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Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement (GREEN) Project

Volume 5

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Assessment**

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1. Visual Receptor Assessment

- 1.1.1 The assessment of effects arising from the Project upon the views of receptors that have been scoped into the assessment is set out in **Tables 6G.1 to 6G.108** below. The assessment of sensitivity, magnitude and significance of effect has been undertaken in accordance with **Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C**.
- 1.1.2 The magnitude of change as a result of the Project has been assessed for each visual receptor in accordance with Section 6.3 of **Appendix 6C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C**. For the majority of receptors the scale of change typically varies from the highest level (High to Medium) along a localised section of a route or part of a settlement where the Project is most visible, to a lower or zero magnitude of change elsewhere (typically further from the Project). Consequently a range of effects would typically be experienced across the geographical extent of each visual receptor and this assessment focusses on defining the approximate geographical extent of the likely significant effects.
- 1.1.3 Best practice guidance¹ advises 'it is not essential to establish a series of thresholds for different levels of significance of landscape and visual effects, provided it is made clear whether or not they are considered significant'.
- 1.1.4 **Tables 6G.1 to 6G.108** assess the effects of the Project upon the views that would be experienced by each visual receptor for the Construction Phase, at Operation Year 0 and Operation Year 15. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in **Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C**, with reference to the following:
- **Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** including **Figures 3.10 to 3.12: Outline Landscape Mitigation Strategy Plans, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3** that cover the embedded landscape mitigation measures that have been integrated with the permanent earthworks design and comprise the planting of woodland, trees, hedgerows, scrub and species rich grassland surrounding the Overton Substation, Tadcaster CSECs and Monk Fryston Substation;
 - The **Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) (Appendix 3I, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3I)** that identifies the removal, management, and protection strategy of all trees and hedgerows within, or where relevant, adjacent to the Order Limits. These changes may affect baseline views.
 - **Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport, Volume 5, Document 5.2.12** with particular reference to the conclusions that construction traffic generated by the Project would not have a significant effect upon highways with reference to the magnitude of change

relative to future year baseline traffic; and **Appendix 3G: PRowMP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3G)** that identifies the PRow within the LVIA Study Area that would be subject to temporary impacts during the Construction Phase; and

- The **Code of Construction Practice (Appendix 3B, Volume 5, Document 5.5.3B) (CoCP)** sets out the principles covering the design and operation of temporary lighting. A lighting scheme would be produced under Requirement 6 of the draft DCO (**Volume 3, Document 3.1**). The **CoCP** sets out a range of measures that would be adopted, including construction compounds not being lit at night outside core working hours and lighting design to be in accordance with the Institute of Lighting Engineers Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light (GN01:2011). All of the measures outlined in the **CoCP** would eliminate the potential for artificial lighting to have any potential for significant effects upon visual amenity. This conclusion has been informed by consideration of relevant factors outlined in government guidance² as follows:
 - The proposed lighting scheme is unlikely to materially affect light levels in the environment around the Project and would not have the potential to adversely affect the use and enjoyment of nearby buildings or open spaces due to the low levels and infrequency of lighting proposed and the separation distance from these receptors;
 - The proposed lighting scheme would not conflict with the needs of any specialist facilities and/or leisure activities requiring low levels of surrounding light e.g. observatories; and
 - The Project is not near a protected area of dark sky or intrinsically dark landscape where new lighting would be conspicuously out of keeping with local nocturnal light level.

Table 6G.1: Residents of Rawcliffe, York.

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	1.7km to 275kV SP overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Figure 6.18: Residential Receptors and Viewpoint Locations: North West of York Area identifies the location of the settlement that comprises cul-de-sac housing estates and is flanked by a low-level earth mound and a woodland belt where it lies adjacent to the A1237 and street trees and a hedgerow along the A19 corridor to the south-west.</p> <p>The ZTVs at Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs and Figure 6.4 Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicate no theoretical visibility of the maximum height of materials (up to 5.5m tall) stored in the construction compounds.</p>	No Change	No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical ground level visibility from the town where it lies adjacent to the A1237 and A19 corridors. The orientation of dwellings combined with the presence of the aforementioned mature planting is predicted to prevent theoretical ground level glimpses of the upper parts of the 275kV SP overhead line and 400kV YN overhead line. The ZTV at Figure 6.4 indicates that there would be no visibility of the Overton Substation.</p>	No Change	No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	No Change	No Effect

Table 6G.2: Residents of Shipton-by-Beningbrough

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.18 and Viewpoints 7 and 16 (Figures 6.35, 6.36, 6.54 and 6.55), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~330m to the Overton construction compounds.

Table 6G.2: Residents of Shipton-by-Beningbrough

Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.
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Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The construction period, including enabling works and reinstatement works, would last approximately 4 years and 6 months for the Overton Substation with construction activities restricted to 2 years and 6 months. The construction period for the Shipton CSECs would 17 months with construction activities restricted to 6-months. The full construction period for the 400kV YN and 275kV SP overhead lines would be 4 years and 6 months, with construction activities over a period of 3 years.</p> <p>Figure 6.18: Residential Receptors and Viewpoint Locations: North West of York Area identifies the location of the village. The settlement is a relatively compact, inward facing settlement centred on the A19. Beyond the historic core, post-war residential development is typically arranged in cul-de-sacs off minor roads including South Garth and East Lane to the south-east and north-east of the village centre respectively and more recent development off Dawnay Garth to the south-west. An industrial estate is located to the west of the settlement, adjacent to the East Coast Mainline Railway (ECMR) and several scattered dwellings are located at or beyond the periphery of the settlement. The greatest theoretical potential for views would comprise the upper parts of pylons being raised by mobile cranes that may be available from the rear elevations and gardens of dwellings at the eastern edge of the village (near Viewpoint 16 in Figure 6.54-6.55) and the southern edge of the village (near Viewpoint 7 in Figure 6.35-6.36).</p> <p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs indicates that structures within the compounds, ~770m to the north-east of the village could</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>be theoretically visible to residents in properties off East Lane. Review in the field, however, indicates garden fences and/or tree planting combined with multiple intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees would combine to prevent any oblique visibility of the construction compounds from ground level rooms or gardens.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates that the compounds ~350m south of the village could be theoretically visible to residents in properties at the southern end of the village including South Garth, Station Lane, and outlying dwellings, and also at the north-eastern edge of the village off East Lane. In reality, views from all these areas towards the construction compounds would be heavily restricted by multiple field boundary hedgerows with mature trees and only localised glimpses, of the upper parts of materials stored on the compound are predicted to be intermittently visible beyond the A19.</p> <p>The compounds would be surrounded by temporary earth bunds and a solid timber fence and any glimpses would typically occur in the background context of the existing stanchions of the ECMR. The photomontage from Viewpoint 7 in Figures 6.35 and 6.36 was taken near an outlying property at the southern edge of the village.</p> <p>Construction traffic on the local road network including the A19 through the centre of the village would be intermittent and may be noticeable for short periods, however the changes relative to the baseline, including pedestrian amenity, are assessed as not significant (as set out in ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport, Volume 5, Document 5.2.12).</p> <p>The initial construction phase of the 400kV overhead line would comprise ground works at the pylon locations and formation of access tracks that would not be readily perceptible from the settlement due to the presence of intervening hedgerows. The construction of pylon foundations and erection of the pylon towers would require piling rigs, mobile cranes, and mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs). The upper parts of this plant would be intermittently</p>		

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>visible, over 600m distant from the southern end of the village, during the latter parts of the construction phase as the sections of steel lattice towers are raised into place.</p> <p>The Overton Substation would be located ~630m south-east of the village (excluding outlying properties) at the closest point. Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates that 15m high gantries within the substation could be visible from properties at the southern edge of the village and also from a localised part of the village to the north-east off East Lane. In reality, as explained in the construction phase above for the nearby temporary compounds and with reference to Viewpoint 7 (Figures 6.35 and 6.36) and Viewpoint 16 (Figures 6.54 and 6.55), the presence of multiple mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees are predicted to largely prevent visibility of the Overton Substation structures.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Towers for Overhead Lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 & SP3-6) indicates that in addition to properties on the southern edge and north-eastern end where residents may have theoretical views of the substation, the central part of the village to the eastern edge has theoretical visibility of the 400kV YN overhead line, located ~840m to the south-east. In reality, however, the rear gardens of properties in the centre of the village contain a notable coverage of mature trees and in combination with garden fences and hedgerows are predicted to largely prevent ground level visibility of the 400kV YN overhead line. Intermittent views of the 400kV YN overhead line, are predicted from a limited number of dwellings at the south-eastern edge of the village, off South Garth, where the main facades of the properties face south or east. Tall hedgerows along South Garth prevented a representative photograph close to dwellings, however the photomontage at Viewpoint 16 in Figures 6.54 and 6.55, taken from a public footpath to the north of South Garth, provides an indication of the scale of the 400kV YN overhead line pylons in views from a similar range and</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>the role of multiple intervening hedgerows in screening the lower parts of the pylons.</p> <p>The assessment concludes a maximum Low magnitude of change and a Moderate Adverse Effect that is potentially significant. These effects would be perceived from a limited number of dwellings in the village and would be subject to partial screening by existing garden planting and intervening field boundary hedgerows. Consequently, it is concluded that the Moderate Adverse Effect would be Not Significant.</p>		
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.3: Residents of Skelton

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	400m to 275kV SP overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	The village is a compact, nucleated and inward facing settlement. Residential development is typically arranged in cul-de-sacs off minor roads. The A19 passes the western edge of the village. Views outwards towards the Project	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>are frequently restricted by dwelling orientation, garden fences, walls, and planting. When combined with mature tree cover along the A19, only intermittent visibility would be available towards the existing 275kV XCP overhead line and ECMR (Viewpoint 13 in Figures 6.45 and 6.46), noting the view is taken from the A19 through a short break in the roadside tree planting and is not representative of views obtained from dwellings to the east of the A19. Outward views from the north-western edge of the village are typically restricted by mature trees and hedgerows.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates that structures within the compounds, ~1.4km to the north-east of the village could be theoretically visible to residents of properties on 'The Meadows' at the north-western edge of the village, however review in the field indicates existing garden planting/fencing and mature hedgerow/tree planting along the A19 would likely prevent any oblique visibility of the construction compounds from ground level rooms of these dwellings.</p> <p>50m square working zones around each pylon would be established and ground works including crane pads, installation of foundations for new pylons and construction of part pre-assembled lattice pylon sections would take place. Cranes would be required for both dismantling and erecting pylons. The majority of the construction activity associated with the 275kV SP overhead line, apart from the latter phases where the lattice pylons are raised, is predicted to be screened by intervening vegetation from the western edge of the village that includes existing garden planting and mature trees along the A19 corridor.</p>		Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>The Overton Substation would be located ~1km north-west of the village at the closest point. Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates that 15m high gantries within the substation could be visible from properties at the north-western edge of the village, however in reality, as explained in the</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>construction phase above for the nearby temporary compounds, the presence of intervening planting is predicted to prevent ground level visibility of the Overton Substation structures. The relationship of the substation site to intervening planting along the A19 close to the settlement illustrated in Viewpoint 13 (Figures 6.45 and 6.46).</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility from the northern and western edge of the village. The 275kV SP overhead line is located ~400m south-west of the A19 and views of the pylons from the village would be typically restricted by dwelling orientation, tree planting along the A19 and fencing/planting within the property curtilage. There is some limited potential for restricted upper floor rear views towards the 275kV SP overhead line from several dwellings adjacent to the A19. Theoretical ground level views from the north-western edge of the village towards the 400kV YN overhead line, at least ~1.3km distant, are predicted to be restricted by mature hedgerows and tree cover along the edge of the village.</p> <p>The assessment concludes a maximum Low magnitude of change with a Moderate Effect that is potentially significant. These changes would be perceived from a limited number of dwellings in the village and the restricted nature of views set in the context of the A19 road corridor and existing pylons on the 275kV SP overhead line is assessed to be Moderate Adverse and Not Significant.</p>		
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.4: Residents of Beningbrough

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.4km to realigned 275kV XC overhead line
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The small village comprises several farmsteads and outlying dwellings and lies close to the River Ouse. There are views from the southern edge of the settlement towards the realigned 275kV XCP/XC overhead line. The majority of ground level views are heavily restricted by hedgerows and intervening tree cover. The temporary pylons closest to the village (~1.4km south) would range between 48m to 50m tall, compared with the nearby decommissioned pylons at 41m to 50m tall, however any changes would be barely perceptible given the separation distance and level of intervening vegetation cover.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates there would be no visibility of structures within the temporary construction compounds.</p>	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>The replacement pylons closest to the village (~1.4km south) would range between 47.4m to 51.3m tall, compared with the nearby decommissioned pylons at 40m to 49m tall, however the increase in height would be barely perceptible given the separation distance and level of intervening vegetation cover.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.5: Residents of Nether Poppleton

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 and 6.18 and Viewpoints 2 and 18 (Figures 6.25 and 6.58), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.		
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1km to 275kV XCP overhead line (to be decommissioned)		
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.		

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The village is a compact, nucleated settlement, with the northern edge of the village lying close to the River Ouse and intermittent views towards the existing 275kV XCP overhead line are available in Viewpoints 2 and 18 (Figures 6.25 and 6.58). Views from the western edge of the village including longer range views of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line, noting these views are frequently filtered by mature tree cover along the settlement edge.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates that structures within the compounds, ~2.5km to the north of the village would not be visible.</p> <p>The decommissioning of the 275kV XCP overhead line, ~930m from the village at the closest point, would be partly visible from a small number of publicly accessible locations at the north-east and north-west ends of the village</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>(Viewpoints 2 and 18 in Figures 6.25 and 6.58), noting that similar views from private properties that back onto the River Ouse are predicted to be available, partially restricted by mature tree cover.</p> <p>The Overton Substation would be located ~2.1km north of the village at the closest point. Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates that 15m high gantries within the substation could be visible from very localised parts of the north-west and northern edge of the village, however with the substation being set behind the closer embankment of the East Coast Mainline, only the upper parts of the gantries within the substation are predicted to be visible. These structures would be seen within the context of the much closer stanchions that follow the route of the railway with reference to Viewpoint 2 (Figure 6.25)</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility from the northern and north-western edge of the village and with reference to the Construction phase description above, the visibility would be similarly restricted by intervening tree cover along the edge of the village with only intermittent views towards the Project available. There would be intermittent visibility of new sections of the 275kV SP overhead line and 275kV XC overhead line, located at a minimum separation distance of ~930m to ~2km respectively from the village. Accounting for the decommissioning of the much closer 275kV XCP overhead line and potential distant partial visibility of the upper parts of the gantries within the Overton Substation, it is assessed that, overall, there would be a beneficial to neutral impact upon visual amenity from localised parts at the northern edge of the settlement, but Low and typically No Change.</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate Neutral to Beneficial and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Low to No Change	Moderate Neutral to Beneficial

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
			and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.6: Residents of Upper Poppleton

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.5km to 275kV XCP overhead line (to be decommissioned)
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The village is a compact, nucleated settlement that is conjoined with Nether Poppleton to the north and north-east. Views towards the Project from the western edge of the settlement are available, frequently filtered by hedgerows and mature tree cover.</p> <p>The ZTVs indicate no visibility of the construction compounds or Overton Substation would be available. The upper parts of the temporary pylons and new 275kV XC pylons being erected, may be visible over ~2km distant, with mobile cranes involved in the dismantling of the decommissioned pylons on the 275kV XCP overhead line visible for a short period at the end of the construction phase.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	The Overton Substation would not be visible, being screened by intervening built development in the adjacent settlement of Nether Poppleton. Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility from the	Very Low to No Change	Minor Neutral and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	western edge of the village and with reference to the construction phase above, the visibility would be similarly restricted by intervening tree and hedgerow cover. There would be intermittent visibility of new sections of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment, with slightly taller pylons that would be located further from the village than the decommissioned section of 275kV XCP overhead line.		
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Neutral and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.7: Residents of Nun Monkton

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.1km south-east to the existing 275kV XCP overhead line (to be decommissioned) and ~1.2km to the proposed 275kV XC realignment.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	The small settlement is centred on a village green with St. Mary's Church surrounded by mature tree cover the east and scattered dwellings along Pool Lane, beyond the main core of the village to the north-west. Views towards the Project to the south and particularly the south-east are heavily restricted by mature tree cover within rear gardens and beyond the village by mature field boundary hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	The construction of the temporary overhead line would require the installation of a 54.8m high pylon (XC430T) that would be 7.1m taller than the existing XC428T pylon at 47.7m to be decommissioned, although it would be located ~160m further south of the village and consequently there is unlikely to be any perceptible change in scale of the pylons, experienced by the residents of Nun Monkton, noting the ZTV indicates there would be no views of the temporary construction compounds or the Overton substation.		
Operation Year 0	<p>New pylons on the realigned 275kV XCP overhead line to the south-east would be taller than the decommissioned pylons, however being located further from the village the location on the skyline would be similar and barely perceptible given the minimum ~1.1km separation distance from Nun Monkton and intervening planting close to the settlement.</p> <p>The new section of the 275kV XCP overhead line would be ~3.6km distance to the south-east and the upper parts of the pylons and overhead line would be theoretically visible, but in reality, unlikely to be available due to mature tree cover at the western edge of the village. The ZTV indicates no visibility of the Overton Substation.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Neutral and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Neutral and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.8: Residents of Moor Monkton

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 and 6.18 and Viewpoint 29 (Figure 6.70)
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~100m to existing 275kV XCP overhead line (to be decommissioned) ~100m to the temporary overhead line and ~235m to realigned 275kV XC overhead line

Table 6G.8: Residents of Moor Monkton

Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.
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Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The small village is a linear settlement, lying close to the River Ouse and there are views from the southern edge towards the existing 275kV XCP overhead line that is to be decommissioned. Many views are partly restricted by intervening tree cover, however less restricted views are available from the south-eastern edge of the village (Viewpoint 29 in Figure 6.70), The properties on East Lane are typically orientated perpendicular to the closest existing pylon XC428, however views from front and potentially rear gardens and from East Lane itself would be available.</p> <p>The construction of the temporary overhead line would require the installation of a 54.8m high pylon (XC430T) that would be 7.1m taller than the existing XC428 pylon to be decommissioned, although it would be located ~160m further south of the decommissioned pylon. The installation of the temporary pylon, construction of a new pylon XC429 and the decommissioning of pylon XC428, would require the establishment of 50m square working zones around each pylon, ground works including crane pads, installation of foundations (potentially with a piling rig) and construction of part pre-assembled lattice pylon sections with a mobile telescopic crane required to lift the assembled sections into position (and to remove sections of pylon to be decommissioned). The temporary pylons, new pylons and pylons to be decommissioned would all be simultaneously present in the landscape for up to 2 years, increasing visual clutter. No construction traffic would be routed through the village.</p>	Medium to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	The realigned 275kV XC overhead line includes the 53m tall XC429 pylon that would be ~230m from the edge of the village, compared with the decommissioned 47.7m tall XC428T pylon that is located only ~100m from the	Medium to Low to No Change	Major/Moderate Beneficial

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	village and in a more visually prominent location relative to properties on East Lane. The 17.9m difference in the height between the decommissioned XC429T pylon at 35.1m tall and the nearby proposed 53m tall XC429 pylon at a similar distance from the village would be noticeable, most clearly from more distant south facing dwellings in the centre of the village and over ~500m from the Project where the difference in pylon height whilst clearly apparent would represent a smaller change relative to the baseline view.		and Significant to Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Medium to Low to No Change	Major/Moderate Beneficial and Significant to Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.9: Residents of Overton

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.18 and Viewpoint 3 (Figures 6.26-6.27), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~110m to 275kV XCP overhead line (to be decommissioned)
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	This small village is a linear settlement located north of the River Ouse. Residential properties are typically detached with the exception of a terrace of	Medium to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>five dwellings at the western end of the village. Visibility with the surrounding landscape is variable, although frequently restricted by outbuildings, mature hedgerows, and tree planting. Viewpoint 3 in Figures 6.26-6.27 illustrates the less restricted views from the western edge of the village and whilst taken from a public footpath is representative of views from the nearby dwelling at Church Farm.</p> <p>The construction period, including enabling works and reinstatement works, would last approximately 4 years and 6 months for the Overton Substation with construction activities restricted to 2 years and 6 months. The full construction and decommissioning period for the 275kV XC and XCP overhead lines would be 4 years and 6 months, with construction activities over a period of 3 years.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates that the compounds and substation site, ~1.3km to the north of the village could be theoretically visible to residents, however review in the field indicates that outbuildings and/or existing garden planting, fencing and/or mature hedgerow planting along the curtilage of the dwellings would typically restrict visibility with the East Coast Mainline and intervening planting also limiting views into the compounds and substation site.</p> <p>50m square working zones around each pylon would be established and ground works including crane pads, installation of foundations for new pylons and construction of part pre-assembled lattice pylon sections would take place. The construction of pylon foundations and erection and dismantling of the pylon towers would require piling rigs, mobile cranes, and Mobile Elevating Work Platforms (MEWPs). The majority of the ground level construction activity associated with the decommissioning, apart from the latter phases where the lattice pylons are dismantled, is predicted to be screened from most locations in the village, noting less restricted views from the western end of Overton (Viewpoint 3 in Figure 6.26-6.27).</p> <p>Construction traffic on the local road network including Overton Road through the centre of the village would be intermittent and may be noticeable , however</p>		Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>the changes relative to the baseline, including pedestrian amenity, are assessed as not significant (as set out in Section 12.9 of ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3).</p> <p>The Overton Substation would be located ~1.3km north of the village at the closest point. Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates that 15m high gantries within the substation could be visible from Overton, however in reality, as explained in the construction phase above for the nearby temporary compounds, the presence of intervening planting is predicted to largely prevent ground level visibility of the Overton Substation structures from the village. The location of the substation set behind the East Coast Mainline is illustrated in Viewpoint 3 in Figure 6.26-6.27.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility, however given most north and northwest facing views out from the village are heavily restricted by outbuildings, walls, fences and planting within the property curtilage, changes to views would frequently represent a Low to Very Low magnitude of change to No Change. At Church Farm at the western edge of the village views are less restricted and a Medium magnitude of change would occur. With reference to Figure 6.5: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of North West of York Area Existing Pylons (XCP001-13 and XC429) with Replacement Pylons (XC416-421 and XC429), the decommissioning of the closer pylons to the village i.e. XCP010 to XCP012 would have some localised beneficial effects upon visual amenity, based on field observations of the current visibility of 275kV XCP overhead line that lies between ~110m and 400m from the village to several properties, both at the western end of the village (Viewpoint 3 in Figure 6.26-6.27) and from other dwellings further east within the village. There would be intermittent visibility of new sections of the 275kV SP overhead line and 275kV XC overhead line, located at a minimum separation distance of ~800m to ~950m from the village. Accounting for the decommissioning of the much closer</p>	Medium to Low to Very Low to No Change	Major/Moderate Beneficial and Significant to Moderate to Minor Beneficial and Not Significant to No Effect.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	275kV XCP overhead line and potential distant partial visibility of the upper parts of the gantries within the Overton Substation, it is assessed that there would be a beneficial impact upon visual amenity.		
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Medium to Low to Very Low to No Change	Major/Moderate Beneficial and Significant to Moderate to Minor Beneficial and Not Significant to No Effect.

Table 6G.10: Residential receptors on Skelton Moor, Rawcliffe Moor and Wigginton Moor (New Enclosures)

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.1km to 275kV SP overhead line and ~1.7km to 400kV YN overhead line
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	This group comprises several properties that are part of isolated farmsteads. Farm buildings, together with mature treed hedgerows and/or woodland belts to the curtilage of the farmsteads, typically restrict the potential for views towards the Project.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs and Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates no theoretical visibility of 5.5m high structures on the proposed compounds from most dwellings in this receptor group. There is the potential for visibility of activity associated with the latter phases of construction of the 400kV YN overhead line and 275kV SP overhead line where cranes would be raising the upper sections of the lattice pylons, however given that views towards the Project would typically be fully or heavily restricted by nearby buildings and/or planting, it is assessed that construction activity associated with the Project would be barely perceptible.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates no theoretical visibility from the majority of properties in this receptor group apart from potential views from St Catherine's, however in reality views from dwellings are predicted to be restricted by farm buildings and multiple layers of local mature tree cover.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility of new pylons, with the closest pylons being the 275kV SP overhead line to the west and the 400kV YN overhead line to the north-west. The pylons would be over 1.1km distant from the closest dwelling and typically be oblique to the main dwelling orientation. Views towards the Project are heavily restricted by nearby farm buildings and vegetation; however, any available views would comprise intermittent glimpses of the upper parts of the new pylons on the skyline, frequently set above intervening blocks of woodland and the settlement of Skelton in the wider landscape.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Neutral and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Neutral and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.11: Residential receptors on Wigginton Moor (Old Enclosures)

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~620m to the temporary overhead line on the 400kV YR overhead line and ~1.3km to the 400kV YR/YN overhead line
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value, resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>This group comprises several properties that are associated with isolated farmsteads. Farm buildings, together with mature treed hedgerows and/or woodland belts to the curtilage of the farmsteads, typically restrict the potential for views towards the Project. The existing 400kV YN overhead line passes through the centre of this receptor group.</p> <p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs and Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates no theoretical visibility of 5.5m high structures on the proposed compounds from the majority of properties in this receptor group. Theoretical visibility from Plainville Farm is indicated, however it is likely that ground floor views toward the Project to the west and south-west would typically be heavily restricted by mature hedgerows and tree cover close to the farm.</p> <p>There is the potential for heavily restricted visibility of the upper parts of the temporary structures, seen in the context of much closer existing pylons on the 400kV YR overhead line. Activity associated with the latter phases of construction of the 400kV YN overhead line where mobile cranes would be</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	raising the upper sections of the lattice pylons that may be partially visible, however given that views towards the Project would typically be heavily restricted by nearby buildings and/or planting, it is assessed that construction activity associated with the Project would be barely perceptible.		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs and Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates no theoretical visibility from the majority of properties in this receptor group, apart from potential views from the edge of Plainville Farm and more distant dwellings off the B1363. In reality, views of new 15m high structures would be barely discernible new elements in the view, set in the context of pylons on the much closer existing 400kV YN overhead line.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility of new pylons. The new pylons of the 400kV YN overhead line would be over 1.3km distant from the closest dwelling in the group and any available views would be restricted to intermittent glimpses of the upper parts of the new pylons set in the context of the much closer existing 400kV YN overhead line that passes through the centre of this receptor group.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.12: Residential receptors at Bohemia and Greenthwaite

Relevant Figures: Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6

Table 6G.12: Residential receptors at Bohemia and Greenthwaite

Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1km to the temporary overhead line on the 400kV YR overhead line and ~1.3km to the new 400kV YR/YN overhead line
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>This group comprises several properties that are part of isolated farmsteads. Farm buildings, together with mature treed hedgerows and/or woodland belts to the curtilage of the farmsteads, typically restrict the potential for views towards the Project. Other properties in more open locations, including dwellings at Rosecroft Farm, are frequently surrounded by conifer hedges that would restrict the majority of views towards the Project.</p> <p>The existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line would be visible in available views towards the Project. An additional overhead line supported by lattice pylons passes through the centre of the receptor group and this overhead line would be visible from properties off the B1363.</p> <p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs indicates no theoretical visibility of 5.5m high structures on the proposed compounds from most properties in this receptor group. Theoretical visibility from Rosecroft Farm is indicated, however preliminary review indicates that ground floor views toward the Project to the west and south-west would be restricted by conifer screen planting.</p> <p>There is the potential for heavily restricted visibility of the upper parts of the temporary structures, seen in the context of the existing pylons on the 400kV YR overhead line. Activity associated with the latter phases of construction of the 400kV YN overhead line where cranes would be raising the upper sections</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	of the lattice pylons may be intermittently visible, however given that views towards the Project would typically be heavily restricted by nearby buildings and/or planting, it is assessed that construction activity associated with the Project would be barely perceptible.		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs indicates theoretical visibility from the majority of properties in this receptor group. In reality, in any available views, the 15m high gantries would be barely discernible new elements, often filtered by intervening field boundary hedgerow trees and set in the context of the existing 400kV YN overhead line.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility of new pylons, and where views are available in reality this would comprise the 400kV YN overhead line to the west of this receptor group. The pylons would be over ~1.3km distant from the closest dwelling in the group and views would be restricted to intermittent glimpses of the upper parts of the new pylons set in the context of the much closer 400kV YN overhead line.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Neutral and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Neutral and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.13: Residential receptors on Shipton Moor

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~750m to the temporary overhead line on the 400kV YR overhead line and ~1.1km to the new 400kV YR/YN overhead line

Table 6G.13: Residential receptors on Shipton Moor

Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.
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Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>This group comprises a number of properties that are typically part of isolated farmsteads. Farm buildings, together with mature treed hedgerows and/or woodland belts to the curtilage of the farmsteads, largely restrict the potential for views towards the Project. Some less restricted south-west facing views are available from the rear of several dwellings on Ambler’s Lane, noting that the pylons of the existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line are predicted to be intermittently visible on the skyline.</p> <p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs indicates theoretical visibility of 5.5m high structures on the proposed compounds from several properties in this receptor group. Preliminary review indicates that ground floor views towards the Project would be typically restricted by planting to the curtilage of the farmsteads and where less restricted views are available, intervening field boundary hedgerows are predicted to screen most ground level movements associated with the Construction Phase (noting the installation of perimeter earth bunds to the compounds would reinforce this screening). Any glimpses of taller structures in the compounds, including double height Portacabins, would be barely discernible and backclothed by woodland.</p> <p>There is the potential for views of the upper parts of the temporary structures, seen in the context of the existing pylons on the 400kV YR and 2TW overhead lines. Activity associated with the latter phases of construction of the 400kV YN overhead line where cranes would be raising the upper sections of the lattice pylons may be intermittently visible, however it is assessed that</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	construction activity associated with the Project would not be visible or barely perceptible to residents.		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs indicates theoretical visibility of the CSEC from a number of properties in the group. In reality, in any available views, visibility would be restricted by intervening field boundary hedgerow trees and the 15m high gantries would be barely discernible new elements, set in the context of the existing 400kV YN overhead line and back clothed by tree cover.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility of new pylons, and in reality, where views are available this would comprise the 400kV YN overhead line to the south-east of this receptor group. The pylons would be over 1.1km distant and restricted to intermittent glimpses of the upper parts of the new pylons and typically set in the context of the closer existing 400kV YN overhead line.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.14: Residential receptors on Beningbrough Moor

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.3km to the temporary construction compounds and ~1.5km to the new 275kV XC overhead line

Table 6G.14: Residential receptors on Beningbrough Moor

Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.		
Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>This group comprises dwellings at Wood Farm, Beningbrough Grange and Park House. The dwellings are orientated south or south-eastwards with potential ground level views towards the Project, partially restricted by hedgerows and occasional trees close to the dwellings. The existing 275kV XCP overhead line, ~1.9km south is predicted to be partially visible. Overton Wood and smaller blocks of woodland in the wider landscape between the dwellings and the Project would restrict the vertical extent of new structures under construction that would be visible.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates no theoretical visibility from the dwellings.</p> <p>The temporary pylons as part of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment may be visible over ~2km to the south in the context of the nearby existing pylons to be decommissioned of a lower height.</p> <p>Activity associated with the latter phases of construction of the 275kV XC and 400kV YN overhead line, when cranes would be raising the upper sections of the lattice pylons may be intermittently visible, however it is assessed that construction activity associated with the Project would typically not be visible or barely perceptible to residents.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates theoretical visibility from Beningbrough Grange with no visibility from Wood Farm or Park House. Views of the Overton Substation over 2.6km distant from</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>Beningbrough Grange, would be restricted to upper parts of the 15m high gantries. These would be barely discernible new elements in the landscape and set in the context of the closer stanchions of the ECMR.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility of new pylons. In reality, the most discernible changes are likely to comprise views of the upper parts of new pylons on 275kV XC overhead line and the 400kV YN overhead line. The pylons would be over ~1.5km distant and only the upper parts would be typically visible on the skyline above intervening woodland.</p>		
Operation Year 15	No notable changes predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment, however where the Overton Substation is partially visible there would be a reduction in visibility of the gantry structures as a result of the growth of new hedgerow trees and woodland planting to the north-west of the Overton Substation.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.15: Residential receptors at Red House

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.4km to realigned 275kV XC overhead line
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The cluster of dwellings comprises several properties at the Red House Estate where ground level views south and east to the Project would be typically filtered by hedgerows and tree cover within the property curtilage. The outlying property at Park Farm has less restricted ground floor views towards the Project, noting predicted visibility of the existing 275Kv XC overhead line, ~340m to the south at the closest point. For a period of up to 2 years the replacement, temporary and existing pylons to be decommissioned on the 275kV XC/XCP overhead lines would all be simultaneously present, resulting in visual clutter.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates there would be no visibility of any temporary construction compounds.</p> <p>The temporary pylons closest to the village would range between 47.5m to 50.1m tall, compared with the nearby decommissioned pylons at 40m to 49.1m tall.</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>The replacement pylons closest to Park Farm as an outlying property (~390m south) would be 47.5m to 51.3m tall but would be up to 50m further away from the dwellings than the decommissioned pylons at 40m to 45.4m tall. The marginal increase in height of the pylons on the skyline in a similar location to the decommissioned pylons would be barely perceptible or not visible from the settlement.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	<p>No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.16: Residential receptors on Scagglethorpe Moor

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~100m to 275kV XC overhead line realignment
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>This receptor group comprises residential properties as part of scattered farmsteads, located south of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line. Views towards the 275kV XCP overhead line (and replacement 275kV XC) vary from unrestricted views experienced by residents at Woodhouse Farm and ‘The Forge’ bungalow at Thickpenny Farm, to more restricted views as a result of local tree cover at Woodview Farm and Millfield (the latter property being part of the cluster of dwellings at Thickpenny Farm). North facing views towards the Project from the farmhouse at Thickpenny Farm and the adjacent property of Fosdyke are predominantly restricted by adjacent dwellings.</p> <p>The full construction period for the realignment of the 275kV XC/XCP overhead line including enabling works and reinstatement would be 4 years and 6 months, with construction activities occurring over a period of 3 years and 1 month. Due to the phased nature of construction, existing pylons, temporary pylons and proposed replacement pylons would all be simultaneously present in the landscape for up to 2 years resulting in visual clutter. The temporary overhead line would lie ~35m to the north of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line. 50m square working zones around each pylon would be established and ground works including crane pads, installation of foundations for new pylons and construction of part pre-assembled lattice pylon sections would take place. Cranes would be required for both dismantling and erecting pylons.</p>	Medium to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>The temporary pylons in closest proximity to properties would be XCP005T that would be located ~170m north of the closest dwelling at Thickpenny Farm (the existing XCP005 pylon is slightly closer at ~145m separation). The temporary pylon would be ~1m taller than the existing XCP005 pylon to be decommissioned and would lie in a more central location in views from these dwellings. The proposed pylon (XC424) would also be ~1m taller than the existing XCP005 pylon it would replace and in a slightly closer (~135m separation) and more central location relative to the dwellings than the pylon it would replace. A similar change would be experienced by resident at Woodhouse Farm with unrestricted views, although the pylons would be located ~350m from the dwelling at the closest point.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates that from Woodhouse Farm and New Farm, there would be theoretical visibility of 5.5m high structures within the Overton temporary construction compounds, over ~2.3km to the north-east. Given the presence of hedgerows to field boundaries north of the River Ouse and the intervening ECMR along an embankment, no ground level construction activity within or associated with the compounds is predicted to be perceived.</p> <p>In summary, residents at Woodhouse Farm, with unrestricted views towards the Project, are likely to experience the greatest level of changes associated with the installation of temporary pylons, decommissioning of pylons and construction of new pylons on the 275kV XC/XCP overhead line. In addition stone tracks would be constructed extending from the end of Lords Lane and passing to the southeast of the access to the dwelling, across adjacent farmland to the east and returning to pass along the northern boundary of the garden (~110m from the dwelling).</p>		
Operation Year 0	The new pylons on the realigned east-west section of the 275kV XC/XCP overhead line would be 47.5m to 51.3m tall compared with the 40.0m to 50.1m height range of the decommissioned pylons, in similar locations. Given the	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	small changes in location and height of the pylons the changes would represent very small changes relative to the baseline. The replacement of the decommissioned section of the 275kV XCP overhead line crossing the River Ouse, with the more distant 275kV XC overhead line, which represents an improvement may be perceptible in some views; however the closest changes from the realignment of the 275kV overhead line would represent a Very Low magnitude of adverse change.		
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.17: Residential receptors on Moor Monkton Moor

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~690m to realigned 275kV XC overhead line
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	The group of receptors typically comprises residential properties within scattered farmsteads south-west of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment. A larger group of dwellings is located at the southern end of Church Lane at the junction with the A59. The existing 275kV XCP overhead line passes through the receptor group and across Church Lane and the A59.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>The main elevations of the majority of dwellings are orientated away from the Project, the main exception being a cluster of dwellings at Cock Hill where woodland and farm buildings to the north of the dwellings would restrict views. Ground works in a 50m working area around the base of each pylon would include the formation of crane pads and for the new pylons the installation of foundations and construction of part pre-assembled lattice pylon sections. Given the intervening distance and the presence of mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees close to the properties, there would be limited visibility of this construction activity, likely to be confined to the latter stages of the construction when cranes would lower decommissioned lattice pylon sections and raise the sections for the new pylons.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates no visibility.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>The closest new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be 50.1m to 53.0m tall compared with the 35.1m to 47.7m height range of the decommissioned pylons. It is unlikely, given the restricted views from the properties, the baseline context of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line pylons, that these changes would be readily perceived by residents. The replacement of the decommissioned section of the 275kV XCP overhead line crossing the River Ouse, with the more distant 275kV XC overhead line, which represents an improvement may be perceptible in some views; however overall, the changes from the realignment of the 275kV overhead line would represent a Very Low magnitude of adverse change.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	<p>No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.18: Residential receptors at Moorlands Farm

Relevant Figures: Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6

Minimum separation distance from Project: ~950m to 400kV YN overhead line

Visual Receptor Sensitivity: Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Several properties including converted barns are clustered in a mature wooded setting with potential views in a westerly and north-westerly direction to the Project, noting these views are restricted by property orientation, outbuildings, and mature tree cover. In addition, hedgerow trees along intervening field boundaries create layers of screening. Consequently, the majority of ground level views from the properties towards the Shipton construction compounds and CSECs would be restricted. The temporary pylons (49.5m to 54.8m tall) are over 1.2km distant and whilst slightly closer to the properties than the pylons to be decommissioned (42 to 45m tall), and any restricted glimpses of the upper parts of these pylons, in the context of the existing pylons would represent a very low magnitude of change.</p> <p>Theoretical views to the south-west of the Overton Substation under construction and the associated temporary construction compounds, over ~2km distant, are predicted to be restricted in reality by multiple intervening field boundary hedgerows with trees.</p> <p>There would be some visibility of the activity associated with the construction of the 400kV YN overhead line, however it is predicted that ground level views</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>of this construction activity would be predominantly restricted to the latter phase of construction when cranes would be lifting the lattice pylon sections.</p> <p>Ground level views of the 400kV YN overhead line are predicted to be predominantly restricted by property orientation, outbuildings, and mature tree cover, with hedgerow trees along intervening field boundaries also contributing to the level of screening. The proposed YN004 pylon, ~950m to the north-west, would be the closest pylon to the properties and the upper and mid-parts of the pylon are predicted to be visible above multiple intervening hedgerows with hedgerow trees.</p> <p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs indicates theoretical visibility of the structures over 1.3km to the north-west and Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates potential views of the substation over ~2km to the south-west. In reality it is likely that any limited views available from the dwellings towards the Project would be further restricted, by multiple intervening field boundary hedgerows.</p> <p>Views to the west, north-west and south-west would be restricted within the curtilage of the dwellings and when combined with the wider screening from hedgerows and hedgerow trees and the separation distances to the Project, the changes that could be perceived as a result of the Project are assessed to be Very Low.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.19: Residential receptors at Agricola, north of Newlands Farm

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	430m to the temporary overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents would a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Review in the field indicates that the garden perimeter is largely enclosed by conifer trees and understorey shrubs. This planting and nearby farm buildings would restrict visibility of the temporary overhead line pylons YR038T and YR039T (49.5m and 54.8m high respectively). The pylons are located further from the property than the slightly shorter existing pylons YR039 and YR040T (41.6m and 44m high). Limited glimpses are available in gaps between the garden vegetation, and the middle and upper parts of the temporary pylons would be intermittently visible. Due to the phased nature of construction, existing pylons, temporary pylons and proposed replacement pylons would all be simultaneously present in the landscape for up to 2 years resulting in visual clutter. Given the level of established intervening screening, it is assessed that the magnitude of change relative to the baseline from the property and garden at ground floor level would be Low. Other construction activity would be clearly perceived from the access drive to the property including visibility of the temporary scaffolding, two temporary construction compounds and the construction of the two CSECs. Measures to minimise visual impact of this activity from the access road and wider landscape includes perimeter earth bunds and/or fencing to the construction compounds.</p> <p>The assessment concludes a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact</p>	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C). In consideration of the level of screening in views from the property, afforded by the conifer screen and existing garden planting the changes, largely perceived from the access drive to the dwelling are considered Not Significant.		
Operation Year 0	With reference to Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton North and South 400kV CSECs , the two CSECs are predicted to be screened from the property by intervening farm buildings, noting they would be visible from the access road in the context of the much taller existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line pylons. The newly constructed YR040T pylon would be ~14m taller than the decommissioned YR040T pylon that it replaces, however it is predicted any potential views from the property of the upper parts of the new 400kV YN overhead line would be largely restricted by the existing conifer screen around the garden. The assessment concludes a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C). In consideration of the level of screening in views from the property, afforded by the conifer screen and existing garden planting the changes, largely perceived from the access drive to the dwelling are considered Not Significant.	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Table 6G.20: Residential receptors at Newlands Farm

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~310m to temporary overhead line.

Table 6G.20: Residential receptors at Newlands Farm

Visual Receptor Sensitivity: Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	Farm buildings to the west of the property would restrict visibility of the majority of construction activity associated with the CSECs from the dwelling. Views of the temporary overhead line pylon YR038T located ~310m to the south would be available and at 49.5m tall it is slightly higher than the nearby existing pylon YR039 (41.6m tall). Due to the phased nature of construction, existing pylons, temporary pylons and proposed replacement pylons would all be simultaneously present in the landscape for up to 2 years resulting in visual clutter. Other construction activity would be clearly perceived from the access drive to the property including visibility of the temporary scaffolding, the two temporary construction compounds and the construction of the two CSECs. Embedded measures to minimise the visual impact of this activity from the access road (and wider landscape) includes adoption of perimeter earth bunds and/or fencing to the construction compounds. The assessment concludes a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C). In consideration of the established presence of the 400kV YR overhead line, any visibility of the temporary overhead line would be incremental to this and consequently the changes are considered Not Significant.	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
Operation Year 0	With reference to Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton North and South 400kV CSECs , the two CSECs are predicted to be screened from the property by intervening farm buildings, noting the CSECs would be visible from the access road in the context of the much taller existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line pylons. The newly	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	constructed YR040T pylon would be ~14m taller than the decommissioned YR040T pylon that it replaces however it is predicted that the new 400kV YN overhead line extending to the south would not be visible from the dwelling at ground level due to screening from the intervening farm buildings.		
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Table 6G.21: Residential receptors at North Hall Moor

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~250m to temporary overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The perimeter of the property grounds to the west and south are defined by mature hedgerows and groups of mature trees. In addition, mature woodland is located ~100m north of the curtilage.</p> <p>The temporary pylon YR038T at 49.5m tall is located ~250m to the north of the dwelling and is slightly higher than the nearby, existing pylon YR039 at 41.6m high. Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV</p>	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	CSECs indicates no visibility of structures within the compounds is predicted from the property.		
Operation Year 0	With reference to Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton North and South 400kV CSECs , the two CSECs are predicted to be screened from the property by an intervening woodland belt. The newly constructed 400kV YN overhead line could be theoretically visible to the west and south-west of the dwelling with reference to Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) , however only intermittent and heavily filtered glimpses are likely given the maturity of the planting surrounding the dwelling.	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Table 6G.22: Residential receptors at Dovecot Barn

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~210m to temporary overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	The main elevations of the property face west and east. West facing views at ground level are predicted to be restricted by hedging and the adjacent	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	property of North Hall Moor. East facing views are partly restricted by a barn and face away from the Project. The temporary overhead line to the north would be located slightly closer to the property than the existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line and any visibility from the property curtilage would be restricted by intervening woodland. Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs indicates no visibility of structures within the compounds is predicted from the property.		
Operation Year 0	With reference to Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton North and South 400kV CSECs , the two CSECs are predicted to be screened from the property. The newly constructed 400kV YN overhead line could be theoretically visible to the west and south-west of the dwelling with reference to Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) , however only intermittent and heavily filtered glimpses are likely given that views would be restricted by the nearby North Hall Moor building and frequent mature tree cover.	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Table 6G.23: Receptors at Woodstock Lodge and associated wedding venue

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~410m to 400kV YN overhead line (residential property) and ~4400m to 400kV YN overhead line (wedding venue buildings)

Table 6G.23: Receptors at Woodstock Lodge and associated wedding venue

Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity. The residents of Woodstock Lodge operate the adjacent wedding venue business where the countryside setting is part of the wedding experience for guests and consequently with reference to Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C these guests <i>'undertaking an activity where the focus of the activity involves an appreciation of the landscape'</i> are also assessed to have a High susceptibility and consequently a High overall sensitivity.
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Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	Mature tree cover surrounds the property on all sides and includes a number of coniferous specimens. No views of the temporary construction compounds are predicted, noting the tree cover surrounding the property would be reinforced by mature tree planting and woodland along Corban Lane to the north-west. There would be some visibility of the activity associated with the construction of the 400kV YN overhead line, particularly the YN004 pylon and to a lesser extent the more distant YN005 pylon from the southern edge of the wedding venue buildings/courtyard and associated open field, however it is predicted that views of this construction activity from the residential property and garden would be fully restricted.	Medium	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant (Wedding venue only)
Operation Year 0	The two CSECs to the north-west are predicted to be screened from the residential property and wedding venue. In south and south-east facing views from the wedding venue, the newly constructed 400kV YN overhead line would be clearly visible on the skyline with lower parts of the pylons screened by an intervening field boundary hedgerow. The closest pylon YN004 would be ~440m from the wedding venue buildings and pylon YN005 would be ~570m distant.	Medium	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant (Wedding venue only)
Operation Year 15	No specific embedded measures within the Order Limits have been included as with respect to views from the wedding venue as any planting would only	Medium	Major/Moderate Adverse

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	have a modest effect in restricting visibility of the new 400kV YN overhead line and pylons. Potential off-site enhancement measures within the grounds of Woodstock Lodge are separate from the embedded measures delivered elsewhere within the Order Limits and are not included in this assessment.		and Significant (Wedding venue only)

Table 6G.24: Residential receptors at Hall Moor Farm Cottages

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~220m to 400kV YN overhead line
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	The construction of pylon YN004 will require the removal and trimming back of trees and hedgerows on both sides of the farm access track to the dwelling. The front elevation of the properties faces west. Pylon YN004 under construction would be highly prominent in views from the front of the dwellings and the access track. No views of ground level activity associated with the temporary construction compounds, located over 800m to the north is predicted from either the dwellings or gardens, however Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs indicates theoretical visibility. In reality this is likely to be confined to the upper parts of any 5.5m high structures at the	High	Major Adverse and Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	south-west corner of the southern temporary compound i.e., barely perceptible from Hall Moor Farm Cottages.		
Operation Year 0	The majority of the YN004 pylon is predicted to be visible in oblique views from the property above intervening tree cover with the more distant YN005 heavily filtered by tree cover. The two CSECs to the north are predicted to be heavily filtered by intervening field boundary hedgerows and trees located relatively close to the properties, further reinforced by planting along more distant field boundaries. In west facing views from the properties, the newly constructed 400kV YN overhead line would be highly visible.	High	Major Adverse and Significant
Operation Year 15	No specific embedded measures within the Order Limits have been included following discussion and agreement with the owner of the paddock and are not considered necessary given that planting would not be effective unless located close to the dwelling where it could potentially shade parts of the garden and could adversely affect the levels of light within the properties.	High	Major Adverse and Significant

Table 6G.25: Residential receptors at Hall Moor Farm (South)

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~470m to 400kV YN overhead line
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The properties comprise 'The Granary' to the west and the farmhouse of Hall Moor Farm (South) to the east.</p> <p>Mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees that define intervening field boundaries would combine to restrict ground level views of construction activity associated with the 400kV YN overhead line from both properties, noting the construction of pylon YN004 will require the removal and cutting back of trees and hedgerow planting adjacent to the access track. Views to the north and north-west in the direction of the Shipton construction compounds and CSECs would be fully restricted by farm buildings and a nearby copse of mature trees. Theoretical views to the south-west of the Overton Substation under construction and the associated temporary construction compounds, over ~1.6km distant, are predicted to be restricted in reality by multiple intervening field boundary hedgerows with trees.</p> <p>There would be direct visibility of the construction activity associated with the 400kV YN overhead line, with ground level views partially restricted and the principal effect restricted to the latter phase of construction when cranes would be lifting the lattice pylon sections.</p>	Medium	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant
Operation Year 0	<p>Views of the 400kV YN overhead line from the farmhouse of Hall Moor Farm (South) would be partially restricted by the Granary to the west and where west facing views from both properties and gardens would be experienced, they would be set in the context of existing low voltage overhead lines on wooden poles that lie adjacent to the rear gardens. The proposed YN005 pylon, ~510m to the west, would be the closest pylon to the properties and the upper and mid-parts of the pylon are predicted to be clearly visible in direct views above intervening hedgerows with hedgerow trees.</p> <p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs indicates no theoretical visibility due to intervening farm buildings. Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates potential views with the properties being</p>	Medium	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	on the edge of the ZTV, however any visibility of the Overton Substation over 1.5km to the south-west is predicted to be largely restricted by multiple intervening field boundary hedgerows. Glimpses of the upper parts of the gantries, if available would be perceived in the context of the stanchions associated with the electrified route of the ECMR.		
Operation Year 15	No specific embedded measures within the Order Limits have been included that would alter the effects identified at Operation Year 0, noting the owner is the same as Hall Moor Farm Cottages that rejected planting. In order to be effective screen planting would need to be within the garden and close to the house located on rising land resulting in loss of open view and potential shading. There are also constraints to tree planting along the rear garden boundary from low voltage overhead lines..	Medium	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant

Table 6G.26: Residential receptors at Overton Grange and Nos. 1 and 2 Glenroyd Cottages

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~330m to 275kV XC overhead line
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	The principal ground level views from Overton Grange look east over an enclosed garden area and the main views from Glenroyd cottages would face east and west. Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton	Medium	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates potential visibility of structures within the compounds, however due to the orientation of the properties and presence of agricultural outbuildings, ground level views towards the compounds would be restricted. Any oblique views of construction activity within the compounds, located ~970m to the north-east would be perceived in the context of the East Coast Mainline (located on a low embankment with frequent stanchions to support the overhead cables) and low-level earth bunds/screen fence to the perimeter of the compound. .</p> <p>The construction of the proposed 275kV XC overhead line to the north and west of the properties and the proposed 275kV SP overhead line to the east, would require the establishment of 50m square working zones around each new pylon. Ground works would include the formation of crane pads and the installation of pylon foundations and construction of part pre-assembled lattice pylon sections. The majority of the construction activity associated with the 275kV SP overhead line, apart from the latter phases where the lattice pylons are raised, is predicted to be restricted by the ECMR embankment, reinforced by frequent intervening structural planting. Views of ground level construction activity associated with the installation of the 275kV XC overhead line to the west would be predominantly restricted by intervening farm buildings.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>There would be open, direct east facing views of the 275kV SP overhead line from all three properties, including the upper and mid parts of the pylons, with the overhead line set above the ECMR. Intermittent filtering of the lower and mid parts of the pylons would occur from existing trees along the railway, particularly when these are in full leaf. Views of the XC overhead line to the west and north-west would be more restricted, noting the closest pylon is located ~360m distant from the properties and would be predominantly screened by intervening farm buildings.</p>	Medium	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant
Operation Year 15	<p>No notable changes from the Year 0 assessment, although the growth of proposed planting along the railway corridor would filter views of the Overton Substation infrastructure and lower parts of some pylons close to the</p>	Medium	Major/Moderate Adverse

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	Substation, which is not sufficient to reduce the overall magnitude to a Low level. There are no specific off-site planting proposals as there is limited space to provide effective screening on a working farm. The existing hedgerows to the front and rear of Glenroyd cottages could be allowed to grow up although this would be a decision for the landowner to balance against potential loss of light within the dwellings.		and Significant

Table 6G.27: Residents of New Farm Cottages

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	450m to 275kV SP overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	The semi-detached dwellings are located close to the A19, and front elevations face south over farmland towards Stripe Lane and the existing SP-7 pylon, that is ~680m distant. Oblique views from the rear of the properties would be available towards the temporary construction compounds and the closer Overton Substation site in particular, ~700m to the north-west. These oblique rear views would be available over a garden hedgerow and to the west of a belt of mature garden trees, noting that additional hedgerows along intervening field boundaries would help reduce visibility of construction activity associated with the Overton Substation.	Low	Moderate Adverse and Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>The construction of the proposed 275kV SP overhead line would require the establishment of 50m square working zones around each new pylon. Ground works would include the formation of crane pads and the installation of pylon foundations and construction of part pre-assembled lattice pylon sections using cranes. Oblique views of ground level activity related to the construction of the closest SP-5 pylon, ~450m to the south-west would be largely restricted by intervening farm buildings until the latter stages of the lattice pylon construction are completed. There would be views from the front elevation of the dwellings of the construction activity associated with the SP-6 pylon, located ~590m distant, with ground level activity partially filtered by trees and shrubs along the watercourse. An increase in construction traffic along the A19 is predicted to be perceived but traffic would remain heavily filtered by the existing tree planting to the rear gardens.</p> <p>This assessment concludes a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C). Given the potential for views of construction activity from both the front and rear of the dwellings the effects are considered Significant.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>The upper parts of the 15m high gantries within the substation and the 275kV SP overhead line would be visible obliquely at ground floor level from the rear of the properties, as explained in the construction phase above. Potentially more direct views across the A19 corridor towards the more distant 400kV YN overhead line to the north, would be heavily filtered by mature tree planting to the rear of the dwellings. There would be the potential for oblique and narrow views of the YN-008 pylon ~960m distant from the westernmost dwelling and less restricted views from rear gardens of the 275kV SP overhead line including pylon SP-4 located ~570m distant.</p> <p>This assessment concludes a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C). Given the visibility of new pylons and the upper parts of gantries within the Overton</p>	Low	Moderate Adverse and Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	Substation, albeit partly mitigated by the orientation of the dwelling and presence of existing intervening planting, it is assessed that the changes as a result of the Project would be Significant.		
Operation Year 15	No notable changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment. There are no specific offsite mitigation proposals as there is limited space close to the dwellings to provide effective screening. Potential new planting within the front gardens to the south of the dwellings would reduce light into the dwellings. New planting within the property curtilage to the north surrounding an allotment area and summerhouse would restrict light and wider views.	Low	Moderate Adverse and Significant

Table 6G.28: Residents of dwellings on Stripe Lane

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~450m to 275kV SP overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	Two dwellings face onto Stripe Lane Glen Cottage and Granchester – the latter property has a small camping and caravan site adjacent to it. Ground floor views from both dwellings are predicted to be heavily restricted by mature hedgerows and at Granchester bytrees within the front garden Screening in	Low	Moderate Adverse and Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>views from both dwellings is provided by a mature hedge along the northern edge of Stripe Lane.</p> <p>Additional hedgerows along intervening field boundaries would help reduce visibility of construction activity associated with the Overton Substation over ~1.3km distant.</p> <p>The construction of the proposed 275kV SP overhead line would require the establishment of 50m square working zones around each new pylon. Ground works would include the formation of crane pads and the installation of pylon foundations and construction of part pre-assembled lattice pylon sections, using cranes. Theoretical oblique views of ground level activity related to the construction of the closest SP-6 pylon, ~380m to the north-west are predicted to be restricted by intervening hedgerows, however the latter stages of the lattice pylon construction with cranes would be visible from locations within both property curtilages and upper floor windows.</p> <p>This assessment concludes a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6C). Given the separation distances, orientation of the properties and opportunities for views of the new SP-6 pylon above the intervening planting, the changes as a result of the Project are assessed to be Significant.</p>	Low	Moderate Adverse and Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	the visibility of the 275kV SP overhead line, relative to the baseline would represent a noticeable change and consequently it is assessed to be Significant.		
Operation Year 15	No notable changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment. No specific off-site planting proposals as limited space with car parking at Glen Cottage to provide effective additional screening. Should residents wish to reduce the views of pylons the most effective way would be to allow the hedgerow along the property curtilage with Stripe Lane to grow up and maintain at a taller height.	Low	Moderate Adverse and Significant

Table 6G.29: Recreational receptors using National Cycle Route 65 and Way of the Roses long distance footpath

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19 and Viewpoints 1, 3, 14, 15 and 17 (Figures 6.24, 6.26-6.27, 6.47-6.53, and 6.56-6.57), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	Cyclists and walkers would pass under the 275kV XC overhead line being decommissioned and realigned.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Cyclists and walkers using the route, largely restricted to minor roads would have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	Within the Study Area, a section of the Way of the Roses long distance footpath follows the same route as NCR 65. NCR 65 is a 214km route connecting Hornsea and Middlesbrough. Within the Study Area the routes initially follow an off-road course south of Skelton and close to the River Ouse. The routes then follow Stripe Lane, Overton Road, Station Lane, Shipton Low	High to No Change	Major Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
<p data-bbox="114 1294 264 1366">Operation Year 0</p>	<p data-bbox="414 261 1509 405">Road, Beningbrough Lane and finally New Road, with a spur of the route also passing through Beningbrough Park. The roads along which the routes pass are typically relatively quiet country lanes, with localised indirect influences of transport activity and infrastructure associated with the ECMR and A19.</p> <p data-bbox="414 421 1509 1262">Temporary scaffolding would be erected either side of Overton Road under the existing 275kV XCP overhead line to be decommissioned north of Overton (Viewpoint 3 in Figures 6.26-6.27) and south-west of the proposed Overton Substation where the new 275kV XC overhead line would cross the road (Viewpoint 14 in Figures 6.47-6.50). The temporary construction compounds would be surrounded by perimeter earth bunds and/or screen fencing and the upper parts of portacabins, construction plant and materials would be visible from a section of the route between the edge of Overton and north of the Project where the cycle route runs parallel to the East Coast Mainline. Localised views (Viewpoint 15 in Figures 6.51-6.53) would also be available towards construction activity on the Substation site, partially restricted by low level earth bunds and fencing. The magnitude of change would be greatest near the temporary compound entrances, where hedge removal would be required to establish visibility splays. These changes would typically be perceived with a backdrop of the stanchions of the electrified East Coast Mainline, elevated on an embankment (Viewpoints 14 and 15 in Figures 6.47-6.53). The presence of increased construction traffic on the routes would be localised but directly experienced along the route between the junction with the A19 and the temporary access points to the construction compounds on Overton Road. The erection and decommissioning of multiple pylons with cranes would be clearly visible on the 275kV XCP/XC overhead line, in particular where cyclists would pass close to pylons XC419 and XC420 on the route section between the western edge of Overton and the ECMR.</p> <p data-bbox="414 1294 1509 1433">Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates that people travelling from York along the off-road route towards Skelton and Overton, would theoretically have clear views of the proposed 275kV SP overhead line</p>	<p data-bbox="1543 1294 1787 1366">High to No Change</p>	<p data-bbox="1821 1294 2069 1406">Major Adverse and Significant to No Effect</p>

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>that runs parallel to the ECMR. In reality, however, local tree cover close to the route typically restricts visibility e.g. at Viewpoint 1 in Figure 6.24. Views of the 275kV SP overhead line available to people travelling in both directions along Stripe Lane would be typically heavily restricted by mature hedgerows along the road corridor and mature tree cover along the ECMR.</p> <p>After passing through Overton where views are more restricted, the decommissioned section of the 275kV XCP overhead line north of Overton village would be replaced by a new section of the 275kV overhead line, ~1km further north and in the vicinity of the ECMR (Viewpoint 14 in Figures 6.47-6.50). There would be clear views towards the gantries and associated infrastructure of the Overton Substation that would appear as prominent new infrastructure in available views travelling in both directions along Overton Road (Viewpoints 14 and 15 in Figures 6.47-6.53). Views of new pylons on the new section of the 275kV XC overhead line, combined with new pylons east of the ECMR on the 275kV SP overhead line would result in a net increase in pylons visible to people along the route. Travelling along Shipton Low Road towards the Project in the opposite direction (Viewpoint 17 in Figures 6.56-6.57), the views across the flat landscape are typically restricted by roadside hedgerows and consequently visibility of the Substation infrastructure and both the 275kV XC overhead line and 275kV SP overhead line would be more limited. People approaching the railway bridge crossing from the north can experience views to nearby signage that identifies the exact location on the ECMR that is 200 miles from Edinburgh Waverley. It is understood that this location has particular significance to train spotters, noting direct views of the signage from Overton Road would not be restricted by the Project.</p>		
Operation Year 15	The outline landscape strategy includes woodland planting on the low-level earth bunds to the north-western boundary of the proposed Substation. There would also be reinforcement of existing hedgerows and planting of hedgerow	Medium to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>trees along Overton Road and the field boundary hedgerow between Overton Road and the Overton Substation.</p> <p>The growth of the proposed structural vegetation would substantially restrict visibility of the proposed substation infrastructure (Viewpoint 15 in Figures 6.51-6.53).</p>		

Table 6G.30: Recreational users of the York and Selby Long Distance Path

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	400m to 275kV SP overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Recreational users of the path have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The route follows the River Ouse corridor from the edge of the Study Area in York and then follows an on-road route along the A1237 and A19 before terminating at the junction with Stripe Lane on the edge of Skelton.</p> <p>The existing 275kV SP overhead line runs parallel with the path along the ECMR corridor and the pylons are clearly visible from the route section along the River Ouse.</p> <p>At the junction with Stripe Lane, oblique views towards the ECMR and the 275kV SP overhead line would be available, heavily filtered by tree cover. The latter stages of the lattice pylon construction with cranes may also be</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	glimpsed. Elsewhere from the route, views of ground level activity would be restricted by intervening buildings and vegetation.		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates theoretical visibility from the route along the edge of Skelton. In reality, visibility of the Substation would be predominantly fully restricted by tree cover along the A19 and near the junction with Stripe Lane.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility along the majority of the York and Selby Long Distance Path, however review in the field indicates that intervening tree cover along much of the route would restrict visibility and potential occasional glimpses of the upper parts of the new 275kV SP overhead line would be perceived in the context of the much closer existing pylons that run along the ECMR.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No notable changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.31: Recreational receptors using the River Ouse Corridor including four long distance footpaths

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19 and Viewpoints 2, 4 and 18 (Figures 6.25, 6.28-6.29 and 6.58), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	Walkers, horse-riders, canoeists, and other boat users would pass under the 275kV XC/XCP overhead line being decommissioned and realigned.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	People using the River Ouse and PRowWs including four long distance footpath routes that follow the same alignment on the south bank of the River Ouse and comprise parts of Yorkshire Ouse Walk, Jorvic Way, Ainsty

Table 6G.31: Recreational receptors using the River Ouse Corridor including four long distance footpaths

Bounds Way and Historical Walk: Lancashire and Yorkshire. The receptors would all have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>A public bridleway is located along the southern bank of the River Ouse between the edge of Nether Poppleton (Viewpoint 18 in Figure 6.58) and Nun Monkton to the north-west. Permissive access near the southern bank of the river occurs to the north-west of Nether Poppleton (Viewpoint 2 in Figure 6.25) and a public footpath follows the northern bank of the River Ouse from the edge of York to Newton-on-Ouse. The public rights of way and river pass under the existing 275kV XCP overhead line to the south of Overton Wood (Viewpoint 4 in Figures 6.28-6.29). The bridleway 10/03/20 and footpath 10.115/2/3 along the banks of the River Ouse would be subject to temporary closure during the stringing and dismantling of the overhead line.</p> <p>People using the public rights of way, long distance footpaths and river would pass adjacent to the temporary scaffolding constructed on either side of the River Ouse in two locations associated with the decommissioning and realignment of the 275kV XC overhead line. Working zones of 50m square would be established around each pylon and ground works including construction of crane pads and installation of foundations for new pylons would be visible prior to the erection of the new part pre-assembled lattice pylon sections. Cranes would be required for both dismantling and erecting pylons. Given the relatively open character of the landscape, visibility from the river corridor of the construction activities associated with more distant pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line from the river corridor would also occur to some extent. The temporary pylons would be 47.5m to 50.1m high and comparable in height to the existing pylons nearby that would be decommissioned. The construction period including reinstatement would last 21 months for the XC</p>	Medium to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>275kV overhead line. Further afield, Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates no potential visibility along the river corridor.</p> <p>The temporary structures erected including scaffolding close to the public rights of way and the pylons associated with the temporary overhead line would be visible from public rights of way both sides of the River Ouse and from the course of the river itself. All three sets of pylons would be visible at the same time resulting in visual clutter. It should be noted that the impact on the Construction Phase on the River Ouse corridor closer to Nether Poppleton (Viewpoints 2 and 18 in Figures 6.25 and 6.58) would be reduced where temporary pylons and scaffolding would not be as visible. Further to the north-west along the river corridor, the separation distance to the 275kV XC overhead line increases and at the south-eastern edge of Moor Monkton it would be between ~1.1km and ~1.3km. Consequently, at this range and with the presence of intervening field boundary hedgerows, ground level construction activity associated with the decommissioning and installation of the 275kV overhead line would be frequently screened or barely perceptible.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>The new pylons along the 275kV XC overhead line closest to the River Ouse would be 53.7m tall (XC420 and XC421), which is slightly taller than the existing pylons that would be decommissioned at 45.4m and 49.1m tall (XCP008 and XCP009). The crossing of the new line would be perpendicular to the river and the lower parts of the pylons north of the river backclothed by Overton Wood, representing a small visual improvement to the more oblique crossing and open setting of the decommissioned 275kV XCP overhead line (Viewpoint 4 in Figures 6.28-6.29).</p> <p>At the eastern end of the river corridor to the north-east of Nether Poppleton the decommissioning of the XCP overhead line would be perceived in the context of additional pylons of the SP 275kV overhead line set behind the ECMR gantries and more distant views of the proposed 275kV XC passing Overton Wood (Viewpoint 2 in Figure 6.25). At other locations along the river</p>	Medium to No Change	Major/Moderate Beneficial or Adverse – on balance Minor Beneficial and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	corridor to the north of Nether Poppleton (Viewpoint 18 in Figure 6.58) the decommissioning of the 275kV XCP overhead line, ~1km to the north would be replaced by pylons of a similar height set over ~2km distant representing a beneficial impact upon visual amenity.		
Operation Year 15	No change from Year 0 assessment, noting reinstated planting or planting that was cut back/coppiced would have matured.	Medium to No Change	Major/Moderate Beneficial or Adverse – on balance Minor Beneficial and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.32: Recreational receptors using Other Route with Public Access (ORPA) west of Newlands Farm

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	The temporary overhead line at Shipton passes over the ORPA and the vehicular access to both compounds coincides with the ORPA.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Walkers on the ORPA would have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	The ORPA follows a single-track road that is the access to Newlands Farm, connecting to Corban Lane. The route passes under the existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line and continues north, following the edge of a block of woodland and along a track that connects to the public road	High to No Change	Major Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	network near Laund House to the north-west. It is proposed that public access is provided via a diverted route to the east of the field boundary. Public access will however be maintained along the extent of the ORPA, as this route is still a public access to Newlands Farm and private vehicles use the route. The ORPA is bounded by low clipped hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees. Viewpoint 9 (Figure 6.39) CSECs are located at the temporary access point. Views of construction activity within the temporary compounds and the construction of the CSECs and new pylons would be available.		
Operation Year 0	The new 400kV YN overhead line would run ~220m east and parallel to the ORPA, noting pylon YR040 would be ~14m taller than pylon YR040T that it would replace. In addition, there would be clear visibility of the Shipton CSECs with infrastructure up to 15m high, less than ~140m from the ORPA at the closest point.	High to No Change	Major Adverse and Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	Given the close proximity of the existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line to the ORPA and the isolated location of the ORPA (that is not well connected to the wider PRow network), no specific landscape measures are proposed to address the visibility of the new structures associated with the Project. CSECs	Medium to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.33: Recreational receptors using PRow east of Shipton-by-Beningbrough including the Jorvic Way

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19 and Viewpoints 5 and 16 (Figures 6.30-6.32 and 6.54-6.55), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	400kV YN overhead line would cross the public footpath in the vicinity of pylon YN005.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Walkers on the PRow network would have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The public rights of way network east of the village are accessed off Main Street and East Lane and walkers experience views across medium to large scale fields that are bordered by mature hedgerows with frequent hedgerow trees. overhead lines on wooden poles cross the area (Viewpoints 5 and 16 in Figures 6.30-6.32 and 6.54-6.55). There would be temporary closure of footpath 11/8/20 during the stringing of the overhead line and 11kV UG cable. Working zones of 50m square would be established around each pylon and ground works including construction of crane pads and installation of foundations for new pylons would be visible prior to the erection of the new part pre-assembled lattice pylon sections with cranes. Given the location of the PRoW in relation to intervening hedgerows, it is predicted that sequential unrestricted visibility of ground level construction activity related to pylons YN003, YN004 and YN005 would be available to footpath users. The temporary scaffolding over Corban Lane would also be visible although located ~480m to the north at the closest point. Further afield, Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton North and South 400kV CSECs indicates the potential for visibility for people using the PRoW network, with a minimum separation distance of ~630m. Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates theoretical visibility with a minimum separation distance of ~790m between the PRoW and the construction compounds to the south. Given the presence of temporary earth bunds or screen fencing to the perimeter of the compounds and a network of largely retained mature field boundary hedgerows and some hedgerow trees, it is predicted that the majority of activity within the compounds would not be readily perceived from the PRoW network. Potential glimpses of higher elements within the compounds would be theoretically available for example, stacked portacabins at up to 5.5m high..</p> <p>The assessment concludes that due to the localised extent of visibility of the principal construction activity related to the 400kV YN overhead line, the changes would represent a High magnitude of change locally. This</p>	High to No Change	Major Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	assessment applies to a localised part of the PRoW network north of Hall Moor Farm cottages and extending west, directly north of the sewage works. Closer to the village of Shipton, intervening hedgerows would increasingly screen construction activity from view and at separation distances of more than ~50m from the closest pylon, the magnitude of change would have diminished (Viewpoint 16 in Figures 6.54-6.55). Views of the 400kV YN overhead line under construction from the PRoW network further to the east (Viewpoint 5 in Figures 6.31-6.32) would also be Not Significant, being largely restricted by a combination of farm buildings, multiple layers of mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees.		
Operation Year 0	The new pylons along the 400kV YN overhead line, closest to the PRoW would be 48.3m to 54.3m tall and at very close range would represent prominent new man-made features in the rural landscape, noting only occasional distant views of the existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line over ~740m to the north. In addition, there would likely be partial visibility of the upper parts of the Overton Substation gantries located over ~1.1km to the south-east and also partial visibility of the Shipton CSECs ~1km to the north from some parts of the PRoW network; however both of these new built elements would be small man-made elements in the view, unlikely readily discernible to the casual observer.	High to No Change	Major Adverse and Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No Change from Year 0 assessment.	High to No Change	Major Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.34: Recreational receptors using Public Rights of Way on Shipton Moor

Relevant Figures: **Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19** and Viewpoints 10, 11 and 12 (**Figures 6.40-6.44**), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6

Table 6G.34: Recreational receptors using Public Rights of Way on Shipton Moor

Minimum separation distance from Project:	~700m from the temporary overhead line at Shipton.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Walkers on the PRow network would have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	The public rights of way network across Shipton Moor to the north and north-east of Shipton is relatively sparse and includes a public footpath connecting the northern edge of Shipton with Hall Bank Farm (Viewpoint 10 in Figures 6.40-6.41) and PRow further north connecting to the A19 (Viewpoint 12 in Figures 6.43-6.44). PRow to the north-east of the Study Area include a public bridleway connecting the B1363 and Bull Lane (Viewpoint 11 in Figure 6.42). The landscape comprises open large to medium scale arable fields defined by mature hedgerows with hedgerow trees, concentrated along occasional minor watercourses. The landscape to the east is crossed by an existing 400kV overhead line with pylons ranging in height from ~42m to 52.5m tall (Figure 6.22). Views from the PRow network on Shipton Moor from the closest point to the Project are represented by Viewpoint 10 in Figures 6.40-6.41 . Multiple layers of mature field boundary hedgerows with trees would restrict views of the temporary scaffolding, construction compounds and vehicular activity along the single lane access track that connects to Corban Lane. The temporary pylons for the overhead line diversion would be visible in the context of the closer existing overhead line. More distant views from PRow on Shipton Moor (Viewpoint12 in Figures 6.43-6.44) would include views of the temporary pylons, however, within the Study Area, these pylons would be seen in the context of much closer pylons along the existing overhead lines and consequently the Moderate Adverse effects are assessed to be Not Significant.	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs indicates intermittent visibility across Shipton Moor that coincides with views from PRowWs represented by Viewpoints 10, and 12 in Figures 6.40-6.41 and 6.43-6.4 . Review in the field, however indicates that visibility of the 15m high gantries would be limited by intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees and where glimpses would be available of the upper parts of the gantries, these are likely to be barely perceptible, being seen against a backdrop of existing planting. The new pylons along the 400kV YN overhead line would be similar in scale to the existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line pylons that would be closer the PRowW. Whilst the visibility of the new 400KV YN overhead line on the skyline would clearly represent an adverse effect, given the separation distances involved and the context of the existing pylons, it is assessed that this Moderate effect would be Not Significant.	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No notable changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.35: Recreational receptors using Public Rights of Way west of Shipton-by-Beningbrough

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19. Viewpoint 17 (Figures 6.56-6.57), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1km to the 400kV YN overhead line within Shipton-by-Beningbrough (route is outside ZTV at this point).
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Walkers on the PRowW network would have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The network crosses arable farmland and connects the centre of Shipton in the east to Beningbrough Lane in the west. Views towards the Project from some sections of the PRowS would be restricted, most notably by buildings within Shipton at the eastern end but also where route sections are located behind hedgerows further to the west. Where unrestricted and oblique views towards the Project are available, there are distant views of the existing 275kV overhead line, ~2.3km to the south at the closest point.</p> <p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs and Figure 6.5: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of North West of York Area Existing Towers (XCP001-13 & XC428T) with Replacement Towers (XC422-429 & XC429) indicates theoretical visibility of structures up to 5.5m high stored on the compounds, with the Shipton compounds located ~2.8km distant and predicted to be screened by multiple intervening field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The closer Overton compounds are ~1.2km south, beyond the ECMR corridor that is delineated by frequent stanchions. Visibility of construction activity within the compounds would be restricted by perimeter earth bunds and fencing, although the upper parts of taller structures e.g., double height portacabins, are predicted to be visible typically backclothed by vegetation and seen in the context of the Overton Road bridge over the ECMR and built development near the edge of Shipton, including the Sidings Hotel. Reference is made to Viewpoint 17 in Figures 6.56-6.57 taken from Shipton Low Road (NCR 65) that is located ~190m closer to the Project than the PRow network assessed, but from where similar views would occur.</p> <p>Visibility of ground works associated with the construction of crane pads and installation of foundations for new pylons would be restricted by intervening hedgerows, Overton Wood to the west and the ECMR corridor to the east. Any works are most likely perceived in relation to pylon XC419 located in open arable land ~1.9km south-east of the PRow network at the closest point. The erection of the new part pre-assembled lattice pylon sections with cranes would be more widely visible at the end of the construction period.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates theoretical visibility from the central part of the PRow network with no visibility from the western end of the PRow near Beningbrough Lane or the PRow east of the ECML. Within the central section of the PRow network, the majority of the route falls behind a mature hedgerow that would restrict views south-east towards the Project. Where the Substation would be visible from localised sections of the route, views are predicted to be restricted to upper parts of the 15m high gantries. These would be barely discernible new elements in the landscape, backclothed by tree cover and set in the context of the closer stanchions of the ECMR.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility of new pylons from the majority of the PRow, apart from the eastern section closet to Shipton-by-Beningbrough. The most discernible changes are likely to comprise views of new pylons on 275kV XC overhead line and 400kV YN overhead line closest to Overton Substation from localised sections of the route, east of Shipton Low Road and east of Beningbrough Lane where views would not be restricted by the adjacent hedgerow. The pylons would be ~1.6km to ~1.8km distant and seen on the skyline, replacing distant views of the decommissioned section of the 275kV overhead line, currently visible ~2.7km to the south at the closest point.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	<p>No notable changes predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment, however where the Overton Substation is partially visible there would be a reduction in views of the gantry structures as a result of the growth of new hedgerow trees and woodland planting to the north-west of the Overton Substation.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.36: Recreational receptors using Public Rights of Way on Wigginton Moor including Whitby Way and Jorvic Way long distance footpaths

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~730m from the temporary overhead line at Shipton and ~1.4km from the 400kV YN overhead line
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Walkers on the PRow network would have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>This PRow network comprises three routes that link the village of Wigginton with the road network that crosses Wigginton Moor and also coincides with sections of the Whitby Way and Jorvic Way long distance footpath routes. The existing 400kV YN overhead line passes through the centre of this receptor group. The majority of the network is bounded by mature hedgerow with occasional hedgerow trees. The low clipped nature of some hedgerow sections, particularly further from the settlements, allows views across the surrounding farmland towards the Project.</p> <p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs and Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates no theoretical visibility of 5.5m high structures on the proposed compounds from the majority of PRow network. Theoretical visibility of the Overton construction compounds, over ~2.7km distant is indicated from very localised sections of the routes, north Wigginton, however review in the field indicates that multiple intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees would prevent any actual views. A similar very restricted theoretical visibility of the Shipton construction compounds, ~1.4km</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>distant, is indicated from the PRow north of Plainville Hall, however the route is flanked by mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees that would prevent views. There is the potential for heavily restricted visibility of the upper parts of the temporary structures, seen in the context of much closer existing pylons on the 400kV YR overhead line. Activity associated with the latter phases of construction of the 400kV YN overhead line where cranes would be raising the upper sections of the lattice pylons would be partially visible. In conclusion it is assessed that construction activity associated with the Project would be barely perceptible from the PRow network.</p> <p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs and Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates theoretical visibility from localised parts of the PRow, particularly in relation to the Shipton CSECs. In reality, views of new 15m high structures would be barely discernible new elements in the view, due to multiple layers of intervening hedgerows with hedgerow trees set in the context of the much closer existing 400kV YN overhead line.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility of new pylons. The new pylons of the 400kV YN overhead line would be over 1.4km distant from the closest PRow and any available views would be restricted to intermittent glimpses of the upper parts of the new pylons set in the context of the much closer existing 400kV YN overhead line that passes through the centre of this receptor group.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.37: Recreational receptors using Public Rights of Way at Bohemia including the Whitby Way long distance footpath

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19 and Viewpoint 11 (Figure 6.42), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.1km from the temporary overhead line at Shipton and ~1.4km from the 400kV YN overhead line
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Walkers on the PRoW network would have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>This PRoW network comprises three routes that cross open agricultural land and connect to Brownmoor Lane and Bull Lane and a section of the Whitby Way long distance footpath. An existing high voltage overhead line on lattice pylons passes through the centre of this receptor group. The low clipped hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees typically allow medium to long range views across the surrounding farmland towards the Project (Viewpoint 11 in Figure 6.42).</p> <p>The existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line is visible on the distant horizon beyond a closer high voltage line with lattice pylons that passes over the PRoW and through the centre of the receptor group near Broad Oaks Farm.</p> <p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs indicates no theoretical visibility of 5.5m high structures on the proposed compounds from the PRoW network, apart from a localised section of the route near the B1363. As illustrated in Viewpoint 11 (Figure 6.42), multiple layers of intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees already restrict visibility of the lower parts of the 400kV YR overhead line pylons that lie closer to the viewer, and</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>consequently no visibility of structures on the construction compounds is predicted.</p> <p>There is the potential for heavily restricted visibility of the upper parts of the temporary structures, seen in the context of the closer existing pylons on the 400kV YR overhead line.</p> <p>Activity associated with the latter phases of construction of the 400kV YN overhead line where cranes would be raising the upper sections of the lattice pylons may be intermittently visible, over ~1.4km distant, and in the context of much closer existing pylons.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs indicates theoretical visibility of the Shipton CSECs from the PRoW network. In reality, in any available views, the 15m high gantries would be barely discernible new elements, often filtered by intervening field boundary hedgerow trees and set in the context of the existing 400kV YN overhead line.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility of new pylons from the majority of the PRoW network. For PRoW users travelling along the routes from the B1363, views would initially include the high voltage overhead line that crosses over the ProW near Broad Oaks Farm and Low Bohemia Farm (Viewpoint 11 in Figure 6.42). The pylons on the new 400kV YN overhead line would be over ~1.4km distant and upper parts would be perceived on the skyline, in the context of the closer 400kV YR overhead line.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.38: Recreational receptors using Public Right of Way Skelton to Rawcliffe

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~870m to 275kV SP overhead line and ~1.9km to 400kV YN overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Walkers on the PRoW network would have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The PRoW passes through the built-up suburb of Rawcliffe at the edge of the Study Area, crosses the A1237 and agricultural land before following the eastern edge of Skelton and terminating near the village school. The section of the route between Rawcliffe and Skelton is flanked by mature treed hedgerows for ~75% of the route, with an open section north of the A1237. Oblique views of the upper parts of pylons on the existing 275kV SP overhead line, ~1.2km distant are available on the skyline, set above the trees that define the A19 corridor.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates no theoretical visibility of 5.5m high structures on the proposed compounds.</p> <p>There is the potential for visibility of activity associated with the latter phases of construction of the 275kV SP overhead line where cranes would be raising the upper sections of the lattice pylons, however this would be barely perceptible and set above the tree cover surrounding Skelton Golf course.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates no theoretical visibility from the PRoW.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility of new pylons, with the closest pylons being on the 275kV SP overhead line over ~1.8km distant, which represents an extension of the closer existing 275kV SP overhead line already visible, obliquely from the open section of the PRoW north of the A1237. Only the upper parts of the closest pylons would be visible on the skyline, above the settlement of Skelton and planting around the Skelton Golf course.		
Operation Year 15	No changes predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.39: Recreational receptors using Public Rights of Way near Nun Monkton

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~950m to decommissioned 275kV XCP/XC overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Walkers on the PRoW network would have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	The rights of way network extends from the village in all directions, however review of the ZTV and appraisal in the field indicates that, in reality views would be predominantly restricted to parts of the network to the south-west and west of the settlement, less restricted by buildings and mature tree cover.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	The construction of the temporary overhead line would require the installation of a 54.8m high pylon (XC430T) that would be ~7m taller than the existing XC428 pylon, although it would be located ~160m further south and consequently there is unlikely to be any perceptible change experienced by the users of the PRoW in the vicinity of Moor Monkton, noting the ZTV indicates there would be no views of the temporary construction compounds or the Overton substation under construction, located over ~4km distant to the east.		
Operation Year 0	<p>The realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be ~1.1km distant and would consist of pylons in the range of ~48 to 53m tall, compared with the ~41m to 50m height range of the closest decommissioned pylons on the 275kV XCP overhead line. It is unlikely, given the range in heights, and spacing of the pylons that the overall modest increase in height of the new overhead line would be readily perceived by recreational users moving through the landscape.</p> <p>The PRoW would be over ~3.4km from the closest pylon on the new 275kV XC overhead line, crossing the River Ouse. Where distant glimpses may be available of the 275kV XC overhead line, it would form a barely perceptible and intermittent element, set a further ~1.8km beyond Redhouse Wood.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.40: Recreational receptors using Public Rights of Way near Moor Monkton including part of the Jorvic Way long distance footpath

Relevant Figures: Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19 and Viewpoint 29 (Figure 6.70), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.

Table 6G.40: Recreational receptors using Public Rights of Way near Moor Monkton including part of the Jorvic Way long distance footpath

Minimum separation distance from Project:	Temporary overhead line and realigned 275kV XC overhead line would pass over the public bridleway south of East Lane.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Walkers on the PRow network would have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The PRow network extends north of the village on three routes linking to the village of Nun Monkton and includes a section of the Jorvic Way (Viewpoint 29 in Figure 6.70), with one of the routes extending north-east into Redhouse Wood. A route coinciding with the Jorvic Way also extends south-west from the village to meet the A59 and the final part of the network is a public bridleway that extends south of the village along East Lane, and under the existing 275kV SP overhead line. Apart from the PRow network that passes through Redhouse Wood, there is typically limited tree cover or hedgerows that would restrict views across the surrounding landscape along these routes. Bridleway 15.95/2/3 would be subject to a temporary closure during the removal and stringing of the overhead line.</p> <p>The construction of the temporary overhead line would require the installation of a 54.8m high pylon (XC430T) that would be ~7m taller than the existing XC428 pylon (to be decommissioned), with the temporary pylon located further from the public bridleway. Ground works in a 50m working area around the base of each pylon would include the formation of crane pads and for the new pylons the installation of foundations and construction of part pre-assembled lattice pylon sections.</p> <p>Field boundaries along the PRow are typically post and wire fences or low clipped hedgerows, although intervening field boundary hedgerows would</p>	Medium to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	restrict views towards the pylon bases in places. The section of the PRow where ground level changes would be highly visible for a short period is restricted to the bridleway south of East Lane. The ZTVs indicate there would be no visibility with the temporary construction compounds or the Overton Substation over 2.4km to the east.		
Operation Year 0	The new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be ~48m to 53m tall compared with the ~36m to 50m height range of the decommissioned pylons, but given the greater separation distance from the PRow they would be a notable reduction in the apparency of pylons from the majority of the route with reference to Viewpoint 29 (Figure 6.70).	Medium to No Change	Major/Moderate Beneficial and Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Medium to No Change	Major/Moderate Beneficial and Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.41: Recreational receptors using Public Rights of Way on Scagglethorpe Moor

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	Realigned 275kV XC overhead line would pass over the PRow on Red House Lane.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Walkers on the PRow network would have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The network extends across Scagglethorpe Moor between Church Lane, south of Moor Monkton in the west, to the edge of Nether Poppleton to the east. A PRow also extends north to the dwellings at Redhouse, close to the River Ouse. PRows typically follow single track country lanes, farm tracks and in places cross farmland, typically along field boundaries. Bridleway 15.95/2/3 and Footpath 15.95/6/1 would be subject to a temporary closure during the removal and stringing of the overhead line. Sections of footpaths 10.115/4/1 and 10/2/10 will be used as a construction traffic route but would remain open with a signage scheme adopted to alert footpath users.</p> <p>At the central and eastern part of the PRow network, there is typically more limited tree cover and hedgerows along the routes that would restrict views across the landscape towards the realigned 275kV XC overhead line under construction, however more restricted visibility as a result of hedgerows and local tree cover close to the routes occurs at the western end of the network in the vicinity of farmsteads, including Thickpenny Farm and Cockhill Farm.</p> <p>Temporary scaffolding would be erected over Redhouse Lane, noting the single-track highway, together with Hall Lane accommodates a bridleway ~2.6km long, connecting Church Lane to Redhouse School.</p> <p>The principal temporary overhead line would require the construction of up to four temporary pylons up to 50.1m high, closely associated with the existing 275kV XCP overhead line alignment. An additional temporary pylon (54.8m tall) would be erected to the south of Moor Monkton associated with the 275kV XC overhead line realignment. Ground works in a 50m working area around the base of all pylons to be erected or decommissioned would include the formation of crane pads, and for the new pylons the installation of foundations and construction of part pre-assembled lattice pylon sections.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates that from limited parts of the PRow network south-east of Woodhouse Farm and New Farm, there would be theoretical visibility of 5.5m high structures on the</p>	Medium to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	Overton temporary construction compounds, over ~2.2km to the north-east. Given the presence of hedgerows to field boundaries north of the River Ouse and the intervening ECMR along an embankment, no ground level construction activity within or associated with the compounds is predicted to be perceived.		
Operation Year 0	The new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be ~48m to 53m tall compared with the ~36m to 50m height range of the decommissioned pylons, in similar locations. It is unlikely, given the range in heights and spacing of the pylons that the overall modest increase in height of the overhead line would be readily perceived by recreational users moving through the landscape. At the eastern end of the PRow network the replacement of the decommissioned section of the 275kV XCP overhead line crossing the River Ouse, with the more distant 275kV XC overhead line would be perceptible given the openness of the landscape.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.42: Recreational receptors using Public Rights of Way south of the A59

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.6km from the temporary overhead line and ~1.9km from the 275kV XC realigned overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Walkers on the PRow network would have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The PRow network extends across Wilstrop Moor south of the A59, and an isolated PRow to the east, connects Hessay and the A59. The existing 275kV XCP overhead line passes over the PRow near White Syke Farm. Potential views towards the over ~2km north are typically restricted by intervening hedgerows and planting associated with farmsteads along the A59 corridor.</p> <p>Views north from the PRow routes towards the existing 275kV XCP overhead line are heavily restricted because the routes are typically flanked by mature hedgerows with hedgerow trees. Where occasional views towards the Project are available, intervening field boundary hedgerows and planting associated with farmsteads near the A59, restrict the potential for visibility.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates no visibility from the PRow network.</p> <p>There is the potential for limited views of the temporary structures, cranes and upper parts of the lattice pylons being installed as part of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates no theoretical visibility from the majority of the PRow and limited theoretical visibility east of Hessay. In reality, views are predicted to be fully restricted by multiple field boundary hedgerows, noting the Overton Substation would be over ~4km distant.</p> <p>Figure 6.5: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of North West of York Area Existing Pylons (XCP001-13 and XC429) with Replacement Pylons (XC416-421 and XC429) indicates a similar geographical pattern of visibility between the existing and proposed pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line.</p> <p>The new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be ~48m to 53m tall compared with the ~36m to 51m height range of the decommissioned</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	pylons, in similar locations. It is unlikely, given the range in heights and spacing of the pylons that the overall modest increase in height of the overhead line would be readily perceived by recreational users moving through the landscape.		
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.43: Recreational receptors using the Jorvic Way long distance footpath (River Ouse to Shipton Section)

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19. Viewpoints 3, 7, 14 and 15 (Figures 6.26-6.27, 6.35-6.36, and 6.47-6.53), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	The route passes under the 275kV XC realigned overhead line on Overton Road.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Walkers on the PRow network would have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity. Given the different landscape context and relationship to the Project, other sections of the Jorvic Way are assessed separately (i.e. as part of the PRow east of Shipton and also as part of the River Ouse Corridor on the south side of the river).

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	The route section follows the north bank of the River Ouse north of Nether Poppleton and connects to Overton Road, coinciding with the Way of the Roses Long Distance Footpath and NCR 65. At the northern end of Overton Road the route crosses to the A19 and passes through the village of Shipton-by-Beningbrough. The principal section of the route	High to No Change	Major Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>affected by the Project along Overton Road comprises a relatively quiet country lane, with localised indirect influences at the northern part of the route as a result of the ECMR and A19 transport corridors. Temporary scaffolding would be erected either side of Overton Road under the existing 275kV XCP overhead line to be decommissioned north of Overton (Viewpoint 3 in Figures 6.26-6.27) and south-west of the proposed Overton Substation where the new 275kV XC overhead line would cross the road (Viewpoint 14 in Figures 6.47-6.50). The temporary construction compounds would be surrounded by perimeter earth bunds and/or screen fencing and the upper parts of portacabins, construction plant and materials would be visible from a section of the route between the edge of Overton and north of the Project where the route runs parallel to the East Coast Mainline. Localised views (Viewpoint 15 in Figures 6.51-6.53) would also be available towards construction activity on the Substation site, partially restricted by low level earth bunds and fencing. The magnitude of change would be greatest near the temporary compound entrances, where hedge removal would be required to establish visibility splays. These changes would typically be perceived with a backdrop of the stanchions of the electrified East Coast Mainline, elevated on an embankment (Viewpoints 14 and 15 in Figures 6.47-6.53). The presence of increased construction traffic on the route would be localised but directly experienced along the route between the junction with the A19 and the temporary access points to the construction compounds on Overton Road. The erection and decommissioning of multiple pylons with cranes would be clearly visible on the 275kV XCP/XC overhead line, in particular where cyclists would pass close to pylons XC419 and XC420 on the route section between the western edge of Overton and the ECMR.</p>	High to No Change	Major Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	(Viewpoint 14 in Figures 6.47-6.50). There would be clear views towards the gantries and associated infrastructure of the Overton Substation that would appear as prominent new infrastructure in available views travelling in both directions along Overton Road (Viewpoints 14 and 15 in Figures 6.47-6.53). Views of new pylons on the new section of the 275kV XC overhead line, combined with new pylons east of the ECMR on the 275kV SP overhead line would result in a net increase in pylons visible to people along the route.		
Operation Year 15	The outline landscape strategy includes woodland planting on the low-level earth bunds to the north-western boundary of the Overton Substation. There would also be reinforcement of existing hedgerows and planting of hedgerow trees along Overton Road and the field boundary hedgerow between Overton Road and the proposed substation.	Medium to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.44: Recreational users of Forest of Galtres Golf Club

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~550m to 400kV YN overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Recreational users of the golf course have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The golf course is surrounded by mature hedgerows with trees and woodland planting, with groups of trees between the fairways that restrict visibility in places to the wider landscape beyond the course.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates that intervening woodland cover would prevent visibility.</p> <p>The majority of the construction activity associated with the 400kV YN overhead line, apart from the latter phases where the lattice pylons are raised, is predicted to be screened by intervening vegetation from the golf course.</p>	Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>The Overton Substation would be located ~900m south-west of the golf course at the closest point. Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates that 15m high gantries within the substation would not be visible from the golf course.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates intermittent visibility from the golf course which is predicted to be restricted to the 400kV YN overhead line, over 550m distant, with views predicted to be restricted to the upper parts of the closer pylons.</p>	Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.45: Recreational users to Beningbrough Hall RPG and PRow

Relevant Figures: Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19 and Viewpoint 8 (Figure 6.37-6.38), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.

Table 6G.45: Recreational users to Beningbrough Hall RPG and PRow

Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.4km to the closest new pylon of the realigned 275kV XC overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Recreational users of the PRow and visitors to the National Trust property and gardens would have a High susceptibility and views are of a High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.
Assessment Parameters:	The field assessment was carried out from ground floor level in Winter. The National Trust in response to the Scoping Report, invited a field appraisal from the upper floors of Beningbrough Hall in Winter 2021/2022, from rooms accessible to visitors and where windows face the direction of the Project. The preliminary appraisal is that given the proposed changes to the realignment of the 275kV XC overhead line are judged to be not significant from high sensitivity receptors much closer to the Project, any changes that may be perceived from Beningbrough Hall above the canopy of mature trees that surround the building, is unlikely to have the potential to result in significant effects upon the baseline visual amenity experienced by visitors.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs and Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates structures up to 5.5m high are theoretically visible from very localised parts of the RPG and PRow within it, however given that the compounds are located over 3.1km distant and there are numerous intervening hedgerows with frequent hedgerow trees in addition to the screening from woodland planting accounted for in the ZTV (Viewpoint 8 in Figures 6.37-6.38). No visibility with any ground level construction activity is predicted although the upper parts of cranes involved in the decommissioning and erection of pylons may be fleetingly visible.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>Viewpoint 8 in Figure 6.37-6.38 illustrates the role that scattered tree planting has in restricting views towards the existing 275kV XCP overhead line south of Moor Monkton with pylon XC428 that is to be decommissioned partly visible on the skyline, over 1.8km distant. The proposed replacement of the XCP overhead line will result in a greater separation, with pylon XC429 located over 2km distant. Whilst pylon XC429 would be ~5.3m taller than the decommissioned pylon, given the greater separation distance it would appear at a similar height on the distant horizon, although more typically screened by intervening tree cover.</p> <p>Figure 6.5: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of North West of York Area Existing Pylons (XCP001-13 and XC429) with Replacement Pylons (XC416-421 and XC429) indicates that the geographical extent of theoretical visibility of the proposed 275kV XC overhead line (with pylon heights up to 53m tall) would be almost identical to the existing 275kV XCP overhead line (with pylon heights up to 47.7m) that would be decommissioned. As demonstrated in Viewpoint 8 in Figures 6.37-6.38 the actual pattern of visibility of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line from higher ground to the south of Beningbrough Hall is much restricted by intervening parkland trees that are not accounted for in the ZTV. Given the distribution of parkland trees at the northern part of the RPG that falls within the ZTV, it is predicted that visibility in an area located further from the Project, would be limited to very intermittent visibility of the upper parts of both existing and proposed pylons.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates potential visibility of proposed pylons, predominantly from the northern end of the RPG, however given the prevalence of parkland trees and intervening hedgerows in an easterly direction, views are predicted to be very restricted. The existing 400kV YN overhead line is located ~4km distant from the LCT and the proposed 400kV YN overhead line would be at a similar separation distance, but extending south across the distant skyline, beyond the settlement of Shipton.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 15	No significant changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.46: Recreational users of Millennium Green in Nether Poppleton

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19 and Viewpoint 2 (Figure 6.25), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.		
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1km to 275kV SP overhead line.		
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Recreational users of the park have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.		

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Millennium Green is surrounded by hedgerows with mature trees that restrict visibility to the wider landscape and the Project to the north. Viewpoint 2 in Figure 6.25 was taken from a permissive path north of the park, noting it represents a publicly accessible location connected to Millennium Green that people may visit.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates that the compounds, ~2.6km to the north would not be visible.</p> <p>The latter stages of the decommissioning of the 275kV XCP overhead line, ~1km from the viewpoint and construction of new pylons on the 275kV SP overhead line, set beyond the ECMR, (and more distant than the pylons to be decommissioned), would be visible. All changes would be perceived in the</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>context of much closer pylon on the 275kV SP overhead line that would be retained.</p> <p>The Overton Substation would be located ~2.2km to the north. Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates that 15m high gantries within the substation could be visible from the permissive footpath route (Viewpoint 2 in Figure 6.25), however with the Overton Substation being set behind the embankment of the ECMR, only the upper parts of the gantries within the substation are predicted to be visible. These structures would be seen within the context of the much closer stanchions that follow the route of the railway (Viewpoint 2 in Figure 6.25).</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility and with reference to the Construction phase description above, the visibility, in reality, would be restricted to the permissive footpath north of Millennium Green. There would be visibility of new sections of the 275kV SP overhead line and 275kV XC overhead line, located at a minimum separation distance of ~1km and ~2.3km respectively. Accounting for the decommissioning of the closer 275kV XCP overhead line and potential distant partial visibility of the upper parts of the gantries within the Overton Substation, it is assessed that, overall, there would be a Neutral impact upon visual amenity.</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate Neutral and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Low to No Change	Moderate Neutral and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.47: Recreational users of Poppleton Centre recreation ground

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.3km to 275kV XCP overhead line to be decommissioned.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Recreational users of the recreation ground have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Mature tree cover along Ouse Moor Lane and Main Street heavily filters views north towards the Project.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates that the compounds to the north would not be visible. The upper parts of the temporary structures on the 275kV XCP overhead line, may be visible over ~1.7km distant, noting these would be slightly shorter than the pylons nearby that would be decommissioned.</p> <p>The latter stages of the realignment and decommissioning of the 275kV XCP overhead line would be barely perceptible, being heavily filtered by mature tree cover to the boundary of the recreation ground.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant to no Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates no visibility from the recreation ground. Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility and with reference to the construction phase above, the visibility would be similarly restricted by intervening tree cover. There is the potential for heavily filtered views of new sections of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment, with a similar height of pylon and located</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Neutral and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	slightly further from the recreation ground than the decommissioned section of overhead line.		
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Neutral and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.48: Recreational users of Shipton recreation ground

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.1km to 400kV YN overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Recreational users of the recreation ground have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Mature trees and hedgerows along the northern and western boundary of the recreation ground, the A19 corridor and the Vicarage, combine to heavily filter views towards the 400kV YN overhead line.</p> <p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs indicates the potential for theoretical visibility of structures within the compounds, however in reality this would be restricted by multiple layers of planting.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates no visibility.</p> <p>The latter stages of the construction of the 400kV YN overhead line where lattice pylon sections are erected with cranes would be barely perceptible.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs indicates the potential for theoretical visibility of gantries in the CSEC, however in reality this would be restricted by multiple layers of planting described in the Construction phase above.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates no visibility from the recreation ground.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility and with reference to the construction phase above, the visibility would be similarly restricted by intervening tree cover. There is the potential for heavily filtered and narrow views from the recreation ground car park of limited sections of the 400kV YN overhead line, with the overhead line and upper parts of the pylons set above the planting surrounding Woodstock Lodge.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes are predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.49: People in vehicles on the A19

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19 and Viewpoints 7 and 13 (Figures 6.35-6.36 and 6.45-6.46), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	People in vehicles would pass under the proposed 400kV YN overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	People in vehicles would have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The A19 links to the A1237 on the edge of York and follows a route broadly parallel to the ECMR through the centre of the Study Area. The route section between Skelton and Shipton-by-Beningbrough lies closest to the Project and crosses a relatively open arable landscape with low clipped hedgerows. Views from the route closer to the settlements are more frequently restricted by intervening vegetation. Travelling south from the village of Shipton-by-Beningbrough, views would initially be partly restricted by intervening mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees (Viewpoint 7 in Figures 6.35-6.36). Travelling north from Skelton, intermittent and fleeting views between gaps in tree cover would be available towards construction activity related to pylons on the 275kV SP overhead line (Viewpoint 13 in Figures 6.45-6.46).</p> <p>The temporary construction compounds would be flanked by earth bunds and/or screen fencing and the activity on the Overton Substation site and the upper parts of portacabins, construction plant and materials within the construction compounds would be clearly visible from a ~1.5km section of the A19 between New Farm and Overton Road.</p> <p>Temporary scaffolding would be erected either side of the A19 where the proposed 400kV YN overhead line crosses the carriageway.</p>	High to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	From the ~1.5km section of the A19, a notable level of screening would be provided by the 2m high permanent earth mounds, however recently planted woodland would have a negligible screening effect and there there would be clear and sustained visibility of the Overton Substation infrastructure, up to 15m high and the new pylons of the 275kV SP overhead line.. The YN008 pylon of the 400kV YN overhead line at 55m high and ~70m from the road corridor, would be the closest and most prominent new structure.	High to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	The outline landscape strategy includes 2m high bunds along the A19 with woodland planting. The growth of woodland planting on an earth mound up to 3.5m high to the north-west of the proposed substation and tree planting within existing hedgerows, where easements of the 400kV YN overhead line allow, would restrict the visibility of the substation gantries. The assessment concludes that the Project would represent a Medium magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). Given that unrestricted views of the middle and upper parts of the tallest infrastructure including the pylons along the 275kV SP overhead line and the closest pylons on the 400kV YN overhead line would remain, whilst a there would be a reduction in visibility of the substation infrastructure compared with Operation Year 0, the assessment relative to the baseline is that a significant effect on views would remain at Year 15.	Medium to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.50: Passengers on the East Coast Mainline

Relevant Figures: Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.

Minimum separation distance from Project: Trains would pass under the proposed 275kV XC overhead line.

Table 6G.50: Passengers on the East Coast Mainline

Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Passengers would have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.
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Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Fleeting views from trains travelling at high speed would be available to passengers for ~2km of the route, north-west of Skelton, noting intermittent tree planting along the route would restrict visibility. Views of the existing 275kV SP overhead line are already experienced by passengers for ~2.7km length of the route between the outskirts of the York and Stripe Lane.</p> <p>The most noticeable changes would be associated with the Overton Substation and nearby compounds. The erection of multiple pylons with cranes would be sequentially visible on the 275kV SP overhead line that runs parallel with the railway to the east, with views to the west of the decommissioning of the 275kV XCP overhead line and construction of the new 275kV XC overhead line further to the west. Temporary scaffolding would be erected either side of the line in two locations, where the decommissioned section of the 275kV XCP passes over the railway (requiring felling of woodland) and further north where the proposed 275kV XC overhead line connects to the nearby proposed Overton Substation. All changes would be perceived behind the foreground infrastructure of the stanchions supporting the overhead electrified line. Given the geographical extent of construction works it is assessed that the Moderate effects would be Significant.</p>	Medium	Moderate Adverse and Significant
Operation Year 0	<p>The section of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line, west of the railway is currently the most visible part of the energy infrastructure north of Stripe Lane and would be decommissioned. The four new pylons of the new 275kV SP overhead line that run broadly parallel with the railway to the east would be sequentially visible, and as noted above, this would extend the views of pylons along an extension of the 275kVSP overhead line, already experienced by</p>	Medium	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>passengers from the outskirts of the York. There would also be very fleeting views, partially interrupted by intermittent tree cover of the Overton Substation infrastructure.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that the Project would represent a Medium magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). It is concluded that the very fleeting nature of the views and the fact that the new infrastructure would be perceived as a continuation of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line, would result in a Moderate effect on views that is Not Significant.</p>		
Operation Year 15	<p>The woodland north of Stripe Lane that was removed where the 275kV XCP overhead line was decommissioned was reinstated at Year 0 and by Year 15 would have substantially regrown. The outline landscape strategy includes woodland planting on low-level earth bunds adjacent to the north-western boundary of the Overton substation.</p> <p>The growth of the proposed woodland would partially restrict the fleeting visibility of the Overton substation infrastructure set behind the ECMR stanchions. Fleeting visibility of the 275kV SP overhead line parallel to the railway to the east and more distant views of the new 275kV against the backdrop of Overton Wood to the west would remain similar to the Operation Year 0 assessment.</p>	Medium to Low	Moderate to Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Table 6G.51: People in vehicles on the B1363

Relevant Figures: Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19 and Viewpoints 6 and 11 (**Figures 6.33-6.34 and 6.42**), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.

Table 6G.51: People in vehicles on the B1363

Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.9km temporary overhead line and ~2.6km to proposed 400kV YN overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	People in vehicles would have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The B1363 near the eastern edge of the Study Area follows a north-south alignment across Wigginton Moor. At the southern end of the route, close to Wigginton, field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees restrict views westwards to the Project (Viewpoint 6 in Figures 6.33-6.34).</p> <p>Further north on the B1363, oblique westward views are typically less restricted with low clipped hedgerows allowing medium to long range views across the surrounding farmland towards the Project (Viewpoint 11 in Figure 6.42). Baseline views include the 400kV YR overhead line that crosses the B1363 and an additional high voltage overhead line that crosses the highway ~1.2km further north.</p> <p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs indicates no theoretical visibility of 5.5m high structures on the proposed compounds from the PRoW network, apart from a localised section of the route north of Wigginton, where multiple layers of intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees would prevent any views of the construction compounds.</p> <p>Where medium and long-range views from the route are available, there is the potential for fleeting oblique glimpses of the upper parts of the temporary structures, ~2.2km distant and seen in the context of the closer existing pylons on the 400kV YR overhead line.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	Activity associated with the latter phases of construction of the 400kV YN overhead line where cranes would be raising the upper sections of the lattice pylons may be intermittently visible, over ~2.6km distant, and in the context of much closer existing pylons.		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs indicates theoretical but intermittent visibility of the CSECs from ~50% of the route north of Wigginton. In reality, in any available views, the 15m high gantries would be barely discernible new elements, often filtered by intervening field boundary hedgerow trees and set in the context of the existing 400kV YN overhead line.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility of new pylons from the majority of the route. In available views not restricted by taller roadside vegetation, the upper parts of the pylons on the new 400kV YN overhead line would be located over ~2.6km distant and would be barely perceptible on the skyline, typically visible in the context of the much closer pylons of the 400kV YR overhead line.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No changes predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.52: People in vehicles on Corban Lane

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	People in vehicles would pass under the proposed 400kV YN overhead line. Temporary construction compounds ~80m north of the lane.

Table 6G.52: People in vehicles on Corban Lane

Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	People in vehicles would have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.
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Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Corban Lane is a ~3.7km long route connecting the villages of Wigginton in the east with Shipton-by-Beningbrough to the west. The route is typically flanked by clipped hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees. Woodland restricts views to the wider landscape and includes Moorlands Wood that is centrally located along the route and frequent woodland belts that lie close to the eastern end of the lane. Less restricted views are available west of Moorlands Wood and the upper parts of pylons on the 400kV YR overhead line are visible above the roadside hedgerow, noting the overhead line passes within ~300m of Corban Lane.</p> <p>Temporary scaffolding would be erected either side of Corban Lane where the proposed 400kV YN overhead line crosses the carriageway. Hedgerow removal to accommodate access and visibility splays would intermittently affect a ~750m length of the route.</p> <p>The temporary construction compounds would be contained by temporary earth bunds that would restrict views into the compound. The more distant northern compound would be set behind a retained belt of trees.</p> <p>Figure 6.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Shipton Temporary Construction Compounds and Shipton Tee 400kV CSECs illustrates views of structures up to 5.5m high within the compound would be theoretically visible from a localised section of the route close to the compounds (views into the compound restricted by perimeter screen fencing). Review in the field indicates that multiple hedgerows with trees and tree cover to the north of Woodstock Lodge would in reality restrict visibility further at the western end of Corban Lane. Clear views of the upper parts of structures within the</p>	Medium to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>compounds are predicted from the ~750m of the route coinciding with the extent of hedgerow clearance, which equates to ~20% of the total length of Corban Lane.</p> <p>The temporary pylons are ~10m taller than the decommissioned pylons and would be located closer to Corban Lane, and consequently they would appear taller on the skyline above the intervening tree belt. The temporary pylons, new pylons and pylons to be decommissioned would all be simultaneously present in the landscape for up to 2 years, increasing visual clutter.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that the Project would represent a Medium magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). Given the vegetation removal, views of structures within the construction compound, and increased clutter from existing, temporary and new pylon it is assessed that the Moderate Effect would be Significant from a localised ~750m section of the route.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>The upper parts of pylons on the existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line in baseline views are intermittently visible on the skyline. The new pylons on the 400kV YN overhead line closest to Corban Lane would be prominent new structures from the ~750m length of the route close to the 400kV YN overhead line crossing but in views from the route to the south-west would be restricted by tree cover near Woodstock Lodge. Approaching the overhead line crossing from the east hedgerows would restrict views of the pylons and visibility would be perceived in the context of the existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line pylons visible on the skyline. There would be oblique views to the Shipton CSE compound gantries, up to 15m high, although being located behind the retained belt of mature trees they would not be prominent new elements in any views from Corban Lane.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that the Project would represent a Medium magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C:</p>	Medium to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). Given the prominence of the new pylons on the 400kV overhead line it is assessed that these Moderate effects would be locally significant for ~750m of the route. .		
Operation Year 15	The embedded measures would, upon completion of the Project, involve the reinstatement of hedgerows removed. No notable changes in views of the new pylons close to the road corridor are predicted from the Year 0 assessment.	Medium to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.53: People in vehicles on Stripe Lane

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	The closest new pylon on the new 275kV SP overhead line is SP-6 that would be ~270m from Stripe Lane.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	People in vehicles would have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	Stripe Lane is a ~1.2km long single-track road with passing places that connects the A19 on the edge of Skelton to Overton Road in the west. The road passes under the ECMR and for its full length accommodates the route of NCR 65 (assessed separately). The existing 275kV SP overhead line passes over the lane, with pylon SP-7, ~80m from the highway and prominent in views from the lane. West of the ECMR the closest pylon SP-7 on the 275kV XCP overhead line is located ~300m north of the lane. Mature hedgerows along the route are almost continuous with a notable gap in the vicinity of pylon	Medium	Moderate Adverse and Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	SP-7 and consequently the visibility of ground level activity associated with the construction stage would be limited. The decommissioning of pylons along the 275 kV XCP overhead line closest to Stripe Lane would be most visible during the latter stages when cranes are utilised to take down sections of the lattice pylon. The installation of foundations and works associated with erection of the proposed pylons on the new 275kV SP overhead line would be visible from a ~150m section of the route behind pylon SP-7 that would be retained.		
Operation Year 0	The removal of a section of the existing XCP overhead line would have a modest benefit to the visual amenity of road users from the section of Stripe Lane west of the ECMR. The visibility of the 275kV SP overhead line from Stripe Lane would be limited by mature hedgerows, and where the upper parts of the new pylons are predominantly seen, they would be perceived in the context of the retained SP-7 pylon that would continue to be the most prominent man-made element in views.	Low	Minor Neutral and Not Significant
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Year 0 assessment.	Low	Minor Neutral and Not Significant

Table 6G.54: People in vehicles on Overton Road

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19 and Viewpoints 3, 14 and 15 (Figures 6.26-6.27, 6.47-6.53), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	People in vehicles would pass under the proposed 275kV XC overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	People in vehicles would have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Overton Road connects to Stripe Lane south-east of the village of Overton and after passing through the settlement is routed under the 275kV XC overhead line and over the ECMR. Near the junction with the A19, the road runs parallel with the ECMR and terminates at the junction with Station Lane, west of Shipton-by Beningbrough. The road is a relatively quiet country lane that also accommodates the route of NCR 65 (assessed separately).</p> <p>Temporary scaffolding would be erected either side of Overton Road under the existing 275kV XCP overhead line to be decommissioned north of Overton (Viewpoint 3 in Figures 6.26-6.27 taken from nearby public footpath) and south-west of the proposed Overton Substation where the new 275kV XC overhead line would cross the road (Viewpoint 14 in Figures 6.47-6.50). The temporary construction compounds would be surrounded by perimeter earth bunds and the upper parts of portacabins, construction plant and materials would be most visible from a section of the route between the edge of Overton and the junction close to the A19. Localised views (Viewpoint 15 in Figures 6.51-6.53) would also be available towards construction activity on the Substation site, partially restricted by low level earth bunds and fencing. The magnitude of change would be greatest near the temporary compound entrances, where hedge removal would be required to establish visibility splays. These changes would typically be perceived with a backdrop of the stanchions of the electrified East Coast Mainline, elevated on an embankment (Viewpoints 14 and 15 in Figures 6.47-6.53). The erection and decommissioning of multiple pylons with cranes would be clearly visible on the 275kV XC overhead line, in particular where road users pass close to pylons XC419 and XC420 on the route section between the western edge of Overton and the ECMR.</p>	High to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>A section of the existing XCP overhead line north of Overton village would be removed and replaced by a new section of 275kV XC overhead line, ~1km further north. The extension of the 275kV SP overhead line would be clearly visible to the east of the ECMR. In addition to views in both directions along</p>	High to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	Overton Road of multiple new pylons, there would also be views towards the gantries and associated infrastructure of the Overton substation, partially restricted in places by the railway embankment, local tree cover and roadside hedgerows that flank the route (Viewpoints 14 and 15 in Figures 6.47-6.53).		
Operation Year 15	The outline landscape strategy includes woodland planting on the low-level earth bunds to the north-western boundary of the proposed substation. There would also be reinforcement of existing hedgerows and planting of hedgerow trees along Overton Road and the field boundary hedgerow between Overton Road and the proposed substation (Viewpoint 15 in Figures 6.51-6.53). New tree planting is also proposed to infill gaps in the existing tree belt that lies to the east of the railway corridor, beyond the maintenance easements associated with the railway. These embedded measures would reduce but would not eliminate the visibility of the substation infrastructure and pylons on the 275kV SP overhead line and 400kV YN overhead line. Views of pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line west of the ECMR would remain, however this infrastructure replaces pylons viewed as part of the baseline closer to Overton village, that would be decommissioned as part of the Project. The assessment concludes that the Project, in the context of the baseline infrastructure would represent a Medium magnitude and a Moderate Adverse effect that is potentially significant (see Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology). In light of the noticeable increase in pylons still visible and the addition of the Overton substation infrastructure, it is assessed that the Moderate effect assessed would be Significant.	Medium to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.55: People in vehicles on Shipton Low Road

Relevant Figures: **Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.19 and Viewpoint 17 (Figures 6.56-6.57), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6**

Table 6G.55: People in vehicles on Shipton Low Road

Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.0km from temporary construction compounds and ~1.5km from 400kV YN overhead line
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	People in vehicles would have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The route is located between the Station Road crossing over the ECMR and Beningbrough Lane to the north-west. The road is a relatively quiet country lane that also accommodates the route of NCR 65 (assessed separately). Between Viewpoint 17 and the ECMR the route is flanked by mature hedgerows that limit views out, however, travelling south from the junction with Beningbrough Lane, the hedgerows are typically lower and intermittent in nature allowing less restricted long-range views across the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>Figure 6.4 Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates theoretical visibility of structures up to 5.5m high stored on the compounds beyond the ECMR corridor that is delineated by frequent stanchions. Occasional hedgerow trees along Shipton Low Road would partially restrict visibility and activity within the compounds would be restricted by perimeter earth bunds. The upper parts of taller structures e.g., double height portacabins, are predicted to be visible typically backclothed by vegetation and seen in the context of the Overton Road bridge over the ECMR and built development near the edge of Shipton, including the Sidings Hotel (Viewpoint 17 in Figures 6.56-6.57).</p> <p>Visibility of ground works associated with the construction of crane pads and installation of foundations for new pylons would be restricted by Overton Wood to the west and the ECMR corridor to the east. Any works are most likely</p>	Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>perceived in relation to pylon XC419 located in open arable land ~1.7km south-east of Viewpoint 17 in Figures 6.56-6.57. The erection of the new part pre-assembled lattice pylon sections with cranes would be more widely visible near the end of the construction period..</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates theoretical visibility from the full length of the road, however in reality views would be restricted in places by hedgerow trees and taller hedgerows near the junction with Station Road. Where the Substation would be visible from localised sections of the route, views are predicted to be restricted to upper parts of the 15m high gantries. These would be barely discernible new elements in the landscape, backclothed by tree cover and set in the context of the closer stanchions of the ECMR.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility of new pylons from full length of the route. In reality, the most discernible changes are likely to comprise views of new pylons on 275kV XC overhead line and 400kV YN overhead line closest to Overton Substation. At Viewpoint 17 in Figures 6.56-6.57, the pylons close to Overton substation would be ~1.7km distant and seen on the skyline, replacing distant views of the decommissioned section of the 275kV overhead line, currently visible ~2.6km to the south-east at the closest point.</p>	Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	<p>No notable changes predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment, however where the Overton Substation is partially visible there would be a barely perceptible reduction in views of the gantry structures as a result of the growth of new hedgerow trees and woodland planting to the north-west of the Overton Substation.</p>	Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.56: People in vehicles on Beningbrough Lane

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.19 and Viewpoint 17 (Figures 6.56-6.57), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.0km from temporary construction compounds and ~1.5km from 400kV YN overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	People in vehicles would have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The route is located between the junction with Shipton Low Road and the village of Beningbrough. The road is a relatively quiet country lane, a section of it also accommodates the route of NCR 65 (assessed separately). The route is flanked by mature hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees that restricts oblique views, south-east towards the Project, noting the presence of intervening field boundary hedgerows and trees combine to restrict longer range views to the south-east.</p> <p>Figure 6.4 Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates theoretical visibility of structures within the compounds from a localised section of the lane between Shipton Low Road and Beningbrough Moor and also a localised part of the road, north of the village of Beningbrough. Frequent hedgerow trees would interrupt fleeting oblique views towards the compounds over ~2.3km distant. Visibility of structures up to 5.5m high stored on the compounds beyond the ECMR corridor that is delineated by frequent stanchions would be barely discernible and typically backclothed by vegetation.</p> <p>Visibility of ground works associated with the construction of crane pads and installation of foundations for new pylons would be partially restricted by Overton</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>Wood. The erection of the new part pre-assembled lattice pylon sections with cranes may be perceptible at the end of the construction period.</p> <p>Figure 6.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Overton Temporary Construction Compounds and Overton Substation indicates theoretical visibility, however in reality oblique views would be frequently restricted by the hedgerow and hedgerow trees. Where the Substation, over ~2.7km distant, would be fleetingly visible from localised sections of the route, views are predicted to be restricted to upper parts of the 15m high gantries. These would be barely discernible new elements in the landscape, backclothed by tree cover and set in the context of the closer stanchions of the ECMR.</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Proposed Pylons for overhead lines (YN1-8, YR40, XC416-421 and SP3-6) indicates theoretical visibility of new pylons from full length of the road. In reality, the most discernible changes are likely to comprise views of new pylons on 275kV XC overhead line and 400kV YN overhead line closest to Overton Substation, that would be over ~2.5km distant and seen on the skyline. In views from Beningbrough Lane to the south, the realigned 275kV XC overhead line may be visible, over ~1.8km distant, however given the intervening distance and the fact that the replacement pylons would be in a similar location and height to those decommissioned it is predicted the change would not be perceptible.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	<p>No notable changes predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment, however where the Overton Substation is barely perceptible, there would be a reduction in the visibility of the gantry structures as a result of the growth of new hedgerow trees and woodland planting to the north-west of the Overton Substation.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.57: Residential receptors at Tadcaster

Relevant Figures: Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.20, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.

Minimum separation distance from Project: ~1.6km to temporary pylons and ~1.6km to replacement pylon XD001.

Visual Receptor Sensitivity: Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>With reference to Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs there is theoretical visibility of construction activity from a section of Garnet Lane, adjacent to the western edge of the settlement, and also from properties further to the north, in the vicinity of Inholmes Lane. The Project would be set beyond the pylons of the 275kV XC overhead line that is frequently visible from the edge of Tadcaster and passes less than ~500m from the settlement at the closest point. Review in the field indicates that intervening hedgerows and mature tree cover close to the aforementioned properties would restrict ground level views towards the Project. However, some barely perceptible glimpses of the upper parts of construction materials within the compounds may be available, with ground level activity screened by perimeter earth bunds.</p> <p>The closest temporary pylon (XC481T) at 38.6m tall would be located ~1.6km distant from Tadcaster and would be similar in height to the nearby existing XD001 pylon, that would be dismantled (38.1m tall). There is predicted to be no visibility of the temporary pylons at ground level due to intervening planting.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates potential views in the vicinity of Inholmes Lane, however intervening hedgerows and mature tree cover along the A659 is predicted to screen views when in leaf, with potential glimpses of the upper parts of 15m high gantries, barely discernible and set beyond the existing pylons of the 275kV XC overhead line.</p> <p>Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001T) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) indicates that the geographical extent of visibility of the existing pylon XD001 at 38.1m tall would be similar to the proposed replacement pylon XD001 nearby at 53.6m tall. The existing pylons on the 275kV XD overhead line within 500m of the edge of Tadcaster are typically 40m tall. The replacement of a single pylon over ~1.6km distant with a taller pylon in this context, would represent a Very Low magnitude of change.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No notable changes predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.58: Residential receptors at Stutton

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.20, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.5km to temporary overhead line, ~1.8km to replacement XD001 pylon.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>With reference to Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs there is no theoretical visibility of structures up to 5.5m high within the construction compound. The Project would be largely set beyond the pylons of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line that is typically not visible from the edge of Stutton, noting intervening hedgerows and mature tree cover to the west of the village would restrict ground level views towards the Project.</p> <p>The closest temporary pylon (XC481T) at 38.6m tall would be located ~1.9km distant from the village and would be similar in height to the nearby existing XD001 pylon, that would be dismantled (38.1m tall). Whilst unlikely, due to multiple layers of intervening planting, there is some potential for heavily filtered glimpses of the upper parts of the closest temporary pylon.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates that apart from a potential isolated location adjacent to Weedling Gate, there would be no visibility. Review in the field indicates that in reality mature tree planting along multiple intervening field boundaries is likely to prevent views. Any barely discernible glimpses of the upper parts of gantries up to 15m tall would be set in the context of the much taller existing pylons of the 275kV XC overhead line (existing pylon XC481 adjacent to the closest CSE compound is 42.4m tall).</p> <p>Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) indicates that the geographical extent of theoretical visibility of the proposed replacement pylon XD001 at 53.6m tall would be greater than the existing pylon XD001 at 38.1m tall along the western edge of Stutton village. The existing pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line are located ~1.5km from the edge of Stutton and are up to 42.4m tall, typically screened by intervening tree cover. The replacement of a single pylon (38.1m tall) on the 275kV XD overhead line over ~1.8km distant</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	with a taller pylon (53.6m tall) in this context, would represent a Very Low magnitude of change.		
Operation Year 15	No notable changes predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.59: Residential receptors at Bramham

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7, 6.10 and 6.20, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~2.6km to temporary overhead line, ~3.3km to replacement XD001 pylon.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	Ground level views towards the Project are available from the south-east end of the village off Aberford Road and Windmill Hill, where visibility towards the Project is partially restricted in places by existing garden planting, and field boundary hedgerows and stone walls. Where views across the open arable landscape of Bramham Moor are available, the existing pylons of the 275kV XD overhead line would be visible, typically ~800m distant.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs, indicates theoretical visibility of the compounds over ~3.1km distant and the closest temporary pylon at 38.6m tall would be located ~3km distant from the village and similar in height to the much closer 40m+ tall pylons of the 275kV XD overhead line. The temporary pylons would consequently form a very minor component in any available views and structures up to 5.5m high in the construction compound set beyond the A659 and surrounded by temporary earth bunds/fencing, would be barely perceptible new elements at this range.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compounds and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates that in available views towards the Project from the south-east end of the village there would be potential views, over ~3.3km distant. Any barely discernible glimpses of the upper parts of gantries up to 15m tall within the CSECs would be set in the context of the much taller existing pylons of the 275kV XC overhead line that are located within ~800m of Bramham.</p> <p>Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) indicates that the geographical extent of theoretical visibility of the proposed replacement pylon XD001 at 53.6m tall would be similar to the existing pylon XD001 at 38.1m tall and the change would be barely perceptible, given the 3.3km separation distance between the edge of Bramham and the replacement pylon.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No notable changes predicted from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.60: Residential receptors: Scattered dwellings near Hazelwood Park

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.20, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	820m to construction compound, ~1.1km to replacement XD001 pylon.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Ground level views from these scattered properties towards the Project are predicted to be fully screened by outbuildings, shelterbelts, evergreen hedges and/or conifer screens. Many of the properties are also orientated perpendicular to the Project, further restricting opportunities for direct views.</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs, indicates no theoretical visibility from the dwellings. The temporary pylons are predicted not to be visible in ground floor views from the dwellings with reference to Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) as neither of these taller pylons closer to the properties is predicted to be visible, with the exception of Hazelwood cottages, Headley Bar and Beck House Farm, although these properties face away from the Project and gardens and access drives are flanked by mature tall shrub planting or conifers, restricting views.</p>	No Change	No Effect and Not Significant
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs and Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) indicates no theoretical visibility from most dwellings, with the exception of Hazelwood cottages,</p>	No Change	No Effect and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	Headley Bar and Beck House Farm, although these properties face away from the Project and gardens and access drives are flanked by mature tall shrub planting or conifers, restricting views.		
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	No Change	No Effect and Not Significant

Table 6G.61: Residential receptors: Farmsteads south-west of Stutton

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.20 and Viewpoint 22 (Figure 6.62) , Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~920m to temporary pylons, ~910m to replacement XD001 pylon
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	Ground level views towards the Project from these scattered dwellings at Warren House Farm, Wingatehill Farm and Sugar Hill Farm are predicted to be heavily restricted by mature tree cover in gardens. Where direct views do occur, they would be influenced to varying degrees by Jackdaw Crag Quarry and likely visibility of the 275kV XC overhead line that crosses the A64 and the north-western corner of the quarry. Viewpoint 22 in Figure 6.62 was taken from the public bridleway on Chantry Lane, and whilst not representative of	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>views from the dwellings, it does indicate the relative scale of the existing pylons in views at a similar range.</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs, indicates intermittent theoretical visibility and with the frequency of intervening woodland and tree cover and views are predicted to comprise partial glimpses of the compound, set at least ~830m distant and behind temporary earth bunds/fencing. The temporary pylons are also likely to be partially visible, set behind taller existing pylons of a similar height on the closer 275kV XC and XD overhead lines.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compounds and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs and Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) indicates intermittent visibility that in reality would be further restricted by mature tree cover in gardens. Any glimpses of the 15m high gantries of the CSECs set above the embankment of the A64 would comprise a modest additional infrastructure element that would be incremental to the existing pylons on the closer 275kV XC and XD overhead lines. The replacement XD001 pylon at 53.6m tall would be 15.5m higher than the nearby decommissioned pylon and would appear slightly taller on the skyline than the closer retained XC481 pylon that is 42.3m tall.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.62: Residential receptors: Farmsteads at Toulston

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.20, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~2.3km to temporary pylons, ~2.4km to replacement XD001 pylon.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Ground level views towards the Project from these scattered dwellings would be frequently restricted by nearby farm buildings and mature tree cover, however direct views towards the Project are predicted to be available from dwellings with unrestricted south facing views. Preliminary review indicates these views are likely to be available from several properties including dwellings at Lucerne Farm and Toulston Hall Farm.</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs, indicates no theoretical visibility from the farmsteads and with the frequency of intervening woodland cover it is predicted that the 38.6m tall temporary construction pylons would be largely screened by woodland, with the upper parts potentially discernible in the context of the ~40m tall existing pylons of the 275kV XD overhead line.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates no visibility of the 15m high gantries within the CSECs. Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001). Indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility. The replacement XD001 pylon at 53.6m tall would be 15.5m higher</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	than the nearby decommissioned pylon, but at over ~2.4km away, this change in height would represent a Very Low magnitude of change, noting that the existing pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line west of Tadcaster, much closer to the farmsteads, are predicted to be more apparent in many views.		
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.63: Residential receptors: High Moor Farm

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.20, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~570m to temporary pylons, ~600m to replacement XD001 pylon
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>South facing ground level views from the dwellings at High Moor Farm are partially restricted by existing garden planting and hedgerows. The land rises gently to the south towards Garnet Lane, with potential views of the upper parts of the existing 275kV XD/XC overhead line, ~600m distant at the closest point.</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs, indicates no theoretical visibility of structures up to 5.5m high stored on the construction compound.. It is predicted that the upper parts of the 38.6m tall temporary</p>	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	construction pylons would be potentially discernible in the context of the ~40m tall existing pylons of the 275kV XD overhead line that would either be retained or decommissioned, and consequently the scale of any pylons visible on the skyline would be similar to baseline views of pylons that are predicted to be available.		
Operation Year 0	Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates no visibility of the 15m high gantries within the CSECs. Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) . indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility from the dwellings. The replacement XD001 pylon at 53.6m tall would be 15.5m higher than the nearby decommissioned pylon, and whilst this increase in height would be perceptible it would represent a minor incremental change to the baseline view of the 275kV XD overhead line.	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Table 6G.64: Residential receptors: High Moor Grange Farm

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.20, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~300m to temporary overhead line, and ~720m to replacement XD001 pylon
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Residents of the dwellings of the semi-detached dwellings close to the farm buildings would experience direct front elevation views towards the A659 and the Project. The detached dwelling adjacent to the public road would have side elevation views towards the Project and views from an enclosed garden, that appears to be partially restricted by a hedgerow. The land rises gently to the south-east towards the A659. There are clear views of the existing 275kV XD overhead line, that passes ~310m from the dwellings at the closest point.</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs, indicates theoretical visibility of structures up to 5.5m high stored on the compound, although ground level construction activity is predicted to be restricted by a combination of intervening field boundary hedgerows and a perimeter bund/screen fence to the edge of the compound.</p> <p>It is predicted that the 38.6m tall temporary construction pylons and temporary scaffolding would be clearly visible in front of the ~40m tall existing pylons of the 275kV XD overhead line that would be retained and removed, and consequently the scale of any pylons visible on the skyline would be similar to baseline views but temporarily increased in number.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that the changes as a result of the Project would represent a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology). It is concluded that the embedded measures to adopt low level screen bunds/fencing to the construction compound and the introduction of the temporary pylons, similar in height but appearing lower on the skyline than closer existing pylons on the existing 275kV XD overhead line, would result in a Moderate effect on views that is Not Significant.</p>	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates visibility of the 15m high gantries within the CSECs. Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with</p>	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>Replacement Pylon (XD001). indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility from the dwellings. The replacement XD001 pylon at 53.6m tall would be 15.5m higher than the nearby decommissioned pylon, and whilst this increase in height would be perceptible it would represent a low incremental change to the baseline view of the 275kV XD overhead line.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that the changes as a result of the Project would represent a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). It is concluded that given the changes would be perceived in the context of closer pylons on the 275kV XD overhead line and would not be seen from the main elevations of the property then the resulting Moderate effects would be Not Significant.</p>		
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Table 6G.65: Residential receptors: Wise Warren

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.20, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~800m to temporary overhead line, ~1.5km to replacement XD001 pylon
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Wise Warren is a detached farmhouse, and the receptor includes the semi-detached cottages to the south-east that are orientated perpendicular to Warren Lane and the Project. It is predicted that hedgerows along both sides of Warren Lane would restrict ground level views towards the Project from rear gardens of the cottages. Residents of the Wise Warren farmhouse would experience direct front elevation views towards the A659 and the Project. There are clear views of the existing 275kV XD overhead line, that passes ~240m to the south of the dwelling at the closest point.</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs, indicates theoretical visibility of structures up to 5.5m high stored on the compound, although these would cover a limited part of the overall compound footprint and ground level construction activity is predicted to be fully restricted by a combination of intervening field boundary hedgerows and a perimeter bund/fencing to the north-western edge of the compound.</p> <p>It is predicted that the 38.6m tall temporary construction pylons would be clearly visible in the context of the ~40m tall existing pylons of the 275kV XD overhead line that would be retained apart from pylon XD001, and consequently the scale of any pylons visible on the skyline would be similar to baseline views but temporarily increased in number and visible more than ~1.2km distant.</p> <p>Potential views of the temporary scaffolding either side of Warren Lane would be available from the rear elevation of the cottages, ~140m to the south.</p>	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates no visibility of the 15m high gantries within the CSECs. Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001). indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility from the dwellings. The replacement XD001 pylon at 53.6m tall would be 15.5m higher than the nearby decommissioned pylon, and whilst this</p>	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	increase in height would be perceptible it would represent a minor incremental change to the baseline view of the 275kV XD overhead line.		
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Table 6G.66: Residential receptors: Headley Hall and cottages

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.20, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~830m to temporary overhead line, 1.2km to construction compounds, ~1.4km to replacement XD001 pylon
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	Headley Hall and cottages are a loose cluster of dwellings that includes Headley Lodge to the south. Dwelling orientation and/or the presence of outbuildings and mature tree cover restricts views towards the Project from the detached dwellings, with less restricted views available towards the Project from the rear of the semi-detached cottages at the northern end of the receptor group. Where unrestricted eastward views are available the pylons of the 275kV XC overhead line would be visible ~1.5km distant and there is the potential for closer oblique views and views from rear gardens of the 275kV XD overhead line, that passes ~330m to the north of the dwellings at the closest point.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs, indicates theoretical visibility of structures up to 5.5m high stored on the compound, although these would cover a limited part of the overall compound footprint and ground level construction activity is predicted to be fully restricted by a combination of intervening field boundary hedgerows and a perimeter bund/fence to the north-western edge of the compounds.</p> <p>It is predicted that the 38.6m tall temporary construction pylons would be visible, typically obliquely, in the context of the ~40m tall existing pylons of the 275kV XD overhead line that would be retained apart from pylon XD001, and consequently the scale of any pylons visible on the skyline would be similar to baseline views but temporarily increased in number and visible more than ~1.2km distant.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates theoretical visibility of the 15m high gantries within the CSECs. Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001). indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility from the dwellings. The replacement XD001 pylon at 53.6m tall would be 15.5m higher than the nearby decommissioned pylon, and whilst this increase in height would be perceptible it would represent a minor incremental change to the baseline view of the 275kV XD overhead line.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.67: Residential receptors at Brick House Farm

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.20, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~120m between property and temporary scaffolding under existing 275kV XCP overhead line
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The temporary scaffolding over Garnet Lane would be visible from the access drive and set in the context of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line that would be subject to reconductoring works with minor modifications to the existing pylons. It is predicted that oblique ground level views of construction activity and associated infrastructure from the Brick House Farm dwelling and enclosed garden would be predominantly restricted by a combination of tall hedges, walls, intervening buildings, and tree cover, however some oblique and heavily filtered glimpses of the reconductoring may be available from the front north facing elevation of the dwelling.</p> <p>With reference to Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs and Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compounds and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs, intervening coniferous plantation woodland to the south and west of the property would screen potential views of construction activity within the temporary construction compound and the CSECs.</p> <p>The closest temporary pylon (XC481T) at 38.6m tall would be located a similar distance (~500m) from the property to the nearby existing XD001 pylon, that is 38.1m tall and would be dismantled later in the construction phase. There is predicted to be no visibility of the temporary pylons at ground level of the</p>	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	property due to intervening buildings and plantation woodland. The assessment concludes that the changes as a result of the Project would represent a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). It is concluded that given the changes visible would be largely screened from the dwelling and perceived in the context of closer pylons on the 275kV XD overhead line, the Moderate effect is assessed to be Not Significant.		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) indicates neither structure would be visible from the property at ground floor level or from the adjacent enclosed garden area.</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates no visibility of the infrastructure within the CSECs that would be up to 15m high and screened by intervening plantation woodland.</p>	No Change	No Effect
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	No Change	No Effect

Table 6G.68: Residential receptors at Red Brick Farm

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.20 and Viewpoint 19 (Figure 6.59), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~40m between property and temporary scaffolding under existing 275kV XCP overhead line
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The temporary scaffolding over Garnet Lane would be visible ~40m from the property in oblique views to the north-east, set in the context of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line that would be subject to reconductoring works with minor modifications to the existing pylons. Minor changes associated with existing pylon XC480 ~140m north of the property curtilage are likely to be most apparent in ground floor views from the dwelling and garden curtilage and there would also be views of the 33kV undergrounding to the northwest of the dwelling.</p> <p>With reference to Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compounds and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSE, intervening coniferous plantation woodland to the south and west of the property is predicted to screen potential views of construction activity within the temporary construction compound and the CSECs.</p> <p>The closest temporary pylon (XC481T) at 38.6m tall would be located a similar distance (~440m) from the property to the nearby existing XD001 pylon, that is 38.1m tall and would be dismantled as part of the construction phase. There is predicted to be no visibility of the temporary pylon at ground level of the property due to intervening plantation woodland, however the overhead line connection to the existing XC481 pylon that would be subject to noticeable extensions to the top and middle arms where there would be cable connections to the CSE Compound Viewpoint 19 (Figure 6.59).</p> <p>The significant adverse effects would be perceived within the established context of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line and the closest pylons XC481 and XC480 that would remain the most prominent elements of energy transmission infrastructure in views from the property.</p>	Medium	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) indicates that the existing pylon XD001 at 38.1m tall would not be visible from the property at ground floor level, however the slightly closer proposed replacement pylon</p>	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>XD001 at 53.6m tall and ~400m distant from the dwelling would be theoretically visible. The uppermost part of the proposed XD001 pylon is predicted to be visible obliquely and within the context of direct views of the existing XC481 pylon, located ~125m from the dwelling.</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates no visibility at ground level of the infrastructure within the CSECs that would be up to 15m high and screened by intervening plantation woodland.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that the changes as a result of the Project would represent a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). It is assessed that given the changes in infrastructure would be predominantly screened by retained planting from the dwelling and the changes perceived in the context of much closer and more prominent existing pylons, the Moderate Adverse effect would be Not Significant.</p>		
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Table 6G.69: Recreational receptors: NCR 66

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.21, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~2.8km to construction compound, ~3km to replacement XD001 pylon.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Cyclists on a national cycle route have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The cycleway within the Study Area follows a ~2.3km route along Paradise Way, a minor road close to the A1(M) corridor. A public bridleway also follows the majority of the NCR within the Study Area.</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs, indicates localised theoretical visibility from part of the route near Spen Farm, however in reality mature hedgerows would prevent any oblique visibility towards the Project. Another section of the route south of Bramham falls within the ZTV, where there would be the potential for fleeting oblique views for a ~110m open stretch. At this location the existing 275kV XD overhead line is visible, with the closest pylon ~800m distant. The construction compound would be over ~3.1km distant and barely perceptible.</p> <p>The 38.6m high temporary pylons would be intermittently visible from the route and seen in the context of the closer and taller pylons of the existing 275kV XD overhead line.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates theoretical visibility from the same location as described for the construction compounds above. The 15m high gantries of the CSECs would be barely perceptible, ~3.3km distant and closely associated with the existing 275kV XD overhead line.</p> <p>Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) indicates theoretical visibility of the replacement pylon from the majority of the route network, north of Spen Farm, noting that hedgerows along the route would typically restrict opportunities for oblique views. The replacement XD001 pylon at 53.6m tall would be 15.5m higher than the decommissioned pylon, however at over ~2.9km distant this difference would be barely perceptible and seen in the context of the closer pylons along the 275kV XD overhead line.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.70: Recreational receptors: PRow along Chantry Lane and Old London Road

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7, 6.21 and Viewpoint 22 (Figure 6.62), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.2km to construction compound, ~1.3km to replacement XD001 pylon
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Users of PRow have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Review in the field indicates that visibility from the public bridleways towards the Project would be heavily restricted by hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees that flank these rural lanes, with greater potential for oblique visibility experienced by horse riders with elevated views. Where limited oblique views towards the Project are available, as illustrated at Viewpoint 22 in Figure 6.62, the 275kV XC overhead line that crosses the A64 is likely to be partially visible against the skyline and there is also the opportunity for views of the upper faces of Jackdaw Crag Quarry.</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs, indicates very localised theoretical visibility in the vicinity of Viewpoint 22 (Figure 6.62), which from field review would be confined to an isolated view over a single field gate. At this location, the frequency of intervening woodland and tree cover would</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	restrict views to partial glimpses of the compounds, set at least ~1.2km distant and behind temporary earth bunds/screen fencing. The temporary pylons are also likely to be partially visible, behind taller existing pylons on the closer 275kV XC and XD overhead lines.		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates very localised theoretical visibility from the route in the vicinity of Viewpoint 22 (Figure 6.62). Any glimpses of the 15m high gantries of the CSECs set above the embankment of the A64 would comprise a modest additional infrastructure element that would be incremental to the existing pylons on the closer 275kV XD overhead line.</p> <p>Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) indicates theoretical visibility from less than 50% of the route sections due to the undulating landform and presence of intervening woodland blocks. The geographical extent of theoretical visibility for the replacement pylon is similar to the existing pylon. The replacement XD001 pylon at 53.6m tall would be 15.5m higher than the nearby decommissioned pylon, typically appearing slightly higher on the skyline than the closer retained XC481 pylon that is 42.3m tall.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.71: Recreational receptors: PRow east of Hazel Wood

Relevant Figures: Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.21, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.

Table 6G.71: Recreational receptors: PRow east of Hazel Wood

Minimum separation distance from Project: ~1.5km to construction compound, ~1.7km to replacement XD001 pylon.

Visual Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PRow have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Review in the field indicates that visibility from the public bridleways towards the Project would be frequently restricted by hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees, noting the potential for unrestricted views towards the Project from sections of the routes where hedgerow planting is absent e.g., southern end of Chantry Lane, and the greater potential for oblique visibility would be experienced by horse riders with elevated views.</p> <p>Where views towards the Project are available, they would already incorporate the much closer 275kV XC overhead line pylons, noting the bridleway on Chantry Lane passes under the overhead line.</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs, indicates localised theoretical visibility from the PRow network at the southern end of Chantry Lane, part of a nearby public footpath and parts of the bridleway along Paradise Lane. Review in the field indicates the potential for oblique visibility, restricted in places by hedgerows along the PRow routes. Where available, oblique views of the compound, over ~1.5km distant and set behind temporary earth bunds would represent a very small component in the view. The temporary pylons are also likely to be partially visible, behind existing pylons of a similar scale along the 275kV XD overhead line located between the PRow and the A64.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates theoretical visibility from ~60% of the route network due to screening provided by the undulating landform although in reality, visibility would be further reduced by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Any glimpses of the 15m high gantries of the CSECs set above the embankment of the A64 would comprise a very modest additional infrastructure element that would be incremental to the existing pylons on the closer 275kV XD overhead line.</p> <p>Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) indicates theoretical visibility from the majority of the route network, that would in reality be further reduced by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The geographical extent of theoretical visibility for the replacement pylon is similar to the existing pylon. The replacement XD001 pylon at 53.6m tall would be 15.5m higher than the nearby decommissioned pylon, however at over ~1.7km distant this difference would be barely perceptible and seen in the context of the closer of the more apparent pylons of the 275kV XD overhead line.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.72: Recreational receptors: PRow west of Tadcaster

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.21, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.6km to temporary pylons and ~1.7km to replacement pylon XD001

Table 6G.72: Recreational receptors: PRow west of Tadcaster

Visual Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PRow have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>With reference to Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs there is no theoretical visibility of structures up to 5.5m high within the construction compound. People using the PRow already experience close range views of the 275kV XC overhead line that crosses the public bridleway south of Dog Kennels Wood. Open views to the Project are available, most notably from the public bridleway north of A659, although views from the public footpath that connects to the settlement edge at Tadcaster to the east are typically more restricted by tree cover.</p> <p>The closest temporary pylon (XC481T) at 38.6m tall would be located ~1.7km distant and would be similar in height to the nearby existing XD001 pylon, that would be dismantled (38.1m tall). There is predicted to be limited visibility of the upper parts of the temporary pylons..</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates potential views of the CSECs from the PRow network, however in the context of the much closer existing pylons of the 275kV XC overhead line, any views of the upper parts of the 15m high gantries, over ~1.5km distant, would represent a very small change to the baseline view.</p> <p>Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) indicates that the geographical extent of visibility of the existing pylon XD001 at 38.1m tall would be similar to the proposed replacement pylon XD001 nearby at 53.6m tall. The</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	existing pylons on the 275kV XD overhead line that crosses the PRow network are typically ~40m tall. The replacement of a single pylon over ~1.7km distant with a taller pylon in this context, would represent a Very Low magnitude of change.		
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.73: Recreational receptors: PRow between Headley Lane and the A64

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.21, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~810m to temporary overhead line, 1.1km to construction compound, ~1.3km to replacement XD001 pylon
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	PRow users have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	The PRow starts at the junction with Toulson Lane and follows a route across farmland before joining Headley Lane. The 275kV XD overhead line is routed broadly parallel with Headley Lane with ~40m tall pylons typically located between 250m and 500m from the PRow and clearly visible. The substation off Warren Lane is surrounded by woodland and screened from view. Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs, indicates	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>theoretical visibility from localised parts of the PRow east and west of Headley Hall, noting hedgerows close to parts of the route would further restrict visibility. Views of structures up to 5.5m high stored on the compound would be available, although the structures would cover a limited part of the overall compound footprint and ground level construction activity is predicted to be fully restricted by a combination of intervening field boundary hedgerows and a perimeter bund/screen fence to the south-western edge of the compounds.</p> <p>It is predicted that the 38.6m tall temporary construction pylons would be visible ~1.1km distant, typically obliquely and in the context of the closer taller existing pylons of the 275kV XD overhead line. Consequently, the height of any temporary additional pylons visible on the skyline would represent minor incremental elements in the view.</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates theoretical visibility of the 15m high gantries within the CSECs. Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001). indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility from the dwellings. The replacement XD001 pylon at 53.6m tall would be 15.5m higher than the nearby decommissioned pylon, and whilst this increase in height would be perceptible it would represent a minor incremental change to the baseline view of the 275kV XD overhead line.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.74: Recreational receptors: PRow near Toulston

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.21, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.2km to temporary pylons, ~1.5km to replacement XD001 pylon.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	PRoW users have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The PRow network passes west and south-west of farmsteads at Toulston, passing under the existing high voltage overhead line west of Heygate Lane in two locations. The routes cross an undulating landscape with frequent hedgerows and woodland planting to the south along the Oglethorpe Hills, which restrict opportunities for views towards the Project in many places from the network.</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs, indicates no theoretical visibility of 5.5m high structures on the construction compound from the PRow network. With the frequency of intervening woodland cover it is predicted that the 38.6m tall temporary construction pylons would be largely screened by woodland from much of the PRow network, with the upper parts potentially discernible, ~1.4km distant, in front of the ~40m tall existing pylons of the 275kV XD overhead line from an isolated high point at 61m AOD north of York Lane and from more distant parts of the network on rising land in the vicinity of Oglethorpe Farm.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates no theoretical visibility of the 15m high gantries within the CSECs apart from the</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	isolated high point at 61m AOD north of York Lane. Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) . Indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility between the pylons. The replacement XD001 pylon at 53.6m tall would be 15.5m higher than the nearby decommissioned pylon, but at over ~1.5km away, and set in the context of pylons on the 275KV route, visible at half the separation distance, this change in height would represent a Very Low magnitude of change.		
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.75: Recreational receptors on Paulinus Way long distance footpath

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.21 and Viewpoints 19 and 21 (Figures 6.59 and 6.61), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~260m to temporary pylons and ~300m to replacement pylon XD001 and ~140m to CSEC East.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Long distance footpath users have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	Within the study area the route is located within the built-up area of Tadcaster and then follows Garnet Lane along the western edge of the town, passing under the existing 275 kV XC line near Red Brick Farm (Viewpoint 19 in Figure 6.59) and westwards along York Lane and Toulston Lane to Bramham	High to No Change	Major Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>at the edge of the Study Area. At the closest point the route passes ~410m north of the temporary construction compound (Viewpoint 21 in Figure 6.61).</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates theoretical visibility along a ~1km stretch of the route between plantation woodland north-west of Brickhouse Farm and just beyond High Moor Grange Farm. Visibility of construction activity would be greatest from the route section directly north of the Project. Viewpoint 21 in Figure 6.61 at this location illustrates oblique visibility across the Project site from an open ~270m stretch of the route between a block of plantation woodland and the junction with the A659. In addition, views would be available from the route along a ~730m section of Garnet Lane for eastbound road users between High Moor Grange Farm and the junction with the A659. Views towards the construction compound along this route section are predicted to be restricted by the adjacent roadside hedge and where views over this hedgerow are available, the retained hedgerow along the A659 and earth bund/fencing to the compound perimeter, would limit views.</p> <p>Oblique visibility from the route along Garnet Lane on the edge of Tadcaster is indicated in the ZTV and review in the field indicates the potential for intermittent oblique views, partially restricted by the roadside hedgerow, of the upper parts of structures on the construction compounds over ~1.5km distant, where they would form barely perceptible features above the clipped hedgerow on Garnet Lane, north of the Project.</p> <p>The temporary pylons at 38.6m high would be clearly visible on the skyline, in the context of the existing pylons on the 275kV XD overhead line that are typically ~40m tall. Temporary scaffolding would be erected either side of Garnet Lane under the 275kV XC overhead line. Trenching to underground the 33kV line would be visible.</p> <p>The assessment concludes, with reference to the route section adjacent to the Project, that there would be an overall High magnitude and a Major effect</p>		

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	that is significant from a localised section of the Paulinus Way along Garnet Lane.		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compounds and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates that there would be potential glimpses of the upper parts of the gantries within the CSECs, however it is assessed that this would represent a slight change to the baseline views, noting the infrastructure would be associated with much taller pylons on the skyline that would have the principal influence on magnitude and are described below.</p> <p>Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) indicates that the geographical extent of visibility of the existing pylon XD001 at 38.1m tall would be similar to the proposed replacement pylon XD001 nearby at 53.6m tall. The existing pylons on the 275kV XD/XC overhead line either side of the replacement pylon range in height from 39m to 42.4m tall. The increase in height is predicted to result in a Medium magnitude from the closest section of the route on Garnet Lane, noting multiple pylons on the skyline are frequently part of the baseline views available from the route.</p>	Medium to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No significant change from the Operation Year 0 assessment, although the growth of the new hedgerow to the north of the CSEC West would screen views of the perimeter fence around the CSEC.	Medium to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.76: People in vehicles on the A64

Relevant Figures: **Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.21, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**

Table 6G.76: People in vehicles on the A64

Minimum separation distance from Project:	~15m to CSE Compound, ~120m to temporary construction compound and ~230m to replacement pylon XD001.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	People in vehicles have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The A64 dual carriageway crosses the centre of the Study Area, and a ~6.8km long section of the route extends from junction 44 of the A1(M) to the south-west and passes the southern edge of Tadcaster to the north-east at the edge of the Study Area.</p> <p>South of the Project the highway is raised on an embankment above the adjoining land which transitions to the route falling into a ~4-5m deep cut where the highway passes below the proposed CSE compound and the crossing point of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line. Woodland planting and scrub of varying maturity and density along the embankment frequently restricts views towards the Project.</p> <p>With reference to Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs there is theoretical visibility of the construction compound along a ~1km stretch from junction 44 to the south-west of the Project. In reality, planting along the embankment is likely to restrict views to a ~0.5km section in the vicinity of Home Farm where the compounds would be more than ~1.5km distant and potentially set above the woodland surrounding the A659 junction. Review in the field indicates that visibility of structures on the compounds is unlikely to occur in practice and the theoretical visibility is likely to reflect the conservative 10m height of woodland adopted in the ZTV model. The two temporary pylons at 38.6m tall would be located more than ~1.6km</p>	Medium to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>distant and would be slightly shorter than the nearby existing pylons on the 275kV XD overhead line, that are ~40m tall.</p> <p>Very localised and fleeting visibility from a ~400m stretch of the route is predicted by the ZTV directly south of the Project, centred on where the existing 275kV XCP overhead line crosses the highway and temporary scaffolding would be installed on both sides of the highway requiring localised loss of vegetation. The construction compound in both directions along the A64 would be clearly visible on the open undulating arable farmland, contained by low level earth bunds and screen fencing. The temporary pylons would be visible on the skyline, set behind the closer existing pylons on the 275kV XD overhead line.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that the Project would represent a Medium magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). It is concluded that the very fleeting nature of the views, experienced from less than 6% of the route within the Study Area and the fact that the temporary construction compound, construction activity and temporary overhead lines would be perceived in the context of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line, would result in a Moderate effect upon the visual amenity of road users that is Not Significant.</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates a similar pattern of visibility to the construction compounds described above. Whilst there is some limited potential for glimpses of the upper parts of the gantries within the CSECs from 0.5km section in the vicinity of Home Farm where the compound would be more than ~1.5km distant and potentially set above the woodland surrounding the A659 junction, it is predicted this would represent a Very Low change to the baseline view. The principal visibility of the CSECs would occur from a ~600m stretch of the route south of the Project, centred on where the existing 275kV XCP overhead line crosses the highway.</p>	Medium to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>The 15m high structures within the CSE Compound closest to the A64 would be seen in the context of the adjacent existing 42.4m high XC481 pylon that is a prominent feature in baseline views.</p> <p>Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) indicates that the geographical extent of visibility of the existing pylon XD001 at 38.1m tall would be similar to the proposed replacement pylon XD001 nearby at 53.6m tall. The existing pylons on the 275kV XD/XC overhead line either side of the replacement pylon range in height from 39m to 42.4m tall. The increase in height is predicted to result in a modest change where the taller pylon would be predominantly perceived above intervening woodland surrounding the A659 junction from the eastbound carriageway where multiple pylons on the skyline are part of the baseline views.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that the Project would represent a Medium magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). It is concluded that the very fleeting nature of the views, experienced from less than 6% of the route within the Study Area and the fact that the CSECs and taller replacement pylon would be perceived in the context of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line and pylons, would result in a Moderate Adverse effect upon the visual amenity of road users that is Not Significant.</p>		
Operation Year 15	<p>No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment, although the growth of scrub on the CSEC East embankment and hedgerow along the boundary with the highway embankment would help integrate the infrastructure into the wider landscape and slightly reduce the extent of infrastructure visible</p>	Medium to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.77: People in vehicles on the A659

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7, 6.21 and Viewpoint 20 (Figure 6.60), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	Temporary overhead line crosses road, ~20m to temporary construction compound and ~150m to replacement pylon XD001 and CSE Compound.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	People in vehicles have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The A659 in the Study Area extends from the junction with the A64 to the south-west of the Project and passes through the centre of Tadcaster at the edge of the Study Area to the north-east.</p> <p>The route passes under the 275kV XD overhead line in the vicinity of the Project and under the 275kV XC overhead line west of Tadcaster and consequently views of pylons form part of the baseline views against which changes associated with the Project are assessed.</p> <p>With reference to Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs there is theoretical visibility of 5.5m high structures within the construction compound along a ~700m stretch of the route between the junction with the A64 and the junction with Garnet Lane. Visibility of construction activity would be greatest from the route section north of the A64 junction and Garnet Lane, with Viewpoint 20 in Figure 6.60 illustrating the visibility of the Project site beyond low clipped hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees. The majority of existing hedgerows along the A659 would be retained although localised sections would be removed or coppiced within visibility splays and occasional hedgerow trees removed. The upper parts of structures on the temporary compounds would be clearly visible above perimeter earth bunds/screen fencing. The A659 would pass under the</p>	High to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>temporary overhead line (with scaffolding) and the two temporary pylons at 38.6m tall would be similar in height to the nearby existing pylons on the 275kV XD overhead line. Views of pylon XD001 being decommissioned, and the new pylon constructed with the use of cranes would be visible at close range in both directions for ~700m of the route.</p> <p>Oblique visibility from the A659 on the edge of Tadcaster is indicated in the ZTV and review in the field indicates the potential for views of the upper parts of structures on the construction compound over ~1.7km distant, where they would form barely perceptible features above a clipped hedgerow on Garnet Lane.</p> <p>The assessment concludes, with reference to the route section adjacent to the Project, that there would be a Medium magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). It is assessed that sustained views of construction activity at close range in both directions for ~700m of the route would result in a Moderate effect upon the visual amenity of road users that is Significant.</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates a similar pattern of visibility to the construction compound described above. Whilst there is some limited potential for glimpses of the upper parts of the gantries within the CSECs from the route section west of Tadcaster, where the compounds would be more than ~1.7km distant, it is predicted this would represent a slight change to the baseline views, noting the infrastructure would be associated with much taller pylons on the skyline that would have the principal influence on magnitude and are described below.</p> <p>The greatest visibility of the CSECs would occur from the ~700m stretch of the route west of the Project, centred on where the existing 275kV XCP overhead line crosses the highway. The 15m high structures within the eastern CSE Compound would be seen in the context of the replacement XD001 pylon</p>	Medium to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>at 53.6m tall, noting the decommissioned XD001 pylon at 38.1m tall is located ~40m closer to the A659 corridor and is already a locally prominent feature in baseline views as illustrated in Viewpoint 20 in Figure 6.60</p> <p>Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) indicates that the geographical extent of visibility of the existing pylon XD001 at 38.1m tall would be similar to the proposed replacement pylon XD001 nearby at 53.6m tall. The existing pylons on the 275kV XD/XC overhead line either side of the replacement pylon range in height from 39m to 42.4m tall. The increase in height is predicted to result in a Medium magnitude where multiple pylons on the skyline are part of the baseline views.</p>		
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Operation Year 0 assessment although the growth of reinforced hedgerows that form part of the embedded measures along the eastern edge of the highway corridor would restrict views of the lower parts of the CSECs from the section of highway closest to the Project.	Medium to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.78: People in vehicles on Garnet Lane

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.21 and Viewpoints 19 and 21 (Figures 6.59 and 6.61), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~260m to temporary pylon and ~300m to replacement pylon XD001 and ~140m to CSEC East.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	People in vehicles have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Garnet Lane extends from the junction with the A659 at the edge of Tadcaster to the junction with York Lane, north-west of the Project. At the closest point the route passes ~410m north of the temporary construction compound (Viewpoint 21 in Figure 6.61). The existing 275kV XCP overhead line crosses the lane near Red Brickhouse Farm (Viewpoint 19 in Figure 6.59).</p> <p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates theoretical visibility along a ~1km stretch of the route between plantation woodland north-west of Brickhouse Farm and just beyond High Moor Grange Farm. Visibility of construction activity would be greatest from the route section directly north of the Project. Viewpoint 21 in Figure 6.61 at this location illustrates oblique visibility across the Project site from an open ~270m stretch of the route between a block of plantation woodland and the junction with the A659. In addition, views would be available from a ~730m section of Garnet Lane for eastbound road users between High Moor Grange Farm and the junction with the A659. Views towards the construction compound along this route section are predicted to be restricted by the adjacent roadside hedge and where views over this hedgerow are available, the retained hedgerow along the A659 and earth bunds to the compound perimeters, would limit views.</p> <p>Oblique visibility from Garnet Lane on the edge of Tadcaster is indicated in the ZTV and review in the field indicates the potential for intermittent oblique views, partially restricted by the roadside hedgerow, of the upper parts of structures on the construction compounds over ~1.5km distant, where they would form barely perceptible features above the clipped hedgerow on Garnet Lane, north of the Project.</p> <p>The temporary pylons at 38.6m high would be clearly visible on the skyline, in the context of the existing pylons on the 275kV XD overhead line that are a similar height. Temporary scaffolding would be erected either side of Garnet Lane under the 275kV XC overhead line.</p>	High to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	The assessment concludes, with reference to the route section adjacent to the Project, that there would be a localised High magnitude of change directly north of the Project..		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Area Temporary Construction Compound and Tadcaster Tee 275kV CSECs indicates theoretical visibility of the CSECs from Garnet Lane. Whilst there would be largely oblique glimpses of the upper parts of the gantries within the CSECs, it is assessed that this would represent a slight change to the baseline views, noting the infrastructure would be associated with much taller existing pylons on the skyline that would have the principal influence on magnitude and are described below.</p> <p>Figure 6.7: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Tadcaster Existing Pylon (XD001) with Replacement Pylon (XD001) indicates that the geographical extent of visibility of the existing pylon XD001 at 38.1m tall would be similar to the proposed replacement pylon XD001 nearby at 53.6m tall. The existing pylons on the 275kV XD/XC overhead line either side of the replacement pylon range in height from 39m to 42.4m tall. The increase in height is predicted to result in a Medium magnitude where multiple pylons on the skyline are part of the baseline views available from Garnet Lane (Viewpoint 21 in Figure 6.61).</p>	Medium to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No significant change from the Operation Year 0 assessment, although the growth of the new hedgerow to the north of the CSEC West would screen views of the perimeter fence around the CSEC (Viewpoint 21 in Figure 6.61)	Medium to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.79: Residents of Fairburn

Relevant Figures: **Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.22** and Viewpoint 26 in **Figure 6.67, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6** (photo taken from Rawfield Lane outside the village and not representative of actual views experienced from nearby dwellings).

Table 6G.79: Residents of Fairburn

Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1km to proposed Monk Fryston Substation (~930m to existing Monk Fryston Substation). Both distances are measured from outlying properties set beyond the edge of the main village.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The ZTVs at Figures 6.8 and 6.9 indicate that there is potential visibility of the Project from the eastern edge and part of the northern edge of Fairburn. In reality, ground level visibility from the northern edge of the village would be restricted by mature tree cover and hedgerows. Views from the eastern edge of the village would be frequently restricted by intervening buildings and planting, noting some oblique and partially restricted views from properties at Ash Lea, off Lunnfields Lane. Views towards the Project from Rawfield Lane, illustrated at Viewpoint 26 in Figure 6.67, are less restricted than views experienced by residents from the two nearby outlying dwellings at Bay Horse Farm. Views towards the Project from these two properties would be partly restricted by tree planting along the access drive.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates very localised theoretical visibility of the construction compounds from the eastern edge of the village, although as described above views would be typically restricted by planting and other buildings on the edge of the village. The construction compounds would be set beyond the existing substation and would be barely perceptible. The proposed substation site adjacent to the existing substation would be heavily filtered by retained woodland planting. Construction works associated with the 275kV XC overhead line and the installation of the temporary pylons (up to 59.1m tall) would be perceived in the context of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line to</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate adverse Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>be decommissioned and the closer existing 275kV XK overhead line and 275KV 4ZZ overhead line, where pylons on the latter line exceed 50m tall and would be unaffected by the Project.</p> <p>There is the potential for filtered views of the two temporary pylons, cranes and associated decommissioning and erection of new pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line more than ~1.1km distant. These changes would be perceived in the context of the slightly closer existing 275KV 4ZZ and XK overhead lines that connect to the Monk Fryston Substation and the 400kV 4YS overhead line.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>Whilst there would be no potential for unrestricted views from dwellings, as illustrated in Viewpoint 26 in Figure 6.67 from Rawfield Lane views from the main road into the settlement would be available. The gantries and associated infrastructure on the proposed substation site would be filtered in the foreground by an existing woodland belt and seen against a backdrop of existing woodland cover that is located to the south of Monk Fryston Lodge.</p> <p>The new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be between 48.2m and 59.2m tall, noting the closer existing 275kV XK overhead line and 275KV 4ZZ overhead line, where pylons on the latter line exceed 50m tall and would be unaffected by the Project.</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	<p>New planting to the southern edge of the proposed substation would help reinforce existing woodland screening, with glimpses of the uppermost parts of the gantries on the proposed substation site.</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.80: Residents of Burton Salmon

Relevant Figures: **Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.22 and Viewpoint 28 (Figure 6.69), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.**

Table 6G.80: Residents of Burton Salmon

Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1km to proposed Monk Fryston Substation (~1.2km to existing Monk Fryston Substation).
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates there would be no visibility of the construction compounds from the village. There is the potential for views of the two temporary pylons, cranes and associated decommissioning and erection of new pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line more than ~1.6km distant. These changes would be perceived in the context of the slightly closer existing 275KV 4ZZ and XK overhead lines that connect to the Monk Fryston Substation and the 400kV 4YS overhead line, located ~1km north-east of the village.	Low to No Change	Moderate adverse Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates that the existing substation is largely screened in potential views from the north-eastern edge of the village and this accords with observations in the field (Viewpoint 28 in Figure 6.69). The 15m high gantries of the proposed substation would be barely discernible above the intervening landform and would be heavily filtered by existing woodland located to the south of the substation. The uppermost parts of the proposed substation infrastructure would represent a modest additional infrastructure element in views and incremental to the more visible existing lattice pylons along the skyline, The 275kV XC overhead line realignment with pylons up to	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	~18m higher than nearby existing pylons they replace, whilst a noticeable increase, it would be seen in the context of much closer lattice pylons of the overhead line that pass within ~300m of the north-western edge of Burton Salmon.		
Operation Year 15	New planting to the southern edge of the proposed substation would help reinforce existing woodland screening, however it would have a very limited role in screening views of new infrastructure.	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.81: Residents of Ledsham

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.22, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.5km to realigned 275kV XC overhead line, ~2.5km to existing Monk Fryston Substation and ~2.6km to proposed Monk Fryston Substation.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	There are theoretical views from the eastern edge of the village towards the Project, across the A1246 and A1 (M) corridors, noting the village is inward facing and dwellings at the eastern edge are typically orientated north-south which limits the potential for views towards the Project. Mature tree cover along Holyrood Lane and intervening field boundaries would combine to restrict visibility towards the Project.	Very Low to No Change	Minor adverse Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates no theoretical visibility from the village. Ground level construction works associated with the realigned 275kV XC overhead line are predicted to be prevented by intervening tree cover.</p> <p>The temporary pylons (up to 59.1m tall) are unlikely to be visible due to intervening tree cover but any glimpses of the upper parts of these structures would be perceived in the context of the closer existing 275kV XCP overhead line to be decommissioned and the much closer existing 275kV XK overhead line and 275KV 4ZZ overhead line that cross the A1246 and pass within 100m of the south-eastern edge of Ledsham.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates no visibility from Ledsham. Figure 6.9 Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates theoretical visibility from the eastern edge of the village, however in reality this is likely to be fully restricted by intervening tree cover. The new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be between 48.2m and 59.2m tall, noting the context of the existing 275KV 4ZZ overhead line that crosses the A1246 and passes within 100m of the south-eastern edge of Ledsham.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	Whilst proposed planting is associated with the substation this would not be visible.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.82: Residents of Lumby

Relevant Figures: Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.22 and Viewpoint 24 (Figure 6.64), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.

Table 6G.82: Residents of Lumby

Minimum separation distance from Project:	~530m to closest proposed temporary construction compound, ~700m to proposed substation and ~720m to realigned 275kV XC pylon.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Following the field survey and review of the ZTVs at Figures 6.8 to 6.9, with the potential exception of the southernmost property in the village off Butts Lane and several properties at the north-eastern edge of the village off Old Quarry Lane, there is predicted to be limited visibility of the Project at ground floor level. The majority of dwellings face east-west away from the Project and typically large gardens are flanked by mature hedgerows and tree cover that restricts ground level visibility towards the Project months.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates theoretical views, of 5.5m high structures within the compounds. Views of these structures on the eastern temporary compound would be set against the backdrop of the existing substation with views of ground level activity screened by a temporary earth bund. The proposed substation site adjacent to the existing substation would be predominantly set behind the temporary construction compound and associated earth bund.</p> <p>. Ground level construction works associated with the 275kV XC overhead line and the installation of the temporary pylons (up to 59.1m tall) would be restricted by intervening woodland and multiple hedgerows and hedgerow trees, noting any glimpses of the tops of the temporary pylons, over 900m</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>distant from the village, would likely be perceived in the context of the existing pylons of the 275kV XK overhead line and 275kV 4ZZ overhead line.</p> <p>As described in the construction phase, views from the village towards the Project are extremely restricted and due to the separation distance and presence of multiple layers of intervening planting, the Operational Phase of the Project would not be visible from most dwellings. Where restricted glimpses towards the northern end of the proposed substation are infrequently available as illustrated in Viewpoint 24 (Figure 6.64), close to the northeastern edge of the village, the new infrastructure that would be visible would be seen in the context of the existing substation and pylons.</p> <p>The closest new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line are XC525 and XC526 at 50.1m and 48.2 m tall respectively and would be located more than ~720m from the edge of Lumby village. The assessment concludes, with reference to localised parts of the settlement, that there would be up to a Low magnitude of change and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). It is assessed that whilst there would be a modest increase in the height of the replacement pylons in the view given the restricted nature of ground level views from properties in the village, where partial views of the Project would be available this modest change would not represent a Significant effect.</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	<p>New planting to reinforce hedgerows along the A63 and woodland planting on low level bunds to the north of the substation, would further restrict the vertical extent of the 15m high gantries that would be visible on the proposed substation site and would also restrict visibility of the infrastructure on the existing substation site.</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate adverse and Not Significant to no Effect

Table 6G.83: Residents of South Milford

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.22, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.6km to closest proposed temporary construction compound and ~1.8km to proposed substation.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>There is the potential for direct views of the existing substation and the Project from the southern edge of the village, across open arable farmland, noting low voltage overhead lines on wooden poles run across farmland and parallel to dwellings on Legion Street. The village of Lumby and associated tree cover in the middle-ground, would restrict visibility of ground level activity associated with the proposed 275kV XC overhead line realignment.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates no visibility from the village apart from potential views from a dwelling adjacent to a petrol filling station on Low Street. In reality, no visibility of construction activity is predicted due to intervening planting along London Road, Low Street and the A162.</p> <p>There would be potential glimpses of the upper parts of the two temporary pylons (up to 59.1m tall), over ~2km distant from the village. Where visible, it is likely the upper parts of these new pylons would be perceived on the skyline in the context of the existing pylons of the 275kV XK overhead line and 275kV 4ZZ overhead line, that vary in height from 43.6m to 58.3m tall and are set slightly further away from South Milford village.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates theoretical visibility of both the existing and proposed substation from a section of the southern edge of South Milford, west of Low Street. Properties in these locations have open views towards the existing substation and pylons, noting that the horizontal extension of the proposed substation, partially screened by low level earth bunds would be perceived in this context and the 15m high gantries would be largely seen against the backdrop of the existing substation infrastructure. In conclusion the new infrastructure would constitute minor new elements in views from the dwellings, set in the context of the existing pylons on the skyline.</p> <p>Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility along the southern edge of South Milford.</p> <p>The closest new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line are XC525 and XC526 at 50.1m and 48.2m tall respectively, and these would be located more than ~1.8km from the southern edge of the village. The closest decommissioned pylons on the XC overhead line would be up to 41.8m tall. By comparison the existing retained 4ZZ01A pylon within the existing Monk Fryston Substation is 58.3m high. This existing pylon is ~250m further away from South Milford but predicted to appear at a similar height to the proposed pylons on the skyline.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	<p>New planting to reinforce hedgerows along the A63 and woodland planting on low level bunds to the north of the substation, would further restrict the vertical extent of the 15m high gantries that would be visible on the proposed substation site and would also restrict visibility of the infrastructure on the existing substation site.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.84: Residents of Hillam

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.22, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.9km to proposed substation and closest proposed temporary construction compound and ~2.2km to closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>There are theoretical views towards the Project from the western and south-western edge of the village, off Hillam Lane and Betteras Hill Road. In reality, mature hedgerows with hedgerow trees along these highways would predominantly restrict ground level views to the wider landscape. The existing 400kV YS overhead line passes within ~70m of the southern edge of Hillam, near Ashfield Villas. The pylons closest to the village are between 52 to 56m high and would be visible from some properties at the western and southern edge of the village.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates no visibility from the village. There would be potential glimpses of the upper parts of the two temporary pylons (up to 59.1m tall), over ~2.7km distant from the village. These would be barely perceptible and perceived in the context of the existing pylons of the 400kV YS overhead line, between 52 to 56m high and located ~160m from the edge of the village at the closest point.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates theoretical visibility of the proposed substation from the western and south-western edge of Hillam. As described in the construction phase assessment above, properties in these locations have typically restricted views towards the Project due to nearby mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Where restricted views are available, the most prominent man-made infrastructure in any views would comprise the existing 400kV YS overhead line close to the village. Distant glimpses of the proposed substation, over 1.9km away and comprising the upper parts of 15m high gantries, above intervening woodland would constitute a minor element in any available views.</p> <p>Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility between the existing and replacement pylons, along the western edge of Hillam.</p> <p>The closest new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be located more than ~2.2km from the edge of the village and consequently any filtered glimpses of the upper parts of these slightly taller pylons would represent a barely perceptible change, particularly when appreciated in the context of the much closer existing 400kV YS overhead line which passes ~160m from the edge of Hillam at the closest point.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Year 0 assessment predicted.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.85: Residents of Monk Fryston

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.22, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.5km to proposed substation and closest proposed temporary construction compound and ~1.7km to closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>There are theoretical views towards the Project from the south-western edge of the village, off Mill Close and Chestnut Green. In reality, fencing and hedgerows along rear garden boundaries and a native hedgerow with mature trees along the western edge of the settlement restrict views, noting heavily filtered views, may be available.</p> <p>The existing 400kV YS overhead line passes within ~620m of the southern edge of Monk Fryston. The pylons closest to the village are between 52 to 56m high and may be visible from some properties at the western edge of the village, noting that the aforementioned garden boundaries and native planting beyond would restrict visibility at ground level.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates no visibility from the village.</p> <p>There would be potential glimpses of the upper parts of the two temporary pylons (up to 59.1m tall), over ~2.2km distant from the village. These would be barely perceptible and perceived in the context of the existing pylons of the 400kV YS overhead line, 275kV 4ZZ overhead line, 275kV XK overhead line where pylons are up to 58.3m high and located closer to the village than the proposed temporary pylons.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates theoretical visibility of the proposed substation from isolated properties near the south-western edge of Monk Fryston. As described in the construction phase assessment above, properties in these locations have typically restricted views towards the Project due to nearby mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Where restricted views are available, the most prominent man-made infrastructure in any views would comprise existing pylons of the 400kV YS overhead line, 275kV 4ZZ overhead line, 275kV XK overhead line. Distant glimpses of the proposed substation, over ~1.5km away and comprising the upper parts of 15m high gantries, above intervening woodland would constitute a minor element in any available views.</p> <p>Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility between the existing and replacement pylons, along the south-western edge of Monk Fryston.</p> <p>The closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be located more than ~1.7km from the edge of the village and 48.2m tall. 50.1m and 48.2m . Multiple existing pylons include the 4ZZ01A pylon within the existing Monk Fryston Substation at 58.3m tall are closer to Monk Fryston village than the proposed new pylons. In addition, the existing 400kV YS overhead line passes to the south and south-west of the Monk Fryston village and would be visible from some properties. Accounting for the existing baseline infrastructure and intervening distance, it is concluded that any limited views of the distant proposals would represent a barely perceptible change to the visual amenity of Monk Fryston residents.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Year 0 assessment predicted.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.86: Residents of dwellings at Bettaras Hill Road

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.22, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~680m to proposed substation and ~950m to closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>There are theoretical views towards the Project from this small group of dwellings on Betteras Hill Road near the junction with the A162. In reality, mature hedgerows with hedgerow trees along both sides of the A162 and the western end of Bettaras Hill Road would filter any views towards the Project. Unrestricted views to the existing 400kV 4YS overhead line, ~310m to the south are available from the front elevation of the easternmost properties in the cluster, however views to the west and south-west are restricted by tree cover along the A162 and Bettaras Hill Road.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates no visibility of the construction compounds from these dwellings and temporary pylons are not predicted to be visible.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates theoretical visibility of both the existing and proposed substation, however as described in the construction phase assessment above, properties have typically restricted views due to nearby mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Where restricted views are available, the most prominent man-made infrastructure in any views would comprise the</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>existing 400kV YS overhead line. Very oblique and heavily filtered glimpses of the upper parts of 15m high gantries set in the context of the existing substation backdrop would constitute a minor element in any available views.</p> <p>Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility between the existing and replacement pylons.</p> <p>The closest new pylons (XC526 and XC525) on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be located ~950m from the properties. These pylons would be 50.1m and 48.2m tall, compared with the nearby decommissioned pylons at 35.1m and 41.8m tall. Multiple existing pylons include the 4ZZ01A pylon within the existing Monk Fryston Substation at 58.3m tall are closer to the dwellings than the proposed new pylons. In addition, the existing 400kV YS overhead line would be much more apparent in direct south facing views. Accounting for the existing baseline infrastructure and intervening distance, it is concluded that any filtered and very oblique views of the Project would represent a barely perceptible change to the visual amenity of residents.</p>		
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Year 0 assessment predicted.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.87: Residents of dwellings at A63/A162 Junction

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.22, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~570m to proposed substation and ~800m to closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line.

Table 6G.87: Residents of dwellings at A63/A162 Junction

Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.		
Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>There are theoretical views towards the Project from this small group of dwellings, however in reality views would be largely restricted by garden tree and shrub planting in front gardens along the A63 and by parkland trees associated with the grounds of Monk Fryston Lodge to the south of the A63.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates no visibility of the construction compounds from these dwellings.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates theoretical visibility of the proposed substation, however as described in the construction phase assessment above, properties have typically restricted views due to multiple layers of planting. Very oblique and heavily filtered glimpses of the upper parts of 15m high gantries would be unlikely, and if available predicted to be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility between the existing and replacement pylons.</p> <p>The closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be located ~800m from the properties but at such an oblique angle that it would not be visible from the dwellings. Oblique views from front gardens and</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	predicted to be largely restricted by intervening vegetation, however any glimpses, whilst unlikely, are predicted to be perceived in the context of existing pylons, located close to the pylon to be decommissioned.		
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Year 0 assessment predicted.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.88: Residents of dwellings between Long Heads Lane and South Milford

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.22, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.2km to proposed temporary construction compounds, ~1.3km to proposed substation and ~1.5km to closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>There are theoretical views towards the Project from this scattered group of dwellings, however in reality, mature garden hedgerows, mature trees and intervening hedgerows close to the dwellings are predicted to restrict predominantly oblique views towards the Project.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates theoretical visibility from a number of the dwellings within this group, however in reality, as described above intervening</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>mature planting is predicted to restrict visibility. Any views of structures on the compounds would be set against the backdrop of the existing substation and/or pylons with views of ground level activity screened by a temporary earth bund. The temporary pylons would be at least ~1.9km distant and the upper parts may be glimpsed where clear lines of sight are available and would be a minor addition on the skyline, set in the context of existing retained pylons.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates theoretical visibility of the proposed substation from some dwellings, however as described in the construction phase assessment above, properties have typically restricted views due to intervening planting. Where lines of sight are infrequently available from dwellings the views of the proposed substation would comprise the upper parts of 15m high gantries set in the context of the existing substation backdrop and this would constitute a minor element in any available views.</p> <p>Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility between the existing and replacement pylons.</p> <p>The closest new pylons (XC526 and XC525) on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be located ~1.5km from the closest properties. These pylons would be 50.1m and 48.2m tall, compared with the nearby decommissioned pylons at 35.1m and 41.8m tall. Multiple existing pylons include the 4ZZ01A pylon within the existing Monk Fryston Substation at 58.3m tall are at a similar range. Accounting for the existing baseline infrastructure and intervening distance, it is concluded that any restricted views of the Project would represent a barely perceptible change to the visual amenity of residents.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Year 0 assessment predicted.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.89: Residents of dwellings at Scat House Farm and Peckfield Lodge

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.22, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~2.2km to proposed substation and ~1.2km to closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>There are theoretical views towards the Project from these dwellings as indicated by the ZTV. In reality, farm buildings garden hedgerows and trees would restrict potential visibility and other vertical infrastructure is present at close range including a telecommunications mast adjacent to the garden of the dwelling at Scat House Farm.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates no visibility from these dwellings. There is the potential for restricted views of the temporary pylons up to 59.1m high, 1.6km distant and set in the context of closer pylons along the existing 275kV XCP overhead line.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates theoretical visibility of the proposed substation, however as described in the construction phase assessment above, properties have typically restricted views due to intervening planting. Where restricted views are available, the most prominent man-made infrastructure in any views would comprise the telecommunication masts and existing 275kV XCP overhead line. Distant glimpses of the upper parts of 15m high gantries at the northern end of the proposed substation only would constitute a barely perceptible element in any available views.</p> <p>Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility between the existing and replacement pylons.</p> <p>The closest new pylon (XC522) on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be located ~1.2km from the properties. This pylon would be 54.8m tall, compared with the nearby decommissioned pylon at 41m tall. The existing 275kV XCP overhead line pylons are predicted to be intermittently visible ~590m to the east and up to 40m tall. Accounting for the existing baseline infrastructure and intervening distance, it is concluded that any filtered and very oblique views of the Project would represent a barely perceptible change to the visual amenity of residents.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Year 0 assessment predicted.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.90: Residential receptors at Monk Fryston Lodge and nearby bungalow

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.22, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~170m between Monk Fryston Lodge and the proposed substation.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates there would be no ground level views of the compounds from Monk Fryston Lodge and the bungalow due to screening from nearby non-residential buildings, reinforced by mature tree cover. It is also noted that the main facades of both dwellings are orientated away from the Project. Views of the temporary construction compounds, enclosed by earth bunds/screen fencing would be available obliquely from the ~300m long access road to both properties. The assessment concludes that there would be up to a Low magnitude of change and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology). It is assessed that the Moderate effect would not be Significant as the changes would be predominantly restricted to oblique views from the access road only and views from the dwellings would remain largely unaffected, by virtue of orientation and intervening buildings and tree cover.	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant.
Operation Year 0	With reference to Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area and Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525)	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) it is predicted that there would be very limited views of the proposed substation or replacement 275kV XC pylons from Monk Fryston Lodge and the bungalow due to the orientation of the dwellings and presence of intervening buildings and tree cover. Views of the replacement 275kV XC pylons, particularly the closest pylon XC526 and the upper parts of gantries on the proposed substation, would however be available obliquely from the ~300m long access road to both properties, largely set in the context of the existing substation and noting that the baseline views include views of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line pylons to be decommissioned.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that there would be up to a Low magnitude of change and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology). It is assessed that the Moderate effect would not be Significant as the changes would be predominantly restricted to oblique views from the access road only and views from the dwellings would remain largely unaffected, by virtue of orientation, intervening buildings and tree cover.</p>		
Operation Year 15	The growth of new planting on low level earth bunds to the north of the proposed substation is predicted to reduce visibility of pylon XC526, however oblique views from the ~300m access road to the property of the mid and upper parts of the pylon are predicted to remain.	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Table 6G.91: Residential receptors at the farmhouse east of Monk Fryston Lodge

Relevant Figures: Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.22, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.

Minimum separation distance from Project: ~280m between the Farmhouse and the proposed substation.

Table 6G.91: Residential receptors at the farmhouse east of Monk Fryston Lodge

Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.
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Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>With reference to Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area it is predicted that structures on the northern end of the closest temporary construction compound, ~350m to the west of the farmhouse would be visible above an earth bund that would restrict visibility of ground level activity. Towards the end of the construction period, residents are predicted to experience oblique views of the erection of the XC526 pylon, ~550m distant and seen above intervening hedgerow planting.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that the Project during construction would represent a Low to Medium magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). Given that there would be views of different types of construction activity from the dwelling itself, it is assessed that the Moderate effect would be Significant.</p>	Low to Medium	Moderate Adverse and Significant.
Operation Year 0	<p>With reference to Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area and Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) it is predicted there could be oblique views from the north-west and south-west façades of the farmhouse. These views are likely to include the proposed pylon XC526 (48.2m tall), located ~540m to the west and potentially the gantries at the north-western corner of the proposed substation, noting that the majority of the proposed substation is predicted to be screened by intervening tree planting and buildings within the</p>	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>Monk Fryston Lodge complex. Views of the replacement 275kV XC pylons, particularly the closest pylon XC526 and the upper parts of gantries on the proposed substation, would however be available obliquely from the ~300m long access road to the farmhouse, largely set in the context of the existing substation and noting that the baseline views include views of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line pylons to be decommissioned.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that the Project would represent a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). Given the oblique nature of views from the south-west and north-west elevations of the farmhouse and the separation distances involved, it is assessed that the Moderate effect would be Not Significant.</p>		
Operation Year 15	The growth of new planting on low level earth bunds to the north of the proposed substation is predicted to reduce visibility of any infrastructure within the proposed substation. Views of the mid and upper parts of pylon XC526 are predicted to remain in oblique views from the north-west and south-west façades of the farmhouse.	Very Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Table 6G.92: Residential receptors at Pollums House Farm (including The Granary, The Stables and Hayloft)

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.22, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~30m between the garden of the closest dwelling and temporary overhead line to the south.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Residents have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The dwellings include converted barns and are arranged in an L-shape with separate garden plots. Review in the field indicates that existing garden planting, walls/fences and outbuildings would restrict some ground level visibility of the existing XC overhead line and Monk Fryston Substation. However the open character of the surrounding agricultural land would facilitate some direct ground floor views of the Project from south and east facing elevations and associated gardens.</p> <p>The construction phase would require the coppicing of the southern end of the woodland block, ~30m to the south-west of the closest garden curtilage, in order to accommodate the temporary overhead line. The closest temporary pylon (XC551) at 54.8m tall would be located ~120m from the dwellings at the closest point and would be noticeably closer and taller than the nearest existing XC524T pylon, that is 41.8m tall and ~190m distant from the dwellings. The XC550 temporary pylon to the west would be ~160m to the west of the dwellings and ~40m closer and 21.7m taller than the existing XC523T pylon that would be decommissioned, however retained woodland is predicted to predominantly screen any potential west facing views from the properties towards the XC550 temporary pylon.</p> <p>The temporary construction compounds and construction of the proposed substation extension would be visible with a minimum separation distance from the properties of ~310m to the closest temporary compound, noting some low-level screening from intervening hedgerows would occur and a temporary earth bund/screen fence around the compounds would restrict visibility of ground level activity. Views of the upper parts of structures up to 5.5m high within the temporary compounds would be available. The temporary scaffolding over Rawfield Lane in two locations would be visible ~450m to the west of the dwellings and seen in the context of the existing Monk Fryston Substation and existing XC, XK and 4ZZ 275KV overhead lines.</p>	High	Major Adverse and Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>The realigned 275kW XC overhead line would be at a similar separation distance from the properties to the decommissioned XC overhead line, however the XC524 pylon at 59.2m tall would be ~35m closer and 17.4m higher than the existing XC524T pylon that would be decommissioned. These changes would be perceived in the context of the existing XK044 pylon at 43.6m high that is located ~25m to the south of the proposed XC524 pylon and the more distant 4ZZ002 pylon that is 50.9m tall and located a further ~100m to the south.</p> <p>There would be views of the proposed Monk Fryston Substation that the realigned 275kV XC overhead line connects to, located ~590m distant. The substation would extend the existing substation by approximately 1/3rd the current horizontal extent, with the majority of the new substation infrastructure set behind the existing substation.</p>	Medium	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant
Operation Year 15	<p>Hedgerow reinforcement along Rawfield Lane would slightly reduce the visibility of the proposed substation and would also marginally reduce visibility of the existing substation. There would be re-growth of woodland south-west of Pollums House that was coppiced to accommodate the temporary overhead line. The draft proposals formulated at PEIR for woodland planting within the adjacent paddock were omitted with agreement of the landowner as site analysis indicated that the planting would not be close enough to the rear of the dwellings to be effective mitigation for the taller replacement pylons proposed as part of the Project. Planting within rear gardens currently includes conifer planting that was implemented by residents in the past to help screen views of the existing pylons, however this has high potential to shade the garden and change residents use of their outdoor space.</p>	Medium	Major/Moderate Adverse and Significant

Table 6G.93: Recreational Receptors using the Public Right of Way between Rawfield Lane and the A162

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.23 and Viewpoint 23 (Figure 6.63), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~60m from the south-east corner of the proposed substation.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Walkers on the PRow would have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The public footpath connects Rawfield Lane and the A162 passing through a landscape where the visual amenity of footpath users is already significantly affected by energy transmission infrastructure. The initial section of the footpath close to Rawfield Lane is influenced by the existing high voltage overhead line, noting where the route crosses an open arable field it passes adjacent to the base of a lattice pylon. After passing through a linear smallholding, flanked by overgrown hedgerows, the route crosses open farmland again, where there are clear views towards the existing substation and the site of the proposed substation (Viewpoint 23 in Figure 6.63). The route continues a short distance across an open field and for the remaining ~1km up to the junction with the A162, the route follows the edge of a mature woodland belt. The woodland heavily filters views towards both the existing and proposed substation.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates theoretical views, noting any glimpses of the upper parts of materials on these compounds would be set beyond the existing Monk Fryston Substation and multiple pylons of the 275kV 4ZZ and XK overhead lines.</p>	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>Construction works associated with the 275kV XC overhead line and the installation of the temporary pylons (up to 59.1m tall) would be perceived in the context of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line to be decommissioned and the closer existing 275kV XK overhead line and 275KV 4ZZ overhead line, where the 4ZZ01A pylon within the existing substation is 58.3m tall.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that the Project would represent a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). Given the oblique nature of views from a very localised section of the route, already affected by existing infrastructure and pylons the changes visible as part of the Project would be Not Significant.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>As illustrated in the visualisations from Viewpoint 23 in Figure 6.63, the gantries of the proposed substation would sit behind an existing woodland belt in the context of heavily filtered views of the existing Monk Fryston Substation and multiple pylons of the existing overhead line that would be retained.</p> <p>The new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be visible beyond the existing Monk Fryston Substation and would be minor additions on the skyline in the context of the pylons of the closer existing 275kV XK overhead line and 275KV 4ZZ overhead line.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that the Project, in the context of the existing infrastructure would represent a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). Due to the limited opportunities for visibility of the Project from the footpath route as a result of intervening woodland and the proximity of existing pylons along the route, the addition of the Project is assessed to be Not Significant.</p>	Low	Moderate adverse and Not Significant
Operation Year 15	<p>New planting to the southern edge of the proposed substation, potentially on low level bunds, would help reinforce existing woodland screening closer to the PRow and further restrict visibility of the substation infrastructure.</p>	Low	Moderate adverse and Not Significant

Table 6G.94: Recreational users of PRowS near J42 of A1(M)

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.23 and Viewpoint 27 (Figure 6.68), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.4km to proposed substation and ~340m to closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	PRow users have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>There are theoretical views towards the Project from the PRow network between the A1246 and an underpass below the A1(M), however in reality views towards the Project are predominantly restricted by intervening vegetation. Viewpoint 27 illustrates a rare oblique view from a break in the hedgerow alongside the public bridleway near the A1246.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates no visibility from the PRow with the compounds located behind woodland around Pollums House Farm. At a very localised part of the route, which in reality is the short break in the hedgerow recorded at Viewpoint 27 in Figure 6.68, there would be visibility of the proposed substation site under construction, backclothed by woodland and set behind the existing substation that is barely perceptible in the view. There would be views of the two temporary pylons (up to 59.1m tall) perceived in the context of the closer pylons that are part of the existing 275kV XK overhead line. The assessment concludes that the Project would represent a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5,</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p data-bbox="414 261 1505 368">Document 5.3.6). Given the oblique nature of views from a very localised section of the route, already affected by existing pylons the changes visible as part of the Project would be Not Significant.</p> <p data-bbox="414 397 1505 651">Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates very limited visibility of the proposed substation from the PRow network. At a very localised part of the route, which in reality is the break in the hedgerow recorded at Viewpoint 27 in Figure 6.68, there would be visibility of the proposed substation, backclothed by woodland and set behind the existing substation that is barely perceptible in the view.</p> <p data-bbox="414 663 1505 807">Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility between the existing and replacement pylons, from the PRow network.</p> <p data-bbox="414 820 1505 1110">The new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be up to 14.3m taller than the nearby decommissioned pylons which could be noticeable when viewed across the highway junction at a range of ~340m on the roundabout junction of the slip road of J42 of the A1(M); however hedgerow planting along the route largely prevents visibility. In relation to the very short section of PRow at Viewpoint 27 in Figure 6.68, the changes at this location would be perceived in the context of the taller and closer pylons that are part of the existing 275kV XK overhead line.</p> <p data-bbox="414 1123 1505 1337">The assessment concludes that the Project would represent a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). Given the oblique nature of views from a very localised section of the route, already affected by existing infrastructure and pylons the changes visible as part of the Project would be Not Significant.</p>	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 15	No notable change from the Year 0 assessment predicted.	Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse to No Effect and Not Significant

Table 6G.95: Recreational users of PRow on Red Hill Lane

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~750m to closest proposed temporary construction compound and~1km to proposed substation.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	PRow users have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The PRow section crosses farmland between the A1(M) and Lumby, passing under the 275kV overhead line near the A1 (M) and the closest lattice pylon lies ~140m north of the PRow. Oblique views south towards the Project are available, partially restricted in the wider landscape by intervening field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees, including planting along the A63.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates no visibility of the construction compounds from the route. The upper parts of the temporary pylons (up to 59.1m tall) may be visible over 900m distant and perceived in the context of the existing pylons of the 275kV XK overhead line and 275kV 4ZZ overhead line. The assessment concludes that the Project would represent a Low magnitude and a Moderate</p>	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). Given the oblique and partially restricted nature of views, already affected by existing pylons the changes visible as part of the Project would be Not Significant.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates intermittent and localised visibility from less than ~25% of the route, with the proposed substation being slightly more visible than the existing, however the ZTV does not account for the multiple intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees that would further restrict visibility in reality.</p> <p>Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) illustrates a similar pattern of visibility from the PRow. The closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line to the PRow is XC522 that is ~450m distant and would be 14.3m taller than the nearby pylon it replaces. Whilst this change of pylon may be perceptible in oblique views from the PRow, it would represent a low incremental change in the context of views of the existing XC521 pylon at 44.2m tall that lies only ~150m south of the PRow.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that the Project would represent a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). Given the oblique and partially restricted nature of views, already affected by existing pylons the changes visible as part of the Project would be Not Significant.</p>	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
Operation Year 15	<p>Woodland planting on low level bunds to the north of the substation, would further restrict the visibility of the 15m high gantries on the proposed substation site and would also restrict visibility of the infrastructure on the existing</p>	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	substation site. The increased height of the replacement pylons are the primary contributors to the Low magnitude of change recorded.		

Table 6G.96: Recreational users of PRow south of Ledsham

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.2km to realigned 275kV XC overhead line, and ~1.9km to proposed Monk Fryston substation.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	PRow users have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>The PRow network is located on undulating farmland that is crossed by the 275kV XK overhead line and 275kV 4ZZ overhead line. There are theoretical views from parts of the PRow network towards the Project across the A1246 and A1(M) corridors.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates no visibility from the PRow network. There are potential views of the upper parts of the two temporary pylons (up to 59.1m tall), ~1.2km distant and perceived in the context of the taller and closer pylons 275kV XK overhead line and 275kV 4ZZ overhead line.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates that both substations would be theoretically	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>visible from a ~100m length of a public footpath north of Fairburn where the proposed substation would be located over ~2km away and perceived obliquely from the route in the context of the existing substation and much closer existing pylons along the 275kV 4ZZ overhead line that crosses the A1(M) and the PRow.</p> <p>Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility between the existing and replacement pylons, from the PRow network. Oblique views of the upper parts of the replacement pylons, above intervening planting along the A1246 is predicted from the bridleway along Newfield Lane and the public footpath north of Fairburn.</p> <p>The new pylons as part of the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be up to 14.3m taller than the nearby decommissioned pylons, however given the separation distance of over ~1.4km and the presence of much closer pylons to the PRow network west of the A1246, the increase in height is predicted to represent a Very Low change, relative to the baseline.</p>		
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Year 0 assessment predicted.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.97: Recreational users of PRow north of Old Quarry Lane

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.23. Viewpoint 24 (Figure 6.64), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1km to temporary construction compound, ~1.1km to proposed substation and ~1.2km to closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line.

Table 6G.97: Recreational users of PRow north of Old Quarry Lane

Visual Receptor Sensitivity: PRow users have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>There is the potential for direct views towards the Project from the full length of the PRow between South Milford and Old Quarry Lane. Views are across open arable farmland, noting the existing pylons within and close to the Monk Fryston Substation are visible on the distant horizon. Lower parts of these pylons are partially filtered by intermittent hedgerow trees south of Old Quarry Lane, with the greatest number along the A63 corridor.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates there would be potential views of structures up to 5.5m high on the temporary construction compounds, noting these would be surrounded by low level mounding/screen fencing.</p> <p>There would be potential views of the upper parts of the two temporary pylons (up to 59.1m tall), over ~1.4km distant. Where visible, it is likely the upper parts of these new pylons would be perceived on the skyline in the context of the existing pylons of the 275kV XK overhead line and 275kV 4ZZ overhead line, that vary in height from 43.6m to 58.3m tall and are set slightly further away from the PRow.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that there would be up to a Low magnitude of change and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). With reference to the modest changes set in the context of existing pylons it is assessed that the effect would be Not Significant.</p>	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates theoretical visibility of both the existing and proposed substation from the full length of the route. With reference to Viewpoint 24 (Figure 6.64) taken from the southern end of the footpath, the horizontal extension of the proposed substation, partially screened by low level earth bunds would be perceived in the context of the existing substation and pylons and the 15m high gantries would be largely seen against the backdrop of the existing substation infrastructure. In conclusion the new substation infrastructure would be perceived as a minor new element in the views.</p> <p>Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility along the route.</p> <p>The closest new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line are XC525 and XC526 at 50.1m and 48.2m tall respectively, and these would be located more than ~1.2km from the southernmost point of the PRow. The closest decommissioned pylons on the XC overhead line would be up to 41.8m tall. By comparison the existing retained 4ZZ01A pylon within the existing Monk Fryston Substation is 58.3m high. This existing pylon is ~250m further away from the PRow but predicted to appear at a similar height to the proposed pylons on the skyline. The assessment concludes that there would be up to a Low magnitude of change and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). With reference to the modest changes set in the context of existing pylons, illustrated at Viewpoint 24 (Figure 6.64) it is assessed that the effect would be Not Significant.</p>	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant
Operation Year 15	<p>New planting comprising woodland planting on a low level bund to the north of the substation, would further restrict the vertical extent of the 15m high gantries that would be visible on the proposed substation site and would also restrict</p>	Low	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	visibility of the infrastructure on the existing substation site, however views of the taller pylons on the skyline would remain.		

Table 6G.98: Recreational users of PRowS between Hillam and Burton Common Lane

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.4km to proposed substation and ~1.8km to closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	PRow users have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>There are theoretical views towards the Project from the PRow network between the southern and western edge of Hillam Lane and Burton Common Lane. In reality, mature hedgerows with hedgerow trees along these field boundaries, particularly close to the eastern part of the PRow network, would restrict many views to the wider landscape. The existing 400kV 4YS overhead line to the south of Hillam passes over the PRow network and consequently close-range views of pylons forms the baseline of many views from these routes.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates no visibility of the temporary construction compounds from the PRow.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>There would be potential glimpses of the upper parts of the two temporary pylons (up to 59.1m tall), over ~2.2km distant from the PRow. These would be barely perceptible and perceived in the context of the existing 400kV YS overhead line that passes over the PRow network and extends to the existing Monk Fryston substation.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates intermittent theoretical visibility of the proposed substation from the PRow, and in some route sections the ZTV indicates it would be seen in conjunction with the existing substation. As described in the construction phase assessment above, users of the PRow typically have partially restricted views towards the Project due to nearby mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Distant glimpses of the proposed substation, over ~1.4km away and comprising the upper parts of 15m high gantries, above intervening woodland would constitute a minor element in any available views.</p> <p>Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility between the existing and replacement pylons, from the PRow network.</p> <p>The closest new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be located more than ~1.8km from the PRow network and any distant views of the upper parts of these slightly taller pylons would represent a barely perceptible change, particularly when appreciated in the context of the much closer existing 400kV 4YS overhead line that passes over the PRow network.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Year 0 assessment predicted.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.99: Recreational users of PRowS over Lumby and Milford Common

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~2.5km to temporary construction compound, ~2.5km to proposed substation and ~2.7km to closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	PRow users have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>There is the potential for oblique views towards the Project from the PRowS. Views are across open arable farmland, frequently restricted by mature field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates intermittent visibility from the PRow. In reality this is predicted to be fully restricted by intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees.</p> <p>There would be potential restricted glimpses of the upper parts of the two temporary pylons (up to 59.1m tall), over ~3.1km distant, and barely perceptible at this range.</p>	Very Low to None	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates theoretical visibility of both the existing and proposed substation from the majority of the routes. The horizontal extension of the proposed substation, partially screened by low level earth bunds would be intermittently perceived in the context of the existing substation and pylons. The 15m high gantries would not be readily perceptible at this distance and</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>would be difficult to distinguish from the backdrop of the existing substation infrastructure.</p> <p>Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility along the route.</p> <p>The closest new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line are XC525 and XC526 at 50.1m and 48.2m tall respectively, and these would be located more than ~2.7km distant. The closest decommissioned pylons on the XC overhead line would be up to 41.8m tall. By comparison the existing retained 4ZZ01A pylon within the existing Monk Fryston Substation is 58.3m high. This existing pylon is ~250m further away from the PRow but predicted to appear at a similar height to the proposed pylons on the skyline.</p>		
Operation Year 15	New planting to reinforce hedgerows along the A63 and woodland planting on low level bunds to the north of the substation, would be barely perceptible, given the intervening vegetation and distance.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.100: Recreational users of PRowS around Monk Fryston

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~1.5km to proposed substation and closest proposed temporary construction compound and ~1.7km to closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Users of PRow have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium to High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>There are theoretical views towards the Project from public footpaths that follow the south-western edge of the village and link to Austfield Lane to the east. In reality, mature tree cover and hedgerows along the routes and intervening field boundaries nearby are predicted to largely restrict the opportunity for views towards the Project. The existing 400kV YS overhead line passes within ~620m of the southern edge of Monk Fryston and is intermittently visible from the PRow, particularly the east-west section of public footpath that joins to Austfield Lane.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates no visibility from the PRow.</p> <p>There would be potential glimpses of the upper parts of the two temporary pylons (up to 59.1m tall), over ~2.2km distant. If partially visible, given the intervening planting close to the PRow routes, these pylons would be barely perceptible and perceived in the context of the much closer existing pylons of the 400kV YS overhead line.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates theoretical visibility of the proposed substation only from the east-west section of public footpath that joins to Austfield Lane. As described in the construction phase assessment above, walkers on the PRow would experience restricted views towards the Project due to nearby mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Where partial views to the west are available, the only prominent man-made infrastructure in any views is predicted to comprise the existing pylons of the 400kV YS overhead line. Distant glimpses of the proposed substation, over ~1.5km away and comprising the upper parts of 15m high gantries, above intervening woodland would constitute a barely perceptible element in any available views.</p> <p>Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526)</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility between the existing and replacement pylons, along the PRow.</p> <p>The closest new pylons (XC528 and XC525) on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be located more than ~1.7km from the PRow. These pylons would be 50.1m and 48.2m tall, compared with the nearby decommissioned pylons at 35.1m and 41.8m tall. Multiple existing pylons include the 4ZZ01A pylon within the existing Monk Fryston Substation at 58.3m tall that is closer to the PRow than the proposed new pylons. In addition, the pylons of the existing 400kV YS overhead line that passes to the south of Monk Fryston would remain the primary vertical infrastructure in available views. Accounting for the existing baseline infrastructure and intervening distance, it is concluded that any filtered views of the distant proposals would represent a barely perceptible change to the baseline visual amenity of PRow users.</p>		
Operation Year 15	No Change from the Year 0 assessment is predicted.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.101: Recreational users of PRow south-east of South Milford

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~920m to temporary construction compound, ~1km to proposed substation and ~1.2km to closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	PRow users have a High susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>There is the potential for oblique views towards the Project from these PRoW where views would be available across open arable farmland, noting the existing pylons within and close to the Monk Fryston Substation are visible on the distant horizon. Lower parts of these pylons are partially filtered by intermittent hedgerow trees south of Old Quarry Lane, with the greatest number of trees along the A63 corridor.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates intermittent visibility from the PRoW. In reality this would be partially restricted by intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees and the compounds would be surrounded by perimeter earth bunds/fencing, with glimpses of the upper parts of 5.5m high structures within the compounds.</p> <p>There would be potential glimpses of the upper parts of the two temporary pylons (up to 59.1m tall), over ~1.4km distant. Where visible, it is likely the upper parts of these new pylons would be perceived on the skyline in the context of the existing pylons of the 275kV XK overhead line and 275kV 4ZZ overhead line, that vary in height from 43.6m to 58.3m tall and are set slightly further away from the PRoW.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates theoretical visibility of both the existing and proposed substation from the majority of the routes. The horizontal extension of the proposed substation, partially screened by low level earth bunds would be intermittently perceived in the context of the existing substation and pylons. The 15m high gantries would be largely seen against the backdrop of the existing substation infrastructure. In conclusion the new substation infrastructure would be perceived as a minor new element in the views.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar pattern of geographical visibility along the route.</p> <p>The closest new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line are XC525 and XC526 at 50.1m and 48.2m tall respectively, and these would be located more than ~1.2km from the southernmost point of the PRow. The closest decommissioned pylons on the XC overhead line would be up to 41.8m tall. By comparison the existing retained 4ZZ01A pylon within the existing Monk Fryston Substation is 58.3m high. This existing pylon is ~250m further away from the PRow but predicted to appear at a similar height to the proposed pylons on the skyline.</p>		
Operation Year 15	The growth of woodland planting on a low-level bund to the north of the substation, would further restrict the vertical extent of the 15m high gantries that would be visible on the proposed substation site and would also restrict visibility of the infrastructure on the existing substation site.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.102: Recreational visitors to Ledston Park RPG and associated PRow

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~2.1km to realigned 275kV XC overhead line and ~3.1km to proposed Monk Fryston substation
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Recreational visitors to the RPG have a High susceptibility and views are of a High value resulting in an overall High sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>There are theoretical views towards the Project from elevated parts of the RPG including localised stretches of PRow, within the RPG. These views, in a south-eastward direction, are across the A63, A1246 and A1 (M) corridors, noting that woodland cover prevents views towards the Project from the majority of the RPG.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates no theoretical visibility from the RPG. Ground level construction works associated with the realigned 275kV XC overhead line are predicted to be prevented by intervening tree cover.</p> <p>It is assessed that the temporary pylons over ~2.5km distant are unlikely to be visible due to intervening parkland trees within the RPG, but any glimpses of the upper parts of these structures would be perceived in the context of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line to be decommissioned and the much closer existing 275kV XK overhead line that passes ~850m south of the RPG in the vicinity of Ledsham.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor adverse Not Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.12 Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Substation and Monk Fryston Substation Siting Area indicates no visibility from the RPG apart from a very localised area to the south-east of the enclosed grounds of Ledston Lodge. In reality, theoretical visibility of the proposed substation, over 3.7km distant, is predicted to be restricted by a number of parkland trees within the RPG. Figure 6.9 Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates theoretical visibility from localised elevated parts of the RPG including sections of the PRow network, however in reality this visibility is likely to be predominantly restricted by mature parkland tree cover at close range, within the RPG. The new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line that run parallel with the A1(M), over ~2.1km distant, would be up to 54.8m tall (compared with the decommissioned pylons at 37.4m and 41m tall), noting the context of the nearby existing 275KV</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	XK overhead line with pylons at least 48.6m high, that passes ~850m south of the RPG in the vicinity of Ledsham.		
Operation Year 15	No discernible change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.103: People in vehicles along the A1(M)

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~70m to temporary structures, ~35m to realigned 275kV XC overhead line, and ~640m to proposed Monk Fryston Substation.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	People in vehicles have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Pylons are prominent in baseline views for drivers and passengers travelling in both directions along the A1 (M) within the Study Area. The existing 275kV XK overhead line and 275kV 4ZZ overhead line that would remain unaffected by the Project cross the A1(M) south of the proposed realigned section of the 275kV XC overhead line. Two other existing high voltage lines run south from the Monk Fryston substation and are aligned broadly parallel with the A1(M).</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates limited and very intermittent theoretical visibility from the A1(M), with the closest section of the route within the ZTV</p>	Medium	Moderate Adverse Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>located south of the existing 275kV XK overhead line crossing. Review in the field indicates the embankment of the A1(M) already screens views of the closer gantries on the nearby existing substation site, with only the upper parts of pylons within and adjacent to the substation visible. Consequently, it is concluded that there would be no visibility of structures on the temporary construction compounds from the A1(M) within the Study Area.</p> <p>It is assessed that the mid and upper parts of the temporary pylons would be clearly visible in the context of similar scale of pylons close to the road corridor as part of the 275kV XK overhead line and 275kV 4ZZ overhead line. The closest temporary pylon to the road corridor (XC523T) at 59.1m tall, would be set back ~40m further from the carriageway than the XC523 pylon at 37.4m high, that would be decommissioned. Due to the phased nature of construction, existing pylons, temporary pylons and proposed replacement pylons would all be simultaneously present in the landscape for up to 2 years resulting in visual clutter.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that the Project would represent a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). Given the oblique nature of views from a very localised section of the route, already affected by existing pylons the changes visible as part of the Project would be Not Significant.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.12 Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Substation and Monk Fryston Substation Siting Area indicates intermittent visibility of the existing substation (and to a lesser extent the proposed substation) from the A1 (M) between the A1246 crossing and the 275kV XK overhead line crossing. Review in the field indicates the embankment of the A1(M), intermittently topped by hedgerows or scrub, already screens views of the closer gantries on the existing substation site. Only the upper parts of pylons within and adjacent to the substation are visible.</p>	Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 15	<p>Consequently, it is concluded that there would be no visibility of the proposed substation from the A1(M) within the Study Area.</p> <p>Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar geographical extent of theoretical visibility of the proposed pylons and replacement pylons along the A1(M).</p> <p>The proposed realigned section of the 275kV XC overhead line that would run parallel to the A1(M) is ~420m long between the proposed new pylons (XC522 and XC523). The new pylons on this section would be up to 54.8m tall (compared with the decommissioned pylons at 37.4m and 41m tall). The existing 275KV XK overhead line includes pylons at least 48.6m high in the vicinity of the A1(M).</p> <p>The increase in height of pylons as part of the Project represents a Low magnitude of change to people in vehicles, noting that due to the speed of travel, views would be fleeting in nature and perceived in the context of multiple pylons along the A1(M) that are already part of the established baseline. The assessment concludes that the Project would represent a Low magnitude and a Moderate effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). Given the oblique nature of views from a very localised section of the route, already affected by existing pylons the changes visible as part of the Project would be Not Significant.</p>	Low	Minor Adverse and Not Significant

Table 6G.104: People in vehicles along the A162

Relevant Figures: **Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6**

Table 6G.104: People in vehicles along the A162

Minimum separation distance from Project:	~590m to proposed Monk Fryston Substation (~800m to existing Monk Fryston Substation). ~930m to realigned 275kV XC overhead line. ~740m to temporary construction compounds.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	People in vehicles have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	<p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates there would be theoretical visibility from ~1km of the route, north of the junction with the A63 and south of the roundabout junction near South Milford. This section of the crosses an open arable landscape with limited structural vegetation screening close to the route, however mature hedgerows, and tree cover along the A63 and nearby field boundaries combine to limit views towards the Project beyond. The temporary compounds would be located over ~740m distant and oblique to the direction of southbound travel from the road corridor. Structures up to 5.5m high stored on the compounds would be intermittently visible although these would cover a limited part of the overall compound footprint and ground level construction activity is predicted to be fully restricted by perimeter bunds to the compounds and further restricted by hedgerows and trees along the A63 and nearby field boundaries.</p> <p>There is the potential for views of the two temporary pylons, cranes and associated decommissioning and erection of new pylons on the 275kV XC overhead line more than ~1.1km distant. These changes would be perceived in the context of the nearby existing pylons of the 275KV 4ZZ and XK overhead lines that connect to the Monk Fryston Substation.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible adverse Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates that the existing substation and proposed substation would be visible from a ~1km stretch of the A162, south of South Milford, noting that visibility would be restricted hedgerows and trees along the A63 and nearby field boundaries. Where visible the upper parts of 15m high gantries of the proposed substation would be predominantly seen against the backdrop of the existing substation gantries and pylons from the 275KV 4ZZ and XK overhead lines.</p> <p>People in vehicles travelling north from Brotherton would experience theoretical visibility of the proposed substation west and north of Burton Salmon, however review in the field indicates mature hedgerows and intermittent tree cover, including planting along the railway embankment, would in practice limit views towards the Project. Where fleeting glimpses are occasionally available the upper parts of the gantries of the proposed substation would be visible on a skyline set behind existing woodland and in the context of the existing pylons of the 275KV 4ZZ and XK overhead lines on the skyline.</p> <p>Figure 6.9 Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar geographical extent of theoretical visibility of the proposed pylons and replacement pylons with an additional ~300m of the route north of Burton Salmon indicating increasing oblique visibility of the proposed pylons only above intervening landform.</p> <p>The 275kV XC overhead line realignment with pylons up to 59.2m high would represent a slight incremental increase on the skyline compared with the existing pylons to be decommissioned. It is noted that the proposed pylons would be of a similar height to existing retained pylons nearby that are closer to road users travelling north from Brotherton, including the 4ZZ01A pylon within the existing Monk Fryston Substation at 58.3m tall. Travelling south from South Milford along the A162 the proposed pylons would be slightly</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	closer to road users than existing pylons retained of a similar scale, but at more than 1km distant in oblique views these small changes to the skyline infrastructure are unlikely to be perceived by road users given the numbers of pylons already visible on the distant horizon.		
Operation Year 15	Planting to the southern edge of the proposed substation would assist in reducing visibility of the proposed substation infrastructure, however the views of new pylons on the skyline as part of the 275kV XC overhead line realignment would not change from Year 0.	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.105: People in vehicles along the A1246

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~890m to temporary structures, ~890m to realigned 275kV XC overhead line, and ~1.5km to proposed Monk Fryston Substation.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	People in vehicles have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	There are theoretical oblique views towards the Project from the route section of the A1246 between the northern edge of Fairburn and the junction with the A63. Review in the field, in early Spring before leaf cover emerged indicated very limited opportunities for views towards the existing substation. Viewpoint 27 (Figure 6.68) was taken from a nearby public footpath, elevated above the A1246 where a short break in a field boundary hedgerow allowed views	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Neutral Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>towards the existing substation, barely perceptible above intervening hedgerows and backclothed by woodland.</p> <p>Pylons are prominent in baseline views for drivers and passengers travelling in both directions along the A1246, noting the existing 275kV XK overhead line and 275kV 4ZZ overhead line that would remain unaffected by the Project cross the A1246.</p> <p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates no visibility of construction compounds from the A1246.</p> <p>It is assessed that the upper parts of the temporary pylons may be fleetingly visible in the context of much closer pylons on the 275kV XK overhead line and 275kV 4ZZ overhead line. The closest temporary pylon to the road corridor (XC523T) would be ~890m distant.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.12 Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Substation and Monk Fryston Substation Siting Area indicates theoretical visibility of the existing substation, and to a slightly greater extent the proposed substation. Review in the field observed that the hedgerow along the eastern side of the A1246 already predominantly prevents views towards the existing (and proposed) substation.</p> <p>Figure 6.9: Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar geographical extent of theoretical visibility of the proposed pylons and replacement pylons along the A1246.</p> <p>The new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be between 48.2m and 59.2m tall (compared with the nearby decommissioned pylons between 35.1m and 41.8m tall). The existing 275KV 4ZZ overhead line has pylons at least 50.9m tall, noting pylons of a similar scale cross the A1246.</p>	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	The multiple pylons west of the A1(M), much closer to the route that are already part of the established baseline would remain the principal energy transmission infrastructure in views towards the Project. The increase in the height of the replacement pylons as part of the Project represents a Very Low magnitude of change, in consideration of the oblique nature of views and the presence of the roadside hedgerow that limits the opportunity to perceive these changes.		
Operation Year 15	No discernible change from the Operation Year 0 assessment.	Very Low to No Change	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.106: People in vehicles along the A63

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.23 and Viewpoint 25 (Figures 6.65-6.66), Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~140m to closest temporary construction compound.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	People in vehicles would have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	Following the field survey and with reference to Viewpoint 25 in Figures 6.65-6.66 there would be fleeting and oblique views available to passengers in vehicles on the A63, approaching the junction with Rawfield Lane. Views	High to No Change	Major/Moderate Adverse and

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>would occur over low roadside hedgerows towards the Project from a ~300m stretch of the carriageway. Views of temporary structures within the compounds up to 5.5m high would be frequently set against the backdrop of the existing substation and pylons with views of ground level activity within the compounds screened by a perimeter earth bund. The proposed substation site, adjacent to the existing substation would be predominantly set behind the temporary construction compounds and associated earth bunds. The upper parts of temporary scaffolding either side of Rawfield Lane would be visible.</p> <p>. Ground level construction works associated with the 275kV XC overhead line would be largely restricted by intervening hedgerow trees, noting views of the temporary pylons up to 59.1m tall and over ~470m distant, would be perceived in the context of the nearby pylons of the existing 275kV XK overhead line and 275kV 4ZZ overhead line.</p>		Significant to No Effect
Operation Year 0	<p>With reference to Viewpoint 25 in Figures 6.65-6.66, as described in the construction phase, oblique and fleeting views towards the Project would be available from a ~300m stretch of the carriageway that extends east and west of the junction with Rawfield Lane. A low level earth bund along the northern edge of the proposed substation would assist in reducing the vertical extent of the infrastructure that would be visible, seen in the context of the existing substation and/or backclothed by existing woodland.</p> <p>The closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line is XC526 at 48.2m tall and ~310m from the road corridor at the closest point, representing a prominent new structure on the skyline but perceived in the context of the XK and 4ZZ overhead line pylons that would be retained.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that the Project would represent a Medium magnitude and a Moderate Adverse effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). Given the noticeable increase in infrastructure, in particular the proximity of the closest replacement pylons, it is assessed that these effects upon the views experienced by people in vehicles would be</p>	Medium to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	Significant for a localised ~300m stretch of the A63 near the junction with Rawfield Lane.		
Operation Year 15	New planting to reinforce hedgerows along the A63 and woodland planting on low level bunds to the north of the substation, would further restrict the visibility of the 15m high gantries that would be visible on the proposed substation site. Views of the 275kV XC overhead line pylons on the skyline and baseline infrastructure would also be partially filtered by the growth of tree planting and given this slight reduction in the magnitude of change it is assessed that the Moderate Effect would be Not Significant	Medium to Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

Table 6G.107: Passengers travelling on the Castleford to Sherburn in Elmet railway

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.6
Minimum separation distance from Project:	~920m to proposed Monk Fryston Substation and 1.4km to realigned 275kV XC overhead line.
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	Passengers on trains have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity.

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	There are theoretical views towards the Project from the route section between the A1(M) and the edge of the Study Area near South Milford. Existing high voltage pylons are prominent in baseline views and cross the railway in two places west of Burton Salmon and another location west of Hillam.	Very Low	Minor/Negligible adverse Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	<p>Figure 6.8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Substation Area Temporary Construction Compounds, Existing Substation and Substation Siting Area indicates very localised visibility west of Burton Salmon. In reality fleeting visibility of the compounds over ~1.9km distant and set beyond the existing Monk Fryston Substation and high voltage pylons would be barely perceptible. Theoretical views are also indicated from the route to the south-east of South Milford, however structural vegetation along the route is predicted to restrict visibility. The Project over ~ 2.2km distant would be barely perceptible in potential fleeting glimpses from a localised section of the route, south of Westholme Farm..</p> <p>It is predicted that the temporary pylons, over ~1.8km distant would be visible in the context of the much closer pylons on the 275kV XK overhead line and 275kV 4ZZ overhead line.</p>		
Operation Year 0	<p>Figure 6.12 Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Substation and Monk Fryston Substation Siting Area indicates theoretical visibility of the existing substation, and to a slightly greater extent the proposed substation, north of Burton Salmon. Review in the field indicates that west of the A162 the railway is in cut and structural planting along the embankment would prevent views north towards the substation. For a 200m section east of the A162 crossing there would be fleeting visibility of 15m high gantries at the southern end of the proposed substation, set above intervening woodland and seen in the context of much taller existing pylons.</p> <p>Figure 6.9 Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Monk Fryston Existing Pylons (XC522-525) with Replacement Pylons (XC522-526) indicates a similar geographical extent of theoretical visibility of the proposed pylons and replacement pylons.</p> <p>The new pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would be between 48.2m and 59.2m tall (compared with the nearby decommissioned pylons between 35.1m and 41.8m tall). The existing 275KV 4ZZ overhead line, closer to the railway, has pylons at least 50.9m tall, noting pylons of a similar scale</p>	Very Low	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
	cross the intervening landscape and the railway corridor in three places and from part of the established baseline.		
Operation Year 15	No discernible change from the Operation Year 0 assessment, noting the growth of planting to the south of the substation would further reinforce existing woodland screening.	Very Low	Minor/Negligible Adverse and Not Significant

Table 6G.108: People in vehicles along Rawfield Lane

Relevant Figures:	Figures 6.8, 6.9 and 6.23 and Viewpoint 25 (Figures 6.65-6.66) , Volume 5, Document 5.4.6.		
Minimum separation distance from Project:	Entrances to the temporary construction compounds are created off Rawfield Lane, realigned and decommissioned 275kV overhead line and the temporary overhead line would pass over Rawfield Lane.		
Visual Receptor Sensitivity:	People in vehicles would have a Medium susceptibility and views are of a Medium to Low value resulting in an overall Medium sensitivity. Temporary scaffolding in two places either side of road.		

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Construction	Following the field survey and with reference to Viewpoint 25 in Figures 6.65-6.66 taken from the crossroads on the A63 at the northern end of Rawfield Lane, there would be sustained views available to passengers in vehicles along Rawfield Lane, where the construction activity would be most apparent between the existing substation and the junction with the A63. Views would occur over intermittent low roadside hedgerows with clear views of temporary structures within the compounds up to 5.5m high. Visibility of ground level activity within the compounds would be restricted by a perimeter earth bund/screen fencing. The proposed substation site, under construction would also be visible from the northern end of Rawfield Lane. Road users would pass	High to No Change	Major/Moderate adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 0	<p>the temporary scaffolding either side of Rawfield Lane in two locations and the temporary pylons associated with the 275kV XC realignment would be visible. The additional infrastructure would be perceived in the context of the nearby pylons of the existing 275kV XK overhead line and 275kV 4ZZ overhead line pylons of a similar height.</p> <p>Views of ground level construction works associated with the installation of pylons along the realigned 275kV XC overhead line would also be available.</p> <p>With reference to the visualisations at Viewpoint 25 in Figure 6.65-6.66, as described in the construction phase, similar views would be experienced from the northern end of Rawfield Lane, closer to the Project. A low level earth bund along the northern edge of the proposed substation would assist in reducing the vertical extent of the proposed substation infrastructure that would be visible, seen in the context of the existing substation and/or backclothed by existing woodland.</p> <p>The closest new pylon on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line is XC526 at 48.2m tall and ~50m from the road corridor at the closest point, representing a prominent new structure on the skyline and seen in the context of the XK and 4ZZ overhead line pylons at a similar distance from Rawfield Lane that would be unaffected by the Project.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that the Project would represent a Medium magnitude and a Moderate Adverse effect that is potentially significant (Appendix 6C: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Volume 5, Document 5.3.6). The changes as part of the Project would be perceived in the context of existing pylons of the XK and 4ZZ overhead lines and the existing Monk Fryston Substation. The assessment indicates that the noticeable expansion of infrastructure, both in terms of the proposed substation and taller pylons on the realigned 275kV XC overhead line, would represent a significant effect upon views experienced by road users at the northern end of Rawfield Lane.</p>	Medium to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Significant to No Effect

Phase	Description	Magnitude	Effect and Significance
Operation Year 15	The growth of a new hedgerow section along Rawfield Lane and more noticeably, woodland planting on low level bunds to the north of the proposed substation, would restrict the visibility of the new 15m high gantries. Given the containment of the proposed substation to the north with woodland planting, whilst the realigned pylons of a taller height would represent an adverse change the reduction in infrastructure visible is assessed to result in a Moderate effect that is Not Significant. .	Medium to Low to No Change	Moderate Adverse and Not Significant to No Effect

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