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Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement (GREEN) Project

Volume 5

**Document 5.3.6A ES Chapter 6 Appendix 6A - EIA Scoping Opinion
Responses on Landscape and Visual Assessment**

Final Issue A

November 2022

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN020024

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Procedure) Regulations 2009 Regulation 5(2)(a)**

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01/11/2022	A	FINAL	First Issue

1. EIA Scoping Opinion and PEIR consultation responses for landscape and visual amenity

ID	Ref	Planning Inspectorate (PINS)/consultee comment	Response
PINSC4-1	4.1.1	PINS: No visual representation of the proposed circuit breaker and isolator have been provided, nor any detailed dimensions of the equipment/ infrastructure involved.	Plans showing indicative substation parameter plan, indicative substation layout and indicative substation elevation are provided in Volume 2, Document 2.15 . This information has justified the scoping out of the Osbaldwick Substation on the basis that there is no potential for significant landscape or visual effects to occur (as set out in the Scoping Report).
PINSC4-2	4.1.1	PINS: In addition, the Scoping Report highlights the potential for the works to require land take east of the existing site boundary. In absence of more detailed information on the works/ final layout, the Inspectorate cannot agree to scope this matter out at this stage.	The Order Limits are shown on Figure 3.1, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3 . All works at the Substation would take place within operational land and a construction compound or laydown area provided within the existing boundary of the substation. Minor works would also be implemented for existing pylon YR001A (switch of arm from downloads to existing gantry come off) (see Section 4, Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3). This information justifies the scoping out of this element on the understanding that there would be no potential for significant landscape and visual effects.
PINSC4-3	4.4.1	PINS: An assessment should be presented in the Environmental Statement (ES), where significant effects are likely to occur, or a robust justification (incorporating feedback from relevant consultation bodies) for its exclusion.	A robust rationale was provided in the Scoping Report at paragraph 5.6.10 to justify the scoping out of the works at Osbaldwick Substation from the LVIA. .

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PINSC4-4	4.4.1	PINS: Scoping out of the reconductoring of the 275kV XC overhead line: The Inspectorate accepts that like for like replacement of existing wires and pylon fittings would be unlikely to have significant landscape and visual effects.	Noted, no action required.
PINSC4-5	4.1.2	PINS: However, reference is made to " <i>... replacement pylons in similar locations in close proximity to existing pylons</i> ". It is not explained whether the old pylons will be removed or the degree of variance from the existing route and extent of any new vegetation clearance or easements required. Until this matter is clarified, the Inspectorate cannot agree to scope out an assessment of the operational landscape and visual impact of replacement pylons.	All replacement pylons have been scoped into the LVIA, whilst reconductoring and associated works have been scoped out..
PINSC4-6	4.1.3	PINS: Landscape Elements Construction: The Inspectorate considers that whilst there is likely to be some impact on the identified landscape elements during construction of the Proposed Development, on the basis of the information presented in the Scoping Report this will not result in impact to nationally designated landscape areas and/or the permanent loss or change of landscape elements of importance. Therefore, the Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.	Noted, no action required.
PINSC4-7	4.1.4	PINS: The Scoping Report proposes to scope out likely significant effects on all Landscape Character Areas (LCA) and Landscape Character Types (LCT) identified within the study area, on the basis that	Further information has been provided in Table 6.10 of Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 in order to justify the scoping out of all National Character Areas (NCAs) and the majority

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PINSC4-8	4.1.4	<p>PINS: The Inspectorate therefore assumes that this would include the national LCA within which the Proposed Development is located, including Vale of York and Southern Magnesian Limestone, as described in section 5.4. The Inspectorate notes that these LCAs are generally described as open, flat and low-lying landscapes with long views. It is also assumed that this would include the regional and district / local LCA and LCT described at section 5.4.</p>	<p>of Regional Landscape Character Area (LCA) within the study area, apart from where there is a gap in the geographical coverage of local landscape character area assessments and the regional assessment is used.</p> <p>A description of national LCA is included in the baseline reporting in Section 6.5 of Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 and informs the assessment of local LCA/LCT (and where appropriate regional LCA/ LCT) within the assessment. It is however of note that the assessment of national LCA and the majority of regional LCA/LCT are scoped out to prevent overlap and ‘double counting’ of effects as set out in Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6.</p>
PINSC4-9	4.1.4	<p>PINS: At this stage, the Inspectorate does not consider that there is sufficient information regarding the baseline conditions and the impact of the construction activities to conclude that there are no likely significant effects to LCA and LCT. This matter should therefore be scoped into the ES where likely significant effects could occur.</p>	<p>Construction impacts upon all LCA/ LCT scoped into the PEIR/ES have been assessed. Justification to scope out LCA/LCT from the PEIR/ES is provided in Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6.</p>
PINSC4-10	4.1.5	<p>PINS: Given that the exact number and location of construction compounds has yet to be defined, along with temporary accommodation and other activities (e.g. laydown areas and areas for storage and staff car parking), the Inspectorate is not content for potential views of temporary construction compounds and associated activity to be scoped out</p>	<p>Construction compounds have been scoped into the LVIA. An assessment of effects arising during the construction phase has been provided for all 29 viewpoint locations in Appendix 6H: Viewpoint Assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6H, for the landscape and visual receptors listed in Table 6.9 of Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 and reported in Appendices</p>

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		until detailed evidence is presented that these would not give rise to significant effects.	5.3.6F: Landscape Receptor Assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F and 5.3.6G: Visual Receptor Assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G.
PINSC4-11	4.1.6	PINS: It is not clear from the Scoping Report exactly what LCA and LCT are being proposed to be scoped out of assessment during operation, including Levels Farmland LCT and Haddlesey Farmland LCA, and how " <i>new man-made features would be predominantly screened</i> ". At this stage of the project, the Inspectorate is not content for these to be scoped out until full detailed evidence is presented.	Further evidence has been provided by mapping the LCAs and LCTs within the study area as shown in Figures 6.13 to 6.17, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6 and cross referring to the ZTV plans in Figures 6.2 to 6.9, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6 . Further information has been provided in Table 6.10 of Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 in order to justify the scoping out of any specific LCA and LCT within the study area, including the Haddlesey Farmland LCA in Figure 6.17, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6 . The Levels Farmland LCT in Figure 6.13, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6 falls outside the final LVIA Study Area (that was refined between Scoping and PEIR as the Project design evolved) and is therefore scoped out.
PINSC4-12	4.1.7	PINS: On the basis of the information presented in chapter 5, including the ZTV mapping at figures 5.3 to 5.7, the Inspectorate agrees that the visual receptors in these locations [shown in Table 5.6] are unlikely to experience significant effects relating to visual impact as the Proposed Development is not likely to be visible and therefore these receptors can be scoped out of the ES.	Noted, no action required.
PINSC4-13	4.1.8	PINS: The Inspectorate agrees that visitors to the York Minster Tower can be scoped out as visual receptors on this basis. The ES should include ZTV mapping on the final design and layout of the Proposed Development to demonstrate that visual	The ZTVs presented in Figures 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6 of Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 do not coincide with York Minster and there is no potential for significant effects given that York Minster is located

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		receptors in this location would not experience a visual impact of significant effect.	over 5.5km from the closest part of the Project scoped into the LVIA. The judgement has been reached by consideration of the intervening distance and presence of considerable built development in the urban area of York, including closer high voltage overhead lines and sub-station developments, between the built-up edge of York and the Project.
PINSC4-15	4.1.10	PINS: In addition to the Landscape Institute's Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3 rd edition (2013), the Inspectorate considers that the ES could also refer to the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 04/20 Infrastructure (2020).	The Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 04/20 Infrastructure (2020) has been reviewed as part of the LVIA and is referenced in Table 6.3 of Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6.
PINSC4-16	4.1.11	PINS: The Inspectorate suggests that the ES should also refer to the West Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (2017), the Leeds Landscape Assessment (1994), and the Harrogate Borough Council Landscape character assessment (2004).	These documents have been reviewed and where relevant, reference has been made in Table 6.6 of Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 as part of the baseline survey.
PINSC4-17	4.1.12	PINS: The Scoping Report includes maximum heights for the principal components of the Proposed Development. The ES should include finalised and maximum parameters for all proposed components of the development, including any Associated Development within the red line boundary and comprising the DCO.	Chapter 3: Description of the Development, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3 includes maximum parameters and limits of deviation for all proposed components of the Project.
PINSC4-18	4.1.13	PINS: The principle of establishing ZTVs using Digital Terrain Models is sound but the Inspectorate suggests that prior to the production of the ES these	The plotting of an accurate visual envelope on a plan is not a requirement of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3 rd Edition (GLVIA3) best practice guidance and it has subsequently been agreed with North Yorkshire County Council not to

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		should be verified through fieldwork to establish accurate visual envelopes.	include such plans as reported in Appendix 6B: Technical engagement on the landscape and visual amenity assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6B . The assessment of effects will reflect fieldwork and the likely visibility as observed in the field and with reference to the ZTVs at Figures 6.2 to 6.9, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6 .
PINSC4-19	4.1.14	PINS: It should be clear within the ES which type of visualisation (photomontage) has been produced for each viewpoint and why that type of visualisation is sufficient to support the assessment of likely significance effects.	Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C and Appendix 6H: Viewpoint Assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6H clarify which type of photomontage has been produced and why it is sufficient for the purposes of assessment.
PINSC4-20	4.1.15	PINS: The ES should set out evidence of agreement regarding the locations of landscape and visual impact receptors and viewpoints with relevant consultation bodies, where possible.	The final schedule of viewpoints is provided in Table 6.7 of Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 with evidence on the consultation process reported in Appendix 6B: Technical engagement on the landscape and visual amenity assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6B .
PINSC3-27		PINS: The ES should assess the effect of new lighting proposed during the construction and operation of the Project, unless otherwise robustly justified.	No operational phase lighting is required. Construction phase lighting associated with the substations and related compounds would be minimised by measures outlined in the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP), Appendix 3B, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B that include restricting the time that lighting would operate and design measures to limit light spill beyond the working areas. The detailed measures adopted to minimise lighting

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NATE32		Natural England: Local landscape areas to be mapped at an appropriate scale and relevant management plans and strategies referenced.	effects would be provided pursuant to DCO Requirement 6(1)(d). The local landscape areas are mapped at Figures 6.15 to 6.17, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6 and a detailed assessment set out in Appendix 6F: Landscape Receptor Assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F .
NATE33		Natural England: Full assessment required of the potential impacts of the development on local landscape character and positive proposals for conserving, enhancing or regenerating character.	The outline landscape mitigation strategy plans, including proposals to conserve and enhance landscape character, are contained in Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3 and assessed at Appendix 6F: Landscape Receptor Assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6 .
NATE34		Natural England: Methodology based on Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition (2013)	The detailed methodology presented in Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C is based upon the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition and other relevant technical guidance published by the Landscape Institute as set out in Table 6.3 of Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 .
NATE35		Natural England: Development should be of high quality and local landscape character should be respected, maintained, or enhanced. Layout alternatives should be considered with justification of selected options	The Outline Landscape Mitigation Strategy presented in Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3 details measures to enhance and restore hedgerows and create areas of species rich grassland. Native woodland planting on low level mounding with gentle slopes is proposed around Monk Fryston and Overton Substations. The woodland planting accords with the pattern of planting in the locality and would help screen the substation infrastructure. The areas of native woodland proposed at the substations would more

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NATE37	Natural England: Reference to relevant National Character Areas.	<p>than compensate the woodland lost across the full extent of the Order Limits as set out in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA), Appendix 3I, Document 5.3.3I.</p> <p>The Corridor and Preliminary Routing and Siting (CPRS) Study, Volume 7, Document 7.8 was undertaken to further define the location of the proposed Project infrastructure within a defined Study Area. This CPRS Study included consideration of the Holford and Horlock Rules, in order to minimise adverse landscape and visual impacts.</p>	
NATE39	Natural England: Consider impacts on access land, public open land, rights of way and national trails. Reference to Rights of Way Improvement Plans (ROWIP).	<p>The relevant National Character Areas (NCAs) are summarised in Section 6.5 of Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 and shown in Figure 6.11, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6 in relation to the Proposed Development and LVIA study areas.</p>	
NYCC 12	North Yorkshire County Council: Supportive of methodology set out in the LVIA PEIR with reference to GLVIA 3 and LI TIN 06/19.	<p>The assessment of visual effects on recreational receptors is set out in Sections 6.10 to 6.12 of Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6. The routes are shown on Figures 6.19, 6.21 and 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.</p> <p>All matters related to management of PRow during the construction phase are contained in Public Rights of Way Management Plan (PRowMP), Appendix 3G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3G.</p>	
NYCC 12	North Yorkshire County Council: Supportive of methodology set out in the LVIA PEIR with reference to GLVIA 3 and LI TIN 06/19.	<p>The detailed methodology presented in Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C is based upon the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition and other relevant technical</p>	

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			guidance published by the Landscape Institute including TIN 06/19 as set out in Table 6.3 of Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6.
NYCC 13		North Yorkshire County Council: Use of detailed topographical survey to understand and define the characteristics of the existing site including levels, landform, buildings, structures and existing vegetation.	The Outline Landscape Mitigation Plans presented in Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3 are based on detailed surveys and reflect retention of existing trees set out in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Appendix 3I, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3I.
NYCC 15		North Yorkshire County Council: The Project is located within and in proximity to Selby DC Locally Important Landscape Area (LILA, Selby DC policy ENV15) and is also located within the Green Belt.	The context of the LILA has been recognised (Figure 6.11) and is assessed at Section 6.9 of Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 and in Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F. Green Belt is a planning tool, not a landscape designation (as confirmed in the Landscape Institute’s ‘ <i>Technical Information Note 01/21 GLVIA webinar Q&As</i> ’ ¹) and is discussed in the Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1), that considers openness.
NYCC 18		North Yorkshire County Council: Maximum LVIA Study Area of 3km from the Project supported.	The Study Areas for the LVIA are shown in Figure 6.1, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6 and described in Section 6.4 of Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6.
NYCC 19		North Yorkshire County Council: The principle of establishing a ZTV using a DTM is acceptable but this should be verified through fieldwork to establish an accurate visual envelope.	The plotting of an accurate visual envelope on a plan is not a requirement of best practice guidance and it has subsequently been agreed with North Yorkshire County Council not to include such plans as reported

¹ Landscape Institute. (2021). Technical Information Note 01/21 GLVIA webinar Q&As (online). (Accessed October 2022).

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NYCC 20	<p>North Yorkshire County Council: The principle of using representative viewpoints to illustrate the experience of different types of visual receptor is acceptable, however the assessment should aim describe and assess the full effects of the development (not limited to a summary of viewpoints). The assessment should provide mapping of the landscape and visual effects to help quantify and illustrate the geographical extent of all receptors and likely effects of the development.</p>	<p>in Appendix 6B: Technical engagement on the landscape and visual amenity assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6B. The assessment of effects will reflect fieldwork and the likely visibility as observed in the field and with reference to the ZTVs at Figures 6.2 to 6.9, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.</p>	
NYCC 21	<p>North Yorkshire County Council: The initial proposed list of viewpoints at Table 5.5 [scoping chapter] would only be suitable as general representative</p>	<p>The LVIA contained within Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 and its accompanying appendices and figures adopt the requested approach and provide a receptor led visual assessment in Appendix 6G: Visual Receptor Assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G and a detailed viewpoint assessment from the 29 agreed viewpoints in Appendix 6H: Viewpoint Assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6H, supported by photomontages and overlay wirelines. The geographical extent of all receptors is illustrated in Figures 6.18 to 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.</p> <p>Mapping of landscape and visual effects is not a requirement of best practice guidance and it has been agreed with North Yorkshire County Council not to include such plans as reported in Appendix 6B: Technical engagement on the landscape and visual amenity assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6B. The geographical extent of likely significant effects is described in Appendix 6F, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6F, Appendix 6G, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G and Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6.</p>	
			<p>Viewpoints, including additional revised locations, were agreed in meetings with North Yorkshire County Council and recorded in meeting minutes, in addition</p>

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		viewpoints and may be lacking in relation to specific details of the scheme.	to a response from North Yorkshire County Council as reported in Appendix 6B: Technical engagement on the landscape and visual amenity assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6B.
NYCC 22		North Yorkshire County Council: Advises the need to review the requirement for additional winter photographs around key proposed infrastructure such as substations.	Viewpoints, including additional revised locations with photography undertaken in winter, were agreed and recorded in the meeting minutes and response from North Yorkshire County Council as reported in Appendix 6B: Technical engagement on the landscape and visual amenity assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6B.
NYCC 23		North Yorkshire County Council: The approach and methodology to photographs and photomontages, in-line with <i>Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals</i> (Landscape Institute, 2019), is welcomed.	The approach is set out in Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C and the baseline photographs and photomontages are presented in Figures 6.24 to 6.70, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
NYCC 24		North Yorkshire County Council: Advises that annotated photo-panoramas TGN 06/19 Type 1 or additional wirelines to TGN 06/19 Type 2 are most appropriate. For viewpoints selected for photomontages the response suggests at least Type 3, but Type 4 should be considered where sensitivity of context, scale and proximity of the development warrant it. A realistic impression of scale and detail in the photomontages is required.	The approach adopted is as set out in Appendix 6H: Landscape Receptor Assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6H and the baseline photographs and photomontages are presented in Figures 6.24 to 6.70, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
NYCC 25		North Yorkshire County Council: Request to see photomontages to explain how adverse effects will be mitigated over time. Photographs should include winter views where possible to explain the worst-case scenario.	All baseline photography used for photomontages in Figures 6.24 to 6.70, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6 was undertaken in winter months to reflect the worst-case scenario. Photomontages have been prepared at Year 0 (following construction) and where proposed planting would have a noticeable role in mitigating effects, at

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NYCC 26		North Yorkshire County Council: Appendix 3 and 4 in TGN 06/19 should be noted so that views show the full extent of the site / development and the effect it has upon the receptor location. Views of the site should not be unnecessarily obscured by buildings, roadside hedgerows or other vegetation.	Year 15 post completion. An assessment of the visual effects on receptors at each viewpoint location, as indicated by the Year 0 and where relevant, the Year 15 photomontage visualisation is set out in Appendix 6H: Viewpoint Assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6H.
NYCC 27 and 28		North Yorkshire County Council: Landscape mitigation should consider both landscape and ecological objectives and be proportionate to the scale of the development. The mitigation should have regard for and contribute to the wider landscape character and setting with clear aims and objectives. Long-term maintenance and management should be considered, particularly where this is needed for ongoing mitigation, screening and biodiversity benefit.	The landscape mitigation proposals at Monk Fryston Substation, Overton Substation and Tadcaster CSEC contribute to the wider landscape character reflected in the Outline Landscape Mitigation Plans at Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3. Long term maintenance and management has been considered in the landscape design, although any requirement for a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan is assumed to be covered by a DCO Requirement.
NYCC 29		North Yorkshire County Council: Landscape proposals should support the Government's commitment to improving green infrastructure, health and wellbeing, as set out in the 25 Year Environment Plan. The Leeds City Region Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy, NPPF and other local policy, also recognise Green Infrastructure.	The Outline Landscape Mitigation Plans at Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3 contribute to green infrastructure improvements whilst recognising that the majority of land within the Order Limits is high quality arable farmland where maximising agricultural productivity is the landowner priority.
SPC 4		Skelton Parish Council: The impact on the openness of Green Belt land should be part of the ES There	Green Belt is a planning policy and not a landscape designation as confirmed in the Landscape Institute's

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		will be additional visual impact for the re-routed lines and substation.	<i>Technical Information Note 01/21 GLVIA webinar Q&As</i> ¹ . As a consequence, the potential effect on the Green Belt is not reported on in Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 and is instead covered in the Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1) .
SPC 6		Skelton Parish Council: Fencing and light spill from compound lighting to be considered. Additional screening from trees and shrubs.	Construction lighting effects would be minimised by measures outlined in the CoCP, Appendix 3B, Document 5.3.3B that include restricting the time that lighting would operate and design measures to limit light spill beyond the working areas. The detailed measures and lighting design adopted to minimise lighting effects would be controlled by DCO Requirement 6 (d). The location of temporary 2.4m high timber fencing to the perimeter of the construction compounds is described in the CoCP . Advance planting on low level earth mounding is described in Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3 and Figures 3.10 to 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3 .
XX		Canal and River Trust: Impacts on the River Ouse Corridor should be assessed in the light of further information on the detailed design of any new supporting structures, poles and security fencing in proximity to the Ouse. Consideration given to minimising the visual prominence of ancillary features.	Further information on the detailed design of the Project at construction close to the River Ouse has been provided in Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3 . Localised Significant effects have been assessed during the Construction Phase that would be minimised by measures outlined in the CoCP .
HAM4		Hambleton District Council: Consideration of views to and from York Minster.	No significant effects predicted. A response is provided in Chapter 7: Historic Environment, Volume 5, Document 5.2.7 . See also response to Ref PINS4-13 earlier in this table.

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PH001		Owner of Pollums House paddock: Mitigation planting proposed at PEIR following desk-top only assessment would occupy ~50% of the paddock adjacent to Pollums House. Subsequent field assessment of the paddock with the owner's consent indicated that the proposed planting would have a minimal role in screening views of the closest proposed pylon XC524 and associated XC Overhead Line.	The proposed woodland planting within the paddock proposed at PEIR has been omitted with the agreement of the landowner. The assessment of the effect on views from residential properties at Pollums House Farm of the proposed 275 kV XC overhead line has been reassessed in Appendix 6G: Visual Receptor Assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6G . It was established following field assessment that the planting within the paddock would not be effective in reducing significant effects identified at Operation Year 0 from Pollums House Farm.
WW001		Owners of Woodstock Wedding Venue: Visual impact from the 400 kV YN Overhead Line that would have significant visual effects in south facing views from the Wedding Venue building where couples are married and the external area for photography, with consequent economic harm to the business. The principles of mitigation planting were discussed with the owners at the Wedding Venue.	A planting scheme beyond the Order Limits comprising a belt of evergreen trees and shrubs would mitigate the views towards the 400 kV YN Overhead Line and reduce visual impacts to a non-significant level. This is reported under Section 6.15 Additional Measures and Section 6.16 Residual Effects of Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6

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