards Loppington. Although partially screened by vegetation for approximately 530m walkers will be directly approaching the overhead line and the closer they get the greater the visual impact would be, with there being approximately 200m unobstructed view of the line before the walk passes between pole no. 153 and 154. At this point there would</p>	<p>Construction: Low</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low-Medium</p> <p>Operation Summer: Low-Medium</p>	<p>Construction: Minor</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer: Minor</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
		<p>be a medium magnitude of change in the view, and localised significant visual effects. For the final 330m heading northwards, walkers would be heading away from the overhead line.</p> <p>For walkers commencing from the north and heading southwards the overhead line would be visible from the first 330m of the walk, although the closest sections (between poles 151-153) would be heavily screened by intervening vegetation.</p> <p>Although there would be localised significant visual effects within the immediate proximity of the PRow, the overall magnitude in change in view for users of this PRow is assessed as low-medium.</p>		
0217/14/1 Commonwood 490m south-west of pole no. 163	Medium	<p>A PRow from Commonwood towards Sleaf Airfield, it crosses arable farmland for 450m from north to south, with its northern end at Commonwood 490m south-west of pole no. 163 and its southern end connecting to a local road 930m south-west of pole no.164 (viewpoint 32).</p> <p>Potential views are likely to be heavily screened by intervening vegetation and built form, with only occasional glimpsed views of the overhead line possible above and through the intervening vegetation. There would be greater potential for views of the development from the northern end of the PRow, when viewing to the north-east, however these would be at a distance of at least 500m.</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Summer: Negligible</p>	<p>Construction: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Winter: Negligible</p> <p>Operation Summer: Negligible</p>
0230/47/1 west of Wem PRow directly passes between pole no's. 168 and 169	Medium	<p>A 2.1km looping PRow, to the west of Wem, which commences near The Ditches Hall (viewpoint 34) 840m north of pole no. 168, before passing between pole no's. 168 and 169 and then heading eastwards towards Wem, almost parallel to the line for approximately 470m, between 160-200m south of the line and wood pole no's. 169-172.</p> <p>For walkers starting at the western end, near Ditches Hall, the PRow commences</p>	<p>Construction: Low</p> <p>Operation Winter: Low-Medium</p> <p>Operation Summer: Low-Medium</p>	<p>Construction: Minor</p> <p>Operation Winter: Minor</p> <p>Operation Summer: Minor</p>

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
		<p>on higher ground with expansive views over the landscape to the south, from this point there would be long distance views of the Proposed Development with up to 10 wood poles visible (see viewpoint 34). However these views would be in the context of the wider view which already includes infrastructure such as wood pole overhead lines. The PRoW quickly drops in height at which point the wide long-distance views of the overhead line would no longer be possible, although occasional glimpsed views of the top of wood poles would remain above and through the intervening vegetation. Once walkers pass Lower Pools Barn, for approximately 560m they will be directly approaching the overhead line, with only occasional limited screening of the overhead line, and the closer they get the greater the visual impact would be before the PRoW passes between pole no's. 168 and 169. At this point there would be a medium magnitude of change in the view, and localised significant visual effects. After passing under the overhead line the PRoW turns eastwards towards Wem and runs parallel to the line for almost 500m, however along this stretch of PRoW there would be a substantial level of visual screening provided by a hedgerow and tree belt located to the north of the PRoW.</p> <p>For approximately 700m from Ditches Hall to Lower Pools Barn a construction access track would follow the same path as the PRoW along an existing farm vehicular access track.</p> <p>Although there would be localised significant visual effects within the vicinity of the PRoW, especially for walkers heading southwards, the overall magnitude in change in view for users of this PRoW is assessed as low-medium.</p>		
0231/19/1 Wem (viewpoint no. 38)	Medium	A 370m PRoW which connects PRoW 0230/47/1 (see row above) to the western fringes of Wem (see viewpoint 38). The western end of the PRoW is approximately	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Low	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Minor

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area

Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
290m east of pole no. 172		290m east of pole no. 172. For walkers heading westwards, away from Wem, there would be partially screened middle distance views of the overhead line between pole no. 172 and Wem Substation. These views would be in the context of the existing view of lower voltage overhead lines connecting to Wem Substation, one of which is being diverted underground as part of the Proposed Development and therefore the new overhead line would appear as a slightly larger replacement of an existing line. Therefore the magnitude of change in the view is only considered to be low.	Operation Summer: Low	Operation Summer: Minor
0230/48/1 west of Wem 330m west of Wem Substation	Medium	The PRoW is in the study area for 700m running north-west to south-east, ending 330m west of Wem Substation. From the majority of the PRoW the overhead line would be imperceptible, due to intervening built form, landform and vegetation. From the southern 270m of the PRoW there would be occasional partially screened views of the tops of wood poles above and through the intervening vegetation.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible
0231/11/1; 0231/10/1 Wem 670m north-west of Wem Substation	Low	Located within the urban fringes of north-west Wem, 670m north-west of Wem Substation at their closest point. The Proposed Development would be imperceptible.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
0217/UN1/1; 0230/46/1; 0230/45/1; 0230/44/1; 0230/43/1; 0231/17/1 Wem	Medium	Approximately 2km of connecting PRoW heading westwards out of Wem along Mill Street (viewpoint 39) and adjacent to the River Roden (viewpoint 33); the PRoWs run almost parallel to the overhead line between pole no's 165 and 172, but generally	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Low	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer:

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
570m south of pole no. 168 and 39)		at a distance of at least 600m and never closer than 570m. The location of viewpoint 33 would provide the clearest view possible of the Proposed Development. There would be occasional glimpsed views of the tops of wood poles above and through the intervening vegetation, in the middle distance, for the users of these PRow.		Minor
0230/42/2 Tilley 840m south-east of pole no. 169	Medium	A 300m section of PRow to the west of Tilley, 840m south-east of pole no. 169 at its closest point to the overhead line. The Proposed Development would be imperceptible.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
Caravan Parks and Camping Sites				
The Acorns Campsite, English Frankton 1km north of pole no. 124	Medium	Located on the edge of the study area, there would no views possible, with all potential views screened by landform and existing vegetation.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
Sporting Facilities				
Wem Town Football Club 775m west of Wem Substation, with the main stand orientated	Low	No views possible, with all potential views screened by landform, existing built form and existing vegetation.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
towards the Proposed Development			change Operation Summer: No change	change Operation Summer: No change
Whittington Cricket Club 980 north of the Proposed Development	Low	No views possible, with all potential views screened by existing vegetation.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
Shropshire North Conservation Areas				
Whittington Conservation Area The southern boundary of the conservation area is approximately 960m from the Proposed Development. Almost the entire conservation area is outside the study area	High	No views possible, with all potential views screened by landform, existing built form and existing vegetation. See viewpoint no. 18.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
Loppington Conservation Area Approximately the southern third of lies within the north of study area and its southern boundary is approximately 940m north-west of the	High	No views possible, with all potential views screened by landform, existing built form and existing vegetation.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
Proposed Development			change	change
Wem Conservation Area Approximately the western half of is within the study area and its western boundary is approximately 650m east of the Proposed Development	High	No views possible, with all potential views screened by landform, existing built form and existing vegetation. See viewpoint no. 37 and LCA assessment sheet LCA11 Urban: Wem.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
Grade I and II* Listed Buildings				
Any likely effects on the setting and cultural impact on Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings are covered in Chapter 8 'Historic Environment' (DCO Document 6.8) and Appendices.				
Church of St Michael, Loppington (Grade I listed) 910m north-west of the Proposed Development	Medium	The Proposed Development would be imperceptible from the building. The presence of the Proposed Development would not impact any views of the building.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
Woodhouse Hall (and also the adjacent stable block), Rednal (Grade II* listed) 600m south of the Proposed Development	Medium	Due to the woodland around the hall, the Proposed Development is likely to be imperceptible from the building, although there may be long distance views, above the intervening vegetation, from the upper floors. The presence of the Proposed Development would not impact any views of the building.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible
Stanwardine Hall,	Medium	There would be views of the Proposed Development between wood pole no's 100-	Construction: Low	Construction: Minor

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
Stanwardine-in-the-Wood (Grade II* listed) 370m south of the Proposed Development		108, above the intervening vegetation, from the hall. The overhead line would be visible from a minimum distance of 380m and therefore, due to size of the wood poles, would only constitute a low magnitude of change in the view. The presence of the Proposed Development would not impact any views of the building. Any likely historic environment effects, resulting from the Proposed Development, on Stanwardine Hall are fully considered in Chapter 8 ‘Historic Environment’ (DCO Document 6.8) and Appendices.	Operation Winter: Low-Medium Operation Summer: Low-Medium	Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Minor
The Ditches Hall, Wem (Grade II* listed) 770m west of the Proposed Development;	Medium	There would be the potential for long distance views of the Proposed Development between wood pole no’s 163-170, similar to that shown at viewpoint 34. However, the mature vegetation within the curtilage of the hall is likely to act as a substantial screen for the majority of the view, with likely only a narrow view out towards pole no. 166, 930m south of the hall, possible. Therefore magnitude of change in the view is considered to be negligible. The presence of the Proposed Development would not impact any views of the building. Any likely historic environment effects, resulting from the Proposed Development, on The Ditches Hall are fully considered in Chapter 8 ‘Historic Environment’ (DCO Document 6.8) and Appendices.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible
Church of St Peter and St Paul, Wem (Grade II* listed) 950m east of the Proposed Development	Medium	The Proposed Development would be imperceptible from the building and its grounds. The presence of the Proposed Development would not impact any views of the building.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
			Operation Summer: No change	Operation Summer: No change
Tilley Hall, Tilley (Grade II* listed) 990m south-east of the Proposed Development.	Medium	The Proposed Development would be imperceptible from the building and its grounds. The presence of the Proposed Development would not impact any views of the building.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
Scheduled Ancient Monuments				
Any likely historic environment effects on the setting and cultural impact of Scheduled Ancient Monuments are covered in Chapter 8 ‘Historic Environment’ (DCO Document 6.8) and Appendices.				
Stanwardine moated site and associated fishpond 470m south if pole no. 102 at its closest point	Medium	The scheduled monument is heavily wooded and therefore views towards the Proposed Development would be heavily screened, there would be occasional glimpsed views of the overhead line at a distance of at least 470m from the monument. See viewpoint 20.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible
Sundial in parish churchyard, Loppington	Medium	No views possible, with all potential views screened by landform, existing built form and existing vegetation.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
Wem Castle	Medium	No views possible, with all potential views screened by landform, existing built form and existing vegetation.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
Receptors outside the 1km study area included for visual amenity assessment				
Oswestry Iron Age Hillfort Scheduled Ancient Monument 1.7km north-west of pole no. 1	High	The assessment sheet for viewpoint no. 45 (above) details the likely visual impacts of the Proposed Development on the Oswestry Iron Age Hillfort. Due to the raised landform of the hillfort long distance views of the overhead line would be possible, but these would be at a minimum distance of 1.7km.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Low Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Minor Operation Summer: Negligible
Pradoe Registered Park and Garden 4.7km south of pole no. 31	Medium	No views possible, with all potential views screened by landform, existing built form and existing vegetation. See viewpoint 63 and 74	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
Brogyntyn Registered Park and Garden 3km west of pole no. 1	Medium	Located on rising high ground overlooking Oswestry and the North Shropshire landscape, there would be the potential for occasional very long distance views of the development, with occasional wood poles visible. However, they would be visible within the context of a semi-urban/semi-agricultural landscape with the settlement of Oswestry at the forefront of the view, with major roads, steel pylons	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer:	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer:

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
		and other infrastructure development visible across the view. Viewpoint 41 was not accessible when surveyed due to development work.	Negligible	Negligible
Old Oswestry Racecourse 5km west of pole no. 1	High	Due to its location at the eastern edge of a high ridge of ground, long distance and expansive views are possible (viewpoint 42) across the North Shropshire countryside and within these expansive views elements of the Proposed Development are likely to be visible. However, this would be at a minimum distance of 5km at which point it would be extremely difficult to identify individual wood poles. Furthermore, the views would be within the context of a semi-urban/semi-agricultural landscape with the settlement of Oswestry at the forefront of the view, with major roads, steel pylons and other infrastructure development visible across the view.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible
Whittington Castle Scheduled Ancient Monument 1.2km north of pole no. 12	Medium	No views possible, with all potential views screened by landform, existing built form and existing vegetation. See viewpoint 48.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
Oswestry Castle Scheduled Ancient Monument 2.1km west of pole no. 1	Medium	No views possible, with all potential views screened by landform, existing built form and existing vegetation. See viewpoint 44.	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change

Table A6.3.5 – Likely visual impact effects on receptors within 1km study area				
Receptor Location, Direction & Distance	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Summary of Visual Impacts	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effects
The Meres and Mosses sites within the survey area (Ramsar and SSSI) Various – closest are 1.8-2km north of the overhead line	Medium	No views possible, with all potential views screened by landform, existing built form and existing vegetation. See viewpoints 51 (Cole Mere) and 52 (Croze Mere).	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change	Construction: No change Operation Winter: No change Operation Summer: No change
Wat's Dyke Scheduled Ancient Monument 1.8km west of pole no. 1	Medium	A historic former defensive ditch separating England and Wales, which now forms the basis of a long distance trail. At its closest the trail runs through the centre of Oswestry. Generally the Proposed Development would be imperceptible from the trail (see viewpoints 47 and 64), however there may be very occasional long distance heavily screened glimpsed views of wood poles from the trail directly to the north and south of Oswestry.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible
Ridge of high ground, including a promoted viewpoint and small settlements between Lee Brockhurst, Preston Brockhurst, Grinshill and Clive 5km south to south-east of the eastern end of the line	High - Medium	Due to the high vantage point of these locations (see viewpoints 53, 56, 57 and 68), long distance and expansive views are possible across the North Shropshire countryside and within these expansive views elements of the Proposed Development are likely to be visible. However, this would be at a minimum distance of 3.8km (viewpoint 68), and generally much further, at which point it would be extremely difficult to identify individual wood poles.	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible	Construction: Negligible Operation Winter: Negligible Operation Summer: Negligible

1.6 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT VISUAL EFFECTS

1.6.1 No likely significant visual effects were identified during the construction process for the development, primarily due to the short term nature of the construction at each individual pole. However, some potentially significant visual effects were identified during the operational stage, as listed in the Table A6.3.65 below.

1.6.2 In summary, 11 PRoW and the Shropshire Way/Montgomery Canal Trail would be oversailed by the proposed overhead line. Due to the proximity of the viewer to the wood pole support

structures, a medium magnitude of change would be experienced, although this would be very localised and would typically diminish rapidly with distance. When the full length of a PRow is taken into account, visual effects on PRow in the study area are not considered to be significant, except for PRow 0217/5/1.

1.6.3 Effects on residential properties within 200m of the Order Limits (for the overhead line) are considered within the Residential Visual Amenity Assessment, Appendix 6.5 (DCO Document 6.6.5).

1.6.4 A summary of the receptors which would experience significant visual effects is provided in Table A6.3.6 below.

Table A6.3.6 – Operational phase likely significant visual effects	
VIEWPOINTS	
76 viewpoints were identified as being representative of the range of likely effects, viewing experiences and viewers within the 1km study area and up to 5km from the Order Limits (for the overhead line). From the 76 viewpoints four were assessed as likely to experience significant visual effects.	
Viewpoint 14: PRow 0207/14/13 near Kenwick Oak	Medium-high sensitivity (PRow) People using a local PRow are normally considered to be a medium sensitivity receptor. However the existing view is considered to be of a medium-high quality which therefore elevates the overall sensitivity of the receptor.
View south from a slightly elevated location on a PRow looking out across attractive arable farmland, with expansive views across neighbouring landscapes and beyond to the distant hills along the Welsh border. Up to eight new poles would be visible from the viewpoint extending from the near to middle distance. Poles 92 to 95 would be visible on the skyline, but the remainder would be seen against a backdrop of landform and vegetation which would reduce their perceptibility. Although a single turbine is present within the view, the introduction of the new overhead line would bring a new and contrasting feature into the landscape. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be medium and the level of effect moderate adverse (significant) .	
Viewpoint 23: PRow 0217/4/2 near Malt Kiln Farm (listed building)	High sensitivity (residential and PRow)
View north from PRow near residential properties. Poles 123-125 would be close to the viewpoint. Pole 124 would be particularly noticeable as it would be situated on the rising ground to the west of the viewpoint where it would be seen on the skyline. Other poles, although visible, would be mostly screened by intervening vegetation in the summer months but potentially visible (although not prominent) during the winter months. The new overhead line would bring a new and contrasting feature into the landscape. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be medium and the level of effect moderate adverse (significant) .	
Viewpoint 70: Dandyford Farm, Lower Hordley	High sensitivity (residential)
View across level and relatively open farmland across neighbouring landscapes including the slightly elevated Woodhouse Estate and the elevated wooded hill at Tedsmore, and beyond to more distant uplands. Up to eight new poles would be visible from this viewpoint, most of which would be visible on the skyline. All the poles would benefit, to a varying degree, from some level of screening and/or be backdropped by landform and vegetation. The overhead line would be visible within the context of the existing baseline which includes a telegraph pole line, wind turbines and in the distance a 400kV pylon line. An existing lower voltage line within the view would be removed as an element of the Proposed Development. Views from within Dandyford Farm would benefit from greater screening than the actual viewpoint. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be medium and the level of effect moderate adverse (significant) .	
Viewpoint 72: PRow 0217/12/1 near The Shayes (listed building)	Medium sensitivity (PRow)
In views south and east from this PRow the overhead line would be visible across the view and on the skyline, particularly between poles 150 and 151. To the east, poles 152-154 would	

Table A6.3.6 – Operational phase likely significant visual effects	
<p>be partially visible through the intervening vegetation. To the south-west, angle pole 150 would be prominent and appear noticeably taller than the existing 33kV and 11kV wood pole lines currently present within the view. Wood poles 149-146 would also be visible heading away from the viewpoint, where multiple poles would be seen 'stacked' behind one another, which increases their perceptibility.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the magnitude of change in the view would be medium and the level of effect moderate adverse (significant).</p>	
PRoW	
<p>11 PRoW were identified as experiencing significant localised visual effects at the point the PRoW directly approach and pass under the Proposed Development, of these two PRoW were identified as experiencing significant visual effects when considering the overall length of the PRoW.</p>	
PRoW 0217/5/1	Medium sensitivity (PRoW)
<p>A short 200m PRoW across a single field connecting the B4397 with an unnamed local road near Malt Kiln Farm. The stile at the eastern end of the PRoW is directly adjacent to angle pole no. 128 and the western end of the PRoW is located 100m south of pole no. 127.</p> <p>For the full length of the PRoW there would be clear and unobstructed views of the overhead line and either wood no. 127 or no. 128. Although it is noted that this is a minor PRoW which is unlikely to be used by visitors to the area, the overall magnitude of change in the visual amenity is assessed as medium and the overall levels of effects as moderate adverse (significant).</p>	